



2242 El Capitan Drive, Riverside, California 92506

(951) 369-1366 ■ daly.rvrsde@sbcglobal.net

April 1, 2019

Jeremy Krout  
Principal  
EPD Solutions, Inc.  
2 Park Plaza, Suite 1120  
Irvine, CA 92614

Re: DPR Series 523 Inventory Site forms for the Ontario Ranch Business Park Specific Plan  
Project, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Krout:

Please find attached the completed DPR forms for the Legend Dairy Farm at 7223 Eucalyptus Avenue, Ontario, San Bernardino County. The Legend Dairy Farm occupies 11 legal parcels with the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN):

1054-011-01 1054-021-01 1054-271-01 1054-281-01

1054-011-02 1054-021-02 1054-271-02 1054-281-02

1054-011-04 1054-271-03 1054-281-03

The historic resource assessment and evaluation for the property situated within the project area was conducted by Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P., Principal Architectural Historian, who is a 36 CFR 61 qualified Architectural Historian and Historian. In order to identify and evaluate the subject property as a potential historic resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An intensive-level inspection was performed by Ms. Daly on March 16, 2019, of the Legend Dairy Farm property to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance per the guidelines of the *City of Ontario's Historic Context for the New Model Colony Area* (Galvin & Associates, 2004).

Site-specific research was conducted on the subject property by using data from the San Bernardino County Assessor, historic maps, city directories, newspaper articles, aerial photographs, and other published sources. Photographs were taken during the intensive-level site visit of buildings and structures, architectural and dairy industry-related details, or other points of interest. The National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the City of Ontario Historic Preservation Ordinance criteria were employed to evaluate the significance of the properties. The description and evaluation of the Legend Dairy Farm property is presented in the attached set of DPR forms.

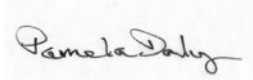
The Legend Dairy Farm appears to have established their operations at this location in 1973 (per information from the current property owner, Ron Pietersma). Longtime dairy farmers, Jacob and Nellie Albers, built a large modern dairy operation and private residence, on open agricultural

land at this site when they moved to the Chino Valley from Artesia. The Specific Plan area includes a main house and a dairy barn/milking parlor, a modern Ranch style dwelling, a manufactured house, and structures associated with a dairy farm operation. The Legend Dairy Farm buildings are all situated on the northern portion of the Specific Plan area, as shown on page 2 of the attached set of DPRs.

The property has met the aspects of physical integrity, and character-defining features, to be identified as a Post 1950s Scientific, Large Capacity Dairy, but does not appear to have played a significant role in the history of dairy farming, or appear to be an important example of a large-scale, concentrated animal dairy operation in Ontario, or the Chino Valley area. Our recommendation is that the Legend Dairy Farm not be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, or as a Landmark in the City of Ontario.

In reviewing our submission, please feel free to contact the undersigned for any questions you may have regarding this survey, evaluation, and result of our study.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pamela Daly". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured background.

Pamela Daly, M.S.  
Owner – Principal Architectural Historian

Attached: DPR Series 523 Inventory Site forms for Legend Dairy Farm, 7223 Eucalyptus Avenue, Ontario

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name: Legend Dairy Farm

**P1. Other Identifier:** APN 1054-011-02-0000,1054-011-03-0000,1054-011-04-0000,1054-021-01-0000,1054-021-02-0000,1054-271-01-0000,1054-271-02-0000,1054-271-03-0000,1054-281-01-0000,1054-281-02-0000,1054-281-03-0000.

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted  
and

\*a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Prado Dam

Date: 1981 T 2S; R 7W; N.E. ¼ ; Section 19 S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 7223 Eucalyptus Avenue City: Ontario

Zip: 91762

d. UTM: See Location Map for UTM coordinates

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

The 84.1 acre dairy farm is situated at the southeast corner of Euclid Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue.

**\*P3a. Description:**

Per information from the current owner Ron Pietersma, Legend Dairy Farm was established at this location in 1973. Aerial photographs from 1966 and 1980 confirm that the Main House, Manager's House (manufactured house), Dairy Barn, and associated structures and features of the dairy farm, and a small house to the west of the Main House, were constructed on the property between those years. The small house, west of the Main House, was removed in 2007 when additional cow pens were constructed to the west of the existing pens.

**Main House:** The house was constructed in 1973 in a late interpretation of Ranch style architecture with Tudor details on the front (north) elevation. The one-story home is comprised of a compound plan of low-pitch, hip roofed rectangular masses with wide overhanging eaves, arranged in a linear pattern with an emphasis on a horizontal plan, with an attached garage at the east end of the building. Without the garage, the length of the house is approximately 114 feet, on an east-west axis facing Eucalyptus Avenue, and the widest point of the building is approximately 40 feet. The house may have been designed to take advantage of the views provided by the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. The compound plan is expressed by five distinct changes on the front elevation where the building masses steps back in irregular intervals, and the hip roof over these rectangular masses merge with the adjoining mass. From west to east, the front elevation steps back for a total of 34 feet. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP33 (Farm/ranch), HP32 (Rural open space), HP3 (Multiple family property), HP4 (Ancillary buildings).

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

Dairy barn and milking parlor, front (north) elevation, view looking south-southwest.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Main house, dairy barn/milking parlor constructed in 1973.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Ron Pietersma  
12474 Central Avenue  
Chino, CA 91710

\*P8. Recorded by:

Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.  
Daly & Associates  
2242 El Capitan Drive  
Riverside, CA 92506

\*P9. Date Recorded:

March 25, 2019

\*P10. Survey Type:

City of Ontario/CEQA

\*P11. Report Citation: None.

\*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):

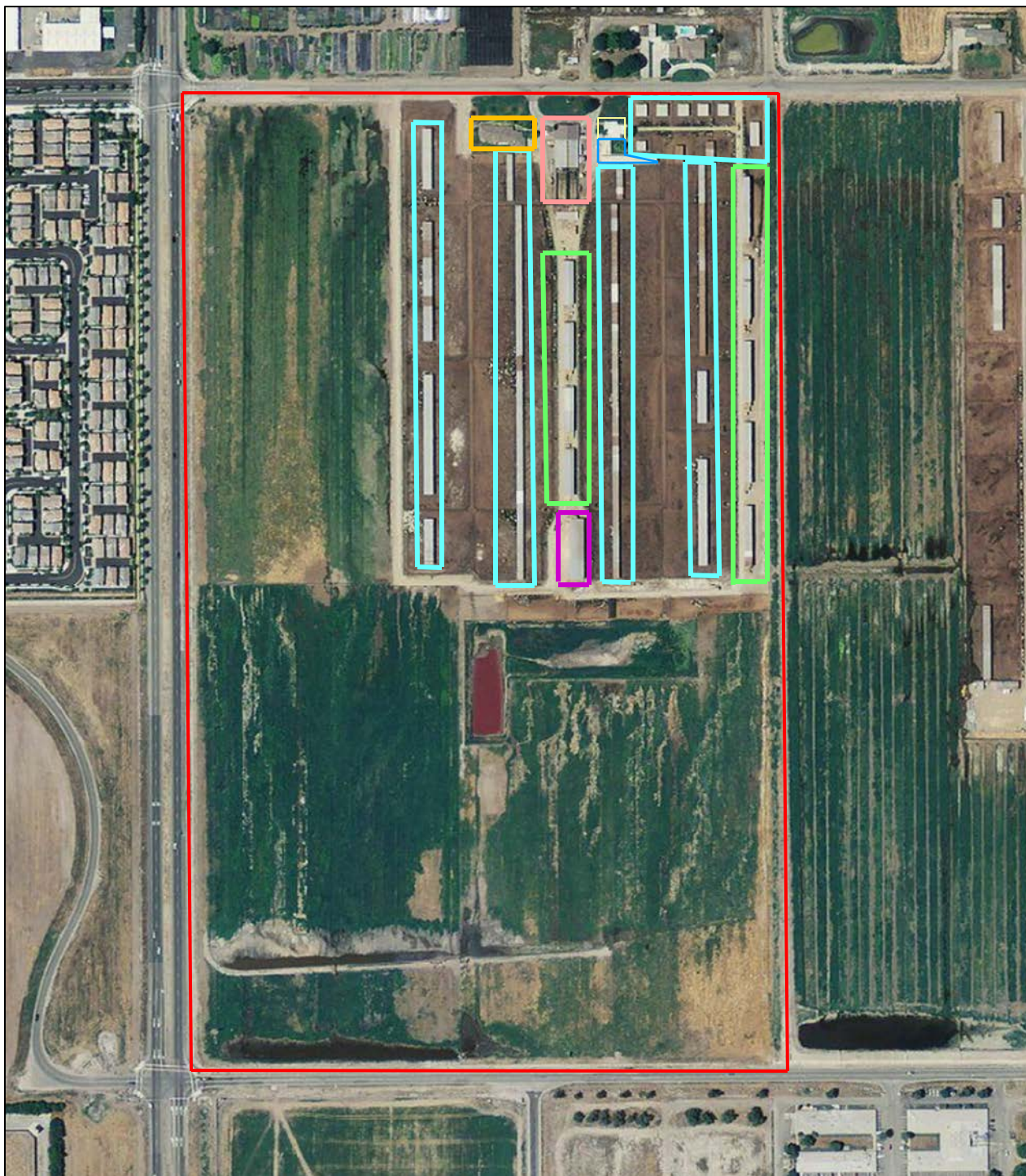


\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: March 25, 2019

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Property boundary line: ———  
Cow sheds: ———  
Hay sheds: ———  
Dry/wet feed structure: ———  
Main House: ———  
Dairy parlor: ———  
Managers' house: ———  
Utility/garage structures: ———

## BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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\*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

\*Resource Name: Legend Dairy Farm

B1. Historic Name: Legend Dairy Farm

B2. Common Name: Legend Dairy

B3. Original Use: Dairy farm

B4. Present Use: Dairy farm

\*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch style 1960-1980

\*B6. Construction History: According to Ronald Pietersma, the current owner of the property, the Main House, Dairy Barn, and associated dairy farm features were installed in 1973 when this area was unincorporated San Bernardino County. Additional cattle pens were constructed to the west of the original pens in 2007, and this caused the removal of a small dwelling that had been built with the rest of the Legend Dairy Farm buildings in 1973.

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features:

Utilitarian dairy farm features that include: pole structures, out buildings, garages, utility sheds, feed bins, cooling tanks, water tanks, and runoff pits.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: None Theme: New Model Colony Area (Ontario, CA)

Area: San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1973

Property Type: Large Capacity Dairy Farm

Applicable Criteria: Ontario/CR

The following text is excerpted from *The City of Ontario's Historic Context for the New Model Colony Area*, prepared by Galvin & Associates for the City of Ontario Planning Department in September 2004.

In 1967, the County of San Bernardino designated 14,000 acres of agricultural land in the Chino Valley, located in the southwest area of San Bernardino County, an agricultural preserve. This agricultural land, which has been protected by Williamson Act contracts and the 1965 Land Conservation Act, has been farmed primarily by Dutch, French Basque and Portuguese dairy farmers for the last 50 years.

In the 1990s, as dairy operation costs escalated and the demand for housing in the region swelled, development pressures mounted and the process of incorporating this area into adjacent cities began. Anticipating the expiration of the Williamson Act contracts, this area was divided and portions were incorporated into three adjacent cities. In 1999, 8,200 acres were annexed by the City of Ontario; in 2003, 5,000 acres were annexed by the City of Chino, referred to as the Preserve; and the City of Chino Hills annexed the remaining few hundred acres of land.

The City of Ontario named their portion of the former San Bernardino County Agricultural Preserve the *New Model Colony* (NMC) after the original *Model Colony of Ontario* established by the Chaffey Brothers, William and George Jr., in 1882. Over time, the New Model Colony area has been known as Santa Ana Del Chino, the Chino Valley, the Chino Basin, and the San Bernardino Agricultural Preserve or Ag Preserve. It consists of an expansive area of flat arid land that was historically sandy desert. In 2004, the NMC survey area included 711 parcels of predominately open agricultural land scattered with single-family homes and farm buildings. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

\*B12. References: noted in text.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date of Evaluation: March 25, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**P3. Descriptions, continued:**

**Main House, continued:**

Similarly, on the rear (south) elevation, the building “steps out” for a total of 17 feet at four irregular intervals. The attached garage unit has a mass of 30 feet by 30 feet, with the overhead garage doors facing east. The entire building was constructed on a poured concrete foundation, and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

The formal entrance to the house is situated on the front elevation towards the western end of the façade, between the two most western masses. The entrance is recessed in an enclosure created by the overhanging eaves, and a solid wood front door is set between sidelights. Along the long length of the front elevation, besides the stepping back of the masses, stucco, brick veneer, false half timber boards, and large window units are used to visually break and add interest to the long façade. The exterior walls of the entire house are clad with a semi-smooth stucco finish, and the fenestration is comprised of modern materials with both fixed units and sliding units. Large, bay window units are situated on the front elevation to the west and east of the main entrance way. All the windows on the front elevation are trimmed with wide boards, and flat boards are applied at angles on sections of the stucco wall to imitate half timber logs found on Tudor style homes, and brick veneer is used to add texture and color to the house. The west and south (rear) elevations are devoid of all decorative details, and merely have an expanse of the stucco finish with sliding door and window units set in the walls.

There is a minimum of decorative landscaping around the house, and only a few trees on the property. A low wall, made of concrete masonry units, divides the shallow back yard of the house from the cattle pens.

The Ranch style house associated with the Legend Dairy Farm property meets the criteria to be considered a “1960s through 1980s Ranch” style house within the historic context of the New Model Colony. The Main House of Legend Dairy Farm reflects how the simple Ranch style homes of the 1920s evolved into sprawling homes with little association to their original roots derived from the houses found on the historic ranchos in California. The Main House meets, but does not rise above being a modest example, of a 1970s Ranch style house that was widely constructed across the United States during the same time period.

Plan books published as early as 1945 by companies such as Industrial Publications, Inc., Chicago, Illinois; The L.F. Garlinghouse Co., Topeka, Kansas; and Hiawatha Estes & Associates, Northridge, California, all had plans available for one-story, rambling styled homes with exterior features ranging from a rustic/ranch look - to that which would be considered a Modern exterior today. The design plans offered were all but unrecognizable in relation to Gregory House, the first “modern” Ranch style residence, designed by California architect William Wurster in 1928.

The Main House at Legend Dairy Farm bears little resemblance to the Ranch style homes that were built in the 1930s and 1950s, and which actually attempted to bring an aura of rustic and country living to the residential buildings. The Main House at Legend Dairy Farm is a dwelling that was designed to sprawl across its location at the farm, and its Tudor architectural details reveal that this house was constructed with no attempt to evoke a rustic ranch style of living.

**Dairy Barn/Milking Parlor:** The Dairy Barn was constructed at the same time of the Main House in 1973, and the exterior of the northern portion of the building was designed to reflect the modest Tudor architectural details of the house. The Dairy Barn is a rectangular-massed building approximately 111 feet long (north-south) and 68 feet wide. The northern section of the building contains the sanitary milk storage facilities, and is approximately 36 feet long.

The automated milking parlor makes up the remainder of the building. The cows pass through the washing bays at the south end of the building before entering the milking parlor stalls, attached to stations and milking machinery. This part of the building is open sided, and covered with a corrugated metal roof. The roof is supported on angular, steel support beams set along the concrete walls that form the outside of the building.

The northern portion of the Dairy Barn has a medium pitch gable roof set on a north-south axis, and the exterior walls of this section are clad with a stucco finish. The formal front entrance to the Dairy Barn is located on the north gable end, through a set of aluminum-frame doors with full glass inserts, which is framed by brick veneer. Three metal-frames, sliding window units are set on the front façade, with one window to the west and two windows to the east of the front entrance. The window units are trimmed in a similar style as that on the Main House, and a false water table board spans the wall surface below the windows. A false, overhanging eave extends from the gable end at the approximate level of the gable rafters. A poured concrete, circular driveway with the dimensions to allow large tanker trucks access to the front of the building, provides egress from Eucalyptus Avenue. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

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\*Resource Name: Legend Dairy Farm

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: March 25, 2019 ■ Continuation

☐ Update

**P3. Description, continued:**

**Managers House:** This is a manufactured housing unit that measures approximately 22 feet wide by 60 feet long, and has a low pitch gable roof set on an east-west axis. According to historic aerial photographs, the mobile home has been located on the farm since 1980.

**Three-bay garage building:** This is a one-story building, approximately 40 feet long (north-south) by 24 feet wide, covered by a gable roof that dates from before 1980. The three garage bays, with counter-balance doors, are situated across the front (west) elevation, and a pedestrian entrance is situated to the immediate south of the garage bays. The building's siding and roofing is comprised of modern metal panels. The panels are set vertically on the facades.

**Utility building:** This one-story building measures approximately 18 feet wide by 150 feet long. It appears to be housing a variety of farm equipment. The building is clad entirely with corrugated steel panels on its walls and roof. There is a set of hanging doors on the west façade of the barn, and a row of metal frame windows spanning the south façade.

**Cattle cover pole structures:** There are approximately 19 pole structures situated within the cattle pens used for providing shelter from sun and inclement weather to the dairy cows. Cattle covers have shed roofs that are supported by a system of steel poles, with a shed having a roof height ranging between approximately 10 feet tall to 18 feet tall. The sheds roofs are approximately 16 feet to 22 feet in width, and range from 30 feet to almost 1,000 feet long.

**Feed (dry and wet) sorting structures:** There is a large dry feed sorting structure situated immediately south of the center row of hay cover structures. The second dry feed sorter has a rectangular footprint, and measures approximately 85' long by 18' wide, with the east façade open for access to the feed bins. It also has a concrete foundation and separating walls, and is covered by a shed roof, and plywood walls enclosing the bays. The wet feed structure is a two bay, poured concrete lined bunker, where raw vegetables and excess produce can be dumped and then accessed by bucket loaders for depositing into feed troughs in the pens.

**Hay cover pole structures:** There are four pole structures with gable roofs located in a north-south line immediately south of the Dairy Barn, and situated between cattle pens. There are an additional five, pole structures with shed roofs, situated on a north-south line along the east boundary line of the property. Each of the gable roof structures a low-pitch roof with a wood truss system, and measures approximately 118 feet long by 26 feet wide. The shed roof structures measure approximately 157 feet long by 20 feet wide.

**Cattle pens:** The cattle pens were designed using feedlot fencing around a large section of land, with the large pens divided into various sized pens that can hold from just a few cows to more than 100. The tubular steel fencing is embedded in concrete footing and a concrete apron extends away from the fencing on the outside of the pen to allow an area for the feed to be laid out for each pen.

**Manure pits:** In the southern portion of the dairy property, there are two sections of land that are dug to a depth of approximately 8' to be filled with the liquid runoff from the cattle pens. On a routine basis, the pits are drained to be recycled as liquid fertilizer.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name: Legend Dairy Company

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: March 25, 2019 ■ Continuation

☐ Update

**B10. Statement of Significance, continued:**

During the Rancho Period in the history of Southern California, large land grants were given to influential citizens leading to European settlement of ranchos for raising cattle in the San Bernardino Valley. The Rancho period lasted from 1834 until the Mexican War of 1846. Colonists were encouraged to settle in the San Bernardino Valley to help protect the region from such raids. Recipients of the land grants included Spanish gentlemen (dons) from many of the first families of California, such as the Lugos, Sepulvedas, Yorbas, Bandinis, Tapias, Palomares, and Picos.

One of the largest land grants in the area was Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, which encompassed the New Model Colony project study area. In 1841, the Spanish governor Alvarado granted the 22,000-acre Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to his uncle, Antonio Maria Lugo.

Located on a sloping plateau at the base of the 10,000-foot Mt. San Antonio, the City of Ontario, California, was named for Ontario, Canada by George Chaffey, a Canadian-born engineer who came to Riverside in 1880. He and his brother William acquired 1000 acres of the Garcia Rancho in 1881 which they intended to subdivide into small fruit farms. The Chaffey's purchased an additional 6,000 acres that would become the cities of Ontario and Upland. One of the keys to the Chaffey's success as developers was their creation of a "mutual water company" in which each landowner became a stockholder. Ontario was incorporated on December 10, 1891.

Chino's beginning can be traced to Isaac William's Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, known for its cattle and fine horses, its sugar beet factory, its dairy farms, and its truck farms in the early days. After Williams died the Chino Ranch suffered difficult times until the ranch and some additional lands were purchased by Richard Gird in 1881. Gird imported dairy cattle and built up a herd of 200 milk cows, which was the start of Chino's more recent role as a dairy center of Southern California. In 1887 he subdivided half the ranch and set aside the town site of Chino.

The first herds of good cows to reach California were those led or driven across the plains by the gold-seekers of 1849. The cows were fed or grazed along the trail and contributed to the family menu on the way. These cows were the foundation stock of pioneer dairy efforts in the foothills and mountain valleys of the Sierra Nevada. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, Sacramento was the center of California's cattle market. It was during this period that dairying became an established industry in California.

The scientist, Louis Pasteur, discovered in 1865 that heating milk to 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes would destroy germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other pathogenic organisms. Due to his discovery, the milk manufacturing industry began to develop in other areas related to the dairy industry such as supply machinery and equipment for milk pasteurizing plants, coolers, pasteurizers, bottling machines and a score of other products.

In the 1880s, dairying was largely confined to Humboldt County, Pt. Reyes Peninsula, the coastal section of San Luis Obispo and the mountain pastures of the Lake Tahoe region. In the early 1890s, the first farm separators (mechanical milk separators) were introduced into California.

There are three distinct phases in dairy farming in Southern California. The first phase was from 1900-1930 and consisted of free grazing of the cattle. The first dairies before 1930s were small family concerns, consisting of five or six acres. During the 1920s, the dairies gravitated to the southeastern part of Los Angeles County around Paramount, Artesia, and Bellflower.

The second phase of dairying, from 1931-1949 saw a change from free grazing dairying to dry-lot dairying with the mechanization of milking. Prior to World War II, dairies were widely dispersed throughout Los Angeles County. Large clusters of dairies were found in areas such as Torrance, Artesia, El Monte and the San Fernando Valley. During this period much of the feed and fodder was available from the local area, and dairies usually occupied the less valuable land that was not suited to citrus or truck farms raising vegetables for market.

The third phase of dairying in Southern California took place between 1950 and 1969. One of the paradoxes of the 1950s Los Angeles milk industry is that the rapidly growing human population and industry of Los Angeles County after the end of World War II, squeezed the dairymen into smaller and smaller areas, forcing the dairy industry to produce milk more economically than before the squeeze began. The dairy farmers moved to new dairies to take advantage of mechanization; their old barns were not large enough for the new machinery.

Dairies first came to the Chino Valley in the late 1890s, mostly on rented land. The Chino Valley was a good location for dairy farming because of its vast areas to cultivate hay and its sunshine, fertile soil, and water supply. In the late 1950s and early 1960s many housing developments began in Westminster and Cypress and dairymen started to buy farm land in the Chino Valley which had been used mostly for growing grapes. By 1957, more than 135 dairies were located in the Chino Valley area. (See additional text on Continuation Page)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name: Legend Dairy Farm

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: March 25, 2019 ■ Continuation

☐ Update

**B10. Statement of Significance, continued:**

In moving to the Chino Valley area, the dairymen established the most efficient and modern dairies in the nation. By 1979, the largest concentration of dairies in the world was located in the approximately 18 square miles that comprise the Chino Valley. Sixty percent of the milk produced in the State of California was produced in this area.

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

With the technology of the new milking systems (of the 1950s-60s) one man easily could milk 450 cows twice a day. Machines could handle more cows, consequently, the herds increased in size again. Also, the dairy farmers from this period were able to afford more land after selling their dairies for premium prices in the highly valued inner-city areas of Los Angeles County, and could consequently increase the size of their operations and upgrade their milking facilities as the cost of land in the Chino Valley area was far less costly.

The Legend Dairy Farm operation is situated on 84.1 acres, divided into 11 legal parcels, and situated in the southeast corner of Euclid Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue. Based upon a review of historic aerial photographs dating from 1938 to 1980 that provide a view of buildings and structures on the parcels in the subject area, and San Bernardino County property records from the mid-1970s that provide property owners name, it appears that the Legend Dairy Farm operation had been established on these 11 parcels by Jacob Nicolaas Albers and his wife Nellie Eltje (nee Beets) in 1973. Jacob Albers had been born in Holland in 1909, and immigrated to the United States in 1930 when he was 20 years old. Nellie Beets had been born in California two years after her parents had emigrated from Holland in 1912. Jacob and Nellie married in 1936, and they first settled in Laton, Fresno County, where he was a farmer. They were living in Buena Park, Orange County, in 1940 with their three children, and Jacob became a citizen of the United States in 1941. The Albers family then settled in Artesia, Los Angeles County in 1946, where he operated a dairy farm for many years. The Albers moved to the Chino Valley in 1973, and built the Legend Dairy Farm. According to Ron Pietersma, the current owner of Legend Dairy Farm, the Albers only operated the dairy farm for a few years, but continued to own it under the Albers Family Trust until 2013. (Sources: Ancestry.com for "Jacob Nicolaas Albers" and "Nellie Beets Albers". Resources include 1930 and 1940 U.S. Census records, World War II draft card for Jacob N. Albers", Immigration Record for Jacob N. Albers, City Directories and Voter Registration Records.)

In assessing the historical significance of the subject property, federal, state, and local significance criteria were applied. The subject property is not currently listed in either the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, or as a City of Ontario Historic Landmark.

**National Register and California Register**

**Criteria A/1:** Pursuant to the National Register and/or California Register criterion relating to the Legend Dairy Farm property's association with significant historical events that exemplify broad patterns of our history, the subject property does not qualify as a significant resource under Criteria A/1. While the history of the Legend Dairy Farm with the development of the dairy industry in Ontario is important, the Legend Dairy Farm was not specifically identified in our research as the site of an event important to the history of dairy farming in California or the United States. There is no evidence that the Legend Dairy Farm Company property is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1.

**Criteria B/2:** Pursuant to the National Register and California Register criteria relating to the Legend Dairy Farm association with the lives of persons significant in our past, the property does not qualify as a significant resource under National Register Criterion B or California Register Criterion 2. This criterion is used to determine if the Legend Dairy Farm is *directly* associated with persons important in the history of dairy farming or is important in the settlement of Chino Valley or Ontario. Our research did not reveal any direct relationship between persons important on a national or state level, and the Legend Dairy Farm outside of normal dairy farm activities. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: March 25, 2019

■ Continuation □ Update

**B10 Statement of Significance, continued:**

**Criteria C/3:** Pursuant to the National Register and California Register criteria relating to the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, the Legend Dairy Farm does not appear to be eligible for listing as a significant Large Capacity Dairy under National Register Criterion C or California Register Criterion 3. The Legend Dairy Farm property is an example of a Large Capacity Dairy constructed in Ontario in 1973. The design of a Large Capacity Dairy had been developed over 50 years of both technical improvements in milking machinery and the handling of dairy cows. The Large Capacity Dairies were simply an expansion of the dairy operations built soon after World War II, which brought together the improved hygienic of milking operations with the use of mechanical milking parlors. Large-scale dairy farms had been established, constructed, and operated in the Chino Valley Dairy region since the early 1950s, and this made the Legend Dairy Farm a latecomer to area. Legend Dairy Farm built an operation whose success was insured by following the example of the layout and management of other regional farms. The Legend Dairy Farm does not present any significant contributions to the history of Large Capacity Dairies that would warrant it being eligible for listing as a significant property under Criterion C/3.

**Evaluation of the Ranch style house of the Legend Dairy Farm property per National Register and California Register Criteria**

The Main House of the Legend Dairy Farm has been found to meet the criteria to be considered a contributing resource, 1960s through 1980s Ranch style house, to the New Model Colony Historic Context. While the Main House of the Legend Dairy Farm meets the level of integrity to be considered a local resource, the building itself has not been found to meet the criteria to be listed in the National Register or California Register.

The Main House of Legend Dairy Farm has not been found to have been associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of dairy farm ranch houses, or to the cultural history of dairy farming, in Ontario, California, or the United States.

The Main House of Legend Dairy Farm has not been found to have been directly associated with persons important to the dairy farm industry in Ontario, California, or the United States.

The Main House of Legend Dairy Farm does not present a late-period, Ranch style residence of high artistic values, or a design that contributes to the national or regional discussion regarding Ranch style houses constructed in 1973.

**City of Ontario Criteria**

The Legend Dairy Farm does present high integrity for a "Post 1950, Scientific, Large Capacity Dairy" farm constructed in 1973, for possessing the physical attributes of a large-scale dairy operation, but it does not appear to have the capacity to be determined a significant individual property as a contributor to the history of dairy farming in the City of Ontario.

Prior to 1950, the dairy farms in the Chino Valley area were primarily owned and operated by a single family, with some hired hands to supplement the family's involvement. Even with the advent of modern milking equipment, improved feeding and animal husbandry, the dairy farms continued to resemble those of the early twentieth-century, with the cows able to be in pasture, and make a visual connection to the early days of settlement in Ontario and the Chino Valley.

After World War II, the pressure from urban development, high price of land, and loss of interest by the younger generations of dairy farmers, forced dairy farmers in the New Model Colony Area to adapt the modern livestock business plan of operating, what is called in common terminology, a factory farm. The Legend Dairy Farm has approximately 1,500 head of cattle on the property, with approximately 1,000 head being milked on a daily basis due to the improvement of technology, not the physical aspects of the farm. A factory farm is considered:

"An operation is defined as an animal feeding operation, or AFO, if the facility confines, stables, or feeds animals for 45 days or more in a 12-month period, and a ground cover of vegetation is not sustained over at least 50 percent of the confinement area. An operation is defined as a concentrated animal feeding operation, or CAFO, if it meets the definition of an AFO and also confines more than 1,000 animal units (1,000 animal units is equal to 700 dairy cows). (United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/plantsanimals/livestock/afo/>)

**Criterion a.:** Evaluating the property under the City of Ontario criteria for historic landmarks, the property of the Legend Dairy Farm has not been found to exemplify or reflect special elements of the City's history. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name: Legend Dairy Farm

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**B10 Statement of Significance, City of Ontario criteria continued:**

Criterion a, continued: The “Post 1950, Scientific, Large Capacity Dairies” were identified in the “New Model Colony Historic Context” not for their contribution to the post World War II development of the City of Ontario, but rather that the advancements of dairy management and technology allowed for farmers to milk a greater number of cows in a 24-hour period. Farmers expanded the size of the cattle pens to hold more head of cattle that in turn allowed a dairy farmer to sell more milk. That may have been a technological improvement which contributed to the amount of milk produced in Southern California, but we find no evidence that the activities of the Legend Dairy Farm operation presented any special elements of the City’s history.

Criterion b.: The Legend Dairy Farm has not been identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

Criterion c.: The built-environment resources of the Legend Dairy Farm were not designed or organized by a notable builder, designer, architect, or dairy farm expert. These types of large-scale dairy operations were being constructed across California and in many parts of the United States since after World War II. Per the USDA, there are over 450,000 AFOs in the United States in 2017, of which dairy operations make up a large percentage of the total number.

Criterion d.: While the Legend Dairy Farm property has been noted as having high integrity as an example of a “Post 1950 Scientific, Large Capacity Dairy”, the buildings and structures of the Legend Dairy Farm do not exhibit significantly important examples of building practices that would be important to the dairy industry dating from after 1973. The design of the dairy facility at Legend Dairy Farm had no impact on the future of architectural or agricultural development of dairy farms in Ontario or the Chino Valley in the last half of the twentieth-century.

Criterion e.: The buildings and structures of the Legend Dairy Farm do not exhibit noteworthy examples of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship. The use of Tudor architectural details on a late period Ranch style home is a somewhat incongruous design choice that actually presents a discordant blending of architectural styles.

Criterion f.: The Legend Dairy Farm property does not embody elements that represent significant dairy technology, or design of a factory farm, constructed in the 1970s. The Legend Dairy Farm operation presents the type of large scale, dry lot, milking operation widely used across California where urban growth pushes against agrarian interests. (And why the Williamson Act was enacted to protect agricultural and open space land.)

Criterion g.: The Legend Dairy Farm is just one of many that once were located at the corners of Ontario’s main roads. But the question to ask is: does the Tadema dairy operation present an aesthetic value to the passersby, and is that farm revered as representational to the history of Ontario. Unlike the older dairy barns that date from the 1920s and 1930s, and present a visual connection to a “simpler time”, we believe the Legend Dairy Farm does not engender an emotional connection.

Criterion h.: Large capacity dairies continue to operate across California. Many of the dairy farmers who are leaving the Chino Valley area are moving north to Tulare, Merced, and Kern Counties. They are constructing dairy operations that are based upon the same basic physical design, but are being outfitted with technologically advanced milking, animal husbandry, and herd control devices. The Legend Dairy Farm is not an important or significant example of a large capacity dairy, and its loss would not adversely affect the history of dairy operations in Ontario.

The Legend Dairy Farm property has not been identified as a contributing member of any indetified Historic District of thematically related groupings of Large Capacity Dairy farms in the Model Colony Area.

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The Main House, front (north) elevation. View looking south-southwest.



The Main House, rear elevation. View looking east.





Manager's House, front (north) elevation. View looking south-southwest.



Garage. View looking south-southeast.





Equipment building, front (west) elevation. View looking east.



Grain dispenser and utility tanks situated on east side of milking parlor. View looking south-southwest.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Cow shades on west side of farm. View looking south-southwest.



Hay sheds situated immediately south of milking parlor. View looking south.



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Hay sheds situated along east boundary of farm. View looking south-southwest.



North and east elevations of Dairy Barn. View looking southwest.

## LOCATION MAP

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\*Resource Name or #: Legend Dairy Farm

\*Map Name: Prado Dam

\*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of Map: 1981

