



January 6, 2021

David Ornelas  
T&B Planning, Inc.  
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100  
Irvine, California 92602

RE: Cultural Resources Records Search Results for the Valley Boulevard Industrial Project,  
Rialto, California

Dear Mr. Ornelas:

An archaeological records search has been completed for the Valley Boulevard Industrial Project located at northwest of the intersection of Valley Boulevard and Willow Avenue in the city of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The project includes the proposed construction of a warehouse within Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0132-181-01, 0132-201-03, 0254-261-14, and 0254-261-17. As part of the environmental review process, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) reviewed the results of the records search requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search, which was completed on January 4, 2021, encompassed an area of one mile surrounding the project.

The records search identified 27 previous studies within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which included the subject property<sup>1</sup>. The previous study was conducted in 1988 in support of the Rialto Gateway Project, and did not locate any resources either within or adjacent to the current project boundaries. Further, the records search found that no resources are located within the subject property. However, the search did identify 17 resources (three prehistoric and 14 historic) within one mile of the project (Table 1). The previously recorded prehistoric resources consist of one lithic scatter and two isolates. The historic resources consist of two trash scatters, one trash scatter with an associated water conveyance system, the Southern Pacific/Union Pacific Rail alignment, one powerline alignment, three single-family properties, one multi-family

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<sup>1</sup> Hallaran, Kevin B. and Karen K. Swope

1988 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Rialto Gateway Project, San Bernardino County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

property, two properties containing large storage tanks, one industrial property, the Bloomington Middle School, and the former location of the San Bernardino County Museum.

**Table 1**  
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources  
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

| Site(s)                                   | Description   |
|---|---|
| SBR-1579                                  | Prehistoric lithic scatter                                    |
| P-36-060240 and P-36-060241               | Prehistoric isolate   |
| SBR-6868H and SBR-8927H                   | Historic trash scatter  |
| SBR-31,941H                               | Historic trash scatter and associated water conveyance system |
| SBR-10,330H                               | Historic Southern Pacific/Union Pacific Rail alignment        |
| SBR-12,613H                               | Historic powerline alignment                                  |
| P-36-015135                               | Historic former location of San Bernardino County Museum      |
| P-36-020335, P-36-021605, and P-36-021610 | Historic single-family property                               |
| P-36-020676                               | Historic multi-family property                                |
| P-36-021603 and P-36-021609               | Historic storage tanks  |
| P-36-021604                               | Historic industrial building                                  |
| P-36-021607                               | Historic Bloomington Middle School                            |

The full results of the completed SCCIC records search are attached to this letter report (Attachment A). Please contact us should you have any questions or require additional study for this project.

Regards,



Brian F. Smith

BFS:ag

Attachment:

Attachment A – SCCIC Archeological Records Search Results

**ATTACHMENT A**

**SCCIC Archaeological Records Search Results**

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

1/4/2021

Records Search File No.: 21923.8038

Andrew Garrison  
Brian F Smith and Associates  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Record Search Results for NWC Valley Boulevard (20-207)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Fontana and San Bernardino South, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  custom GIS maps  shape files  hand-drawn maps

|                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Resources within project area: 0   | None                     |
| Resources within 1-mile radius: 17 | SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST |
| Reports within project area: 1     | SB-01772                 |
| Reports within 1-mile radius: 26   | SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST |

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed



**Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed  
**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to  
[https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)  
**Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed  
**Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed  
**Historical Maps:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>  
**Ethnographic Information:**  not available at SCCIC  
**Historical Literature:**  not available at SCCIC  
**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**  not available at SCCIC  
**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>  
**Shipwreck Inventory:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
[http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks\\_Database.asp](http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp)  
**Soil Survey Maps: (see below)**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

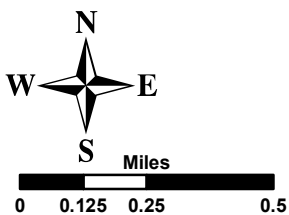
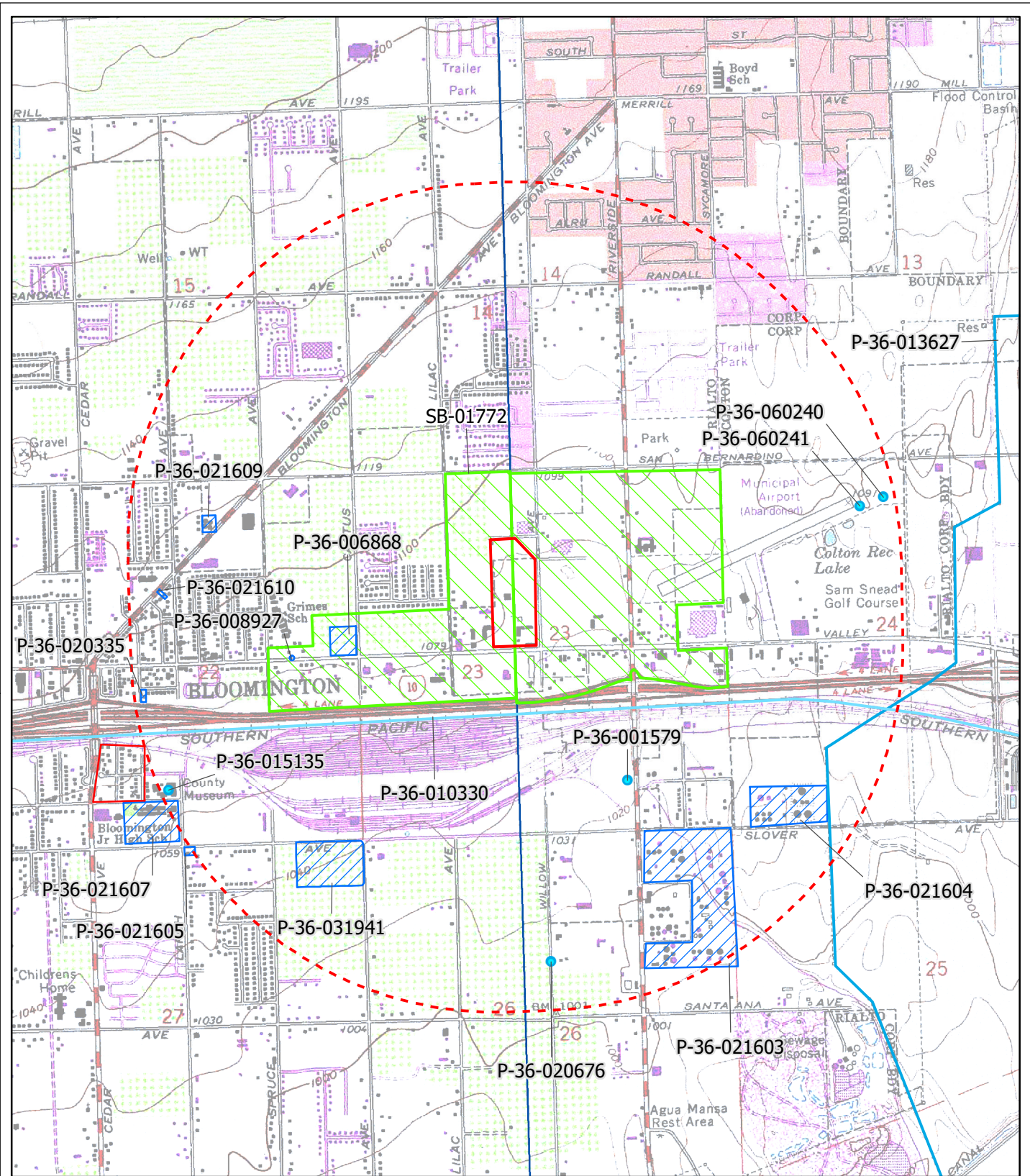
The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott  
 GIS Technician/Staff Researcher



Resources within the project area: None  
 17 resources within a 1-mile radius  
 Reports within the project area: SB-01772  
 26 additional reports within a 1-mile radius  
 (not mapped)

Fontana, CA  
 San Bernardino South, CA  
 USGS 7.5' PR: 1980  
 1:24,000  
 INV #21923  
 Dec 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

## Resources

| PrimaryString | TrinomialString | OtherIDs   | Age         | Attribs    | RecordingEvents  | Reports  |
|---------------|-----------------|--|-------------|------------|--|--|
| P-36-001579   | CA-SBR-001579   | Resource Name - Slover Avenue Site;<br>Other - SBCM-711  | Prehistoric | AP02       | 1963 (Smith)   | SB-00273, SB-00492, SB-03931   |
| P-36-006868   | CA-SBR-006868H  | Resource Name - F-W #1   | Historic    | AH04       | 1990 (Schmidt et al., Greenwood & Assoc)   | SB-02853   |
| P-36-008927   | CA-SBR-008927H  | Resource Name - MKLA 9706-1  | Historic    | AH04       | 1997 (LEARCH, M AND K. SWOPE)  |  |
| P-36-010330   | CA-SBR-010330H  | Resource Name - Union Pacific Railroad;<br>Other - Southern Pacific Railroad;<br>Other - West Line Basin Alignment;<br>Other - Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at<br>Anderson Street;<br>Other - 19-186112 | Historic    | AH07; HP39 | 1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.);<br>2002 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2008 (Harper, C.D., SWCA);<br>2010 (Tibbet, C., LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2012 (Paul, Daniel D., ICF International) | SB-04335, SB-05495, SB-05614, SB-<br>06720, SB-07451, SB-07666, SB-07955 |
| P-36-013627   | CA-SBR-012613H  | Resource Name - Southern Sierras Powerline   | Historic    | HP11       | 2007 (M. Dice, MBA);<br>2011 (Robin Hoffman, ICS);<br>2012 (J Sanka, W Gilleean, Atkins);<br>2017 (McGinnis, ICF);<br>2019 (Tracy A. Stropes, BFSA)  |  |
| P-36-015135   |                 | Resource Name - San Bernardino County<br>Museum;<br>PHI - SBR-1  | Historic    | HP39       | (Dr. G.A. Smith);<br>1969;<br>1975   |  |
| P-36-020335   |                 | 18821 Lynwood St, Bloomington;<br>Resource Name - Jones House  | Historic    | HP02; HP04 | 2003 (Judith Marvin, LSA)  |  |
| P-36-020676   |                 | Resource Name - 2385 South Willow Ave,<br>Rialto   | Historic    | HP02; HP33 | 2009 (Pamela Daly, Daly & Associates);<br>2015   | SB-06306   |
| P-36-021603   |                 | 176 E. Slover Ave, Colton;<br>Tank Farm;<br>Resource Name - CNX-1  | Historic    | HP08       | 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)   |  |
| P-36-021604   |                 | 1717 E. Slover Ave, Colton;<br>Tank Farm;<br>Resource Name - CNX-2   | Historic    | HP08       | 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)   |  |

## Resources

| PrimaryString | TrinomialString | OtherIDs  | Age         | Attribs             | RecordingEvents              | Reports |
|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| P-36-021605   |                 | Resource Name - CNX-3   | Historic    | HP02                | 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)   |         |
| P-36-021607   |                 | 10435 Cedar St, Bloomington;<br>Resource Name - Bloomington Middle School;<br>Other - CNX-5 | Historic    | HP15                | 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)   |         |
| P-36-021609   |                 | 1030 Bloomington Ave, Bloomington;<br>Resource Name - Tank Farm;<br>Other - CNX-7           | Historic    | HP08                | 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)   |         |
| P-36-021610   |                 | 9935 Bloomington Ave, Bloomington;<br>Resource Name - Tank Farm;<br>Other - CNX-8           | Historic    | HP02                | 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)   |         |
| P-36-031941   | CA-SBR-031941H  | Resource Name - Slover and Cactus Avenues<br>(SCA)-1  | Historic    | AH04; AH05;<br>AH06 | 2018 (Shannon M. Smith, L&L) |         |
| P-36-060240   |                 | Resource Name - Colton Dune Survey, Site<br>104, Plot E;<br>Other - IA1074-8                | Prehistoric | AP16                | 1986 (BIXLER)                |         |
| P-36-060241   |                 | Resource Name - Colton Dune Survey, Site<br>105, Plot E;<br>Other - IA1074-9                | Prehistoric | AP16                | 1986 (BIXLER)                |         |



P36-001579  
SBR-1579

PRIMARY P36-001579

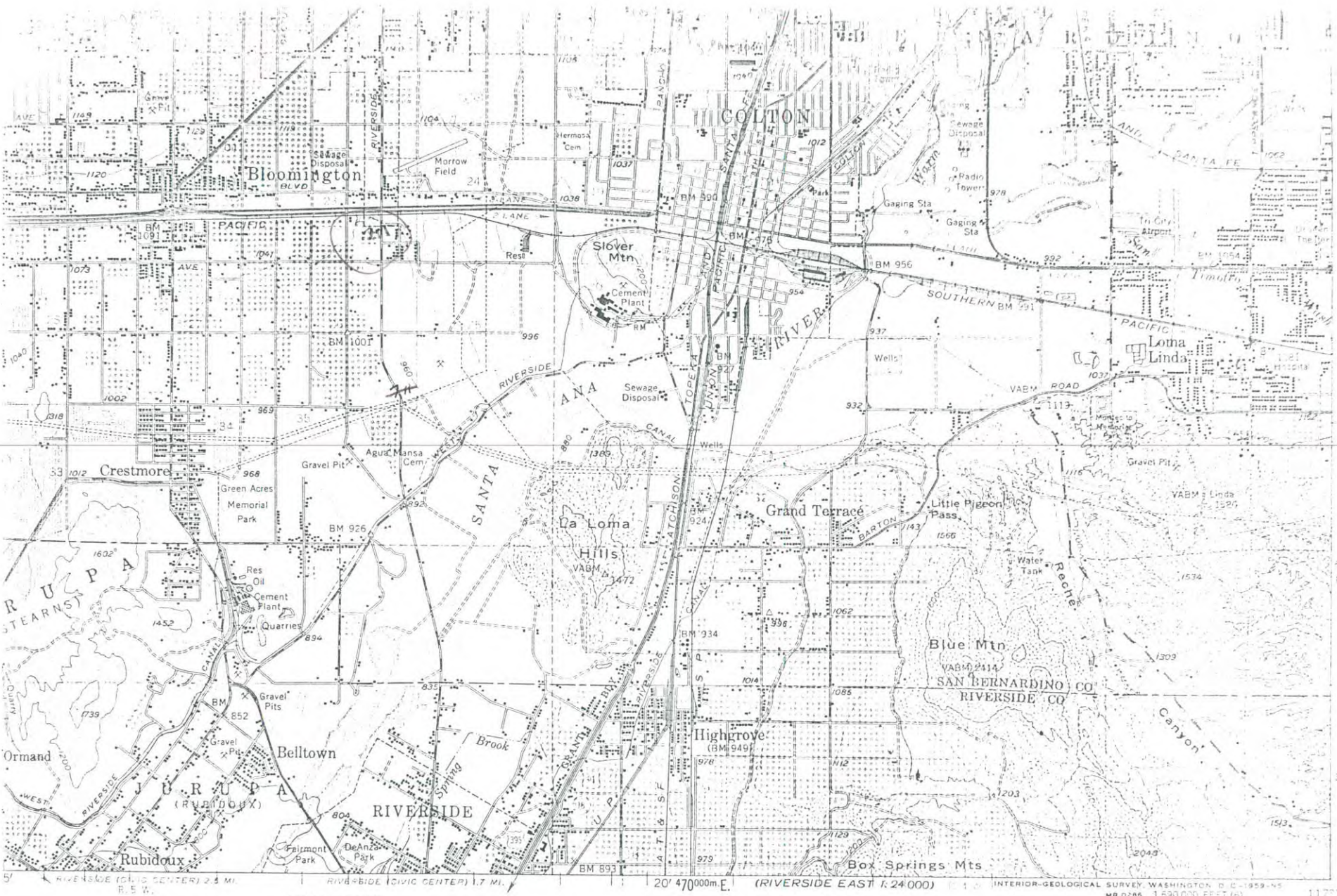
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

SLOVER AVE.

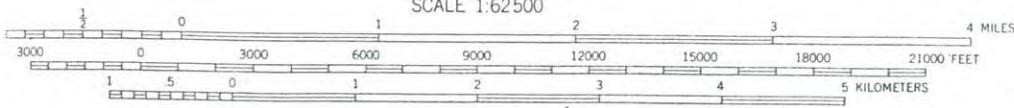
Archaeological Site Survey Record

1. Site SBCM-711
2. Map San Berno. Quad
3. County San Berno
4. Twp. 1 S Range 5 W SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE<sup>SE</sup>  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 26
5. Location west of Riverside north of Slover South of Lumber Co.  
in blow out
6. On contour elevation \_\_\_\_\_
7. Previous designation for site Slover Ave
8. Owner \_\_\_\_\_
9. Address \_\_\_\_\_
10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
11. Present tenant \_\_\_\_\_
12. Attitude toward excavation \_\_\_\_\_
13. Description of site \_\_\_\_\_
14. Area \_\_\_\_\_
15. Depth \_\_\_\_\_
16. Height \_\_\_\_\_
17. Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_
18. Nearest water \_\_\_\_\_
19. Soil of site \_\_\_\_\_
20. Surrounding soil type \_\_\_\_\_
21. Previous excavation \_\_\_\_\_
22. Cultivation \_\_\_\_\_
23. Erosion \_\_\_\_\_
24. Buildings, roads, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
25. Possibility of destruction \_\_\_\_\_
26. House pits or rings \_\_\_\_\_
27. Other features \_\_\_\_\_
28. Burials \_\_\_\_\_
29. Artifacts Projectile points - flakes
30. Remarks Boys before have found charm stones - mortars - etc. south about 1/4 mile  
evidently old channel of Lytle creek - Indians camped along edge  
we have found charcoal etc from Rio Grande to Santa Ana River
31. Published reference \_\_\_\_\_
32. Other museum reference \_\_\_\_\_
33. Sketch map \_\_\_\_\_
34. Date Dec. 28, 1963
35. Recorded by Gerald A Smith
36. Photos \_\_\_\_\_
37. Informant P. Chace





211



SCALE 1:62500  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET  
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 40-FOOT CONTOURS  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
 Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————  
 Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt - - - - -  
 U. S. Route State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

This area also covered by 1:24 000-scale maps of San Bernardino North, Devore, Fontana, and San Bernardino South 7.5 minute quadrangles surveyed 1936-38, and 1953-54

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.  
 N 3400—W 11715/15

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

260000 FEET (5)

37630000 N

34°00'

117°15'

(SUNNYVALE AD 1:24,000)

P36006868

1073

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 5 PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6868H  
DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A TEMPORARY NUMBER: F-W #1  
DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/28/90 AGENCY DESIGNATION:

- 1. COUNTY: San Bernardino
- 2. USGS QUAD: Fontana 7.5' 1967 REVISED: 1980
- 3. UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 11 464665 m Easting; 3769900 m Northing
- 4. TOWNSHIP 1S RANGE 5W, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, of Section 22 BASE MER. SBM
- 5. MAP COORDINATES: 249 mm S 451 mm N
- 6. ELEVATION: 1080 ft.

7. LOCATION: From Interstate 10 in the city of Rialto, exit at Riverside Ave. and proceed north for 0.2 mile to Valley Blvd., turn west and proceed 0.75 mile to Cactus Ave. Site is located at the northwest corner of Cactus Ave. and Valley Blvd.

8. PREHISTORIC          HISTORIC X          PROTOHISTORIC

9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Diffuse scatter of historical artifacts. Cultural materials are very fragmentary and spread across a large, disked, vacant lot. No concentrations were noted.

10. AREA: 150 m (length) x 125 m (width); m<sup>2</sup>  
Method: Pace

11. DEPTH: unknown METHOD: N/A

12. FEATURES: None observed.

13. ARTIFACTS: Glass: fragments of clear, amber, sun-colored amethyst (one piece), common green, green, and cobalt bottle glass. Two fragments of cut sun-colored amethyst glass and a few pieces of window pane glass. (X)

14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS: 50+ fragments of bone, primarily large mammal (Bos) in very deteriorated condition. 15 fragments of shell noted: Ostrea, Mytilus, Chione, and Tivela. Single eucalyptus tree located along northern edge of site.

15. DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/28/90

16. RECORDED BY: James J. Schmidt, June Schmidt, Gwendolyn Romani, Pam Easter, and Bruno Texier.

17. AFFILIATION: Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way,  
725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272  
(213) 454-3091



P36-006868

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE:2 OF 5

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A

DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/28/90

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: 5BR-6868H

TEMPORARY NUMBER: F-W #1

AGENCY DESIGNATION:

18. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed.

19. SITE INTEGRITY: Poor. Topographic map indicates area was agricultural land and portions have been recently disked. Cultural materials are evenly dispersed across vacant lot along with modern refuse.

20. NEAREST WATER:

21. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY): Ruderal and urban mix.

22. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (ON SITE): Ruderal.

REFERENCES FOR ABOVE: N/A

23. SITE SOIL: Light brown sandy loam.

24. SURROUNDING SOIL: Same as 23

25. GEOLOGY: Granite cobbles and gravels.

26. LANDFORM: Alluvial.

27. SLOPE: 0                      28. EXPOSURE: Open

29. LANDOWNERS(S), (TENANTS), ADDRESS: Unknown.

30. REMARKS:

32. REFERENCES:

33. NAME OF PROJECT: Metropolitan Water District Inland Feeder Project Cultural Resource Investigation.

34. TYPE OF INVESTIGATION: Preliminary surface reconnaissance

35. SITE ACCESSION NO.:                      CURATED AT:

36. PHOTOS: Overviews, B & W prints.                      TAKEN BY: James Schmidt

37. PHOTO ACCESSION NO. N/A      ON FILE AT: Greenwood and Associates



P36-006868

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

PAGE: 3 OF 5

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD:

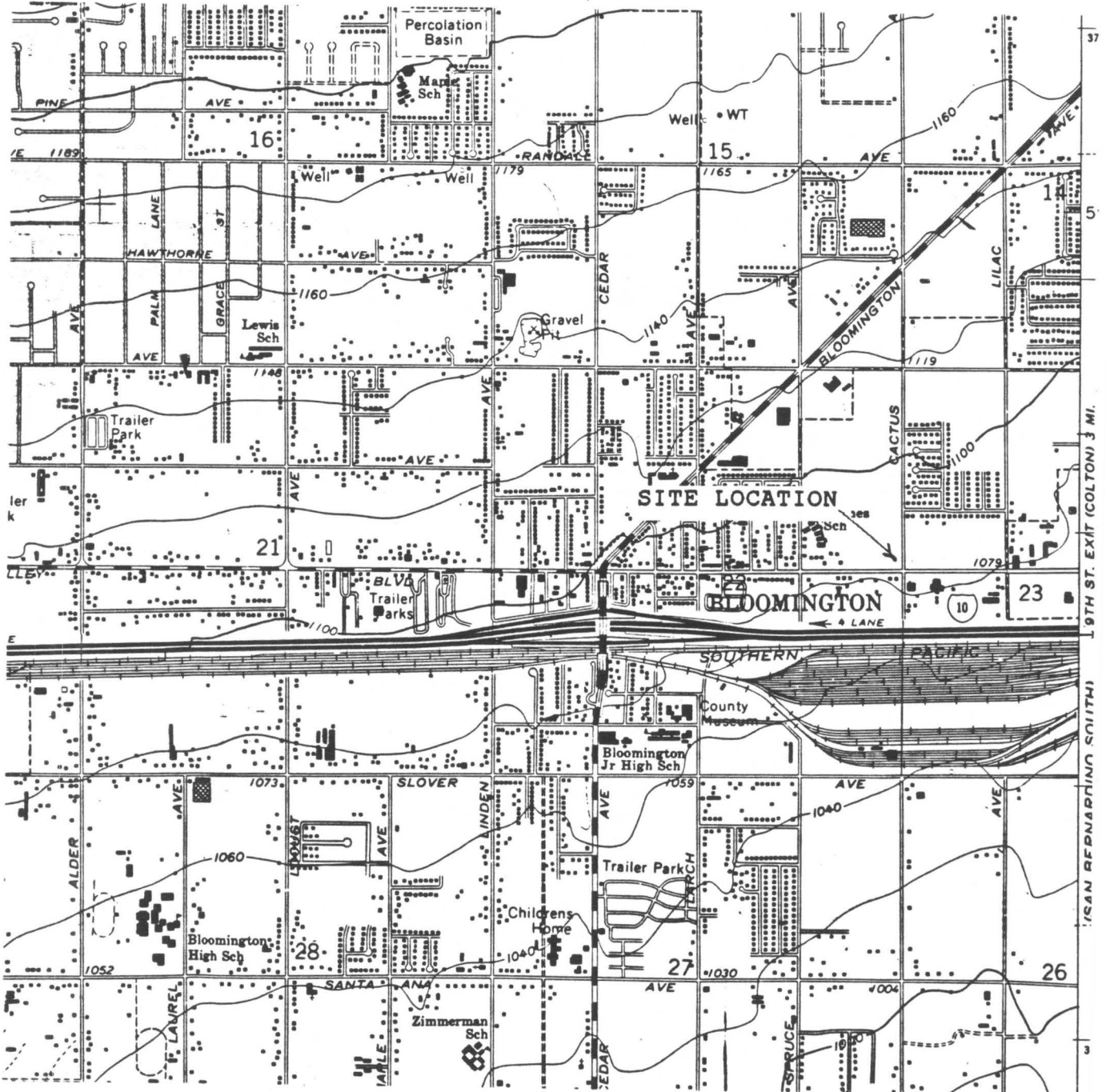
DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/28/90

U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE: Fontana

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: *53R-6868H*

TEMPORARY NUMBER: F-W #1

AGENCY DESIGNATION:



P36-06868

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

Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6868H, 11 - 28 - 90  
mo. yr.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION  
MAP

Temporary Number: Fontana - W #1

Page 4 of 5.

Agency Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Brick wall

Houses

Open lot

Historical trash throughout

125m

Cactus Street

Open lot

150m

Valley Blvd

Hwy 10

Railroad yard

Not to scale



P36006868

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD - CONTINUATION

PAGE:5 OF 5

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: SBR-6368H

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD:

TEMPORARY NUMBER: F-W #1

DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/28/90

AGENCY DESIGNATION:

CONTINUATION

ITEM NO.

(13.) Ceramics: 50+ fragments of whiteware, 25+ California colored dinnerware (yellow, green, and blue), fragments of blue transferware, two pieces blue willow pattern, fragments with decal decoration, and one fragment of celadon.

Metal: Spoon with an Art Deco design and maker's mark "Monroe Silver Co.", spoon with maker's mark "L Stevens" and "Solid Silver", and the tines of one fork.

Miscellaneous: Fragments of ceramic sewer pipe and concrete irrigation pipe.

P36-008927 10/27

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # P36-008927  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBr-8927H  
NRHP Status Code 7

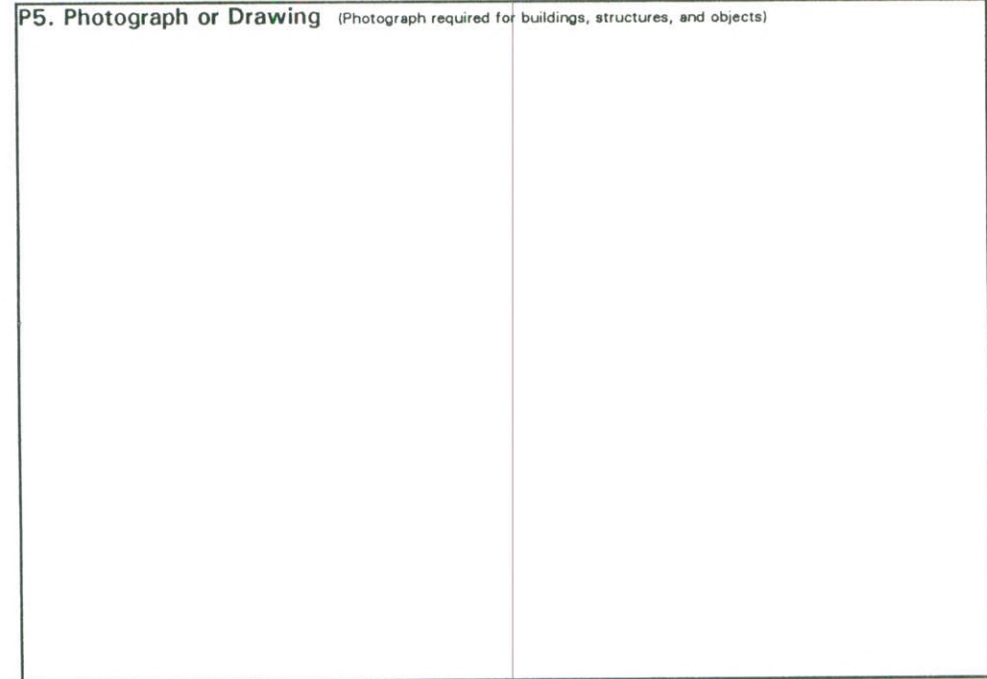
Other Listings MKLA-9706-1

Page 1 of 5 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- P1. Resource Identifier: CA-SBr- H (MKLA-9706-1)
- P2. Location: a: County San Bernardino  
 b. Address: (in street ROW in front of) 848 Valley Boulevard  
 City Bloomington Zip 92316  
 c. UTM: USGS Quad Fontana 7.5', 1976, photorevised 1980; Zone 11, 464410 mE/ 3769850 mN  
 d. Other Locational Data:  
 -Twp. 1 S; Rng. 5 W; SBBM; SE¼ of the SE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 22  
 -Site is located at sewer manhole in right lane of westbound Valley Boulevard, 975 feet west of Cactus Avenue

P3. Description:  
 Historical domestic and commercial refuse deposit.

P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:  
 Prehist.  Hist.  Both  
 ca. 1900-1920

P7. Owner and Address:  
 City of Rialto  
 150 South Palm  
 Rialto, CA 92376

P8. Recorded by:  
 M. Lerch, K. Swope  
 Michael K. Lerch & Assoc.  
 Post Office Box 55134  
 Riverside, CA 92517-0134

P9. Date Recorded:  
 30 September 1997

P10. Type of Survey:  
 Emergency salvage of  
 unanticipated discovery  
 pursuant to CEQA

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none"):  
 Letter to William McKeever from Michael K. Lerch, Riverside, CA, September 30, 1997

Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building/Structure/Object Record  Linear Resource Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (list)



P36-008927

# LOCATION MAP

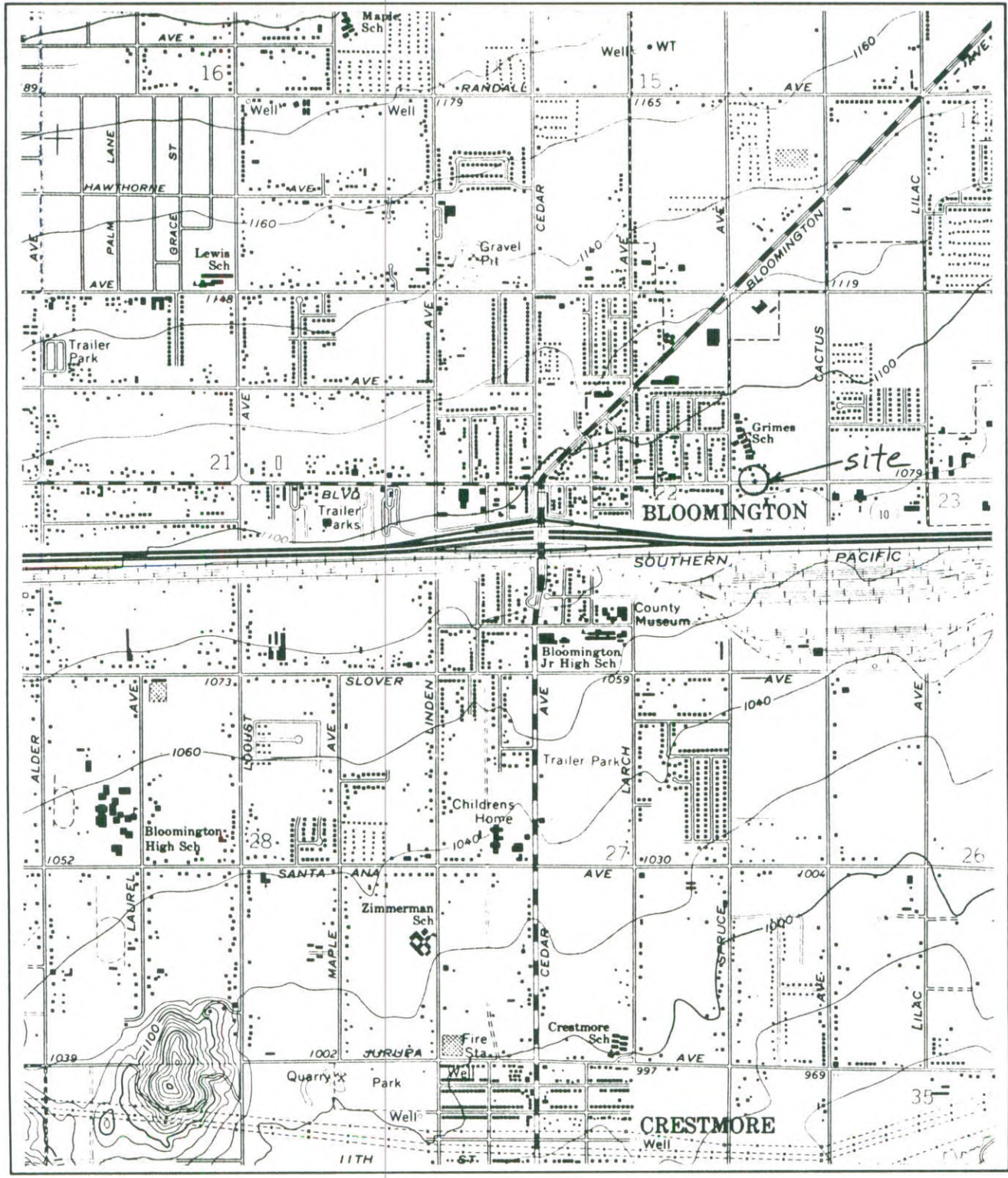
Primary # P36-008927  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBr-8927 H

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: CA-SBr- H (MKLA-9706-1)  
Map Name: USGS Fontana 7.5' quadrangle

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 1976; 1980





P36-008927

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # P36-008927  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBr-8927H

Page 3 of 5

- A1. Resource Identifier: CA-SBr- H (MKLA-9706-1)
- A2. Resource Attributes: AH4—refuse deposit
- A3. Dimensions: a. Length 5 ft+ (N/S) x b. Width 10 ft+ (E/W)  
Method of measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other:  
Method of determination:  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other:  
Reliability of determination:  High  Low Explain: based on exposure in sewer trench sidewalls  
Limitations:  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Disturbances  Site limits incompletely defined
- A4. Depth: from 30" to 63" below pavement  None  Unknown Method of determination: tape measure
- A5. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown Explain: None observed nor likely
- A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): The site consists of a single feature, a refuse deposit.
- A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features):

More than 40 glass, ceramic, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from the trash deposit for identification and analysis. These are listed as follows:

GLASS

*Liquor*

amber beer/whiskey bottle, brandy finish, indented panel base  
olive green wine/champagne bottle sherd, 3-piece mold

*Medicine*

clear, oval, prescription finish, unembossed patent medicine bottle  
clear, oval, patent finish, unembossed patent medicine bottle  
clear, indented panel, neck bead, patent finish, patent medicine bottle, "142" on base  
clear, Golden Gate Oval, prescription finish, patent medicine bottle  
clear, Blake var. 1, patent finish, patent medicine bottle, "767" on base  
clear, French Square, patent finish, unembossed patent medicine bottle  
aqua, round, patent finish, "MEXICAN/MUSTANG/LINIMENT/LYON MF'G Co"

*Culinary*

milk glass jar, finish for clamped glass lid, "MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL/CHEESE/ TRADE/MARK" on base  
clear milk bottle finish  
clear ketchup bottle finish, continuous thread  
aqua canning jar sherds, bail closure, "3" on base  
aqua canning jar sherds, strong shoulder type, "Ball/MA\_N", five dots on base  
aqua canning jar sherds, "32/x" on base  
zinc canning jar lid with milk glass liner "GENUINE BOYD CAP/FOR MASON JARS"

*Cosmetic*

cologne (possibly condiment) bottle, clear (purpled), round, brandy finish, "268/B" on base

*Household*

clear, Monarch Oval, bead finish, "O-Cedar/MADE IN U.S.A./12" on base  
clear, round, bead finish, white rubber stopper, "8" on base

*Other Glass*

clear, tall tumbler, molded "etching" at rim  
clear ink stand (?), "[anchor]/WATER//PAT<sup>D</sup> DEC/10/1901//. . .UKEE"  
milk glass dome-shaped object, 3 1/2" dia., embossed w/3 dots, "PAT APRIL 2<sup>ND</sup> 1895/PAT MAY 28<sup>TH</sup> 1895"  
threaded kaolin insulator socket

CERAMICS

molded relief large vessel foot (tureen?)  
molded relief saucer sherd  
saucer sherd with pin, lavender, green thistle transfer pattern  
cup sherd with gilt rim stripes  
small bowl sherd with floral gilt transfer and maker's mark "Emper[ess]. . ./Ct[?]. . ."  
vessel base sherd, maker's mark "[COLO]NIAL"  
undecorated porcelain bowl sherd  
wheel-thrown tan clay flower pot with attached saucer

P36008927

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # P36-008927  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBr8927H

Page 4 of 5

**A7. Cultural Constituents (cont.):**

METAL

- large spoon, decorative dot pattern
- wagon wheel hub
- chicken wire
- numerous bundles of baling wire
- numerous sanitary cans
- large set-on can lid
- riveted keg hoop

MISCELLANEOUS

- 8 x 8-in. redwood post
- 1 1/2-in. diameter rubberized canvas hose
- 6-in. wide leather strap
- bluing

**A8. Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

Items collected are listed above under A7. The collection will be returned to the City of Rialto with a recommendation that it be donated to a local historical society for possible display and public information.

**A9. Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances): Site has been disturbed by nearly a century of road building and maintenance activities, and most recently has had a sewer line trench excavated through the middle of it.

**A10. Nearest Water** (Type, distance and direction): n/a

**A11. Elevation:** 1,080 feet AMSL

**A12. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, exposure, etc., as appropriate):  
currently urban; formerly rural with citrus groves to north and east, and community of Bloomington to west.

**A13. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below):  
unknown

**A14. Age:**  Prehistoric  Pre-Colonial (1550-1769)  Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848)  Early American (1848-1880)  Turn of Century (1880-1914)  Early 20th Century (1914-1945)  Post-WWII (1945+)  Undetermined  
Factual or estimated dates of occupation (Explain): estimate from aerial photo interpretation

**A15. Remarks and Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): This site was deposited between 1900 and the early 1920s in an area that would have been at the north edge of Valley Boulevard, a two-lane, possibly unpaved road at the time. It was located at the eastern edge of the community of Bloomington, and is believed to represent a trash deposit from a nearby commercial establishment, which also contains some items of household origin possibly used by workers. The location of the site at the margin of the road rather than at the back of a lot is somewhat anomalous.

**A16. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible):  
none

**A17. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): none  
Original media/negative kept at: n/a

**A18. Form Prepared By:** Michael K. Lerch **Date:** 3 October 1997  
**Affiliation and Address:** Michael K. Lerch & Associates, P.O. Box 55134, Riverside, CA 92517-0134



# SKETCH MAP

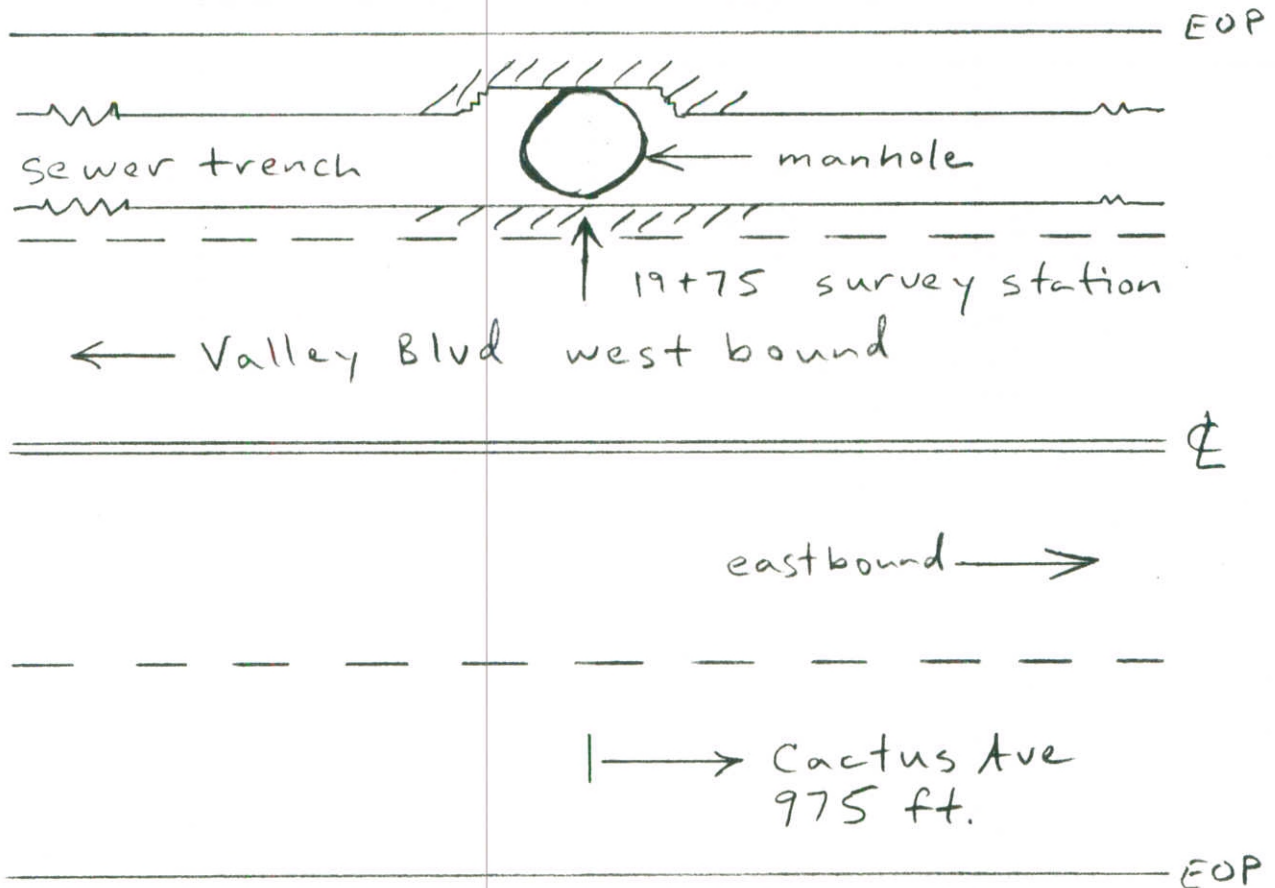
Primary # P36-008927  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBr-927 H

Page 5 of 5

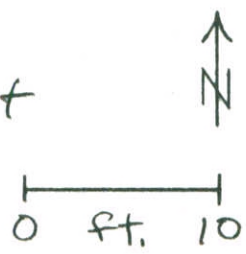
Resource Identifier: CA-SBr- H (MKLA-9706-1)



business at  
848 Valley Blvd.



////// historical refuse deposit  
in trench side walls





1067666

Update 6/14

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

Primary # P36-010330  
HRI #

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Trinomial CA-SBR-10, 330 H UPPER TRACK  
NRHP Status Code 6Y

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 24 3

\*Resource Name or #: Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** Southern Pacific Railroad; SP; SPRR; West Line Basin Alignment; Alternate Sunset Route, Union Pacific Railroad; UPRR M.P. 517.37.

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ontario, Calif.

Date: 1981 T 1S ; R 8W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 26 ; M.D.B.M. SB

c. Address: N/A

City: Montclair

Zip: 91762

d. UTM: Segment 11S 435394.35mE, 3769049.00mN to 11S 435654.88mE, 3769057.90mN

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

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

The Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue is a parallel set of standard gauge railroad tracks, running east-west and bisecting Monte Vista Avenue in Montclair, CA. The northern-most set of tracks within this segment feature rails, pandrol clips and concrete ties that appear to date from c.2003. The southern set of tracks has wood ties with a slightly different version of pandrol clip. The estimated replacement span of ties for active track is approximately 30 years, and this segment is believed to be less than 50 years old. The two alignments are set upon a slightly elevated ballast-covered berm. The alignment features a set of recent crossbars located at either side of Monte Vista Avenue. Concrete plates at either side of the rail are present where it traverses the paved Monte Vista Avenue. Just south of the alignments due east of Monte Vista Avenue is a wide, paved driveway that leads to the "Montclair Yard," which itself is outside of the project area. A metal call box, which appears to be less than 50 years old, is present just west of Monte Vista Avenue and south of the alignments. A standard crossing bar and signal is present at either end of Monte Vista Avenue, and they too appear to be recent.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades

\*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:** (View, date, accession #) Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue. View: SW. Photo: Daniel Paul, ICF International. November, 18, 2012.

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

Prehistoric  Both  
c.1883-2010

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Union Pacific Railroad  
1400 Douglas St.  
Omaha, NE  
68179

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Daniel D. Paul,  
Architectural Historian  
ICF International  
811 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 800  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

\*P9. Date Recorded: November 26, 2012

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive Level, Section 106 Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation: Monte Vista Grade Separation Project, Caltrans District 8, Historic Resources and Evaluation Report, November 2012.

\*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**

Page 2 of 24 <sup>3</sup>

\*NRHP Status Code 6Y

\*Resource Name or # Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue

**B1. Historic Name:** Southern Pacific Railroad; SP; SPRR; West Line Basin Alignment; Alternate Sunset Route, Union Pacific Railroad; UPRR M.P. 517.37.

**B2. Common Name:** Union Pacific Railroad

**B3. Original Use:** transportation: railroad

**B4. Present Use:** transportation: railroad

\***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

\***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) originally constructed in 1883; all rail related material appears to date from within the last 30-50 years.

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

\***B8. Related Features:** Signal box, mile post, call box, storage yard access, cross bars, light signals, creek underpass.

**B9a. Architect:** N/A

**b. Builder:** Southern Pacific Railroad

\***B10. Significance: Theme:** Transportation

**Area:** Southern California

**Period of Significance:** 1883-c.1930

**Property Type:** Object: railroad alignment **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In 1999, the entirety of the Union Pacific Railroad (UP/ UPRR) was found eligible across Southern California. The DPR that argued this determination was never submitted to the State Office of Historic Preservation, and there is no record in the State Historic Resources Inventory that formalized this finding. Within the proposed project area, the entirety of both SP lines is wholly reconstructed with new materials. The Southern Pacific Railroad, as a railroad that opened up the southwest, is incredibly historically significant. However this segment retains only its integrity of location and association. Historically the setting was primarily citrus agriculture by the time the railroad arrived in 1883. This setting has been replaced by light industrial use, suburban development, and the wholesale loss of citrus within the project area. The feeling of a railroad penetrating the open West has likewise been lost with the advent of local cityhood and post-war development within the vicinity. The design of the alignment and its components are similar. However, in detail many of these components are new, particularly the use of concrete ties and pandrol clips. With these changes have come a loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. The Southern Pacific Railroad where it crosses Monte Vista Avenue in Montclair, CA, does not appear to retain eligibility under National register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, or C, or California Register of Historical Resources Criteria 1, 2, or 3. This resource was not analyzed at the municipal level as part of this evaluation.

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:** moved to 523A form

\***B12. References:**

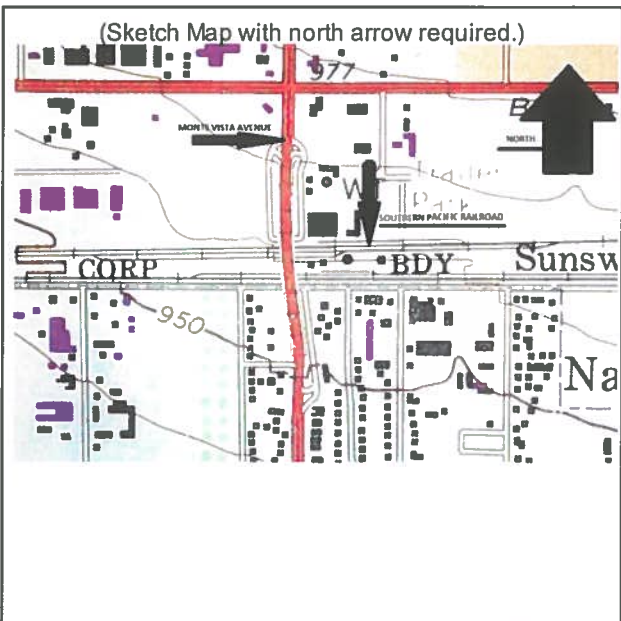
Orsi, Raymond J. 2005. *Sunset Limited: The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Development of the American West, 1850-1930*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press; Conley, Bernice Bedford. *The Beginnings of Montclair's Development*. The Daily Report. January 11, 1981.  
Trains.com online community

**B13. Remarks:**

\***B14. Evaluator:** Daniel D. Paul, Architectural Historian, ICF International

\***Date of Evaluation:** November 27, 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)



# CONTINUATION SHEET

\*Recorded by: Daniel Paul, ICF International

\*Date: November 16, 2012

Continuation

Update



Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue: signal box. View: W. November, 2012.



Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue. From Monte Vista Avenue looking south. November, 2012.



Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue: Access road to Montclair Yard. SP,LA&SL alignment is at the right. View: E. November, 2012.



**PRIMARY RECORD**

103-1627

6/14

Primary # P36-010330

HRI # 36-021159

Trinomial CA-SBR-10,330-H

Lower Track

NRHP Status Code 6Y

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 24 <sup>3</sup>

\*Resource Name or #: San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad; Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad; Union Pacific Railroad; SP, LA&SL, LA&SL, SLR; UPRR MP 517.37.

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ontario, Calif. <sup>SE</sup> ~~4~~ <sup>4</sup> ~~Surset~~ Date: 1981 T 1S ; R 8W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 26 ; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: N/A

City: Montclair

Zip: 91762

d. UTM: 11S 435696.87mE, 3769019.65mN to 11S 435654.68mE, 3769019.23mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: Approximately 800 foot long segment of alignment bisected by Monte Vista Avenue in Montclair, CA.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue is a standard guage railroad, running east to west, with concrete ties, pandrol clips, and rail itself that appear to be less than 50 years old. The alignment is elevated upon a low berm that is covered with ballast. To the east of Monte Vista Avenue, just south of the alignment, is a wood post with the marker "35." A wide, paved service road that leads to the UPRR "Montclair Yard" is present just north of the alignment. West of the Avenue and south of the alignment is a metal, shed-like call-in box that appears to be less than 50 years old. A pair of recent crossing bars are present just south of the alignment at either end of Monte Vista Avenue.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades

\*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:** (View, date, accession #) San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue. View: E. Photo: Daniel Paul, ICF International. November, 18, 2012.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both 1905-2010.

\*P7. Owner and Address: Union Pacific Railroad 1400 Douglas St. Omaha, NE 68179

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel D. Paul, Architectural Historian

ICF International  
811 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 800  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

\*P9. Date Recorded: November 26, 2012

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive Level Survey, Section 106 Compliance

\*P11. Report Citation: Monte Vista Grade Separation Project, Caltrans District 8, Historic Resources and Evaluation Report, November 2012.

\*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

Page 2 of 24

\*NRHP Status Code 6Y

\*Resource Name or # San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue

**B1. Historic Name:** San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad; Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad; Union Pacific Railroad; SP,LA&SL, LA&SL, SLR.

**B2. Common Name:** Union Pacific Railroad

**B3. Original Use:** transportation: railroad

**B4. Present Use:** transportation: railroad

\***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

\***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) originally constructed in 1905; all rail alignment materials appear to be recent.

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

\***B8. Related Features:** wood post with marker; underpass, signal lights, signal box, crossing bars

**B9a. Architect:** N/A

**b. Builder:** The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad

\***B10. Significance: Theme:** Transportation

**Area:** Southern California

**Period of Significance:** 1905-c.1930

**Property Type:** Object: railroad alignment **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In 1999, the entirety of the Union Pacific Railroad was found eligible across Southern California. The DPR making this determination was never submitted to the State Office of Historic Preservation, and there is no record in the State Historic Resources Inventory that formalized this finding. The SP,LA&SL was founded by former Montana Senator William Andrews Clark, and integrated with pre-existing Utah railroads that date back to approximately 1871. Intended to connect the burgeoning San Pedro Harbor (later Port of Los Angeles) with points west, the SP, LA&SL was one of three major Southern California railroads responsible for greatly connecting Southern California to the rest of the United States before the automobile age. Within the project area, the SP,LA&SL was constructed in 1905 and unlike the parallel SP lines due immediately north, the SP,LA&SL provided passenger service to the vicinity. The subject SP,LA&SL segment within the project area appears to be completely reconstructed with recent rails, ties, pandrol clips, and ballast. Historically the setting was primarily citrus agriculture and had a small vicinity called Fremont located about a quarter mile north of the alignment. This setting has been replaced by light industrial use, suburban development, and the complete loss of citrus agriculture within the project area. The integrity of feeling: of a railroad opening up the West, servicing the agricultural industry and a nearby small town is also completely lost. The design of the alignment and its features is highly similar to the historic period, both in the gauge and the fundamental components of the alignment. But in detail many of these components are new, particularly the use of concrete ties and pandrol clips. With these changes has come a loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. The SP,LA&SL at Monte Vista Avenue in Montclair, CA, does not appear to retain eligibility under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, or C, or California Register of Historical Resources Criteria 1, 2, or 3. This resource was not analyzed at the municipal level as part of this evaluation.

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:**

\***B12. References:**

Conley, Bernice Bedford:

*The Beginnings of Montclair's Development.* The Daily Report. Jan. 11, 1981; *Monte Vista Sign comes down and Narod sign is put back up.* The Daily Report, Feb. 15, 1981: 17; *Citrus Developed Rapidly at Narod.* The Daily Report. Jan. 18, 1981;

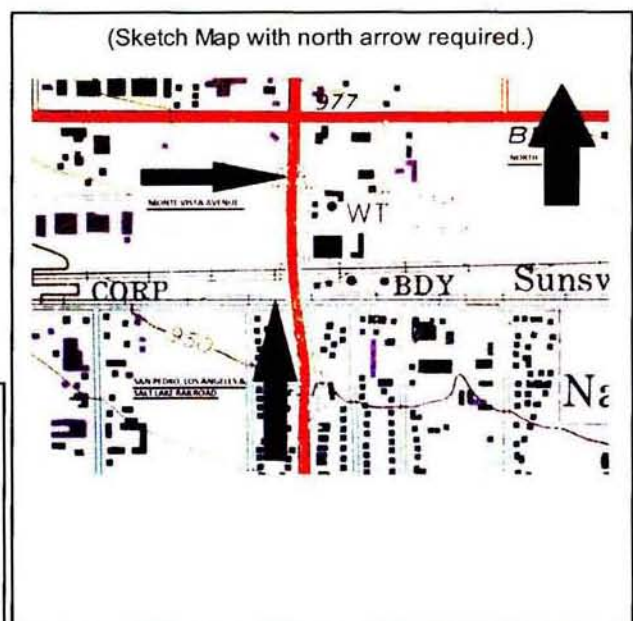
City of Montclair, *Images of America: Montclair.* Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005: 88.

**B13. Remarks:**

\***B14. Evaluator:** Daniel D. Paul, Architectural Historian, ICF

\***Date of Evaluation:** November 27, 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**



San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue. Alignment looking west from Monte Vista Avenue with call in booth. November, 2012.



San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue. Setting looking north toward alignment from Monte Vista Avenue. November, 2012.



San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue. Alignment in foreground, SPRR alignment in background. View: NE. November, 2012.



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

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 36-010330 (Update)

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial CA-SBR-10330H

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

Resource Name or #: Southern Pacific Railroad segment

P1. Other Identifier: Union Pacific Railroad; APE Map Reference #1

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: San Bernardino and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, CA Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; R 4W; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Colton, CA Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: Zone: 11; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): This approximately 1.85-mile long segment is located south of Interstate 10 (I-10) generally between North Cypress Avenue (north of I-10) and Mt. Vernon Avenue.

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

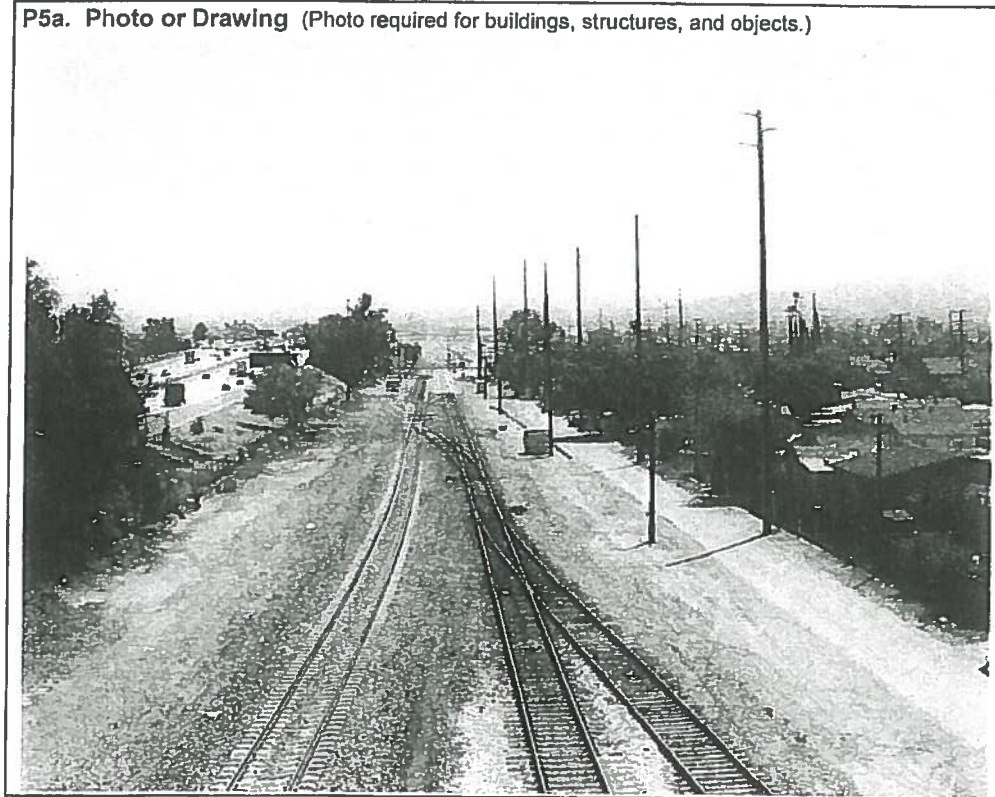
This segment of the railroad consists of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR; formerly Southern Pacific Railroad [SPRR]) mainline tracks, as well as various spurs, sidings, and wyes. Sets of railroad ties support pairs of rails and a layer of volcanic rocks lines the rail bed. I-10 is adjacent to the north. At 9<sup>th</sup> Street, on the north side of the tracks, there are two altered historic-period buildings: a former Southern Pacific depot and a former American Railway Express Company building. To the south of the tracks are wooden utility poles, Slover Mountain, and the historic-period South Colton neighborhood. Crossing the UPRR approximately where South 6<sup>th</sup> Street would have been are two north-south Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF, formerly California Southern and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe [ATSF]) tracks. This extant, but modernized crossing is known as the Colton Crossing and is one of numerous rail-to-rail crossings in California.

The tracks appear to retain integrity of location, design, and association, but integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been compromised by the addition and realignment of tracks, routine maintenance and modifications, construction of I-10, and alterations to the surrounding buildings and streets.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39 Other (railroad)

\*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: (View, date, accession #) Union Pacific tracks, view east from South Rancho Avenue overpass on April 23, 2010. (Also see Linear Feature Record, page 3)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1875

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Union Pacific Railroad  
1400 Douglas Street  
Omaha, NE 68179

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Casey Tibbet, M.A.  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200  
Riverside, CA 92507

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
May 2010

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive-level Section 106 and CEQA compliance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Colton Crossing Rail-to-Rail Grade Separation, Attachment B, Historic Resources Evaluation Report, 2011.

\*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**

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad segment

B1. Historic Name: Southern Pacific Railroad

B2. Common Name: Union Pacific Railroad

B3. Original Use: Railroad B4. Present Use: Railroad

\*B5. Architectural Style: NA

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
1875 railroad segment constructed

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Transportation Area: City of Colton

Period of Significance: 1875-1960 Property Type: Railroad Applicable Criteria: NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This approximately 1.85-mile long railroad segment does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The SPRR (now UPRR) was constructed in Colton in 1875. Since then, the setting has been extensively altered: buildings were removed in conjunction with construction of I-10 adjacent to the north; grade separations (South Rancho Avenue, La Cadena Drive, and Mt. Vernon Avenue) have been constructed; tracks have been added, realigned, and otherwise modified; the tower at the crossing has been removed; and most of the nearby historic-period buildings, which were constructed after the railroad was in place, have been removed or significantly altered.

**Historical Background.** The Southern Pacific Railroad was founded in 1865 by a group of businessmen led by Timothy Phelps (American Public University n.d.). In May 1869, the first transcontinental railroad was completed when the Central Pacific joined the Union Pacific at Promontory, Utah. The Central Pacific was financed by Collis P. Huntington, Charles (See Continuation Sheef)

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

\*B12. References:

Aerial Photographs

1938, 1959, 1968 Provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS collection.

American Public University

n.d. Railroads, the Gilded Age. Accessed online in June 2010 at: <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1817.html>.

American-rails.com

2007-2010 The Espee, The Friendly Southern Pacific. Accessed online in June 2010 at: <http://www.american-rails.com/southern-pacific.html>.

Cataldo, Nicholas

2006 The Earp Clan: the Southern California Years. Black Roads Press, San Bernardino.

Ingersoll, L.A.

1904 *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, 1769 to 1904. Volume One and Two.* Published by the author, Los Angeles, California.

(See Continuation Sheef)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

\*Date of Evaluation: May 2010

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





State of California — The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Primary # 36-010330 (Update)

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial CA-SBR-10330H

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name or #: Southern Pacific Railroad segment

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Union Pacific Railroad

L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)  
 This segment runs through the City of Colton and is approximately 1.85 miles long. It extends generally from South Rancho Avenue on the west to South Mt. Vernon Avenue on the east.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)  
 The segment consists of two sets of railroad ties that each support a pair of rails. A layer of volcanic rocks lines the rail bed. In some areas there are multiple tracks. (Refer to description in Primary Record, page 1)

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width 4' 8.5"

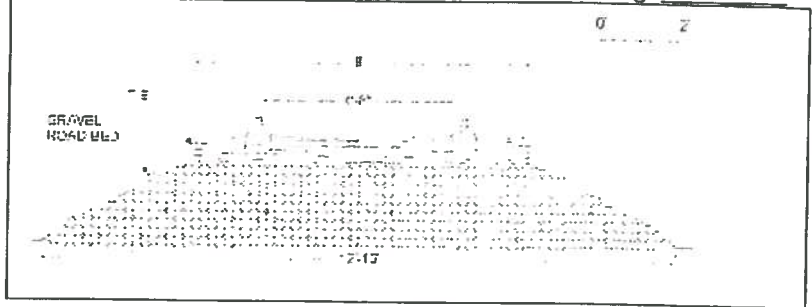
b. Bottom Width 12'-15'

c. Height or Depth Approx. 2'

d. Length of Segment Approx. 1.85 miles

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)

Facing: \_\_\_\_\_



L5. Associated Resources: Various sidings, wyes, and spurs, as well as the former SP depot (extensively altered and currently vacant), the former American Railway Express Company building (altered and vacant), a large metal warehouse, and various sheds and trailers.

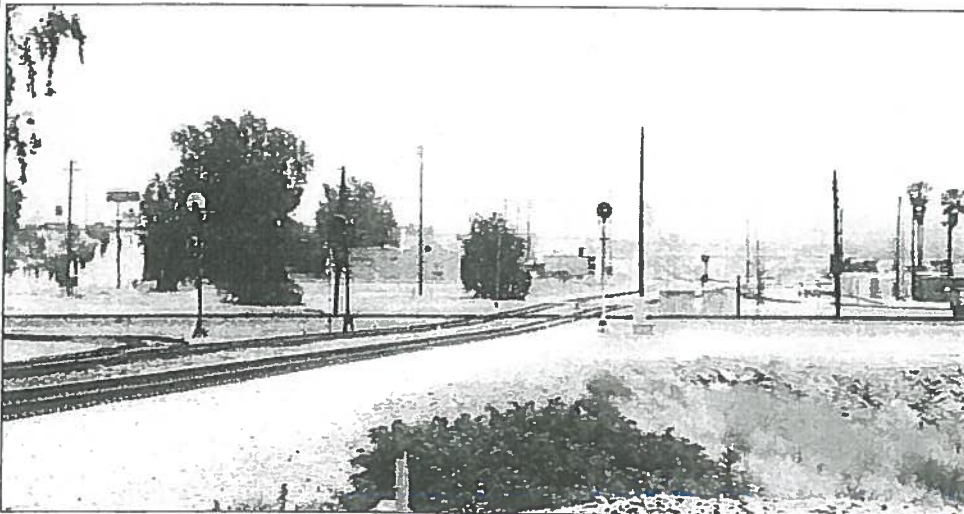
L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The setting includes I-10 to the north, a historic-period neighborhood (most buildings extensively altered) to the south, and between 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Mount Vernon Avenue is the Colton Rail Yard. (Refer to discussions in Primary Record and BSO Record, pages 1, 2, and 4).

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Although this segment retains integrity of location and design, its integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised. (Refer to discussion in BSO Record, pages 2 and 4)

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, scale, etc.)

Colton Crossing (SPRR tracks in foreground), view to the east-northeast on May 14, 2010. (Also see Primary Record, page 1)

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Casey Tibbet, M.A.  
 LSA Associates, Inc.  
 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200  
 Riverside, CA 92507

L11. Date: May 2010

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-010330 (Update)

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial CA-SBR-10330HPage 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Southern Pacific Railroad segment\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.\*Date: May 2010 Continuation  Update**\*B10. Significance (Continued from page 2)**

Crocker, Mark Hopkins, and Leland Stanford, the so-called Big Four. In 1868, the Big Four purchased the Southern Pacific and merged it with the Central Pacific in 1870 (American Public University n.d.). SPRR tracks soon sprawled across Southern California and between 1874 and 1881, tracks were built all across the country (ibid.). From its inception, the SPRR encouraged development of small family farms along its routes (Orsi 2005:106). In the 1860s through the mid-1870s, the SPRR published simple flyers advertising their lands (ibid.). These promotional endeavors increased in the late 1870s and into the 1880s with the publication of detailed brochures that often included maps and were the precursors to the elaborate advertising for which the railroad would become famous (ibid.). These concentrated marketing efforts greatly enhanced the role the SP played in the settlement and development of numerous communities along its routes, including Colton. In some places, such as Modesto, Turlock, Tulare, Delano, and Colton, the SPRR took things a step further and became involved in the development of hotels, hospitals, churches, schools, and parks and aggressively promoted settlement (ibid.:109 and 111).

In 1875, the subject railroad segment was completed through Colton, helping the fledgling community get off the ground. In the 1880s, the SPRR served the Southwest, including El Paso, Texas, and extended into northern Oregon (American-rails.com 2007–2010). During this period, at least in the Riverside-San Bernardino area, SPRR had a virtual monopoly and charged exorbitant rates for freight. This made construction of the California Southern from San Diego, through Colton, to San Bernardino in 1883, an attractive alternative to local residents. The California Southern (later the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe [ATSF] and now the Burlington Northern Santa Fe [BNSF]) crosses the SPRR at Colton Crossing, where there was a standoff led by the SPRR and Virgil Earp, prohibiting construction of the crossing. Standoffs, such as the one at Colton Crossing, were a fairly common occurrence in California and the country in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are several instances in United States history where a private railroad attempted to cross the tracks of another, resulting in lawsuits or even violence. These standoffs are known as "frog wars," named after the component of a railway switch that allows two tracks to join or cross. A particularly famous frog war happened in Hopewell, New Jersey, in 1876 between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad. In that instance, trains blocked the tracks and an armed fight broke out that included more than 100 people and required military involvement. Other examples of well-known frog wars include the Greater Grand Crossing feud in Chicago in 1853; Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad vs. Union Pacific Railroad all vying for mountain passes in Colorado in the 1870s; and the Pennsylvania Railroad vs. the New Jersey Junction Connecting Railway (Lehigh Valley Railroad) in New Jersey in 1897. Ultimately, the California Southern crossed the SPRR in Colton, increasing competition and improving Colton's situation as a shipping center (Jones 1951).

In 1886, the first refrigerated cars were introduced contributing to the economic boom of the Southern California citrus industry and in 1906, SPRR and UPRR formed the Pacific Fruit Express, dedicated to transporting goods that needed refrigeration (American Public University n.d.). The SPRR continued to grow throughout the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and by the 1950s, it owned 15,000 miles of track, predominantly in the Southwest. Among its many achievements are three important main lines which remain important arteries today: "the *Overland Route* (San Francisco to the Midwest), the *Golden State Route* (the Southwest to Kansas City), and the *Sunset Route* (the Pacific Coast to the Gulf Coast). In addition, SPRR had numerous famous passenger trains bedecked in its celebrated "Daylight" livery of bright red and orange (with black and white trim)..." (American-rails.com 2007–2010). Despite the railroad's success, in the 1970s, SPRR suffered and in the late 1980s, it was purchased by the Denver and Rio Grande Western, which made the unusual decision to keep the SPRR name (ibid.). In 1996, SPRR merged with the smaller UPRR, a move that proved quite difficult for UPRR as it was not equipped to handle the increased operations (ibid.). However, by the end of the 1990s, UPRR was once again running smoothly (ibid.).

**Significance Evaluation.**

Under National Register criterion A and California Register criterion 1, the railroad as a whole played an important role in the history of California and in the early development and success of the City of Colton. The City is named for a former SPRR Vice President and the SPRR was apparently involved in the construction of various commercial and civic buildings, as well as the marketing of the town. In addition, the large rail yard that was once located in the project APE and along a portion of the subject rail segment, contributed greatly to the area's early economic success. However, the SPRR monopoly did not always work to the advantage of Colton. In 1883, a portion of this segment known as Colton Crossing was the location of a standoff with the California Southern, a competing railroad associated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF). As discussed above, this type of standoff or frog war was a fairly common occurrence in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries throughout California and the country and, in this case, was one of a series of events that led to the inevitable breaking of the SPRR monopoly. Ultimately, the California Southern crossed the SPRR in Colton increasing competition and improving Colton's situation as a shipping center (Jones 1951). However, after just two years, the ATSF built its mainline from San Bernardino to Los Angeles and Colton was relegated to branch status; thus, the real benefit of the crossing was reaped by San Bernardino, which transformed from a stage station to a railroad center (Jones 1951:25; Ingersoll 1904:377).

The SPRR benefited many communities along its route, some of which it founded and others that simply prospered because of it. The City of Colton is one of those cities that benefited greatly from the attention it received from the SPRR, especially during the community's early history. However, this segment of the SPRR and its setting have experienced numerous alterations which have severely compromised its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. For example, the vast majority of the (See Continuation Sheet)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**\*B10. Significance (Continued from page 4)**

rail yard buildings, features, and tracks, as well as all but two historic-period railroad related buildings have been removed. In addition, construction of I-10, the La Cadena underpass, and the Rancho Avenue overpass, along with alterations to the two remaining historic-period buildings (the former SPRR depot and the former American Railway Express Company building) have severely compromised the historic setting and diminished the historic character of the area as a whole. As a result of all of these changes, there is nothing physical at the crossing or along this segment of the SPRR that demonstrates or conveys any significance under this criterion. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register under this criterion.

Under National Register criterion B and California Register criterion 2, the railroad as a whole is associated with persons important in history, but this segment does not appear to be more closely associated with those people than any other part of the railroad. As discussed above, Colton Crossing has a minor association with Virgil Earp in his capacity as a law enforcement officer. In 1881, Virgil was Chief of Police in Tombstone, Arizona when the famed shootout at the O.K. Corral occurred. Shortly thereafter, to recuperate, he moved to Colton where his parents lived. In 1883, acting on behalf of the SPRR, Virgil stood guard against the construction of the railroad crossing by California Southern until a court order was produced allowing construction to proceed. In 1887, Virgil became the City's first Marshall and he lived in a home that still stands just north of I-10. He remained in Colton until 1893 when he moved to Vanderbilt. He returned to Colton for a short time in 1904 before moving to Goldfield where he died in 1905. Although Virgil Earp is a known figure in history, he is most famous as the brother of Wyatt Earp and for his involvement in the O.K. Corral shootout, rather than for his individual accomplishments as a lawman or any historically important contributions to the field of law enforcement. While he may have gained some importance in local history as the City's first Marshall, he was not elected to this position until four years after the Colton Crossing dispute. Further, the crossing incident was just one of numerous law enforcement situations in which Virgil was involved during his long career. For these reasons, this segment of railroad does not appear to be significant for its association with Virgil Earp.

Under National Register criterion C and California Register criterion 3, although it has necessarily been modernized over time, this segment embodies the typical characteristics of railroad construction and is representative of thousands of miles of other track in the region. Neither the tracks nor the few related features appear to be the work of a master and neither possesses high artistic value. As discussed above, the crossing itself is not particularly unique as there are numerous at-grade rail-to-rail crossings in California and throughout the country. Therefore, neither this segment nor the crossing appears to be significant under this criterion. Under National Register criterion D and California Register criterion 4, which is usually associated with archaeological resources, this segment of the railroad has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. In rare instances, structures can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies under criteria D/4. However, this type of property is otherwise well-documented; it is well represented locally and on a statewide level, both in written and visual materials and there are better examples of railroads elsewhere in the area/region/state. It does not appear to be an important source of primary information.

For these reasons, this segment of the railroad does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register or the California Register. It would also not be a contributing segment to the historical significance of the overall railroad, should the railroad as a whole be determined significant. Although the railroad segment was not evaluated under the local preservation ordinance, research indicates that it is not currently listed in the City's register of historic resources or districts.

It should be noted that the larger area within which this segment is located was considered for potential as a historic district since it is the location of the original the Southern Pacific rail yard in Colton. However, most of the rail yard buildings have been demolished and tracks have been removed/realigned. Therefore, the area appears to lack the integrity necessary to qualify as a historic district.

**\*B12. References: (Continued from page 2)**

Jones, Clark Harding

1951 A History of the Development and Progress of Colton, California 1873-1900. A Masters thesis on file at the Colton Public Library.

Orsi, Richard J.

2005 Sunset Limited, The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Development of the American West 1850-1930. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1885, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1907, and 1950 Accessed online through the Los Angeles Public Library at: <http://www.lapl.org/>.

*The Press and Horticulturist*

1883 Railroad War, C.S.R.R. vs. S.P.R.R. August 11, page 2. On file at the University of California, Riverside, Rivera Library.

Union Pacific Railroad

1895 Map of the Southern Pacific Railroad through Colton. Obtained from John Bromley, Director of Historic Programs, Union Pacific Railroad.

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

1066291

10/09

Primary # P-36-010330 (update)

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-10330H (update)

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street

P1. Other Identifier: Southern Pacific Railroad

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South

Date: 1967 (PR 1988) T 1S ; R 4W; unsectioned 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; S.B B.M.

c. Address:

City: San Bernardino

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: approx. 1,078 feet amsl

This segment is located in the City of Loma Linda, at Anderson Street.

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

This segment of the Union Pacific Railroad (formerly the Southern Pacific Railroad) is located in the City of Loma Linda, at Anderson Street. This area is urbanized. The railroad appears to be subject to ongoing routine maintenance, which would include replacement of tracks and associated materials as needed. The track bed is ballast and ties have been replaced by concrete.

Because of the alterations to the railroad tracks and the alternation of setting over the past 100 years since the inception of the railroad, this segment does not retain requisite integrity to qualify for listing in the National or California registers.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH7- Railroad Grade

\*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.)



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Photograph of the railroad crossing at Anderson Street, view to west, Photo #4513.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic

Prehistoric  Both

circa 1882

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Union Pacific Railroad

1400 Douglas Street

Omaha, NE 68179

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Caprice D. (Kip) Harper

SWCA Environmental Consultants

625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190

South Pasadena, CA 91030

\*P9. Date Recorded:

October 7, 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

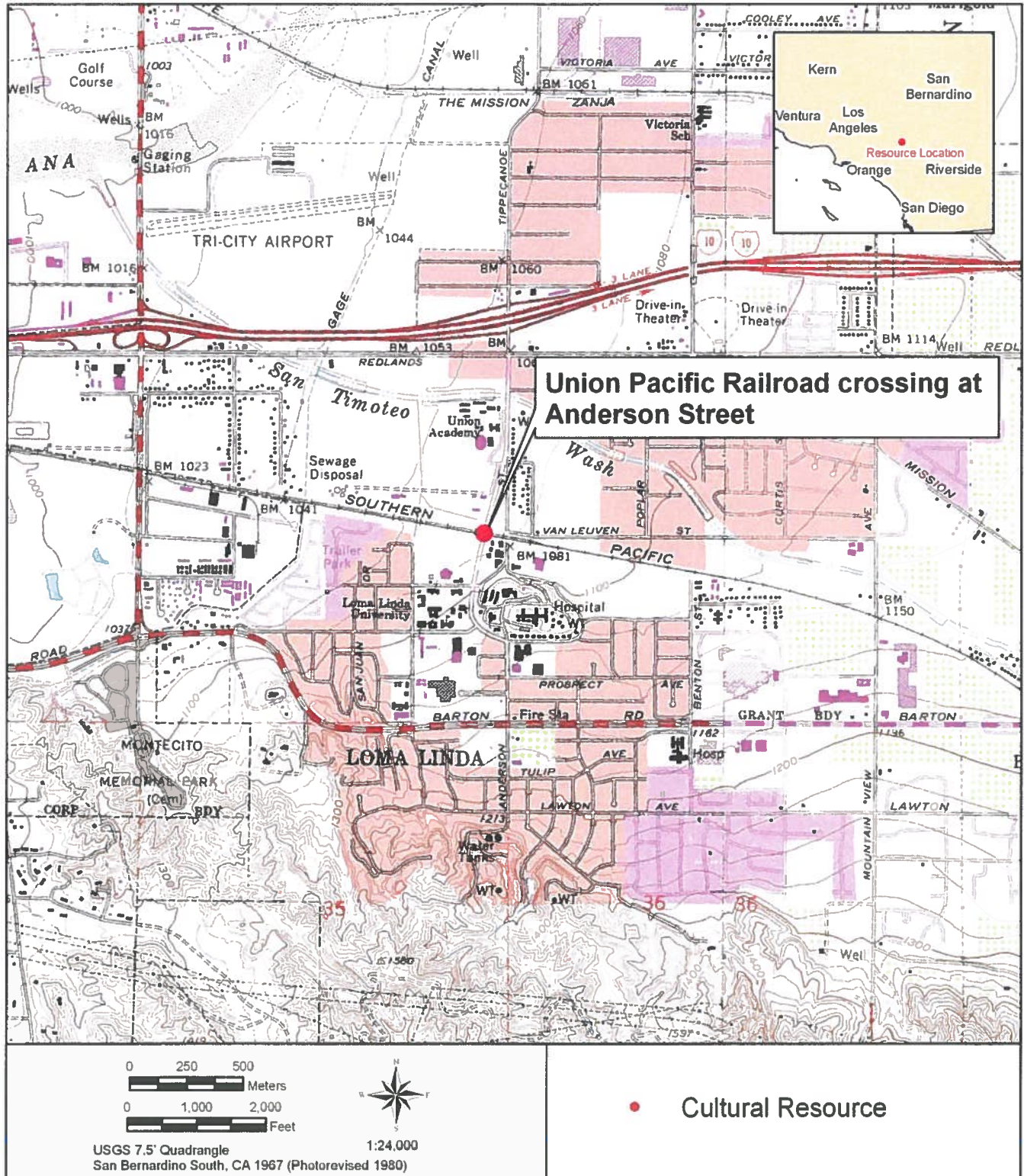
\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Cultural Resources Technical Report sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of San Bernardino and Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2008).

Primary Record for P-36-010330 (Askar 1999)

\*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):







1065614

10/04

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

Primary # P-36-010330  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA-SBR-10330/H  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad -Hunts Lane Crossing

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; R 4W; unsectioned portion; SB B.M.

c. Address Hunt's Lane South City San Bernardino and Colton Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; East end: 474310 mE / 3768440 mN  
West end: 472640 mE / 3768790 mN

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

From Interstate 10, exit Waterman Avenue south; turn right on Redlands Boulevard and proceed west for approximately one-half mile. Turn left on Hunts Lane and proceed south for approximately one-quarter mile. Hunts Lane crosses the railroad at the midpoint of this segment. This segment of railroad extends from Interstate 215 on the west to Waterman Avenue on the east.

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

This one-mile segment of line is a portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The SPRR was constructed in 1876 as part of the transcontinental route from Los Angeles to Texas. The line from Los Angeles to the cities of San Bernardino and Colton (Hunts Lane) was completed the previous year. This segment is in good condition and is still in use.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Railroad route/line (AH7)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

CA-SBR-10330 ph. View west of Southern Pacific line crossing South Hunts Lane.

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

Prehistoric  Both

1875; Gudde, Erwin G. 1969

California Place Names

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Southern Pacific Railroad

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address): Riordan Goodwin

LSA Associates., Inc.

1650 Spruce Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor

Riverside, CA 92507

\*P9. Date recorded: 6/6/02

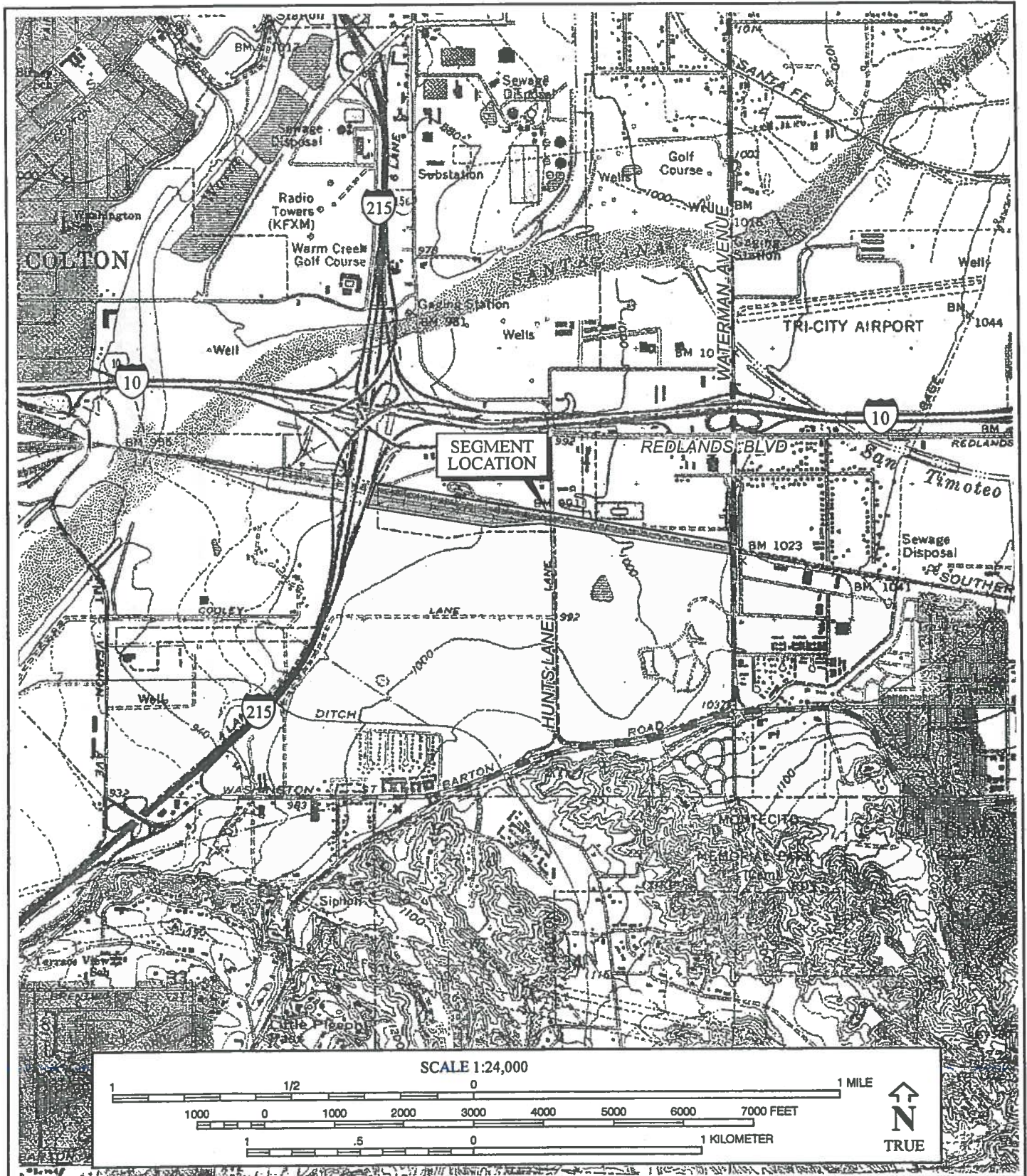
\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Road

\* P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") LSA Associates, Inc. 2002 Cultural Resources Assessment, Hunts Grade Separation Project, San Bernardino, California.

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) \_\_\_\_\_







State of California — The Resources Agency  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Primary # P-36-010330

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial CA-SBR-10330/H

Page 3 of 3

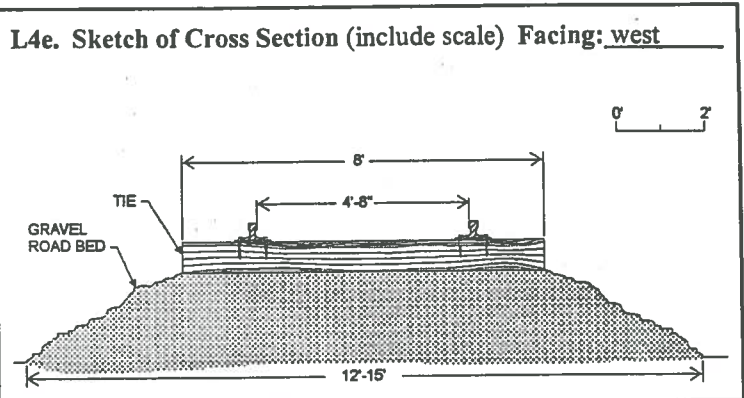
\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad -Hunts Lane Crossing

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map) East end: 474310 mE / 3768440 mN; West end: 472640 mE / 3768790 mN

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)  
 This is a segment of standard gauge line with multiple sidings west of Hunts Lane

- L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)  
 a. Top Width standard railroad gauge (~4'-8")  
 b. Bottom Width ~12' to 15'  
 c. Height or Depth ~2'-6"  
 d. Length of Segment ~1/2 mile

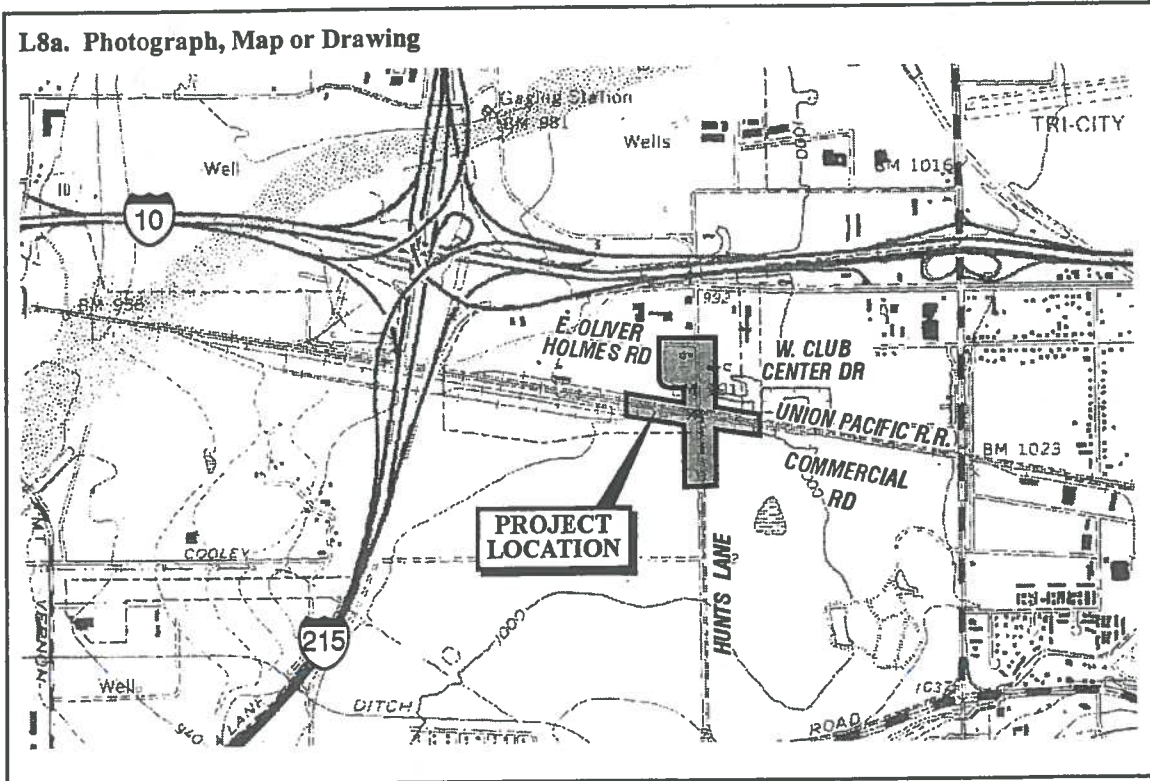


L5. Associated Resources:  
 Con-Agra grain mill with multiple sidings on north side of Southern Pacific Line.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)  
 This segment of line is in a built-up urban environment, has virtually no slope and runs across Hunts Lane. The city limits between San Bernardino and Colton run along this portion of Hunts Lane.

L7. Integrity Considerations: This segment of the railroad line is currently in good condition and still in use.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (view, scale, etc.)  
View from San Bernardino South  
USGS quad 1:12000

L9. Remarks:  
 L10 Form  
 Prepared by:  
Riordan Goodwin  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
 L11. Date: 6/12/02



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P36-010330

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial CA-SBR-10,330 H

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

4/91

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder) C-Los Angeles-A-1

P1. Other Identifier: Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Los Angeles and Orange Riverside San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad see below Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

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

This segment of the railroad is located on the following USGS quads: Los Angeles (1966, PR 1981), El Monte (PR 1994), Baldwin Park (PR 1981), La Habra (PR 1981), San Dimas (PR 1981), Ontario (PR 1981), Guasti (PR 1981), Fontana (PR 1980), and San Bernardino South (PR 1980).

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

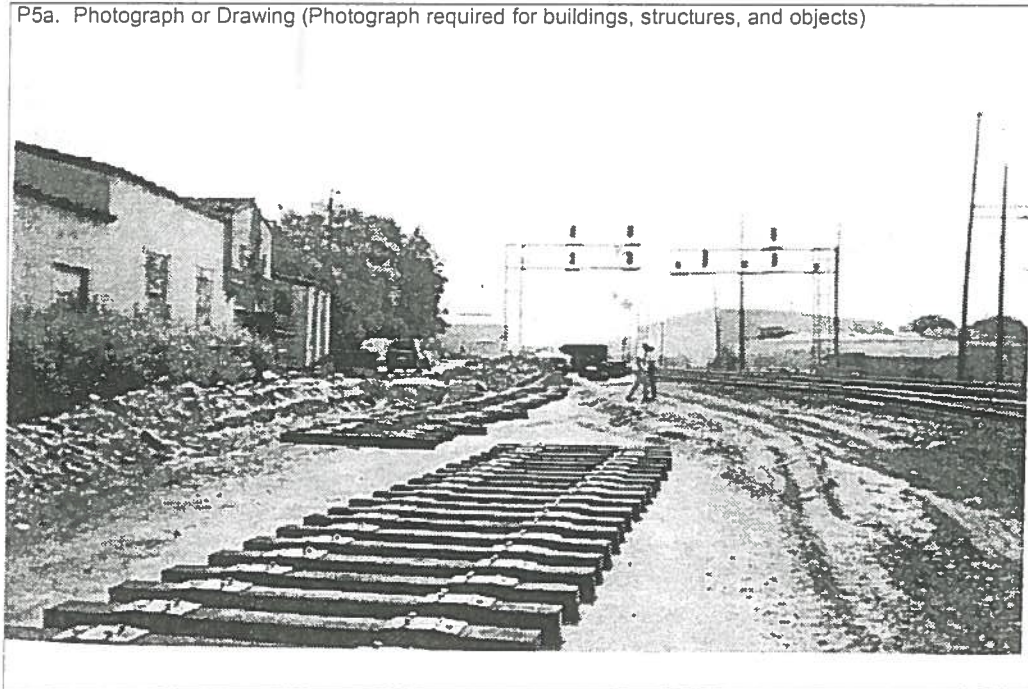
The Union Pacific Railroad (historically the Southern Pacific Railroad) is a standard gauge railroad which runs through the Los Angeles area. It is part of a larger resource, the Union Pacific Railroad line. Numerous associated features include railroad stations, sidings, spurs, and railyards.

The rail lines that were included in our survey areas were all acquired by Union Pacific, but were originally other railroad lines. These include the Southern Pacific, and the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The Southern Pacific through Los Angeles area was constructed in the 1870s, and originally ran south from Los Angeles through Watts and Compton to Wilmington, and east from Los Angeles through Alhambra, San Gabriel, Puente, Pomona and on through Colton before heading toward Yuma. ( See continuation sheet.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other - Railroad

\*P4. Resources present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources:  Historic

Prehistoric  Both

1870s - present

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Union Pacific Railroad

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) S. Ashkar

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.  
2600 V Street, Suite 100  
Sacramento, CA 95818

\*P9. Date Recorded: 6/22/99

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Cursory and Intensive pedestrian  
surveys

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jones & Stokes. 1999. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Williams Communication Fiber Optic alignment between Los Angeles and Riverside. Los Angeles and Riverside Counties, California.

\*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**

Page 2 of 12

\*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) C-Los Angeles-A-1

B1. Historic Name: Southern Pacific Railroad

B2. Common Name: Union Pacific Railroad

B3. Original Use: railroad

B4. Present Use: railroad

\*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Major portion of track and associated spurs, sidings, and station were constructed between 1869 and 1905. The tracks are currently in use and maintenance and replacement continue.

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

\*B8. Related Features:

Numerous sidings; spurs, stations and railyards

B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Railroad

Area: California, U.S.

Period of Significance: 1869 to present

Property Type: railroad

Applicable Criteria: A, B

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Portions of this railroad are additions to the first transcontinental railroad. Other portions were instrumental in the development of Los Angeles and other communities as business centers. The modern Union Pacific Railroad system is made up of other, often smaller historic railroads that helped to form the economy and population of Southern California. The rail system enabled the transportation of goods to ports and the emigration of large numbers of people. The railroad is also associated with a number of important historical figures, including the Big Four (Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker). Therefore, the historic railroad is eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and B.

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

\*B12. References:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: S. Ashkar Jones & Stokes

2600 V Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95818-1914

\*Date of Evaluation: 6/22/99

(This space reserved for official comments.)

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # R36-010330

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial SBR-10,3304

Page 3 of 12

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) C-Los Angeles-A-1

\*Recorded by S. Ashkar, M. Avina, E. Prendergast, J. Doty

\*Date 6/22/99

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description

Another Southern Pacific Line headed southeast from Watts through Norwalk and Buena Park to Santa Ana.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company was formed in 1901 for the purpose of constructing a rail line between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. The line formally opened on May 1, 1905. The line extended north from Los Angeles to Las Vegas and on to Salt Lake City. Other lines ran from Los Angeles south to Wilmington via Bells and Workman, and east from Los Angeles through Pico, Clayton, paralleling the Southern Pacific line through Walnut, Sprada and Ontario and dipping south from there towards Riverside. The name was shortened to the Los Angeles and Salt Lake in 1916. In 1921, the line became the southwestern arm of the Union Pacific. (Fickewirth 1992; Hofsommer 1986; Myrick 1992.)

The Southern Pacific eventually absorbed the smaller rail lines and the Southern Pacific emerged as the name for the system in 1884 when the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky was incorporated.

References:

Fickewirth, A. A. 1992. *California Railroads*. Golden West Books. San Marino, California

Hofsommer, Don L. 1986. *The Southern Pacific, 1901-1985*. Texas A & M University Press. College Station, Texas.

Myrick, D. F. 1992. *Railroads of Nevada and Eastern California. Volume II. Southern Roads*. University of Nevada Press. Reno, Nevada.



# LOCATION MAP

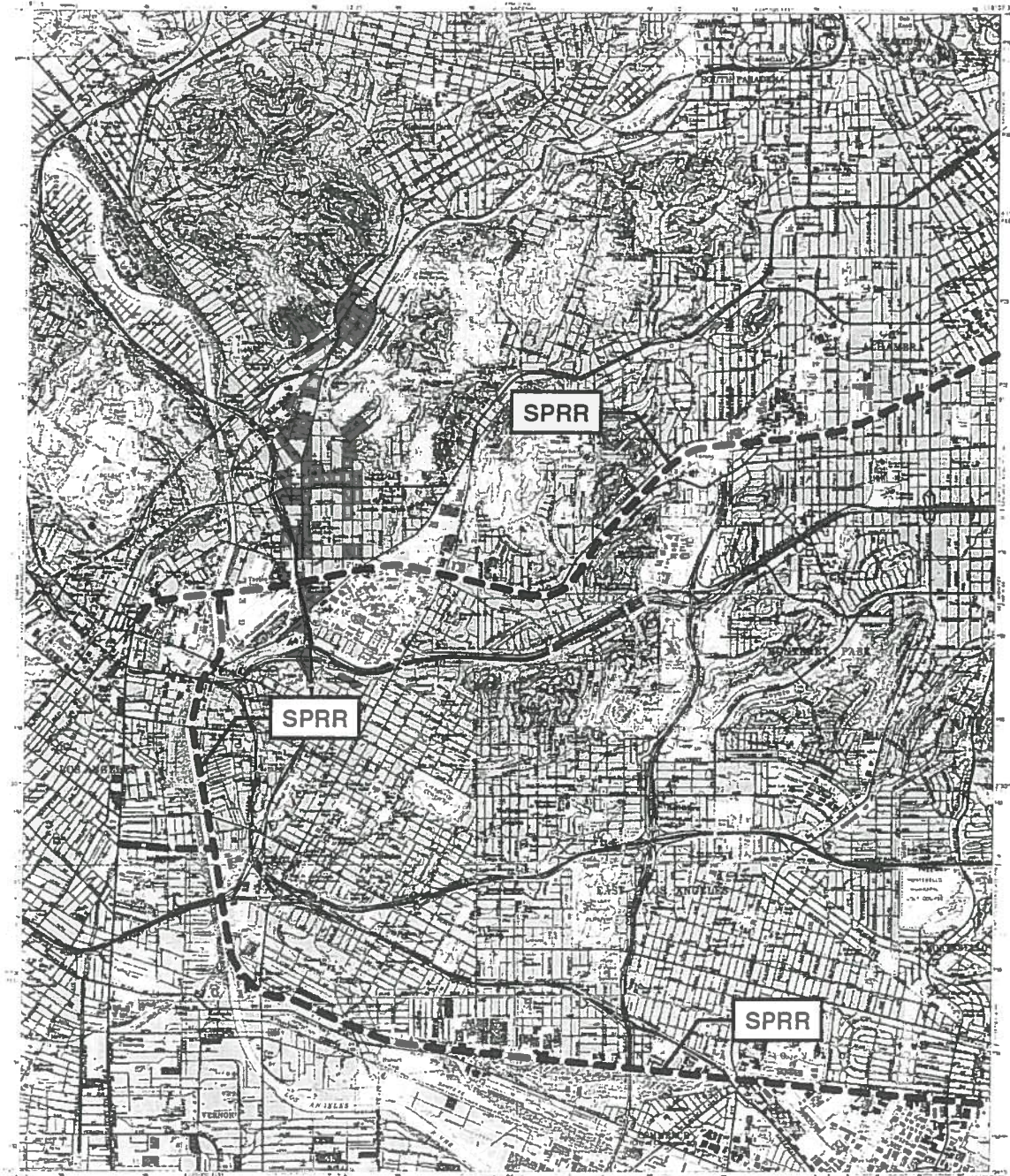
Page 4 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: Los Angeles, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: MR 1994



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series Los Angeles,  
California, quadrangle (1966, MR 1994)





# LOCATION MAP

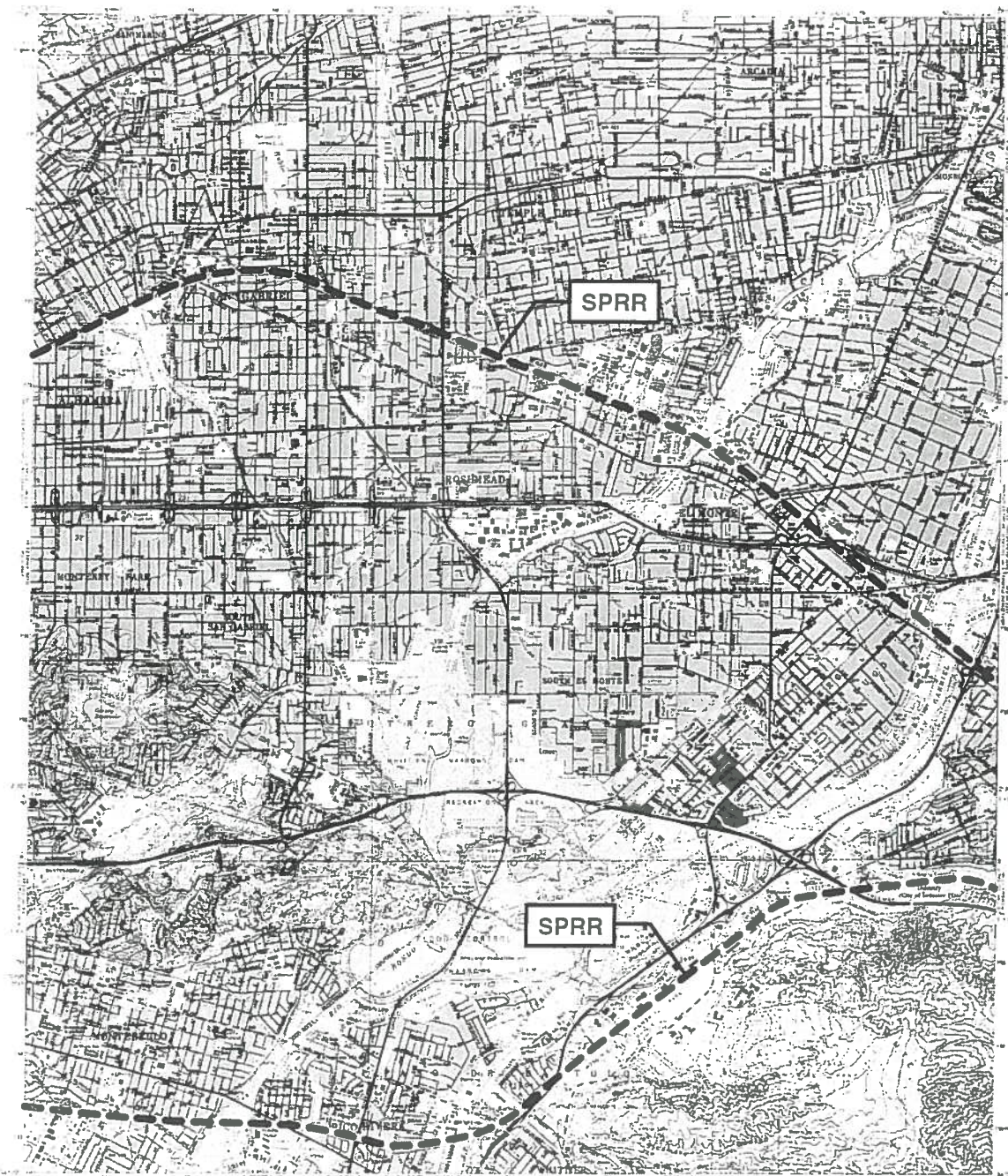
Page 5 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: El Monte, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: MR 1994



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5-series El Monte, California, quadrangle (1966, MR 1994)





# LOCATION MAP

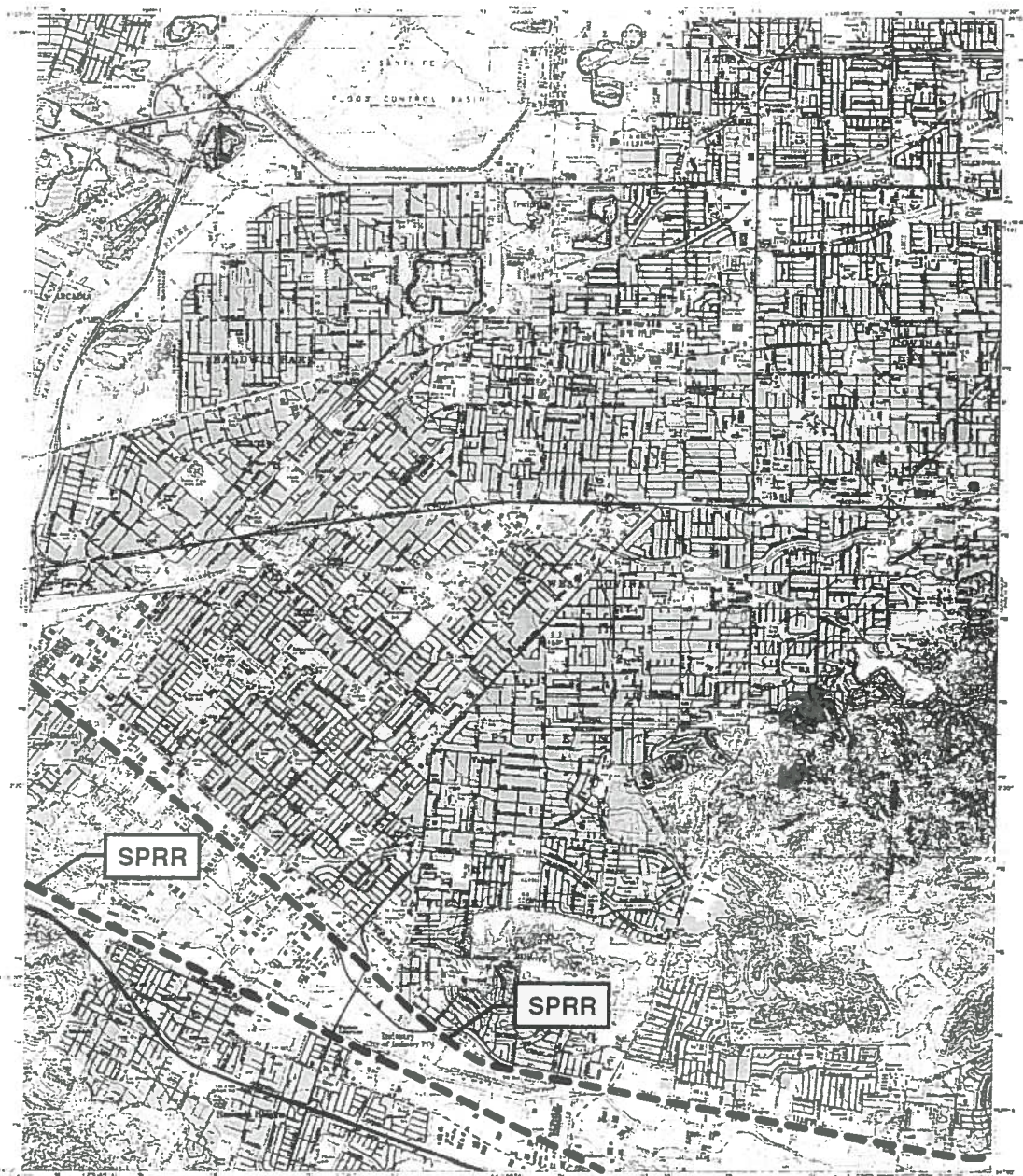
Page 6 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: Baldwin Park, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: PR 1981



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5-series Baldwin Park,  
California, quadrangle (1966, PR 1981)





# LOCATION MAP

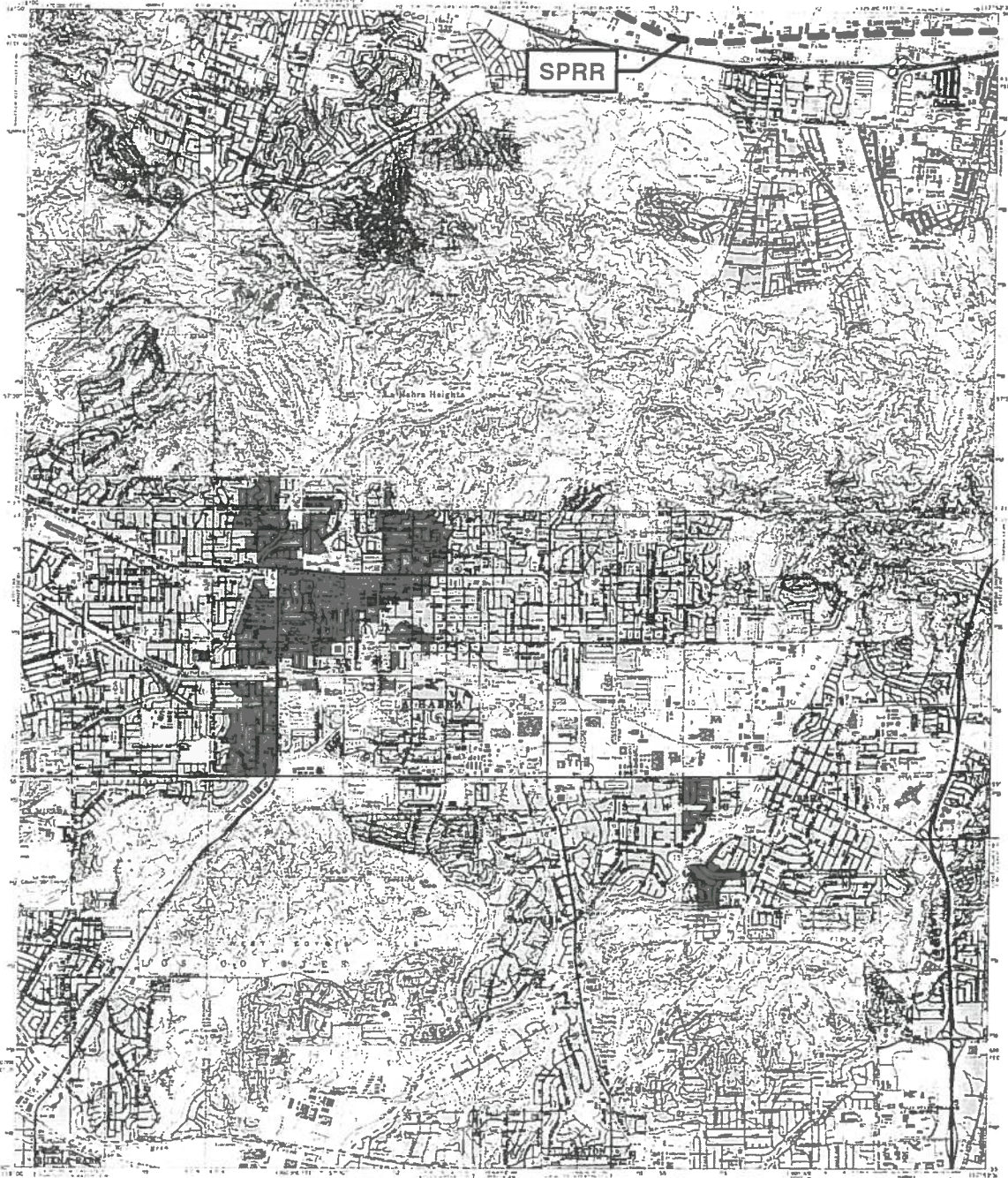
Page 7 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: La Habra, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: PR 1981



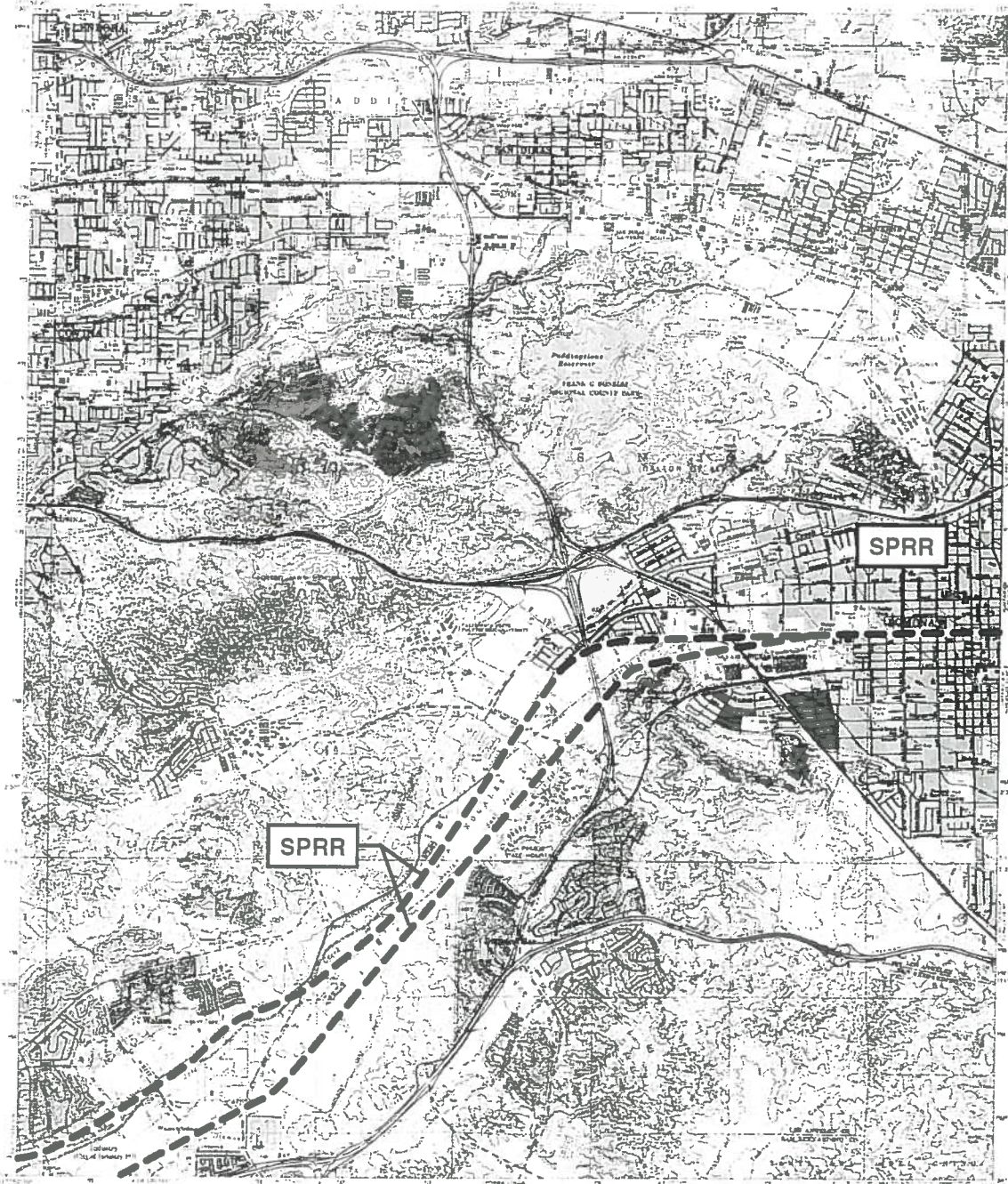
Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series La Habra, California, quadrangle (1964, PR 1981)





# LOCATION MAP



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series San Dimas, California, quadrangle (1966, PR 1981)





# LOCATION MAP

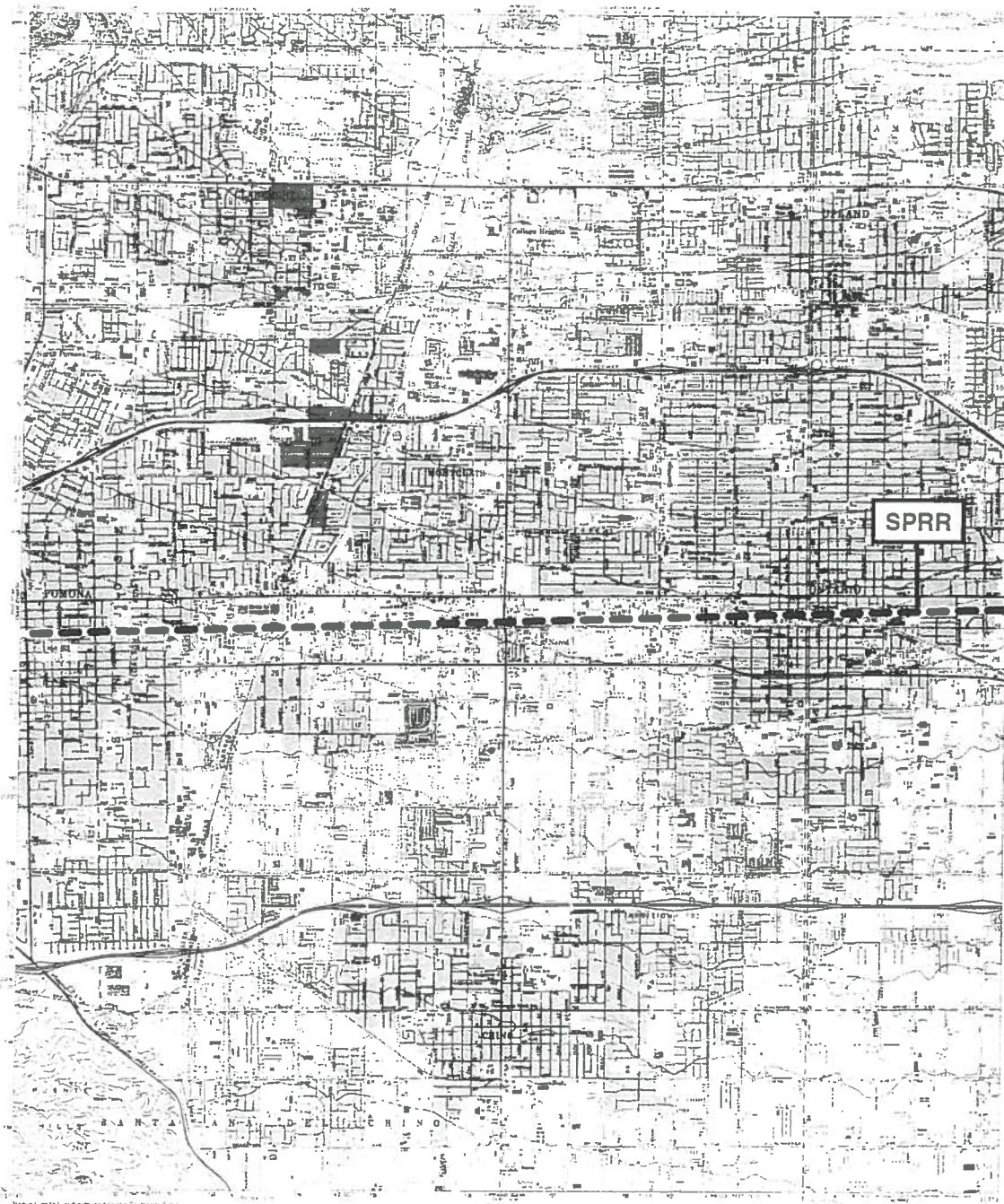
Page 9 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: Ontario, California

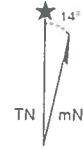
\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: PR 1981



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series Ontario, California, quadrangle (1967, PR 1981)



# LOCATION MAP

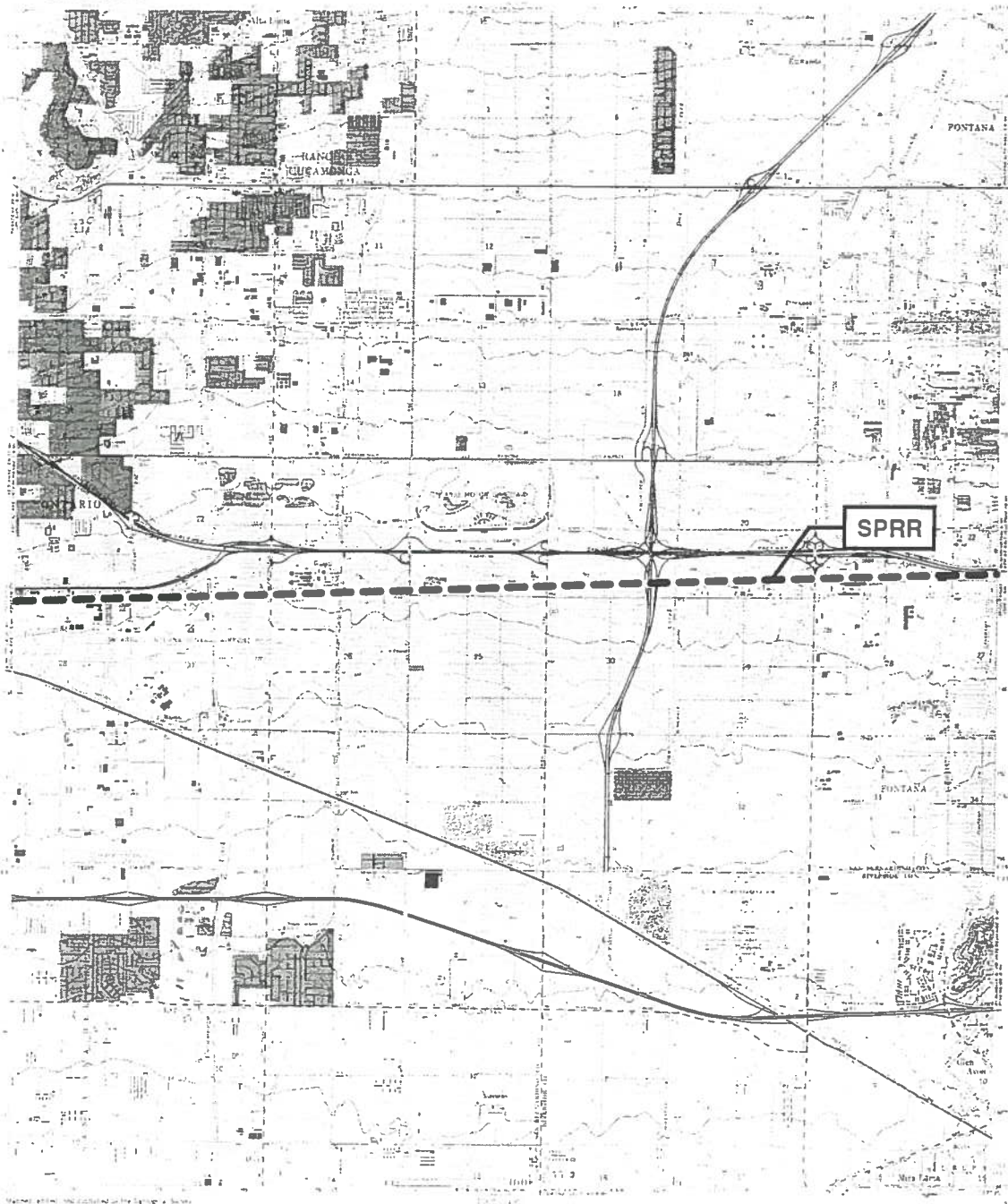
Page 10 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: Guasti, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: PR 1981



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series Guasti, California, quadrangle (1966, PR 1981)





# LOCATION MAP

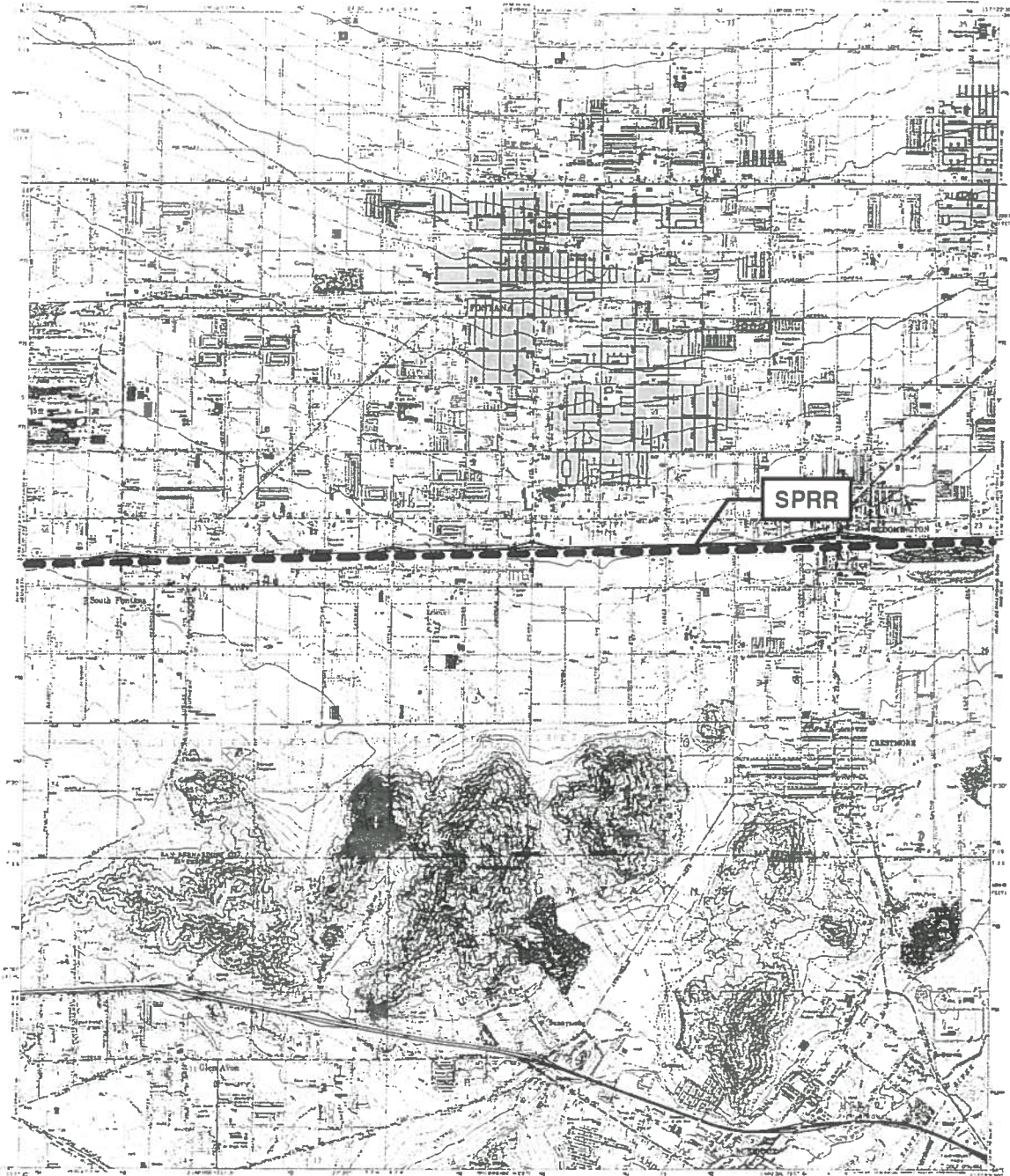
Page 11 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: Fontana, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: PR 1980



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5-series Fontana,  
California, quadrangle (1967, PR 1980)





# LOCATION MAP

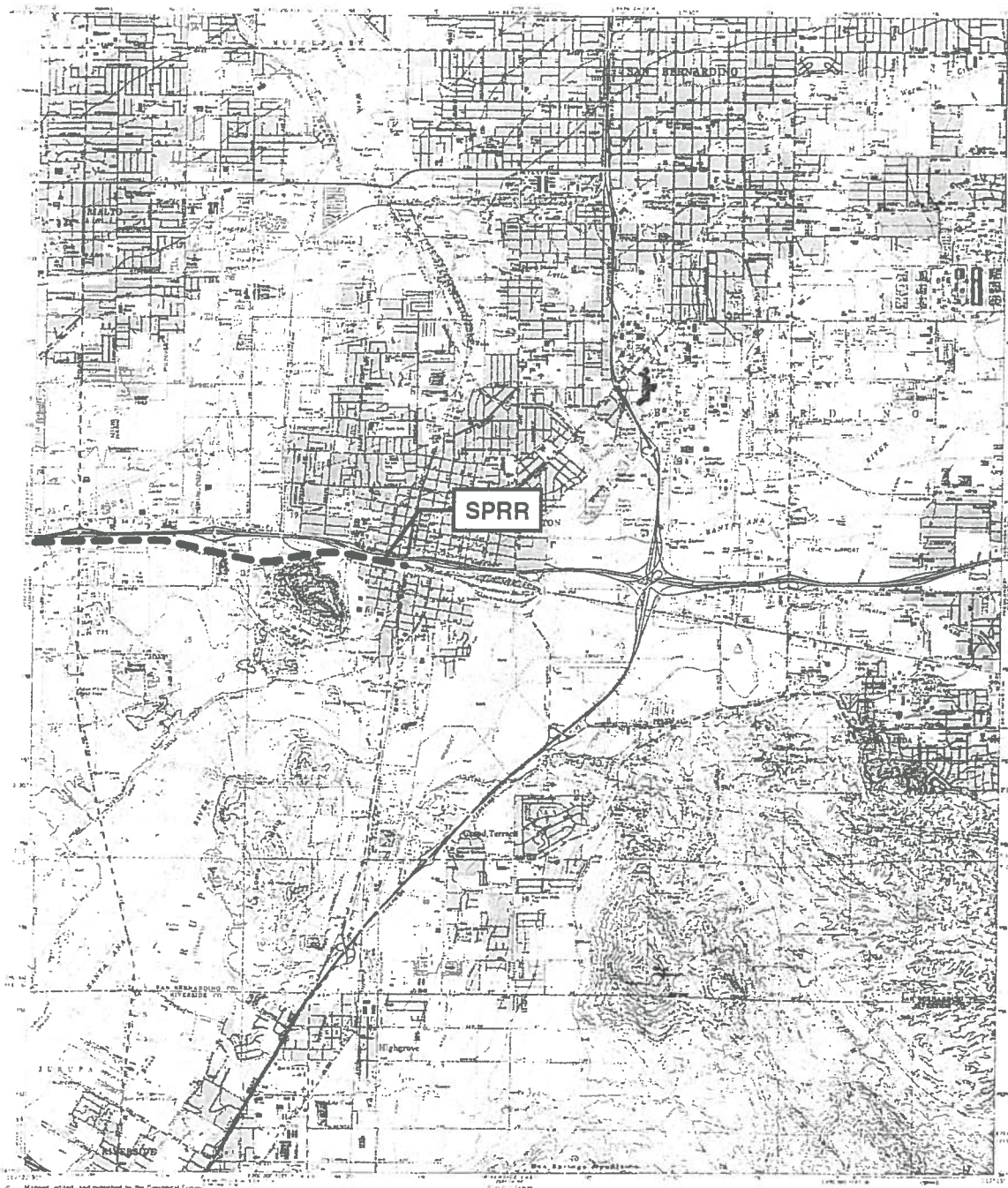
Page 12 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: C-Los Angeles - A-1; Southern Pacific Railroad

\*Map Name: San Bernardino South, California

\*Scale: 1:80,000 (1"=6,666')

\*Date of Map: PR 1980



Scale = 1:80,000

Base map: USGS 7.5'-series San Bernardino, California, quadrangle (1967, PR 1980)





State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**SITE FORM UPDATE**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial CA-SBR-12,613H

Page 1 of 1

\*Recorded by: Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-SBR-12,613H

\*Date: 5/29/19  Continuation  Update

Site CA-SBR-12,613H was originally recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 as a historic-age power line right-of-way trending through Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties crossing the northern portion of Borrow Site 3. In addition, a transmission tower that is part of the power line is present within the western portion of Borrow Site 3. The large portion of the original towers have been replaced with steel towers. A later study by Sanka and Gillean (2012) found the existing lattice-style towers to be from 1953 to 1954. Site CA-SBR-12,613H was found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR in 2007, which was supported by a later study by Droessler and McGinnis in 2017.

BFSAs reviewed previous evaluations by Sanka and Gillean (2012) and Droessler and McGinnis (2017) and also reviewed the resource for significance and eligibility for listing on the NRHP utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the NRHP, a property must represent a significant theme in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the nation's history and cultural heritage. Background research regarding the history of Chino and Riverside/San Bernardino County in general does not indicate that any event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-12,613H that would qualify the site as significant under Criterion A.

Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to CA-SBR-12,613H.

According to the previously recorded archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Previous studies indicate that the towers associated with the power lines are typical of tower construction types throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the known history of electrical tower construction and alignments and the loss of integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers within the alignment. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino and county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the recordation of the alignment, which has exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Therefore, CA-SBR-12,613H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the NRHP according to federal criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. In addition, CA-SBR-12,613H will not be impacted as a part of the current project and as a result the proposed undertaking will not represent an adverse effect to the site.

See Report for Additional Detail:

Stropes et al., 2019, A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report in progress.

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation     Update

## Caltrans Map Reference No.:

Resource Identifier: P-36-013627

County/Route/Postmile: San Bernardino

This site was first recorded in 2007 by M. Dice as a historic-age power line right-of-way extending through Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (Dice 2007a). The majority of the original towers have been removed and replaced with steel towers. P-36-013627 was updated in 2012 by Sanka and Gillean who surveyed a segment of the line in San Bernardino and found the existing lattice-style towers to be from 1953-1954 (Sanka and Gillean 2012). P-36-013627 consists of a historical power line right-of-way and was observed, as previously recorded, adjacent to Pine Avenue. The towers were found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR in 2007, which was supported by the current survey by ICF archaeologists (Droessler and McGinnis 2017). The 2017 survey area intersecting the site boundary consisted of Pine Avenue and the road's shoulder.



Overview of P-36-013627, within the El Prado Golf Course and south of Pine Avenue, facing south.

### Resources:

Dice, M.

2007a DPR form P-36-013627. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Droessler, R. and P. McGinnis

2017 Pine Avenue Extension Project Archaeological Survey Report, City of Chino, San Bernardino County.

Sanka and Gillean

2012 DPR form P-36-013627. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.



update 4/13

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 36-013627  
HRI#

Trinomial SBR-12613A

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 36-013627 UPDATE

\*Recorded by: J. Sanka and W. Gillean, Atkins

\*Date: 11/16/2012  Continuation  Update

36-013627 was originally recorded in 2007 by M. Dice of Michael Brandman Associates. This resource is a historic age power line right-of-way (ROW) extending through portions of Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and originating at a substation in San Bernardino. This ROW was mapped via the review of 1940s era topographic maps, and is described as the "O" line. The "O" line allowed for a connection between the Southern Sierras Power Company First Steam Plant building and the Seal Beach power plant. Overall, the resource was found to lack integrity, as the majority of the original towers have been removed. Further, the ROW is described as not significant (presumably with reference to CEQA and recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR); however, the original substation located near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in San Bernardino was recommended as significant.

The recorded location of this resource was visited during a study completed by Atkins (2012-2013), and was relocated within the current project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). 36-013627 passes through a portion of the APE at Slover Avenue and a portion of the APE located south of San Bernardino Avenue, east of Eucalyptus Avenue, and west of Pepper Avenue as depicted on the current USGS San Bernardino South, CA 7.5-minute map (1967, photorevised 1980) in the City of Colton. From a review of aerial photographs taken between 1930 and 2002 (EDR 2008a) and archival topographic maps dated between 1901 and 1967 (photorevised as recently as 1980 [EDR 2008b]), the portion of 36-013627 as found within the APE is depicted as early as 1954 on topographic maps (USGS 1954 San Bernardino, CA 15-minute map). Further, this portion of the resource is not shown on aerial photographs taken in 1953, but does appear by 1966. Thus, it appears that the segment(s) of 36-013627 within the current project's APE were installed in 1953-1954 and have been in place since this time. Currently, two lattice-style tower types are located within the APE (see Photograph 1, below), including A Frame and Transposition towers, and these towers extend along an ROW with a dirt access road.

USGS SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH



Photograph 1. View of 36-013627 tower types within a portion of the current project's APE located south of San Bernardino Avenue, east of Eucalyptus Avenue, and west of Pepper Avenue. 36-013627 is depicted on the right side of the photograph. View to the north.

\*Recorded by: J. Sanka and W. Gillean, Atkins

\*Date: 11/16/2012  Continuation  Update

**References:**

Atkins (J. Sanka and W. Gillean). 2013. Cultural Resources Assessment Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands (Forthcoming).

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). 2008a. The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package: Colton Super Block San Bernardino Avenue/North Pepper, Colton, CA 92324. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). 2008b. The EDR Historical Topographic Map Report: Colton Super Block San Bernardino Avenue/North Pepper, Colton, CA 92324. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.



Update 1/12

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # P-33-16681/~~P-36-013627~~/P-30-179857  
HRI#  
Trinomial CA-SBR-12613H

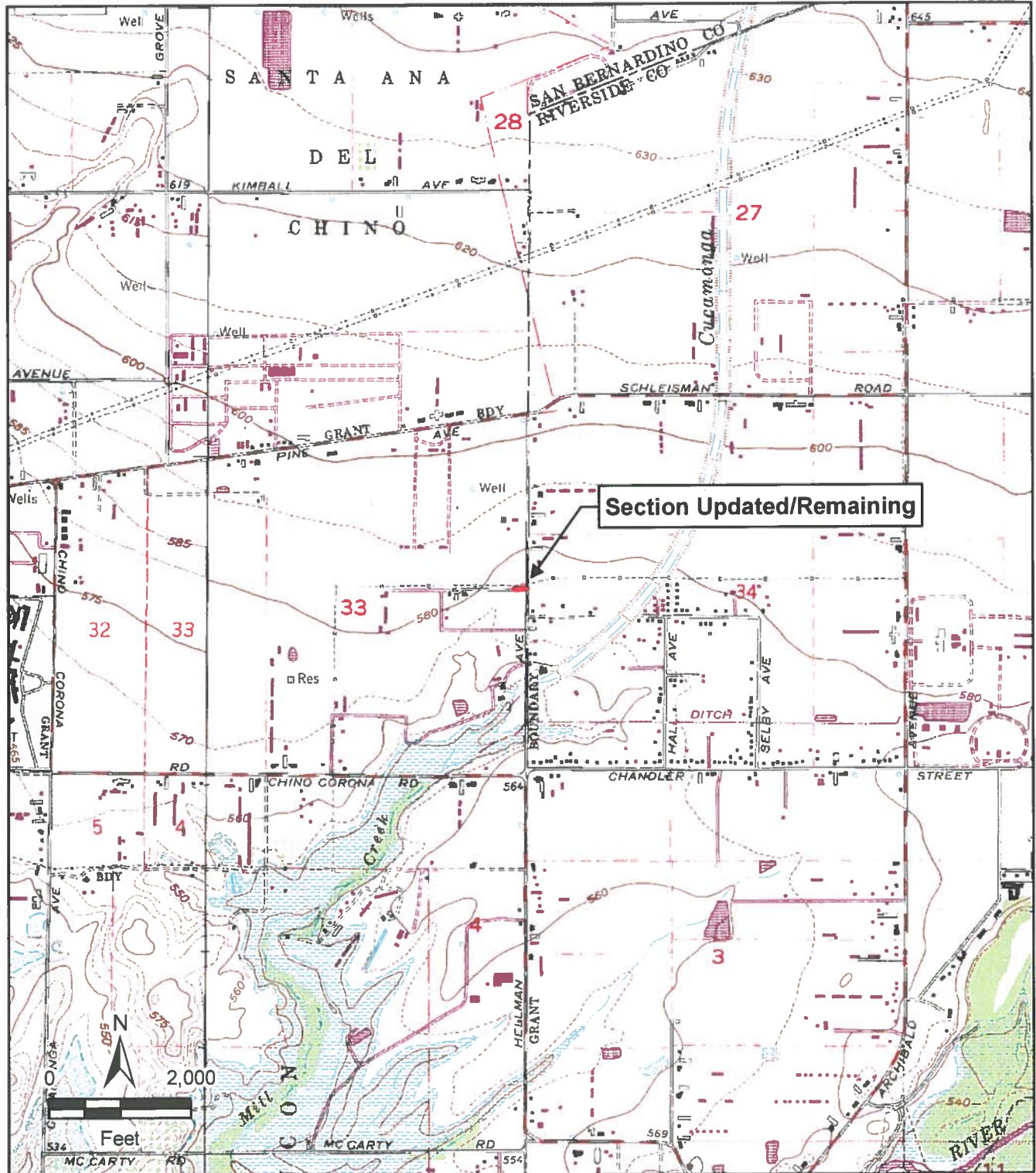
Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # Southern Sierras Powerline

\*Recorded by: Robin D. Hoffman, ICF INTERNATIONAL \*Date: 13 Sept. 2011  Continuation  Update

Attempts were made to relocate portions of CA-SBR-12613H/P-33-16681/P-36-013627/P-30-179857 indicated by the (2007) site record to be within the Project area. These areas, all within Corona, include: 1) a portion along an unnamed E-W dirt road north of Hereford Drive, crossing E-W over Hellman Avenue; and, 2) the N-S segment along Archibald Avenue. Within these areas, the only remaining portion of the resource is located on the W side of Hellman Avenue, at its intersection with the abovementioned dirt road. The powerline/poles are still present W from this location, along the dirt road. This portion of the resources is not located in the Project area and was not surveyed. The segment along Archibald Avenue has been replaced by modern poles removed.

USGS CORONA NORTH  
T25R7W SE/NE Sec 33 SBBM





10/07

|   |  |
|---|--|
| State of California — The Resources Agency<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION<br><b>PRIMARY RECORD</b><br>NRHP Status Code::<br>Other Listings | Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo)<br>HRI #<br>Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo) |
| Review Code   | Reviewer   |
|   | Date   |

Page 1 of ~~10~~ 22

\*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, Fontana, Riverside West, Corona North, Prado Dam, Yorba Linda, CA.

Date: various, all 7.5' T/R: various

c. Address: none City: none (County) Zip:

d. UTM: 0470772mE/3772525mN (origination point, SB County) & 0429341mE/3752669 (end point, Orange County). Zone 11. Note: Plots taken using Garvin GPS, NAD 1983.

e. Other Locational Data:

Elevation: various.

\*P3a. Description: This historic property consists of an electric power line right-of-way and historic towers that emanate from a historic substation located in San Bernardino. The 'current' substation is located at the 1911 Southern Sierras Power Company First Steam Plant building. The powerline ROW runs from the substation through the northeast corner of Riverside County, back into San Bernardino County and thence across the Chino Hills to Orange County. The substation and current switching yard should be recorded as a separate historic property as it is likely Significant. Known as the "O" line by one tower enthusiast, the right-of-way can be located on 1940's-era topographic maps and was transferred to modern topographic maps when the maps were upgraded to 7.5'. This line allowed a connection between SSPC and Los Angeles Seal Beach power plant during emergency power transfers. As of the date of this DPR, the sections exhibiting historic-era towers are shown on the attached topo maps but not all towers remain and it appears that electricity runs in the line only in San Bernardino County. The old line now ends near the corner of Eagles Nest Drive and Fairmont Boulevard in northeast Yorba Linda.

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)  
see Photo log and Sketch maps

\*P3b. Resource Attributes:  
HP11.

\*P4. Resources Present:  
 Building  Structure  
 Object  Site   
District  Element of  
District  Other

P5b. Description of Photo:  
None.

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

\*P7. Owner and  
Address: Southern  
California Edison  
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.  
Rosemead, CA 91770

\*P8. Recorded by:  
M. Dice  
Michael Brandman Associates  
220 Commerce, Suite #200  
Irvine, CA 92602

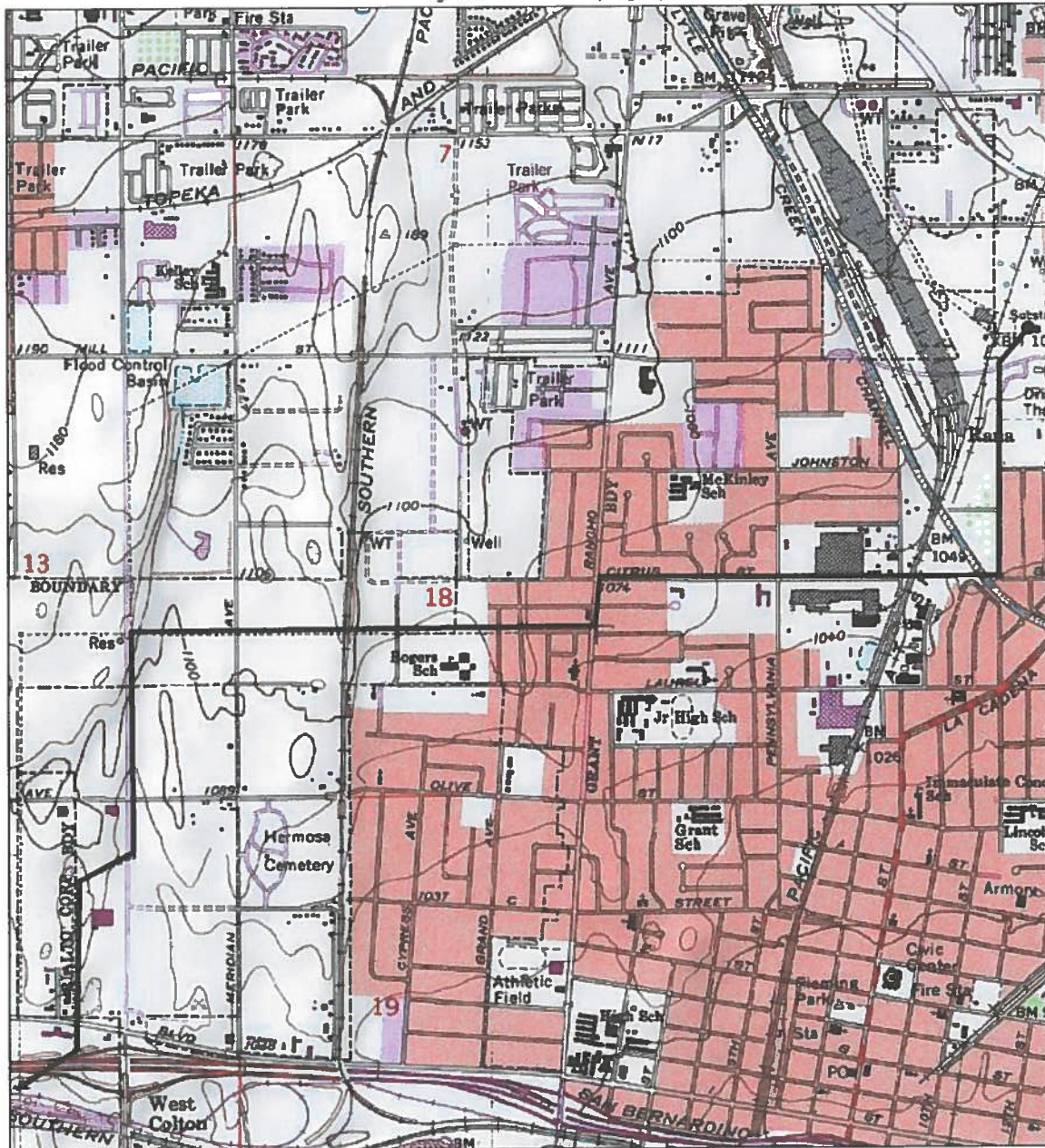
\*P9. Date Recorded:  
October 16, 2007

\*P10. Survey Type:  
CEQA level Phase 1 survey,  
ARMR format.

\*P11. Report Citation: Dice, M.H. (2007). *Phase I Archaeological Survey Assessment, Paleontological Records Review, Edgewater Lake Communities Project, Chino, California*. Draft on-file, Michael Brandman Associates Inc., Irvine.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheets  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN \* MN  
132°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

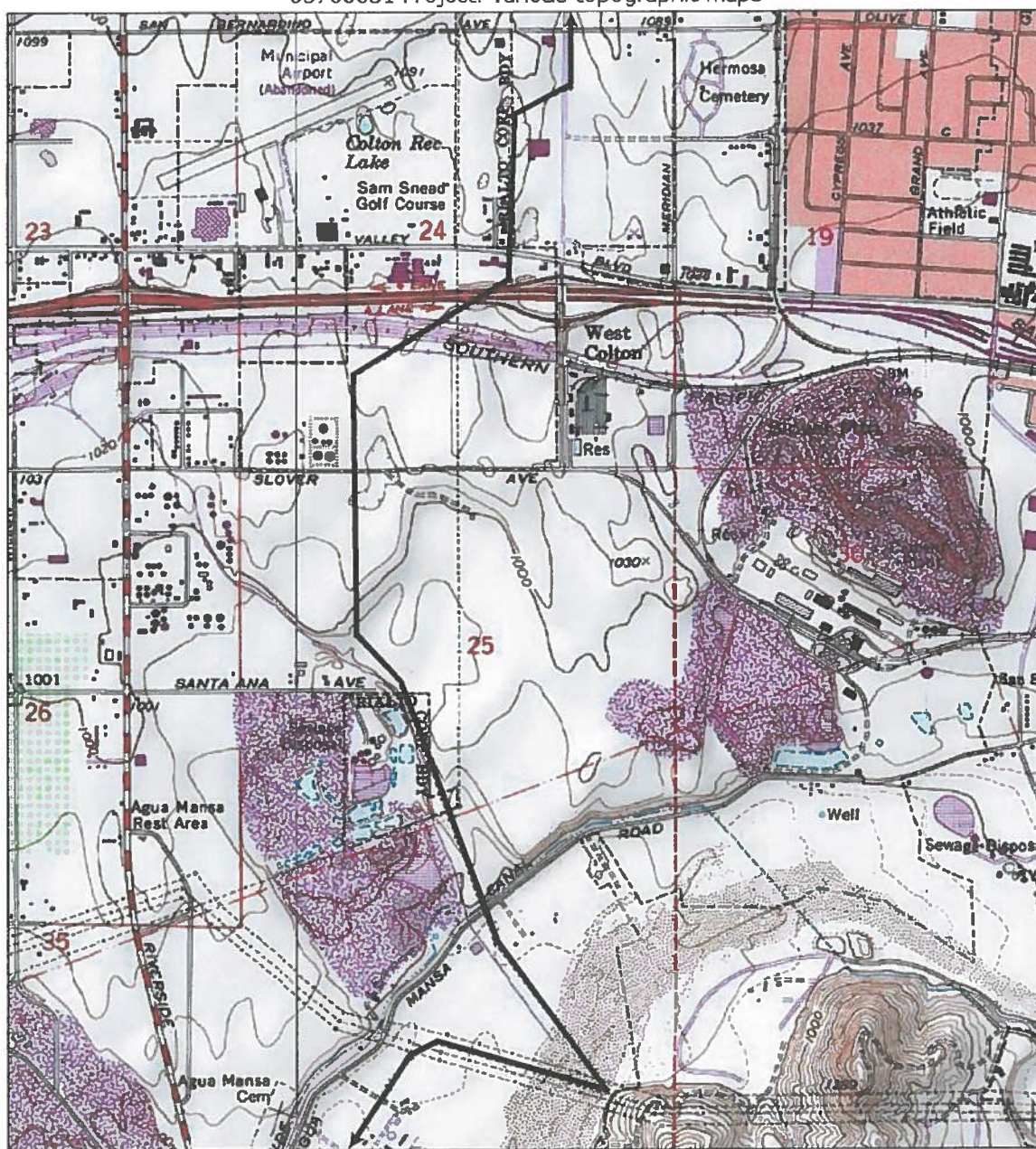
End point shows beginning of powerline at Southern Sierras Power Company substation west of Chestnut & Grape, SB. Power at this station was brought from Mono Lake/Owens River and Boulder Dam powerhouses during the historic period.

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN \* /MN  
13 1/2°

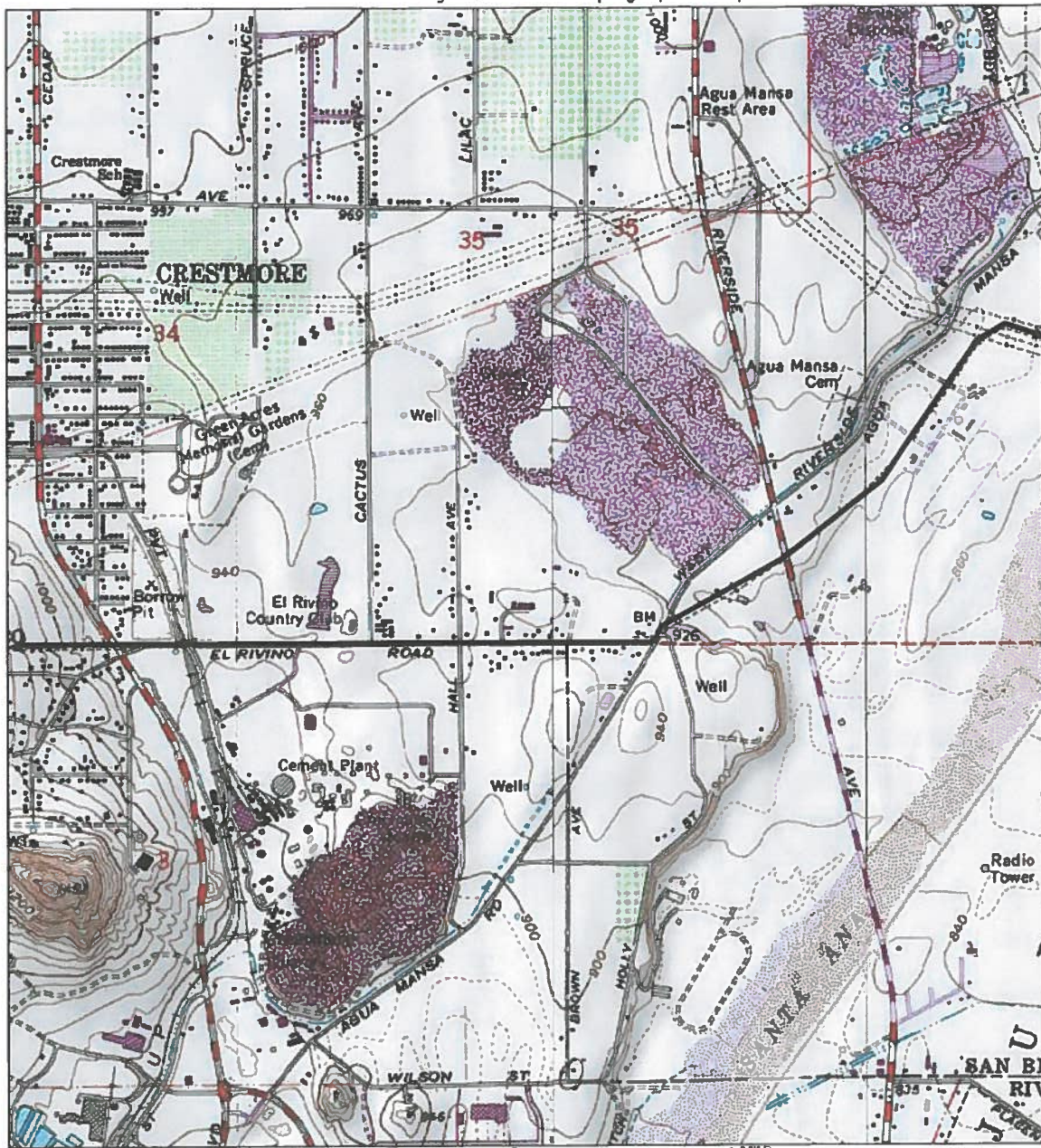
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN \* MN  
13 1/2°

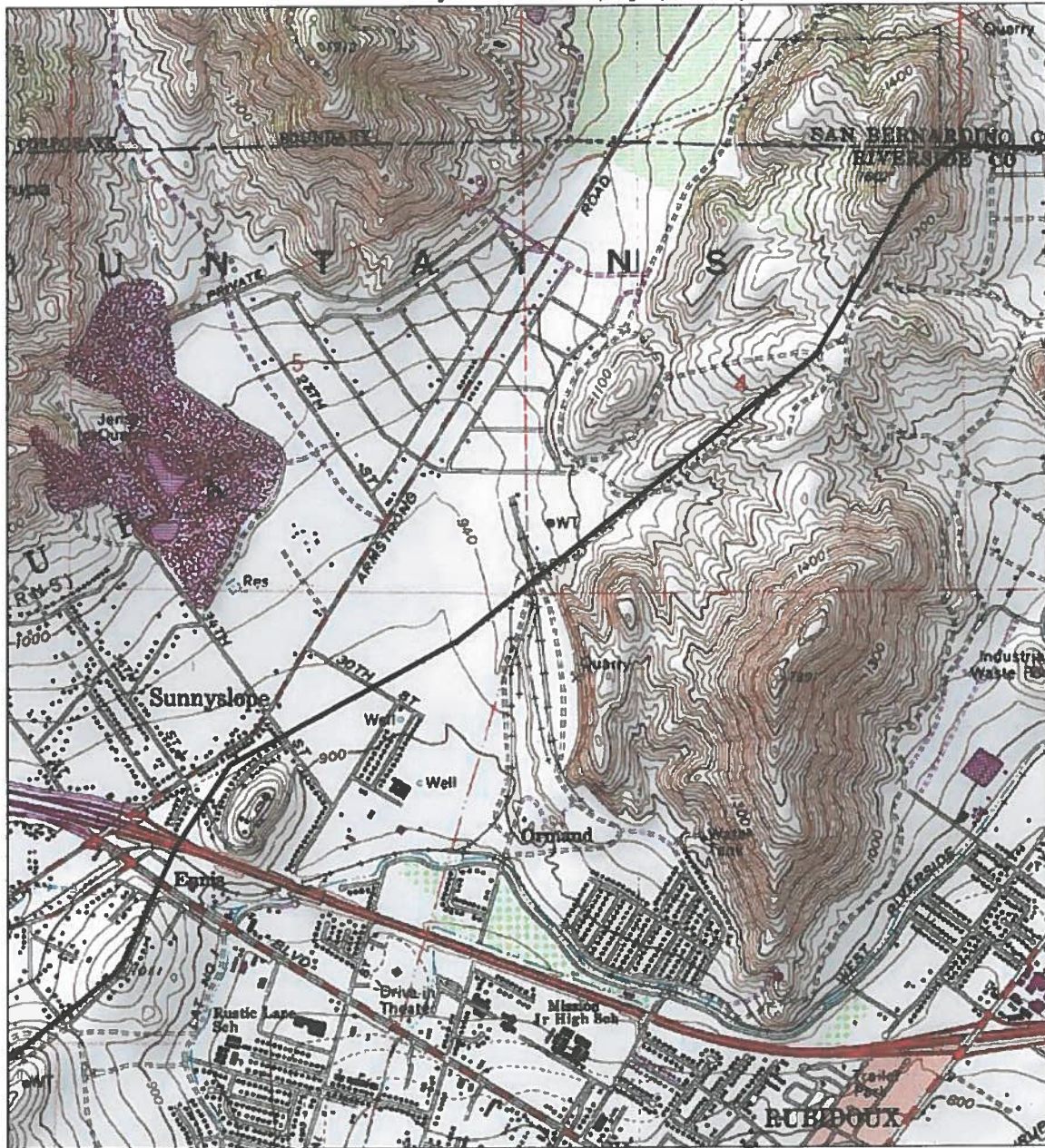
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South, Fontana.



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN / MN  
13 1/2°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
1 MILE  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

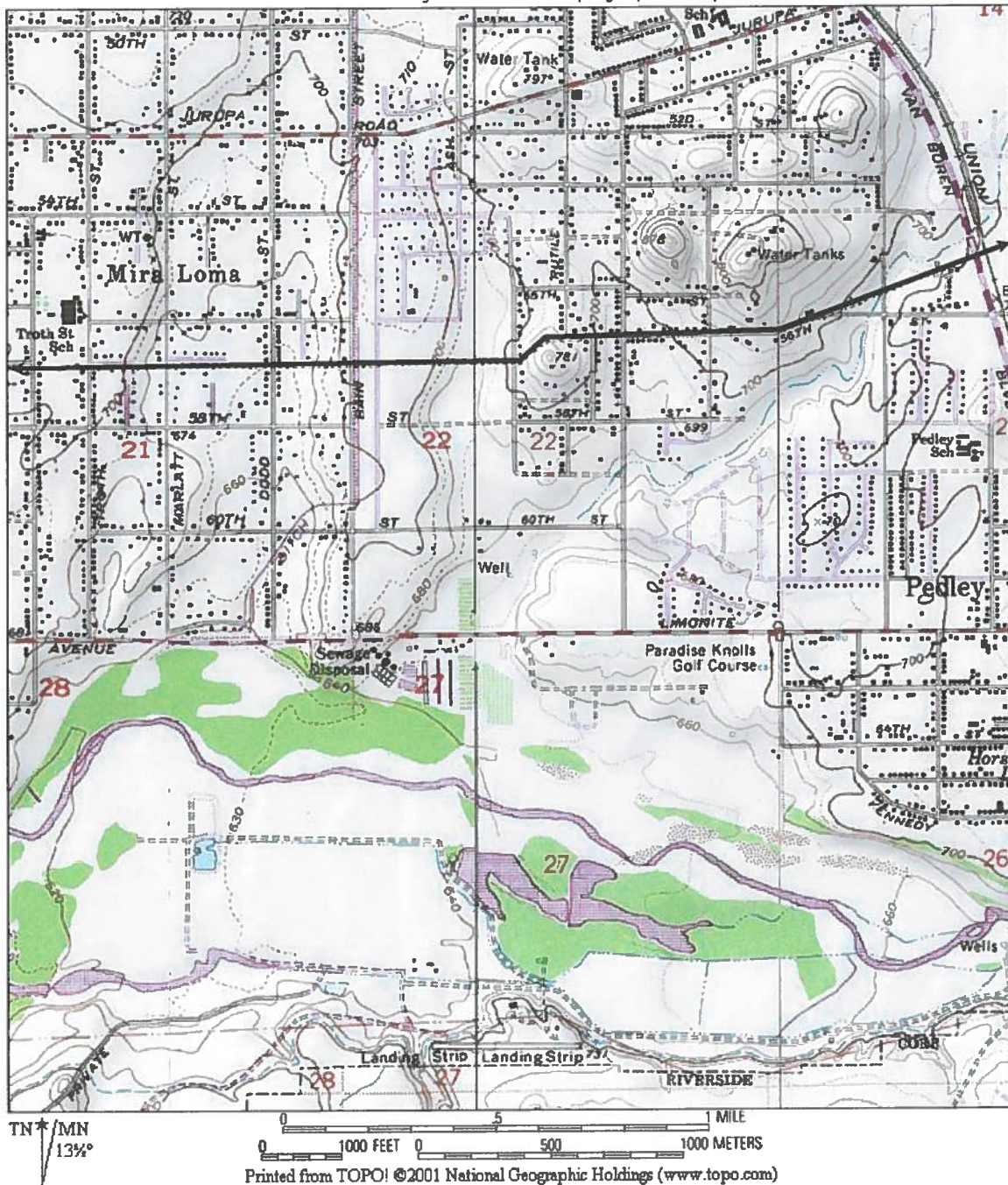
Topo: Fontana







05760031 Project: various topographic maps

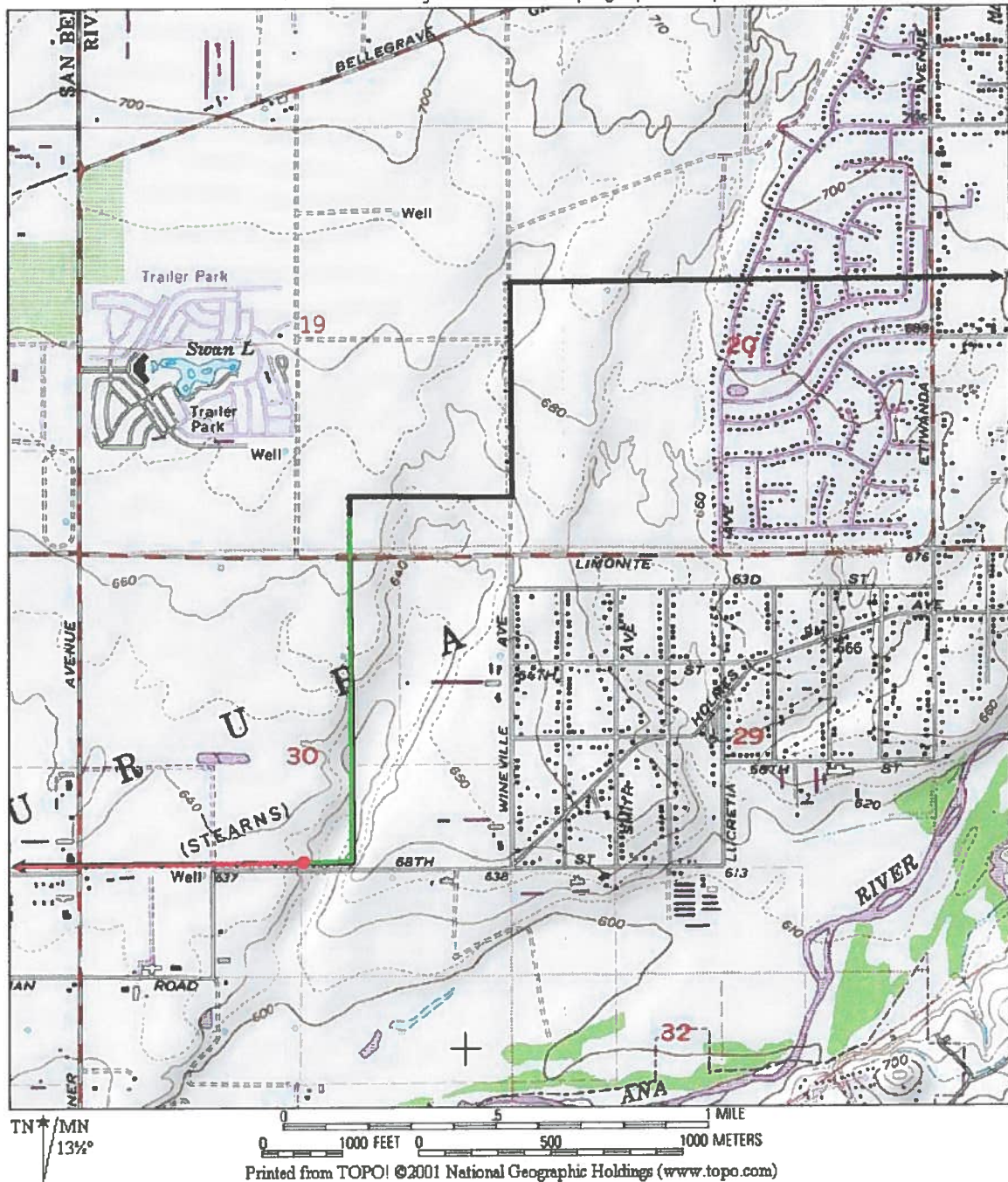


Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Riverside West, Corona North



05760031 Project: various topographic maps

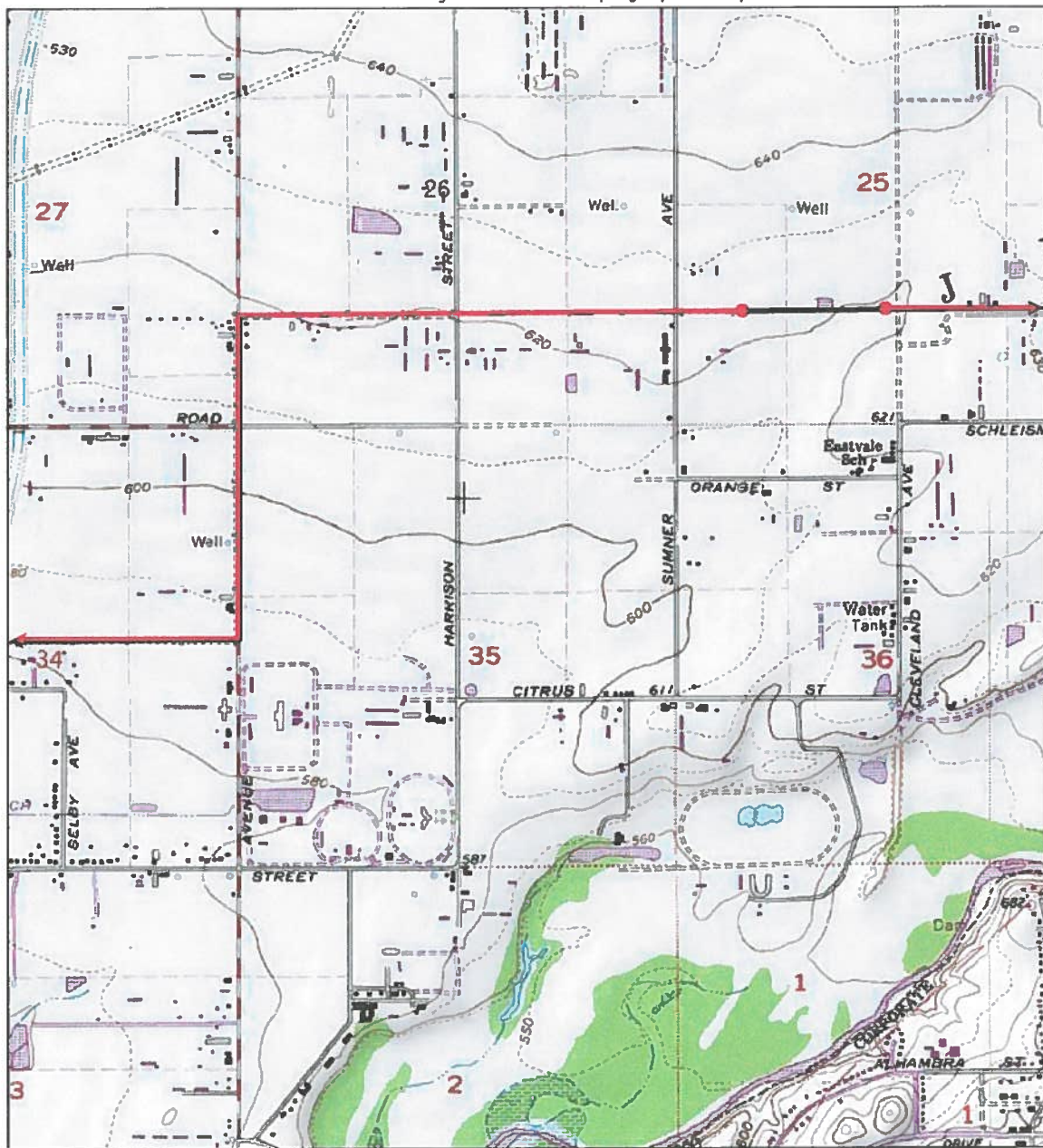


Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



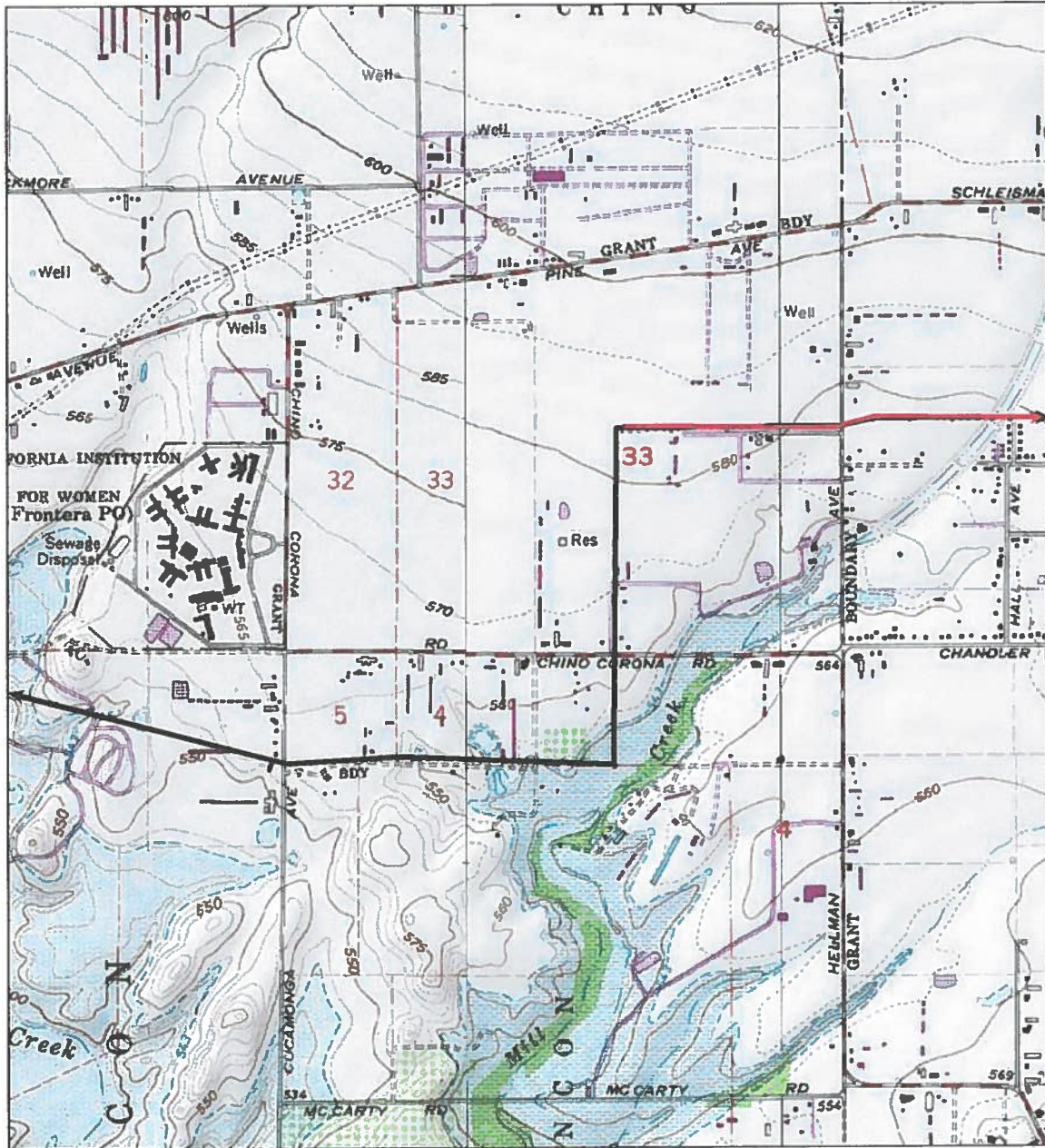
TN  $\nearrow$  MN  
13 $\frac{1}{2}$  $^{\circ}$

0 5 1 MILE  
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN / MN  
13 1/2°

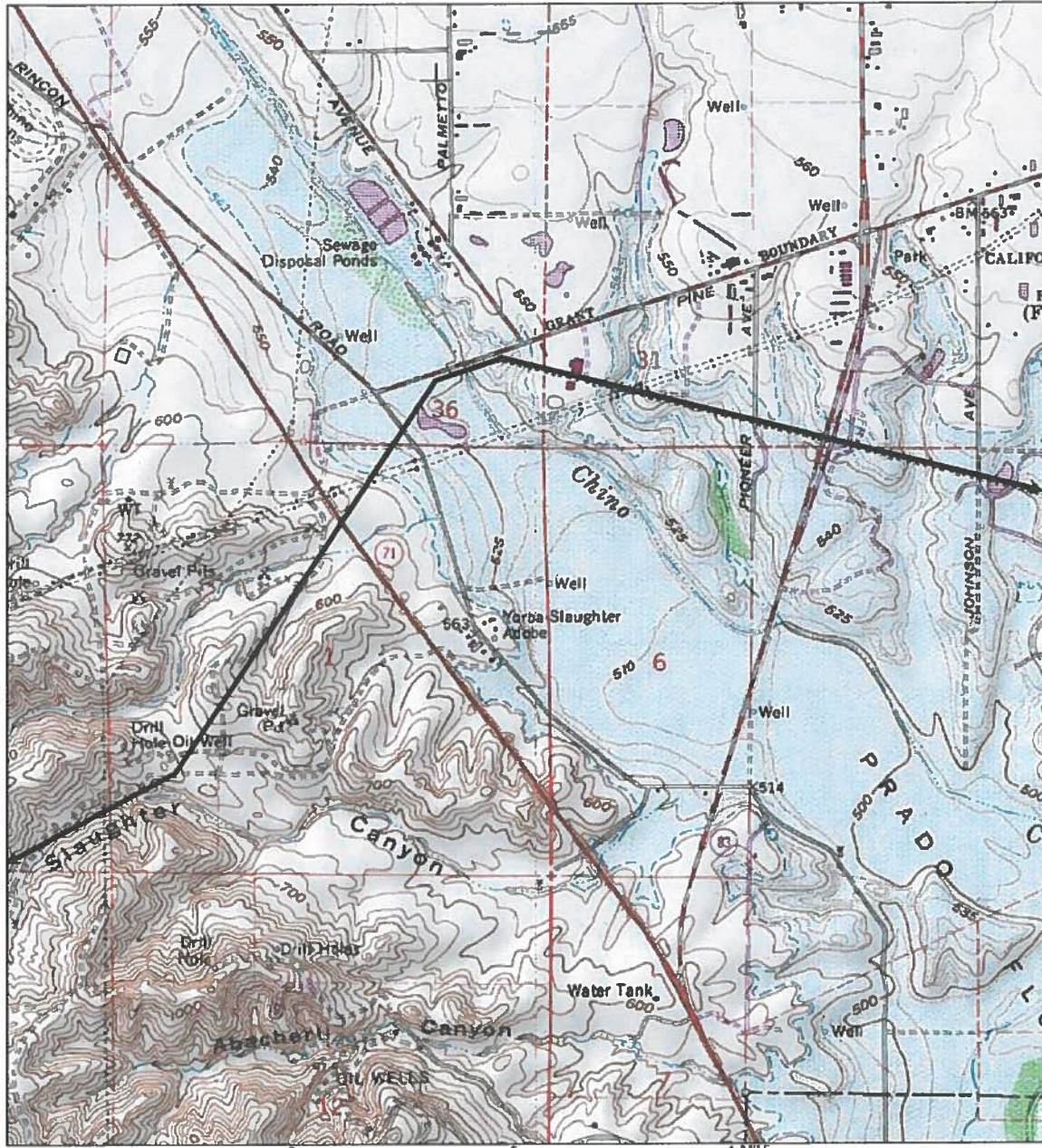
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North, Prado Dam



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



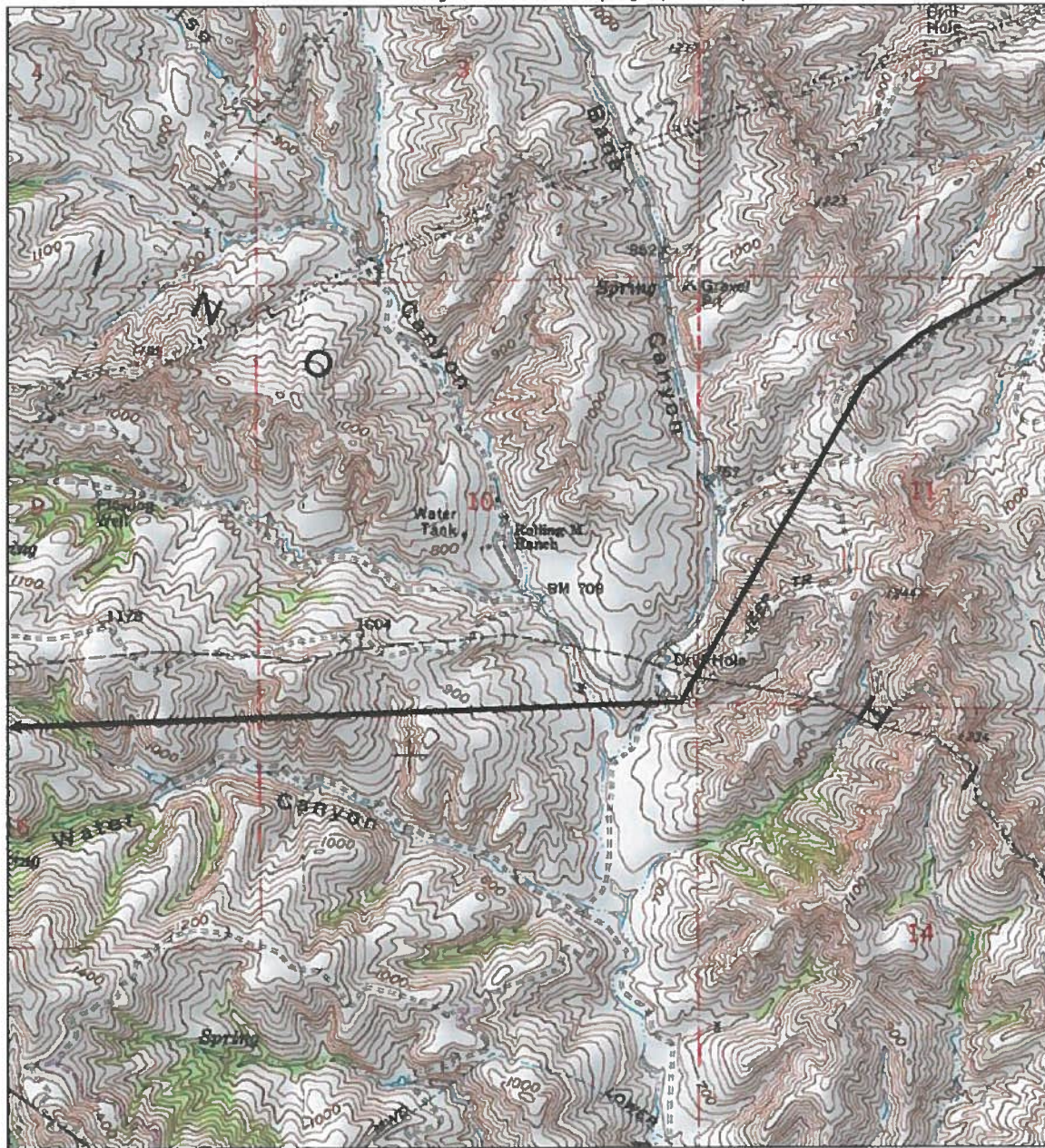
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Prado Dam



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN \* MN  
13 1/2°

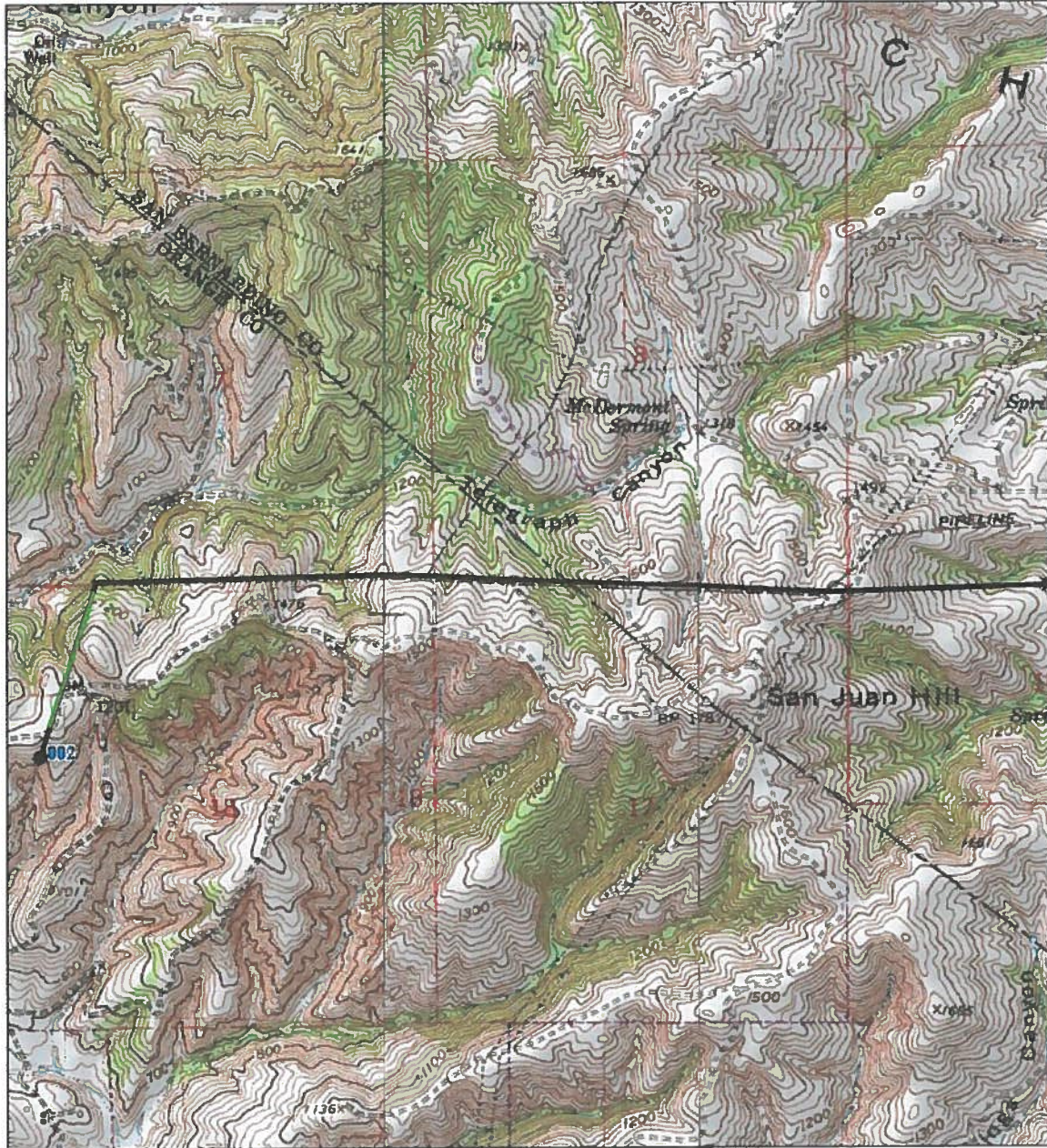
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
MILE  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Prado Dam



05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN / MN  
13 1/2°

0 5 1 MILE  
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green. End point (last original tower) shown.

Topo: Prado Dam, Yorba Linda.



**Building, Structure and Object Record**

Trinomial: None (RivCo)..CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)..None (OCo)

Page 14 of 19

\*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

\*Resource Name or #: None

**B1. Historic Name:** Southern Sierras Power Company "O" Line ("O" line designation is possible: see Anon below)

**B2. Common Name:**

**B3. Original Use:** Transmission of kilovoltage on late 1920's grid.

**B4. Present Use:** Part electric transmission. Voltage likely on only in San Bernardino County

\***B5. Architectural Style:** none.

\***B6. Construction History:** The rights-of-way were designated in the late 1920's and the towers may have been built in that year. Originally, this was part of a system that brought power from the eastern Sierras, then once Boulder Dam was operational, power grids were improved and additional stations and lines were added to the Sierras system.

In 1905, the Southern Sierras Power Company (SSPC) built a powerplant on Bishop Creek in Inyo County to provide power to the Goldfield, NV mining district. Electric power lines were placed on steel towers, a practice invented by Edison in the early 1900's, and by 1917 a grid had been created that linked power plants so that power could be sold to customers in Mexico along a 400 mile stretch. By 1917, five stations were on-line in the SSPC system. According to the National Electric Light Association (1913), SSPC operated a 5000hp steam generating and distribution system in San Bernardino and had completed the transmission line between the SB plant and the Bishop Creek power station in 1912. In that same year the company was purported to operate distributing system in San Bernardino, Riverside, Corona, San Jacinto and the Perris Valley. Thus, it is possible that the O line By 1923, San Diego Consolidated had connected its lines with SSPC. In 1927, SSPC signed interconnect agreements with Los Angeles Edison and powerlines were built, including the "O" line discussed here. Records show that the right-of-way in the Edgewater project area was granted to the company in 1928, but it is possible that counties granted such right-of-way post-hoc after being built as Whittier-Fairchild aerial photos from 1929 show the towers running across the property as of that date. SSPC was acquired by the California Electric Power Company in the 1940's, which later merged with Edison in 1963.

Anon (<http://www.insulators.com/pictures/?id=138232080>) reports:

"The "O" line is a single-circuit 115 kilovolt power transmission line built in 1929 by SSPC. It originally ran between a then-prominent steam generating power plant at Seal Beach (near Long Beach) California, and a major power switching substation in San Bernardino. The old line route runs through the Chino Hills State Park entering on the south end near Yorba Linda and on the north near the parks main Ranger station near Colton. The "OPEN" line was constructed as an emergency power interconnect between Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. The power line was only energized during emergency power transfers thus it's "open" designation. Interestingly, within a few years of it's completion, it was energized after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake destroyed a portion of the LAG&E Seal Beach steam plant then the main supplier of electric energy for that area. The original reason that this long distance transmission interconnection was built was that SSPC and the LAG&E were both generating power at 60 cycles, while other closer utilities around San Bernardino generated at 50 cycles. Expensive cycle converters were limiting and technology had not yet produced one which could handle intended interconnection capacities desired. The "O" line terminated at the very San Bernardino substation where another power line, built later in the 1930's for the construction of Hoover Dam, originated. It contributed to the overall reliability of construction power on that major Colorado River dam. Towers were a direct burial type and the conductors were a copper alloy. Few of the original towers (shown) remain today (except at the Thorne residence in Oak Creek Canyon, AZ), however most still remain intact on the Chino Hills Park right-of-way. This tower is in my back yard in northern Arizona near Sedona. I use it to train linemen, and also as a testing tower for rescue equipment. I have the original JD blue porcelain insulators on the tower that were originally used."

According to Klure (2005), the SSPC San Bernardino First Steam Plant began operations in 1911: photographs in her book show the look of the building in about 1939. Klure also names the type of poles still found along much of the ROW: the 'wishbone type'.

Continued...



BSO Continued.

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

\*B8. Related Features: Original Southern Sierras substation is located at the northeastern terminus of the ROW. The building is the original Southern Sierras First Steam Powerplant and this, combined with historical electric switching components should be considered a significant resource at the State Level.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: Southern Sierras Power Company

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Electrification Area: Southern California

Period of Significance: 1920's Property Type: Powerline towers. Applicable Criteria: N/A

The electric feature exhibits original 'wishbone' towers between San Bernardino and western Mira Loma. Towers have been removed due to extreme development in the former Ontario-Chino dairylands between Limonite Road and Archibald. A few towers remain between Archibald and SR71. The towers are likely intact through the Chino Hills but end near Rim Drive in northeast Yorba Linda. All original towers have been removed in the rest of Orange County. The right-of-way once extended to a 1930's powerhouse in Seal Beach. The towers are not considered a significant resource because more than half of the original run of towers has been lost (incompleteness). The old power plant, now the substation/switching yard near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in San Bernardino, is a significant historic resource. A photo of the powerplant building has been attached herein. In 1912, the SSPC line from Bishop Creek to the old San Bernardino plant was the longest transmission line in the world.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: none.

\*B12. References:

Klure, L.L. 2005. California Electric Power Company, 1904-1964: A Powerful Corporate Family. Self-published. Riverside, CA.

Taylor, W.T. and D.H. Braymer. 1917. *American Hydroelectric Practice*. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Hughes, T.P. 19xx. *Networks of Power, The Electrification of Western Society, 1880-1930*.

National Electric Light Assoc. 1913. *Hydroelectric and Transmission Sessions of the National Electric Light Assoc 36<sup>th</sup> Convention: Papers, Reports and Discussions*. National Electric Light Assoc. Chicago, June 2-6, 1913.

Anon. 2007. (<http://www.insulators.com/pictures/?id=138232080>). Website review of SSPC "O" powerline.

B13. Remarks: None.

\*B14. Evaluator: Michael Dice

Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200

Irvine, CA 92602

\*Date of Evaluation: October 16, 2007

**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

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\*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** Southern Sierras Power Company "O" Line ("O" line designation is possible)

**L2a. Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation: Edgewater section.  
**b. Location of Point or Segment** (provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a location map).

The SSPC powerline segment is located between a tower in the northeast section of the Edgewater property and a tower adjacent to the northwest corner of the Edgewater property: 0442704mE/3755916mN and 0441492mE/3755946mN.

**L3. Description:** (describe construction methods, materials and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate).

The segment exhibits original steel 'wishbone type' scaffold towers every third (total of 4) and 8 originals have been replaced with wooden poles. The towers are about 30 feet high and about 8 feet square at the base. The line carried three braided steel cables with a total of 66kv (22kv per cable) maximum on the line as recorded on a pole near the property. Each metal tower is supported on small blocks of concrete. The are supported on full slabs in the Chino Hills Golf course, which allows complete accessibility to the remaining tower supports.

**L4e. Sketch of cross-section (include scale) Facing:** Not appropriate to provide.

**L4 Dimensions:** (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. Top width: 20 feet est cross member
- b. Bottom width: 6 feet square
- c. Height or depth: 50 feet est
- d. Length of segment: 3800 feet (0.72 miles)

**L5. Associated Resources:** none.

**L6. Setting:** (describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc, as appropriate) Dairy lands, low rolling hummocks and the Mill Creek watershed.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** Every third original tower is located in the segment described. The lack of  
**Period of Significance:** 1920's **Property Type:** Powerline towers. **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The electric feature exhibits original towers between San Bernardino and western Mira Loma. Towers have been removed due to new residential development in the former Ontario-Chino dairylands between Limonite Road and Archibald. A few towers remain between Archibald and SR71. The towers are likely intact through the Chino Hills but end near Rim Drive in northeast Yorba Linda. All original towers have been removed in the rest of Orange County. The right-of-way once extended to a 1920's Los Angeles Gas and Electric powerhouse in Seal Beach. The historic property is not considered a significant resource because more than half of the original run of towers has been lost (incompleteness). I consider the substation/switching yard at the end of the alignment and near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in SB to be a significant historic resource. A photo of the substation building has been attached herein. It must be noted that additional historic lines begin at the substation, as does the line that runs north through the Owens Valley.

**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc):** see attached photograph pages.

**L9. Remarks:** none.

**L10. Form Prepared by (Name, affiliation and address):**

Michael Dice  
Michael Brandman Associates  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602

**L11. Date:** October 16, 2007



Page 17 of 19

Camera format: Digital only

Film type and speed: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

Lens size: \_\_\_\_\_

Negative on file at: \_\_\_\_\_

**Photographs and photograph list.**

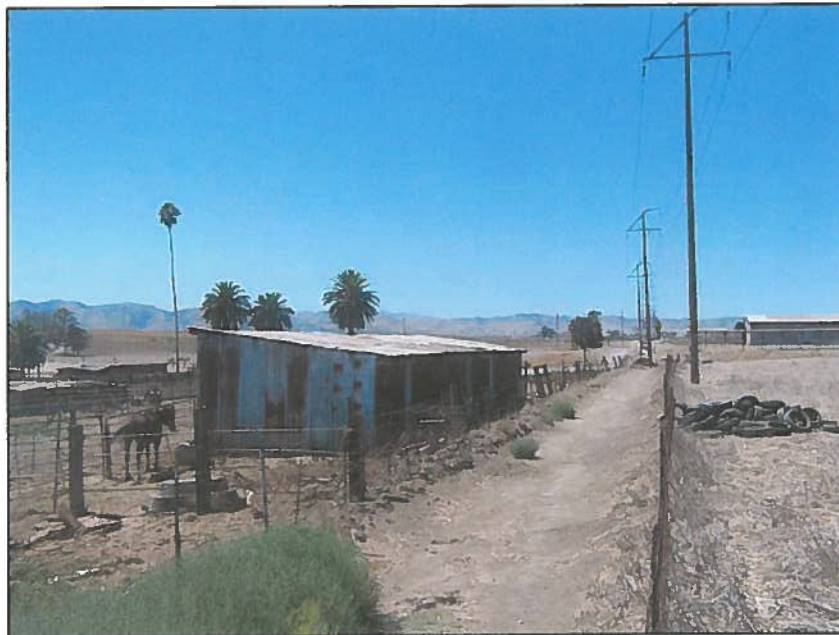
| Mo. | Day      | Time | Exposure | Subject/Description  | View To | Accession# |
|-----|----------|------|----------|--|---------|------------|
| 10  | 13, 2007 | 11am | 1        | Steel towers at Edgewater property                         | E       |            |
| 10  | 13, 2007 | 1pm  | 2        | Line location on 54 <sup>th</sup> Street, Pedley Road area | W       |            |
| 10  | 4, 2006  | 2pm  | 3        | Wood poles at Edgewater property                           | W       |            |
| 10  | 13, 2007 | 2pm  | 4        | Overview of Southern Sierras First Steam plant building.   | W       |            |
| 10  | 13, 2007 | 2pm  | 5        | Souther Sierras embellishment in building corners          | W       |            |



Photograph 1: View of a tower at the northeast corner of the Edgewater property along Cucamonga Road in south Chino, San Bernardino County. View due east. Another steel tower can be seen in the distance.



Photograph 2: View west of the tower and right-of-way east of the corner of 54<sup>th</sup> and Agate Street, Riverside County. Pedley Road in the distance. Tower allows a bend in the lines. The lines at this point are probably not electrified.



Photograph 3: Overview of powerline in Edgewater project area, view west near northeast corner of project area. The original steel towers are replaced with wooden poles at this point.





Photograph 4: Origination point of SSPC powerline discussed herein: this Edison substation is located west of the intersection of Chestnut and Grape in the City of San Bernardino near Mill Street. The building appears to be the original SSPC First Steam Plant, built in 1910-1911, and is in excellent condition. Note lion fountain behind entrance gate. Insets in upper right and left corners of the façade shown below. Other historic power lines emanate from this substation, as does the line north to the Owens Valley. The switching yard exhibits towers and steel frameworks many of which were likely built more than 45 years ago.



Photograph 5. Decorative embellishment in upper corners of First Steam Plant building to the right and the left of the main entrance. This building housed a 5000hp motor that generated electricity beginning in 1911. The building should be recorded as a separate property and should be considered significant at the State and Local levels.









SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
**EDISON**  
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company







36-015135  
CPH-1

THIS FORM IS ON NCR (NO CARBON REQUIRED) PAPER. PLEASE USE TYPEWRITER. SIGN ALL 3 COPIES; REMOVE AND RETAIN PINK COPY. TRANSMIT ORIGINAL AND TRIPPLICATE TO: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95811. DO NOT FOLD.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK  
Reg. No. CPH-1  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
By \_\_\_\_\_

County San Bernardino Name San Bernardino County Museum

Location 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, Ca. 92373 - Interstate 10 at California offramp

Historical Significance: The San Bernardino County Museum is dedicated to service and education of all people through programs of research, exhibition, and preservation of the records and artifacts in the fields of Anthropology, Geology, Natural History, Art and History of this area of Southern California.

Objects, artifacts and specimens related to the fields of Science, Art and the Humanities are interpreted and exhibited for the general public. The Museum is open without charge each day in accordance with a posted schedule.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

RECOMMENDED:

*[Signature]*  
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors

Date

MARCH 24, 1975

APPROVED:

Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Date

2219  
36

**POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK  
Reg. No. 36-015135  
Date August 29, 1969  
By [Signature]

County San Bernardino Name San Bernardino County Museum

Location 18960 Orange Avenue, Bloomington, California 92316

Historical Significance: The San Bernardino County Museum is a Point of Historic Interest and is the permanent repository for items of value in archeological and historical record of the county, which collections come from sites all over the county where their destruction would probably be certain and their display for the public impossible. With slight chance of survival or educational use if they remained at their places of origin, they have been gathered in one place where they can be protected and made available to the public for comparison, study and enjoyment. The Museum, through its collections, represents a combination of many historic sites. Examples: Bemis covered wagon; Two types of wagons used in mountain lumber industry; locomotive, tender & caboose from railroad industry; Arrastras & other implements from mining history; Baskets and many other items illustrating cultures of Indian tribes; Archeological artifacts excavated from various parts of county, such as Calico, Newberry Cave, Jurupa Dunes, Yucaipa Rancheria, etc. illustrating the pre-history of county.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.  
Prior & continuing relationship with Alpha Luman School

RECOMMENDED: [Signature]  
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors

APPROVED: [Signature]  
Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Date JUN 30 1969

Date August 20, 1969

T15R50 SE/SW Ac 22  
USGS FENTONA 7.5' Quad

CPM-1  
P36-015135



DR. G. A. SMITH

## Museum

My dream of a museum really started in the 1920's. I was going fishing with my Uncle near Chetopa, Kansas, and we stopped on a river gravel road on the bank of the Neosho River. As I got out of my Uncle's car, I noticed a small white rock among the reddish brown colored gravel. After I picked it up I discovered that it was a white flint arrowhead that some ancient Indian hunter had lost in the river when he had shot at some game. The river gravel including the white arrowhead had been scooped up by a construction crew and spread on the dirt roadbed.

My mother gave me some arrowheads she had found on her father's homestead in Western Kansas when she was a little girl and my father added some he had found on his father's farm in Arkansas. I started a collection of Indian artifacts.

My family soon thereafter moved to Redlands. While attending Redlands High School a classmate introduced me to the study of the archaeology of Southern California. By using my family's old model T Ford car, my friend and I discovered and explored many archaeological sites in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. We assigned a number to each site which was also used for recording the artifacts recovered. The Yucaipa Archaeological Site was given number one, but we had no museum, only the dream of a museum. We had though soon accumulated a collection of artifacts worthy of being curated in a museum.

It was my good fortune to become acquainted with some of the people in the Redlands area that I thought of as being very old. Now with the passage of many years, I think of them as just young "senior citizens" like we are today. Those people I learned also had a desire to create a museum in San Bernardino County.

Some of you may remember some of these senior citizens as the list included O. J. Fisk, Rob Peters, Helen Meserve, A. B. Drake who had married into the Smiley Family, Paul Moore, the father of William and Frank Moore who published the Redlands Daily Facts Newspaper for so many years, Horace Williamson, Emma Jackson, Jerome Cavanaugh, who was the District Attorney, George W. Beattie and his wife Helen who wrote the history of San Bernardino Valley, Ritner Sayles, Wilson C. Hanna who was a noted collector of birds' eggs, and many more.

Several of these people were members of the San Bernardino County Historical Society. They had been instrumental in

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persuading the San Bernardino Board of Supervisors to acquire the old Asistencia site on Barton Road near the Dr. Ben Barton House, and restore the ruins of the adobe buildings. Funding for this project came from S.E. R. A. and W.P.A. budgets with assistance from funds raised by the Historical Society. Horace Hinckley was the young engineer who supervised the restoration project. In this way San Bernardino County preserved its visible link with the fascinating Spanish Mission period of California History.

In time I was elected curator for the San Bernardino County Historical Society and assisted in arranging displays in the cases at the Asistencia. We began to accept gifts of items that would be appropriate for a museum. We dreamed of that location developing into a complete museum, but this never happened because of lack of funds and public support.

While I was a student at the University of Redlands, Professor Van Osdel started developing a museum in a vacant room on the second floor of the administration building. I contributed to this project, but soon World War II erupted and demands for more classroom space at the University ended this project. Items collected were stored in the attic and I was with the Navy in the Central Pacific.

When I returned to San Bernardino Valley after the war, I was a counselor at San Bernardino Valley College but soon became Superintendent of Schools in Bloomington. This was the location where I had first started teaching after graduating from the University of Redlands. This also was the location where Ritner Sayles and I had made a museum display in an empty classroom at the school in 1939. We named our display in the room **The San Bernardino County Museum**. Ritner Sayles had a small collection of Indian artifacts and I had added many items to my collection including many artifacts from an archaeological site I discovered on the old Crestmore Ranch in Bloomington. When the classroom space was required for students, we moved the museum display to **Ritner Sayles' old dairy barn** as he had discontinued the dairy business. There it stayed until I returned from military service.

In 1948, I was elected president of the San Bernardino County Historical Society, and persuaded Herman Ruhnau, a local architect, to develop a plot plan for a Natural History type museum at the Asistencia site. This plan, in addition to the Asistencia buildings, included the Dr. Ben Barton brick house which had been constructed in the 1860s, a portion of the zanja which had been constructed by the Spanish Mission authorities in the 1820s, the location of the Cram brother's furniture factory of the 1850s, and of course new buildings to be constructed east of the Asistencia with appropriate parking space. Development of this plan was never realized



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because funds could never be obtained. Pleas to the City of Redlands, to the County Board of Supervisors, and to the citizens of San Bernardino County went unanswered. We did though still have our **San Bernardino County Museum** in Ritner Sayles' old Dairy Barn in Bloomington, and we had a small museum at the Asistencia in Redlands, where the Historical Society met each month with programs open to the public. We also continued with field work in both Riverside county and San Bernardino County adding to our collection of artifacts for a museum. O. J. Fisk, Rob Peters, George Klapp, Lloyd Martin, Ritner Sayles, and others were associated with me with these activities. Walter Schuiling, a teacher at Pacific High School came to one of the meetings, and I talked with him about the desire to establish a fine San Bernardino County Museum. We had two groups interested. One was the San Bernardino County Historical Society, and the other was the San Bernardino Pioneer Society. The Pioneer Society had the Pioneer Log Cabin in Pioneer Park in San Bernardino as their meeting place and museum, and our Historical Society had the Asistencia in Redlands as our meeting place and museum. Neither group was willing to combine into one group, and yet neither group was able to make much progress toward a complete San Bernardino County Museum. I asked Walter to give any suggestions which would help in reaching our goal of a fine complete natural history type museum. Walter sent me a two page letter on March 2, 1952, with suggestion that we form a museum organization.

In 1952, I was still President of the San Bernardino County Historical Society, and George A. Klapp was one of the leaders in the San Bernardino Pioneer Society, and we arranged a meeting for Tuesday, May 13th in the auditorium of the new County Agriculture building in San Bernardino. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possibility of creating some new organization that could make the dream of a fine new County Museum a reality. All interested citizens were urged to attend.

Representatives from the Pioneer Society, Native Daughters, Native Sons, Art Associations, Historical Societies, San Bernardino Valley College, and various school districts were present and participated in the discussion. George A. Klapp passed a hat around to obtain funds for current expenses and the sum of \$9.93 was collected. O. J. Fisk, representing the San Bernardino Pioneer Society and I, representing the San Bernardino County Historical Society, each pledged \$50.00 from our organizations to help create a San Bernardino County Museum Association. L. Burr Belden made the motion to form the Association and the vote was unanimous. The Chairman Pro-Tem, by vote, was instructed to appoint a nominating committee which had the responsibility to meet immediately and report on nominations for a president, seven vice-

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presidents, and a secretary/treasurer. I, as Chairman, appointed a committee which met immediately and Helen Luce, the San Bernardino County Librarian, read the committee's nominations and the following were elected:

**President:** Gerald A. Smith -Representing the San Bernardino County Historical Society.  
**First V.P.:** O.J. Fisk -- Representing the Pioneer Society.  
**Second V.P.:** Mrs. Mildred Myer -Representing Native Daughters.  
**Third V.P. :** Mrs Dorothy Bright-Representing Art Association.  
**Fourth V.P.:** Paul Allen ----- Representing Valley College.  
**Fifth V.O. :** Elmer Hoiem ----- Representing Native Sons.  
**Sixth V.P. :** George Klapp ---- Pioneer Historical Society.  
**Seventh V.P.:** L. Burr Belden-Calif. Conf. of Historical Socs.  
**Secty/Treas.:** Helen Luce - Representing San Bernardino County.

The President was instructed to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and set of By-Laws for the Organization. The committee I appointed consisted of **Judge Archie D. Mitchell**, Chairman, **George Klapp**, **Lloyd Martin**, **Walter Schuiling**, and **Judge Martin Coughlin**. The committee did its work well and the constitution and By-Laws developed were adopted and served the San Bernardino County Museum Association for more than thirty years until the Association was taken over by the County.

After the San Bernardino County Museum Association was formed meetings were conducted in various cities to try and find a suitable facility for a museum. No city was really very interested. After all, the organization only had \$100.00 and that would not be enough to build a museum. One other factor became apparent. The Board of Directors consisted of twenty one members, representing seven different communities, resulted in seven different opinions about where the museum should be located. Some of us were more concerned with the need to have a county museum, and the location was not really the most important issue. We really were not making much progress toward raising funds for a museum, so I tried another approach.

I was **superintendent** of schools in Bloomington. Our enrollment was increasing rapidly. Our elementary classes were on double session. There were no church facilities to rent for classrooms nor any commercial buildings, and we were desperate for educational space. A group of fathers of some of the students had been meeting with me on a regular basis to try and help solve our space problem and to also assist with other aspects of our educational program. At one of the meetings, I made the suggestion that we organize the group as Bloomington Dads Club with California non-profit Corporation status for the purpose of creating classrooms and other space needed for our children's' education. Written into the



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constitution and by-laws of the **Bloomington Dads Club** was the provision that upon the dissolution of the organization, all assets would accrue to the **San Bernardino County Museum Association** which was another non-profit organization. By this time the Association had worked with attorney **Thomas M. Eckhardt** of San Bernardino and the necessary documents were approved by The Secretary of State of California and The United States Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. The Dads Club had also received the approval of the state and federal agencies.

We still had no money! So some of us became beggars. We approached our friends for donations to help, and raised \$1000.00. With this money we purchased a lot across the street from one of our Bloomington schools. We also located an old building that we purchased for \$40.00, and moved this building onto our vacant lot. All the Dads brought their tools and we made this building usable for school purposes and rented it to the school district. We also learned that an adjoining school district was going to sell, by auction, four or five bungalow type buildings that they had been using for classrooms. I took **P.D. Cloud**, the President of our Bloomington School District, with me to the auction. He had a few dollars and I had an idea. With his money we bid on two of the buildings and bought them for \$150.00 each. The Bloomington Dads Club had no money, and the San Bernardino County Museum Association had no money so it seemed appropriate to have a visit with our local banker. Because the Bloomington Dads Club was an organization with some property, remember the lot and the \$40.00 building, the friendly banker loaned the Dads Club \$4000.00, and I borrowed my **Mother's** savings of \$1500.00. With this money, the Dads and volunteers made the buildings into suitable classrooms which then were rented to the school district. The program was a huge success! Then we learned that the corner lot next to our property was going to be sold. So we went back to our friendly banker and borrowed \$8000. and bought the property. This corner lot had an old house on it which we converted into kindergarten classrooms and rented these to the school district. Again, the project was a success, but the school district still needed more space!

I served as secretary to the Bloomington Dads Club and asked an architect friend, **Hal Gogerty**, to plan a building that would enlarge our space and connect the two old classrooms together. His plan provided an attractive building with twice the amount of space, but we had to go visit our friendly banker again and borrow \$16,000. At this time, my Board of Directors of the Dads Club became somewhat apprehensive. At our meeting members expressed concern because we were going deeper in debt each time we started a new building project. Fund raising activities, volunteer

labor, and donated materials were not enough. We still had to borrow money from the bank and members became alarmed with the thought that as members of the Board of Directors each would be financially responsible if we could not pay the bank. I tried to cheer them on to greater efforts and calm their fears by telling them how successful they had been. "Remember first we were able to borrow only \$4000. Now we can borrow \$16,000. Surely this must indicate great success! Partly satisfied, we went back to our banker and borrowed \$32,000.00, and continued to expand our facilities. At this time, the bank gave the Bloomington Dads Club a line of credit of \$50,000. We continued to solicit donations, sell cook books, and even established a "buck a brick" program to raise funds.

The voters in the school district passed a school bond election, and the State of California provided construction funds so soon we had five new schools and all the Bloomington Dads Club facilities were no longer required by the school district. At this time through cooperative action between the School Board, the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino County Museum Association, and the officers of the Bloomington Dads Club, some of the space became available for **The San Bernardino County Museum.**

From its beginning in 1952, the San Bernardino County Museum Association had as its primary goal the creation of a San Bernardino County Museum. This was not its only purpose. The by-laws stated that the object of the San Bernardino County Museum Association shall be to foster research and education and to create and maintain collections of art, archaeology, ethnology, history, and science, to preserve the relics and records of pioneer days, and to further a better understanding of science and the arts. The San Bernardino County Museum Association was organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes. At the dissolution of this Association all assets were to be given or inure to the County of San Bernardino.

The first Board of Directors of the Association consisted of twenty one members as follows:

From San Bernardino: L. Burr Belden  
(6) Dean Painter

From Bloomington:  
(4)

From Redlands:  
(3)

From Upland:  
(1)

George A. Klapp  
Gerald A. Smith  
Bobbette Sipe

Ed. Fisher  
Fred Gros

Gilbert Krebill

Arda Haenszel  
Emily Knight  
Ruth Goodman  
Hermann Obrikat  
Ruth Harris

Paul Allen



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From Colton:  
(6)

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Jane MacLin      | Wilson C. Hanna       |
| Eugene Shepard   | Paul Young, from      |
| C.F. Schonberger | (Co. Bd. Supervs)     |
| Ralph Binford    | (our friendly banker) |

From Bryn Mawr:  
(1)

S. Wesley Break, Ch. Co. Bd. Supervisors

In 1953, as President, I presented a Report of Progress which was published as the first Quarterly of the San Bernardino County Museum Association. Accomplishments included displays in various schools, at the National Orange Show, the San Bernardino County Fair in Victorville, the Courthouse, and at the Asistencia. The Bloomington School District provided space for storage of the collections the Association received. Because of the efforts of Bobbette Sipe and other teachers from the Bloomington School District excellent museum exhibits were prepared, and soon we had a Museum in operation.

The 1954-55 Board of Directors of the San Bernardino County Museum Association was as follows:

President-----Dr. Gerald A. Smith  
 First Vice Pres.-----L. Burr Belden  
 Second Vice Pres.-----Hon. Archie D. Mitchell  
 Third Vice Pres. Curator-----Dr. Walter C. Schuiling  
 Secretary-Treasurer-----George A. Klapp  
 Members of the Board-----

|                   |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Paul F. Allen     | Jane E. MacLin | Ritner Sayles   |
| Carl Cambridge    | Dorothy Bright | S. Wesley Break |
| Raymond Stockwell | John Oakey     | Woodrow Miller  |
| Elizabeth Dimock  | Ralph Miller   | Arda Haenszel   |
| E. Q. Sullivan    | Lloyd Martin   | Helen Luce      |
| Robert Bolinger   | Emily Knight   | Dean Painter    |
| Jerome Kavanaugh  | Paul Young     |                 |

The San Bernardino County Museum was dedicated on July 14, 1957, with a ceremony performed by the Native Sons of the Golden West. We continued receiving numerous collections of items and artifacts for the museum. The most significant was the Wilson C. Hanna collection of birds eggs which had first been given to the San Bernardino Valley College. The college had no space to exhibit the collection, and the cost of school construction to provide the necessary space was not approved. I requested that the collection be transferred to our museum in Bloomington and we would build space for the exhibit. My Brother-in Law, Harold Bailey, was a contractor and agreed to build for cost of the materials only. Mr. Hanna retired from the California Portland Cement Company after serving for more than fifty years, and the Company made a gift of \$30,000. which with other funds we had enabled us to have cases built and a building constructed to provide

Museum  
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space for Mr. Hanna's collection, and also for a mammal collection which we received from John Belcher of Upland. We also received a fine collection of mounted bird specimens from Eugene and Bruce Cardiff. Bruce had been in my class and Eugene had been in my wife's when we first started teaching at the Bloomington School in 1937. I also was able to get Gail Stockton to donate the California Condor that he had displayed in his store in San Bernardino, to the Museum. The Condor had been acquired by Dale Gentry of San Bernardino when he had served on the State Fish and Game Commission.

Thousands of people began to visit our museum. Women from the **Bloomington Women's Club** like **Helen Loehr** and **Frances Rose** contributed hundreds of volunteer hours to keep the Museum open to the public. **Ruth Kirkby**, **Eugene Shepard**, **Joanne Dean**, **Lloyd Martin**, **Pauline Jillson** were all among the dedicated volunteers. **Lois Headley** joined our Museum group about this time, and with her husband, **Richard**, provided excellent service to the Museum. Up to this time members of the **Woman's Club of Bloomington** had been providing most of the service time to keep the Museum open to the public. **Lois** was a most dedicated Museum volunteer and later an employee for many years.

We learned that the **Sepulveda Adobe**, the oldest building in San Bernardino County, was going to be demolished. We decided to try and save this building. The **Yucaipa Woman's Club**, under the leadership of **Caddie Cook** and **Edith Scherer** helped us raise funds and the San Bernardino County Museum Association purchased the property November 24, 1957. It was later deeded to San Bernardino County. Now the County had not only the **Asistencia** which was the visible link with the mission period of California History, but the oldest residential building in the county. The **Sepulveda Adobe**, was our visible link with the Romantic Mexican Rancho period of California History. We still did not have County Board of Supervisors' action to operate a County Museum, nor did we have any county funds to help operate and maintain the museum. **Bob Anderson** and **Ralph Cumming** were two men who gave much devoted service to the Museum Project. Without their help it is doubtful if the Museum could have survived. **Walter Zimmerman** was another man who was supportive and provided funds in excess of \$8000. to help the Museum Association continue to provide museum services.

On **June 16, 1959**, the Board of Supervisors, by unanimous action, approved and adopted an **Ordinance** declaring the Board's intention to establish and maintain a **County Museum**. This ordinance did not obligate the Board to immediate action, but indicated that the Board of Supervisors was conscious of the need and desirability of establishing a museum at some future date.



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I had served as **president** of the San Bernardino County Museum Association now for five years and had been elected to serve as **Museum Director** of our museum in Bloomington. Visitors came by the thousands to see the exhibits we had created in the Bloomington Dads Club facilities which had been used by the school district. All work involved had been accomplished by the many volunteers assisting the Association. We were successful, but realized that we needed county financial support as a partner so the museum could continue serving and expanding to meet the increasing demands of the public.

In **October** of 1959, the Board of Supervisors discussed the possible appointment of a **Museum Commission** to undertake a study of museum organization and facilities, and to make recommendations for further action. On **February 1, 1960** (and at a subsequent meeting) the Board appointed the following county citizens to the **San Bernardino County Museum Commission**:

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Alvah G. Fessenden,</b>  | Lake Arrowhead |
| <b>Floyd G. Yoder,</b>      | Barstow        |
| <b>Carlton R. Appleby,</b>  | Cucamonga      |
| <b>Ralph H. Miller,</b>     | Upland         |
| <b>Howard Hayes,</b>        | Redlands       |
| <b>Mrs Frank N. Fox,</b>    | Yucaipa        |
| <b>Wilson C. Hanna,</b>     | Colton         |
| <b>Gerald A. Smith,</b>     | Bloomington    |
| <b>William R. Coleman,</b>  | San Bernardino |
| <b>Walter C. Schuiling,</b> | San Bernardino |

I was directed to call the initial meeting of the group. The primary function of this commission was one of fact finding for subsequent recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The office of Administrative Services, with **Robert Covington** as the County Administrator, told the commission that there would be no tax monies available, and any recommendations should be made with this in mind.

At the first meeting of the Commission, I was elected **chairman** and Carl Appleby was elected secretary. Each member of the commission was assigned a specific responsibility. **Mr Yoder** was to meet with county counsel and obtain information in regard to ways in which the county could form or create a county museum. **Mr Hayes** agreed to make an inventory of the museums, historical shrines, or landmarks which the county maintained and operated, such as the Asistencia and Sepulveda Adobe. He also was to report on county owned property that could be made available for a county museum. **Mr Fessenden** agreed to compile information regarding the types of services which a county museum should provide to the public. **Roger Hughbanks**, who was part of our group until Dr. Coleman was appointed, agreed to secure information pertaining to the

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actions of other counties in the state in regard to museums and historical sites. Mr. Appleby agreed to contact the state and secure information pertaining to the state operated museums and historical landmarks. Mr. Hanna agreed to make a list of city operated museums, obtaining information in regard to their organization, financial structure, and operation. Dr. Schuiling agreed to contact the County Superintendent of schools to determine the possibility of all school districts within the county through some type of joint action financing and supporting a county museum. Mr. Miller agreed to compile a list of the displays that the museum should provide. Mrs. Fox agreed to report on the historical sites, shrines, buildings, parks and nature centers in the county that should be considered for preservation as part of the County Museum Department responsibility.

The Commission worked quickly and on September 1, 1960, I presented the Commission's report and recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors. The San Bernardino County Administrator Officer, Robert Covington, and his staff were helpful, and on December 15, 1960, the Board of Supervisors unanimously approved his recommendations for the staffing of the museum. The staff included a director without salary, a secretary, and a custodian-maintenance man. All other museum positions were to be volunteers. The list included the following:

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Director-----              | Gerald A. Smith  |
| Secretary-----             | Mary Polhegyi    |
| Curator Archaeology-----   | Ritner Sayles    |
| Curator Geology-----       | Ruth Kirkby      |
| Curator Birds-Mammals----- | Eugene Cardiff   |
| Historian-----             | Paul Allen       |
| Artist-Preparator-----     | Bobbette Sipe    |
| Photographer-----          | Marguerite Brown |
| Geologist-----             | Darwin Zimmerman |
| Field Chairman-----        | Eugene Shepard   |
| Register-----              | Shirley Hill     |
| Ornithologist-----         | Wilson C. Hanna  |
| Historical Landmarks-----  | Arda M. Haenszel |
|                            | Emily Knight     |
|                            | S. Wesley Break  |
|                            | Paul Young       |

On January 9, 1961, the Board of Supervisors by resolution created the office of Museum Director for the County of San Bernardino. I was named the Director and my salary was determined to be the sum of \$1.00 a year, but after a conference with County Counsel it was learned that the county really did not have to pay the salary, so I lost my annual salary of \$1.00 per year before I ever received it.

With the small staff and volunteer help, I kept the museum



open every day of the year except for Thanksgiving and Christmas. **There was no admission charge.** No one was excluded from helping to create the San Bernardino County Museum. No one was excluded from admission to the museum facilities and programs. Large and small contributions came from many hundreds of people. They gave, not to create another County Government Bureaucracy, but because they believed in the value of a museum. The desire was to place emphasis on telling the **San Bernardino County Story** of its diverse geology, natural history, prehistory, and history. Knowledge about the place where one lives, helps develop a feeling of belonging and having vested interest in the community, county, state, and nation. This results in the diversity of the population becoming more quickly unified in a common desire to be responsible citizens and make our place a better place in which to live. We had first asked the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors to take over the museum in 1958, but the Board did not formally establish the San Bernardino County Museum at Bloomington until **August 27, 1963.**

For ten years, I served as **Director of the San Bernardino County Museum without salary.** I also served as the **Executive Director of the San Bernardino County Museum Association without salary.** During this period, in addition to the museum operation which served more than 100,000 people each year without admission fees, we operated the two historic branch museum facilities, the Asistencia in Redlands and the Sepulveda Adobe in Yucaipa. We later also acquired and operated the following branch museums in the county:

- In 1964, the Calico Early Man Archaeological Site.
- In 1968, the gift of the Agua Mansa Pioneer Memorial Park
- In 1970, the gift of the Mousley Museum of Natural History.
- In 1971, the gift of the Yorba Slaughter Adobe in Chino.
- In 1971, the historic John Rains House in Cucamonga.

The county had increased the annual museum budget from the start of less than \$10,000., and the Museum Association with both financial and volunteer help provided great assistance. The Association provided the funding for the publication program which included **Newsletters, Quarterly, and Books** about the history, natural history, archaeology, and history of San Bernardino County. The Association also received numerous gifts of artifacts, items, land, etc. for use in accordance with its stated object as listed in the By-Laws approved by the State of California. We organized chapters of the Museum Association throughout the county to provide local branch museums. Some of the more successful chapters like the Victor Valley Museum Association, the Mojave River Museum Association in Barstow, the Rancho Cucamonga Group, the Upland Museum Group, the Rialto Group, the Lucerne Valley Group, etc. all became in time separate from and independent

from, the San Bernardino County Museum Association which continued providing its major support to the San Bernardino County Museum.

The San Bernardino County Museum in Bloomington continued to grow and expand with thousands of visitors coming from all over the world to see the exhibits, do research work, and enjoy the programs. International recognition was achieved because of the Wilson C. Hanna ornithological exhibit in the building we constructed to display his collection, and because of our work in the field of archaeology.

Ritner J. Sayles, the man who permitted his old dairy barn to be used for the first museum building, and I, discovered the **Calico Early Man Archaeological Site** near Yermo while on a search for old Indian campsites. By chance we met **Joel Hauser** and his boys in the Calico Mountains. Joel showed us some of the rocks he had collected to take home to cut and polish. I recognized that some of these rocks were artifacts made by Indians long ago, and asked him to direct us to the place where they had been collected. When we reached the location, it was evident that this was a vast quarry workshop of significance. Realizing the value of the site and our limitations, I employed **Ruth D. Simpson** who was working at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. Dee Simpson, I had known since I was president of the **Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California**. Dee had training in both geology and archaeology and wanted to move to a position where she could work in the field instead of the desk job she had at the Southwest Museum. I was Superintendent of schools as well as Director of the Museum and needed some qualified person to do field work in archaeology. Together we solicited the interest of the National Geographic Society and Dr. Louis Leakey. Dee took some of the specimens we had collected at Calico and went to London to meet with Leakey, and I went to Washington D. C. to meet with the President of the National Geographic Society. The result was that the National Geographic Society funded the archaeological work at the Calico Early Man Site for many years. Dee Simpson's salary was paid by the county. It was difficult to get the approval of the county for the employment of Dee because of her health problem, but we finally got a clearance from the Personnel Department. Later I added Robert Reynolds to our San Bernardino County Museum Staff. He was a student at the University of California at Riverside and had been collecting fossils from the Barstow Fossil Bed with another student who lived in Redlands. Now we had two professional staff members as part of our County Museum Budget. Before this time all had been volunteers. **Stuart Peck** in the field of archaeology and **Ruth Kirkby** in the field of geology had served as volunteers, but Stuart died and Ruth started her own museum in Riverside County on property the she and her husband, Sam,



owned.

The San Bernardino County Museum that first started in an empty classroom at the Bloomington School in 1939, and later existed in Ritner Sayles' old cow barn, had become much larger and much more demanding of my time. I begin to receive a very small token salary from the county, but soon two major problems developed. At this time I was now the **Superintendent of the Colton Joint Unified School District** with student enrollment of more than 13,000, and more than one thousand employees. One of the Board members demanded that I retire from the museum or retire from the school position. This took about a year to resolve and during that time I recommended that Robert Reynolds serve as acting Director. Dee could not because of her field work at Calico.

The second problem was even more serious because our San Bernardino Count Museum Site in Bloomington was about to have an unwelcome neighbor!

**The Southern Pacific Railroad**, with its main north south line adjacent to the north of the museum, decided to buy all the land north and east of the museum for a classified railroad yard. We realized that we could no longer expand at our current location and that the railroad classification yard would not be a desirable neighbor. It was time to move! The problem of course was how could this be done without a great amount of money. The Bloomington Dads Club had been dissolved, the Bloomington School District was now a part of Colton Joint Unified School District, the San Bernardino County Museum Association had no money, San Bernardino County Budget had no money for a museum. It was time for some very creative planning.

One day, when the **President of the Southern Pacific Railroad** was in Bloomington, I persuaded him and his staff to come with me on a visit to our Museum. Naturally I took him to the large five thousand square foot building where we had the display of Mr. Hanna's thousands of birds eggs. As he looked at the collection of the fragile egg shells, some from birds now extinct, I asked him if his company would rather buy the Bloomington San Bernardino County Museum Site now so we could move to a new site instead of buying an egg at a time as it might become damaged from his operation of the freight yard. You can imagine how frightened he was of my threat! He smiled as he looked at his lawyers and staff who were with him and said that he thought the county of San Bernardino should provide a better **building for the museum** than the present collection of buildings which started with a small forty dollar structure.

In 1971, I retired from the position of Superintendent of the

Colton Joint Unified School District. The work load at the Museum had increased to the point that a full time Director was needed, especially with the necessity of moving the Museum to another site. I believed that it was my responsibility to help get the museum located to another site, and for the County to assume greater responsibility for the continued operation of the County Museum. There was a great reduction in salary for me to move from the school district position to a position in County Government. The San Bernardino County Museum, with me as the Director, was placed under the County Administrative Office and I reported to Robert Covington, County Administrator and Robert Rigney, his assistant. Later, when the County made a revision of organization, the Museum was placed under the General Services Agency Administrator.

I recommended to Robert Covington and Robert Rigney, the county administrative officers, that we sell the present San Bernardino County Museum Site in Bloomington. I also told them of the funds the Museum Association would receive from the estate of O. J. and Della Fisk. Mr. Fisk had been the First Vice President of the Association when we organized in 1952. The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors agreed to sell the County Museum Site in Bloomington, and the firm making the highest offer for the property was the Southern Pacific Railroad. I believe that was the only offer received.

The County Board of Supervisors requested the Museum Commission to make a study and recommend a suitable site for a new County Museum Building. I served as secretary for the Commission and we evaluated more than thirty sites located in various places in San Bernardino County. Finally we agreed on three sites to recommend to the County Board for its final selection. The three locations were the National Orange show Grounds, Secombe Lake Park in San Bernardino where we had first met to form the San Bernardino County Museum Association, and the third site was a portion of an orange grove along Interstate Freeway Ten at the California off-ramp in Redlands. The County Board of Supervisors selected the Redlands site because of three important reasons. The orange tree site provided the best accessibility for all the citizens of the county because of the freeway, the site provided the best visibility because of its freeway location, and third and perhaps most important to the Board, the site was offered as a gift to the county with some funds to help with the site development. The City of Redlands helped.

Earnest Larsen and his wife Dorothy owned the orange tree site. Dorothy was a teacher that I had employed while I was Superintendent of the Warm Springs School District, and the one I had left in charge of the school when I entered



military service during World War II. They were very good friends and wanted to help. They also wanted to help their son-in-law who had bought the Edwards Mansion in Redlands to move to the orange tree location and develop it into a restaurant. I believe the County Board of Supervisors made the right selection. Now we had a museum site free of cost to the county, we also had wonderful collections of items available for display in a museum that had been given by more than one thousand people free of cost to the County, and we had many volunteers ready to work for the County Museum at no cost to the County. We did not have a museum building, but we had a site and had provided the county with more than one million dollars toward a building. Funds from the sale of the Bloomington site, funds from the Fisk estate, and help from the Larsens and their son-in-law **Don Wilcott** made this possible.

It was now necessary to select an architect. The County Board of Supervisors invited three qualified firms to submit competitive plans for a museum building. The Board selected VTN Architectural Firm because of their most interesting concept with the geodesic dome and high wall to tower over the orange trees and be visible from the freeway. The towering landmark rises five stories above the orange trees that skirted busy Interstate Ten, which is elevated to pass over the city of Redlands. The structure's unusual dimensions quickly draw motorists' attention while its bold graphics against a wall of stucco identify its function. Unlike the mausoleum edifices of other museums, the San Bernardino County Museum is a collage of geometric forms---- sphere, triangle, and square-- each neatly molded into a sleek example of its young designer's imagination. The designer, **William D. Mitchell**, is a descendent of Jefferson Hunt, the Mormon Pioneer who led the Mormon Colonists into San Bernardino Valley more than one hundred forty years ago. Like his pioneer ancestor, Bill Mitchell also had a real challenge. To design a museum of approximately fifty thousand square feet within a cost estimate of one million dollars was no easy task. The light level of the air conditioned building had to remain low to protect the extensive ornithological collections. The landscaping had to include a rare cacti garden, and a steam locomotive from the Southern Pacific Railroad with a caboose from the Santa Fe Railroad which had to be transported from the Bloomington location to the new site. The basic desire was to create a timeless piece of architecture that people would notice and want to visit, not just a blocky warehouse filled with dead and lifeless antiques.

Through the work of **Robert Rigney**, a joint powers agreement was approved between the City of Redlands and the County of San Bernardino to expedite the permits and construction of

the new County Museum Building. It is probably correct to say that the County Museum is where it is and what it is because Don Beckord, the County Supervisor representing the Redlands area got two other County Supervisors to vote yes with him for the use of the funds the Association gave the county, plus some Federal Revenue Sharing Funds to meet the construction costs of the new County Museum. The total cost including displays ended up costing about three million.

The new San Bernardino County Museum Building was completed and the time came for moving all the displays and collections to the new site. The county provided only limited funding for this operation, and the moving of the steam locomotive and caboose cost all that was available. The other items, including the thousands of fragile birds eggs, were all moved with volunteers. Many people helped with their cars and some provided trucks. There was not enough room in the new museum for all the items at the Bloomington site. Some items were stored in various people's homes and many truck loads of items were hauled to the Association site in Cajon Pass and covered with plastic. The county had no storage space available, except for the books of historic deeds and records which the Museum had received from the Recorder's Office. These were taken to a county building in Yucaipa. Moving a Museum is a very difficult task! One that I would not want to undertake again.

The old San Bernardino County Museum in Bloomington was closed to the public July 31, 1974. It had served the public well for seventeen years, and had reached a yearly attendance record of nearly 200,000 visitors.

At that time there were nine paid County Museum employees. Gerald A. Smith was the Director. Bobbie Miller was the Secretary. Ruth D. Simpson was the Curator of Archaeology, but most of her time was involved with the Calico Early Man site in the Mojave Desert near Yermo. Robert Reynolds was Curator of Geology, and much of his time was devoted to field work. Eugene Cardiff was the Curator of Natural History and he gave much of his time to the Audubon Society and to the teaching of a class in the field study of birds at the University of California at Riverside. Anne Quinn was the new Museum Recorder. The Artist-Display Technician was Michael Cole. Bert Crandell was the Maintenance Mechanic, and Pete Jefferson was the Custodian. Volunteers and the members of the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino County Museum Association served in various positions. Most valuable were Lois Headley, who was the Treasurer of the Association and Bobbi Sipe who was the Secretary of the Association and assisted with displays in the Museum. There were also six Resident Caretakers at Satellite Historic Sites and Louis B. Mousley served as Curator-Director at the



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Mousley Museum of Natural History. His salary, which was paid by the Museum Association, was the same as paid to each Museum Curator. The Residents at the Historical sites were each paid \$65.00 every month in addition to receiving living space and all utilities. The list of sites included the:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Asistencia -----   | Carl Herman      |
| Sepulveda Adobe -----  | Ralph Cumming    |
| Agua Mansa Pioneer Memorial Park ----  | Pauline Saunders |
| Yorba-Slaughter Adobe -----  | Orlie Scranton   |
| John Rains House Cucamonga -----   | C. Gale Reeves   |
| Daggett Old Stone Hotel -----  | Frank Strickler  |
| There were also several presidents of Association Chapters at various locations in the county. This list included: |                  |
| Lucerne Valley -----   | Janice Horst     |
| Needles -----  | Maggie McShan    |
| Rancho Cucamonga -----   | L. Gorczyca      |
| Rim of the World -----   | R. Robinson      |
| Redlands Historical Society-----   | Roger Baty       |
| Mojave River Valley -----  | Gordon Stricler  |

We moved into the new County Museum building and worked on the exhibits while allowing visitors to view the progress in April 1974. The first large community group to use the building was the Yucaipa Women's Club. Later a great many service clubs, and other county and community groups used the Museum facilities for special meetings and programs. Friday night, November 21, 1975, the San Bernardino County Museum Association enjoyed a Dedication Dinner in the George A. Klapp Hall of History. The following day, November 22, 1975, the formal Dedication and grand opening for the public took place with more than 5000 people in attendance. Festivities included the Fort Mojave Indian Tribal Band, Bird Singers from various Southern California Indian Reservations, and even Martha Chacon from the San Manuel Indian Reservation in San Bernardino Valley came to prepare Indian foods in the Museum kitchen for the public to enjoy. Various people in Mormon Pioneer attire demonstrated weaving, spinning, and pottery making. Artists were at their easels working in many locations and men dressed as the historic Rocky Mountain Fur Trappers roamed the museum building and grounds. Donald W. Jordan, Chairman of the San Bernardino County-Redlands Public Facilities Authority served as Master of Ceremonies.

The new San Bernardino County Museum was created by many people working together in peace and harmony over a long period of time toward a common objective. No one was excluded from helping to create the San Bernardino County Museum. Large and small contributions came from many thousands of people. It was created by live people for all people regardless of race, creed, ethnic background, economic level, or physical ability. It was to be open free for all

people just like public schools, public libraries, and public parks should be because our Nation was created on the concept that for our Democracy to succeed, there must exist an enlightened group of citizens. Museums have as their primary purpose that of providing education.

Very few people have ever had the opportunity to create an outstanding multimillion dollar public Museum. I was fortunate to be in the right place at the right time, with many friends to help, and so the San Bernardino County Museum was created.

During the twenty three years between 1952 and 1975, many people gave of their time, talent, and sometimes funds to make possible the Museum that was dedicated in 1975. Many had died along the way, and some of those had given much more than those of us serving at the time of Dedication of the new Museum Building. The following list includes the 1975 staff of elected County Officials, Museum Staff Employees, Members of the Board of Directors of the Association, Members of the Museum Commission appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and others: ✓

San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors:

Dennis L. Hansberger, Chairman ( Donald C. Beckord had served Redlands Area when decision made for new Museum Building )

James L. Mayfield, Desert Area ( William A. Betterly had served when decision made for new Museum Building )

Nancy E. Smith, San Bernardino Area

Daniel D. Mikesell Ontario Area

Robert O. Townsend Chino Area ( Ruben S. Ayala had served when decision made for new Museum Building )

San Bernardino County Administrators

Robert A. Covington County Administrative Officer

Robert B. Rigney Assistant CAO and later CAO

Howard Littlefield General Services Agency Administrator

San Bernardino County Museum Commission

William J. Mann, Chairman (Desert) Eleanor K. Abbott Big Bear  
Paul F. Allen Redlands Donald C. Beckord Redlands  
Wilson C. Hanna Colton Gerald F. Litel Chino  
Beatrice S. Riggs Ontario Robert C. Robinson S.B. Mts.  
Dr. Donald H. Rose San Bdno. Isabel C. Whitney Upland  
Dr. Gerald A. Smith, Secretary to the Commission

San Bernardino County Museum Association Board of Directors

Ruth O. Harris, President

Dr. Pauline A. Andrews

Dr. Joseph E. Hearn, 1st VP

William E. Gifford, Jr.

Lynn A. Choate, 2nd VP

Eugene A. Cardiff

Bernard W. Muffley 3rd VP

Betty H. Greska



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|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Bobbi J. Sipe, Secretary                                | Arda M. Haenszel                     |
| Lois L. Headley Treasurer                               | Emily M. Knight                      |
| Robert L. Leatherman                                    | Julian T. Lopez                      |
| Arthur M. Miller  | Bernard S. Rest                      |
| Dr. Walter C. Schuiling                                 | Nelle R. Sherrod                     |
| Robert C. Robinson                                      | Ruth D. Simpson                      |
| Roland H. Wissler                                       | ( Executive Director, Dr. G. Smith ) |
| Directors Emeritus, L. Burr Belden and Ritner J. Sayles |                                      |

San Bernardino County Museum Staff

|                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Custodian, Pete Jefferson      | Maintenance, Bert Crandell |
| Artist, Michael Cole           | Registrar, Ann Quinn       |
| Curator Archaeology, -----     | Ruth D. Simpson            |
| Curator Geology, -----         | Robert Reynolds            |
| Curator Natural History, ----- | Eugene Cardiff             |
| Secretary, Bobbie S. Miller    | Director, Dr. G. Smith     |

San Bernardino County Museum Resident Caretakers

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Mousley Museum of Natural History-----   | Louis B. Mousley |
| Agua Mansa Pioneer Memorial Park -----   | Pauline Saunders |
| ( Later )                                | Gerald Beardslee |
| Asistencia Redlands -----                | Carl Herman      |
| Sepulveda Adobe Yucaipa -----            | Ralph Cumming    |
| Yorba Slaughter Adobe Chino -----        | Orlie Scranton   |
| Casa de Rancho Cucamonga Rains House --- | C. Gale Reeves   |

San Bernardino County Museum Volunteer Positions

|   |
|---|
| Wilson C. Hanna, Ornithologist          |
| Steven Cardiff, Jr. Asst. Ornithologist |
| Robert Sanders, Curator Herpetology     |
| Burneal McGowan, Curator of Dolls       |
| Robert Leatherman, Nature Photographer  |
| Winifred Stewart, Preparator            |
| Terry Suss, Intern Curator of History   |

Group Representatives

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Friends of Agua Mansa -----            | Marie Wood          |
| Gates Cactus and Succulent Society --  | Col. J. W. Dennison |
| Inland Empire Herpetology Society ---- | Robert Sanders      |
| San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society  | Don Reed            |

Chapter Presidents of San Bernardino County Museum Assn.

|   |
|---|
| Ada Cooper, Casa de Rancho Cucamonga Historical Society |
| Roger Baty, Redlands Area Historical Society            |
| Robert Robinson, Rim of the World Historical Society    |
| Joseph Elincky, Lucerne Valley Chapter                  |
| Maggie McShan, Needles Chapter                          |

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After we moved into the new museum building, each Museum Staff member continued to recruit volunteers to assist with their particular area of responsibility. This was true even for clerical work, custodial work, maintenance work, but especially evident in each of the Curatorial sections of the Museum.

Ruth "Dee" Simpson, Curator of Archaeology, recruited the greatest number of volunteers to help. Probably because of public interest in the excavation of the Calico Early Man Site in the Mojave Desert, which was originally funded by the National Geographic Society and endorsed by Dr. Louis Leakey. Many of these volunteers were members of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California. During the year I was president of this organization I persuaded the members to become affiliated with our San Bernardino County Museum.

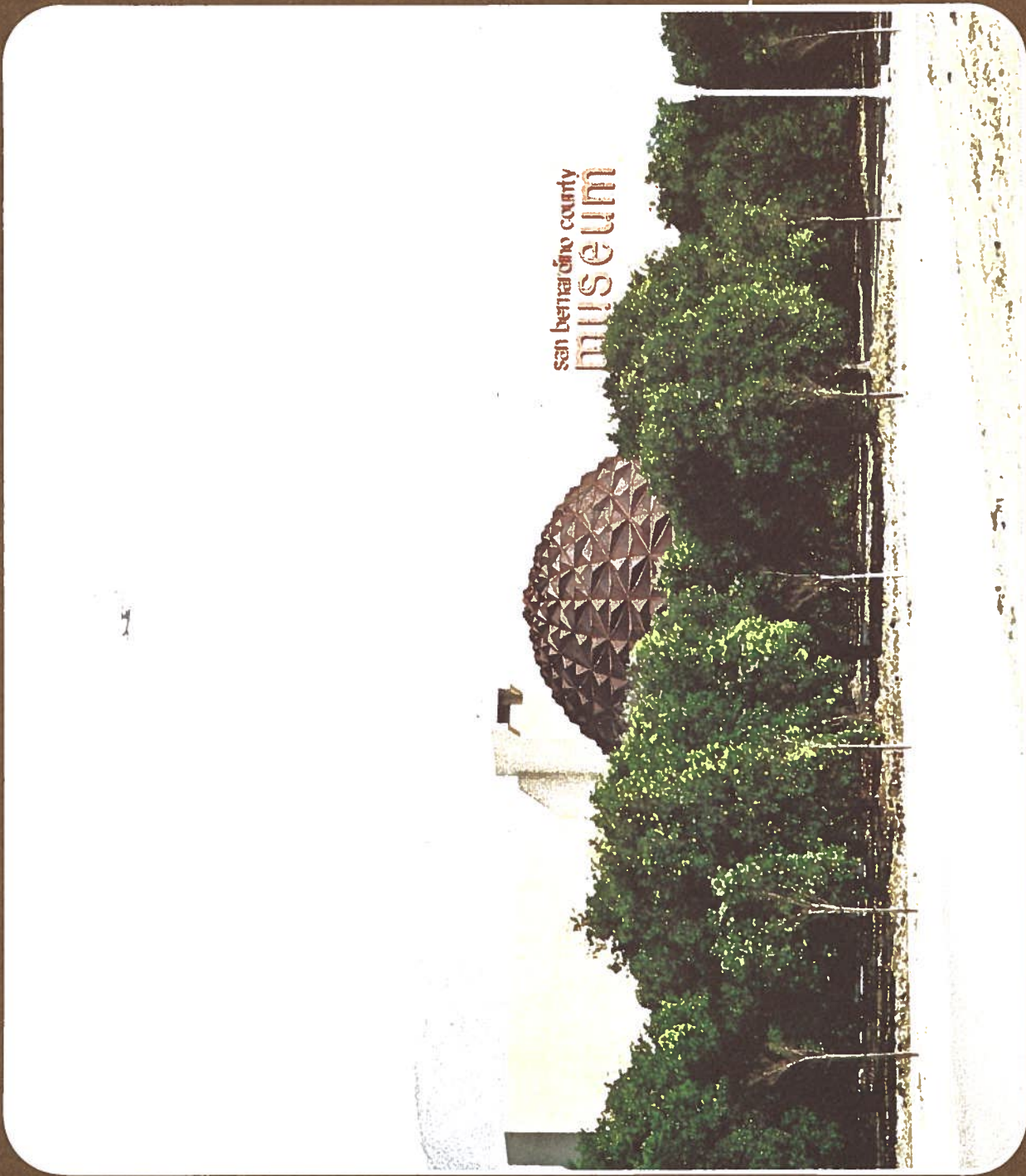
Robert Reynolds, Curator of Paleontology and Geology, had a cadre of volunteers to assist with field work and lab work at the Museum.

Eugene Cardiff, Curator of Natural History, recruited many volunteers to assist him in the field of Ornithology. He taught a class of Field Study of Birds at the University of California, Riverside, and served on the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society from which he recruited many volunteers.

Ann Quinn, Curator of Educational Services, had a great many volunteers to serve as docents and teachers at the Museum and with the outreach program to many of the schools in the area. Many of these volunteers were retired school teachers.

The volunteers developed intense loyalty to the individual Curator they worked with, and sometimes competition for their services resulted in conflicts between curators. This was most evident between the Curator of Education and other Curators. The Curator of Education would solicit volunteers from the other Curators to serve as Docents or give talk to hundreds of classes that came to visit the Museum. Curators in the other sections resented seeing their volunteers give of their time to help the Curator of Education. As Director of the Museum, I approved the emphasis on education because I believed the primary purpose of a museum was to provide Education.





# San Bernardino County Museum Guide

*Please come with us*



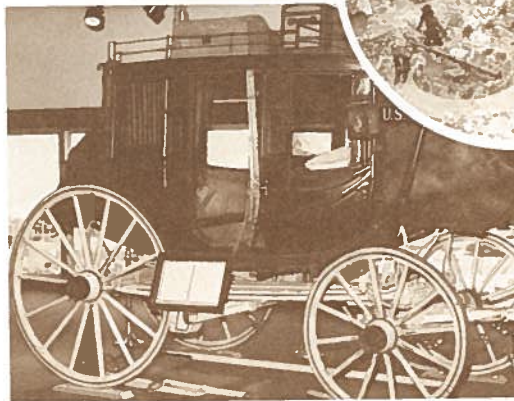
*To the Hall of History*







## GEORGE C. KLAPP HALL OF HISTORY



What do we see as we glance over the Hall?  
American Indians, Spanish priests, Mexican  
rancheros, pioneer farmers, lumbermen, and  
miners.

The exhibits tell the story of "Pioneers in San Bernardino County." Actually, the very first pioneers were the Indians. These hardy hunters discovered this continent perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 years ago. In the far part of the hall you will find a map showing the Bering Strait land bridge over which early Indians crossed to North America from Asia.



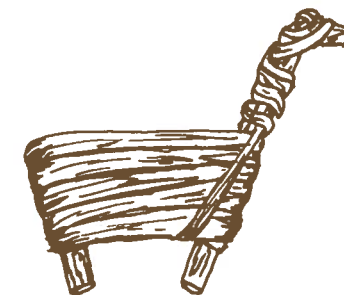
As they traveled from one area to another, the Indians left stone tools and other debris which archaeologists continue to discover. Over 3,000 years ago, Indians made models of game animals by twining split willow twigs. The small split twig figurines were ritually killed with miniature spears to guarantee success in hunting and were later carefully placed in caves, such as Newberry Cave, as part of a hunting ceremony.



*Dr. Louis S.B. Leakey*



*Newberry Cave*



*Split twig figurine*

The numerous examples of petroglyphs and pictographs found in southern California probably attest to other ceremonial activities of the Indians. Some of the petroglyphs (carvings in stone) and pictographs (paintings on stone)





*Petroglyph*

may relate to hunting or gathering of food and some may pertain to the important time when a boy becomes a man and a girl becomes a woman as they took on the responsibilities of memberships in their societies.



The Indians living in the mountains, valleys, and deserts of San Bernardino County were skilled craftsmen. They built homes, and made weapons, tools, clothing, pottery, and fine baskets.

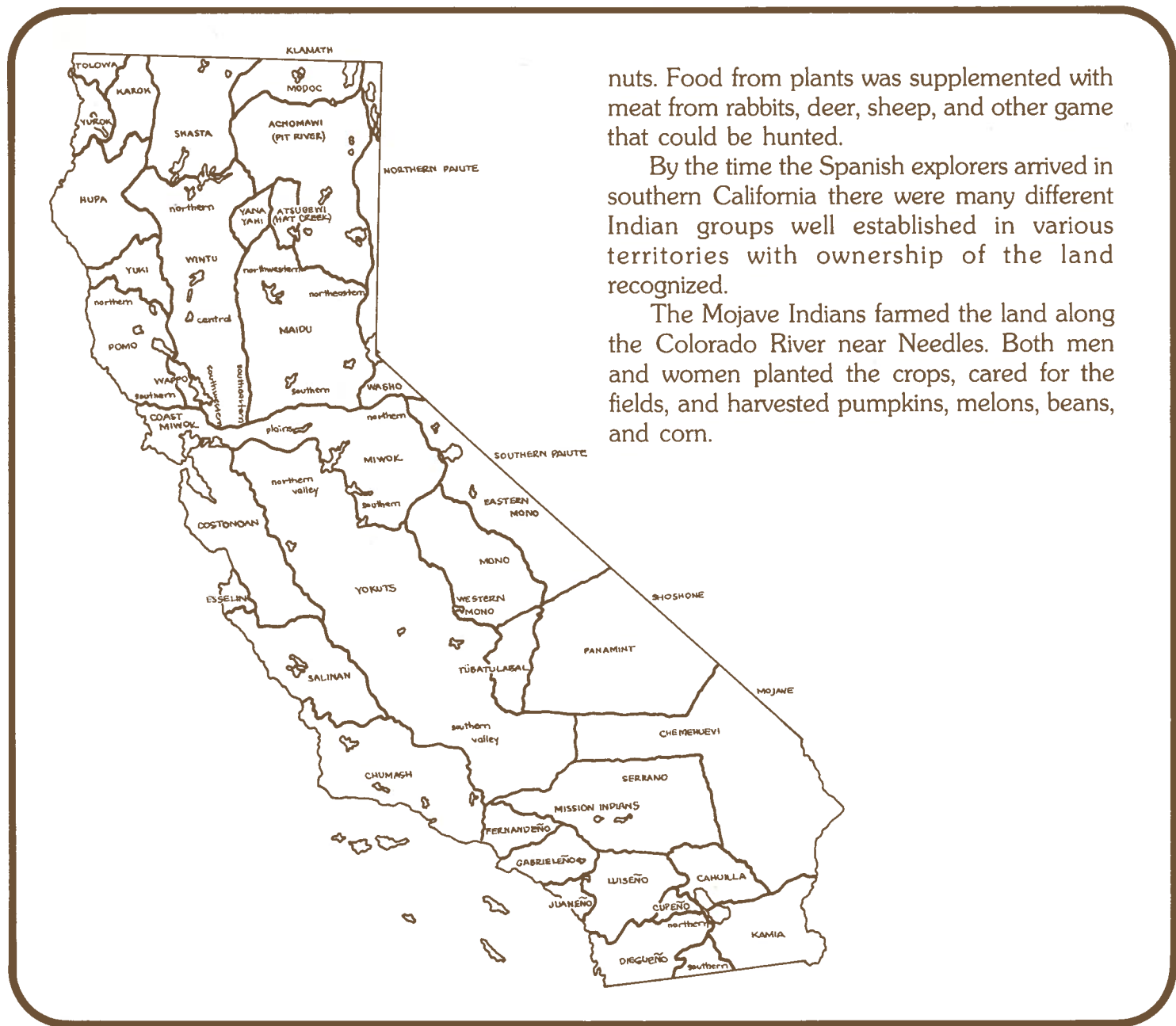
Southern California Indians are especially known for the exquisite baskets which they made and used for many purposes. The baskets made of plant fibers were created both for utilitarian reasons and as works of art. From plant fibers the Indians made sandals and aprons to wear, string, nets for catching fish, birds, and mammals; and large containers for storing seeds. Seeds were a very important food source.



*Baskets and Pottery*

From selected clay, pottery vessels were made for cooking and for storing water and food items.

Plants provided the most important food items for the Indians. The oak trees produced the acorn, the mesquite tree produced mesquite beans, and from the scrub pine came the pine



nuts. Food from plants was supplemented with meat from rabbits, deer, sheep, and other game that could be hunted.

By the time the Spanish explorers arrived in southern California there were many different Indian groups well established in various territories with ownership of the land recognized.

The Mojave Indians farmed the land along the Colorado River near Needles. Both men and women planted the crops, cared for the fields, and harvested pumpkins, melons, beans, and corn.





Mojave men owned their land which they could purchase and sell. The rich farm land was limited and boundaries were aggressively defended. Shell money and other items of exchange were used to purchase goods and property.



The Mojeave Indians were noted for traveling throughout southern California, not only to trade, but also to learn about other people and places.



Marriage, among the Mojeave, was a "living together," and man and wife separated if they could not get along with each other. In taking care of those who were sick, the Mojevaves relied on many different medicines, and also supernatural power. The doctor, "shaman," used singing, "laying on of hands," blowing, and even conversation to make the patient well. Life for the shaman was not without danger. If too many of his patients died, his fellow tribesmen would execute him for malpractice.

### *The Serrano*

The Serrano were the Takhtam of the San Bernardino Mountains who communally owned the streams and land they used for hunting and gathering. The Serrano word Takhtam means "the people," but they were named Serrano, or "mountaineer," by the Spanish.

These gentle Indians made terra cotta pottery vessels which provided storage for seeds and water. A great many petroglyphs and pictographs are found in the area where the Serrano lived. The Serrano made baskets so finely woven they could serve as canteens.



### *The Chemehuevi*



*Chemehuevi Basket*

The Chemehuevi Indians occupied the largest land area in San Bernardino County as they roamed the vast Mojave Desert. This area was not as desirable as the mountains and valleys which provided crops of acorns and pine nuts for food. The harsh desert with sparse vegetation and little water, presented a challenge for human survival.

The Chemehuevi, from long desert living experience, traveled over the desert from spring to spring gathering plant and animal resources to sustain life. The desert tortoise, chuckwalla, grasshoppers, cactus blossoms, and in fact, everything edible was utilized as food. They have been described as the fleetest on foot of any Indians in the Southwest.



*The Panamint*

The Panamint life style was much like the Chemehuevi. Both groups made excellent baskets and moved throughout their territories seasonally to harvest tender plant leaves in the spring, flower petals, and fruit in late spring, and the various seeds from the plants in the fall. Many ceremonies were performed to insure successes in communal rabbit drives, antelope "round ups" or mountain sheep hunts.



*A communal rabbit drive*

*The Cahuilla*



The Cahuilla Indians were induced to move into San Bernardino Valley in the 1800's to provide protection for the Lugo cattle and horses. They previously lived in the lower desert and the San Jacinto Mountains. Those in the lower desert were the first people in California known to have dug wells to provide a permanent water supply. The life style and material culture of these Indians differed little from that of the Serrano.



*An Indian well*

Talking, singing, dancing, and telling stories were a part of daily life for all the Indians. The coming of age and death were important events and ceremonies highlighted each occasion.

Like us, the Indians enjoyed playing games. Babies explored their world, chewed on tubers when teething, and played with other children. Swimming in rivers, springs, and streams was a favorite sport of young and old. Guessing games and competitive displays of skills, along with some team sports were common.

In the 1770's, many southern California Indians were visited by Father Francisco Garcés. He traveled from Sonora, Mexico and crossed the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Later, Father Garcés joined Juan Bautista de Anza in bringing a colony to southern California. With an Indian guide to lead him, Father Garcés traveled on foot up the Colorado River to Needles and crossed the Mojave Desert, San Bernardino Mountains, and the Valley en route to San Gabriel Mission.

Father Garcés kept a diary with vivid descriptions of the many Indian groups he encountered. He, of all the explorers, really cared about the Indians and they in turn treated him with respect.

Gradually the Spanish settled the California coast and developed the missions. Before long the Catholic Church wanted mission outposts to



*Father Garcés*



*Father Dumetz*

serve Indians living in the inland mountains and deserts. Father Dumetz was hunting for such a site when he celebrated Mass in this valley on May 20, 1810. On this date the Catholic Church honored St. Bernardino of Sienna and Father Dumetz thought it was appropriate to name the valley, San Bernardino.

In 1819, the San Gabriel Mission authorities established the San Bernardino Asistencia de San Gabriel Mission approximately one mile from the present San Bernardino County Museum.



*San Bernardino Asistencia*



*Jedediah Smith*



After Mexico won freedom from Spain in 1822, the Mexican government stopped the expansion of the mission program. Part of the mission lands were to be turned over to the Indians, but as the mission system fell apart, large land areas were granted to Mexican citizens.

During the period of change from rule by Spain to rule by Mexico, Americans began to make contact with California.

In 1826, Jedediah Strong Smith crossed the Colorado River with the first beaver trapping expedition. He and his party had great difficulty crossing the deserts. Once, when trying to reach water, the trappers wore out. Indians carried water in the bladder of an antelope to the weary, thirsty men helping them survive in the heat. Animals and trappers were happy to reach the green valleys of the San Bernardino Mountains.

During the Mexican era great herds of cattle dotted the hills and valleys. Beautiful horses roamed the countryside. Large adobe homes were built on vast "ranchos" and the people identified themselves as "Californios." Salted, dried cattle hides and tallow rendered out of beef fat were major trade items. Hides had such great value they became known as "California bank notes."

In 1839, three brothers, José María, Vicente, and José del Carmen Lugo brought a small colony and four thousand head of cattle to the



*San Bernardino Rancho*

San Bernardino Valley. José Bermúdez and his energetic wife came with the Lugo colony.

María was thirty years younger than her husband. She and José planted vineyards and fields of produce in what is now San Timoteo Canyon. María dug a ditch to bring water for irrigation. She and her children carried their crops to Los Angeles in two-wheeled carretas drawn by



*María Armenta Bermúdez*

oxen. Before long, María had carved a road from San Bernardino Valley to Los Angeles.

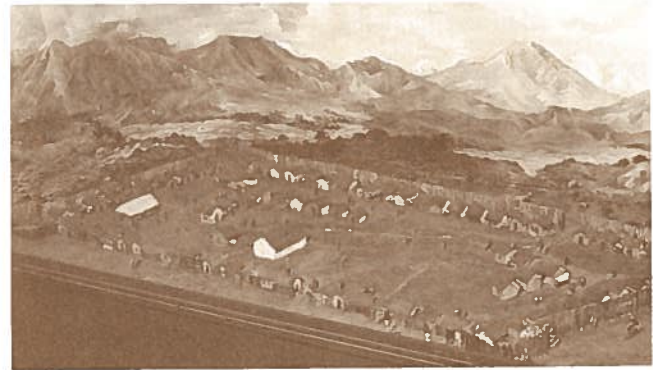
Not only southern California Indians, but Indians all over the Southwest were becoming increasingly restless as non-Indian people settled the lands and invaded Indian territories. At one time Indians from Utah, with the help of lawless whites, rounded up three thousand horses and mules in what we know today as San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles counties. The horses were easily traded in New Mexico.

On September 9, 1850 California became a state. By that time most of the Lugo colonists had left and in 1851 the Lugo family sold the San Bernardino Rancho to Mormon colonists. Only five years after the Mormon people had reached Utah, many chose to move to California. The settlement in San Bernardino was the first step in creating a wagon route to the Pacific coast to insure supplies for the Mormon people in Utah.

Apostles Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich headed the Mormon colony. The Los Angeles *STAR* printed the following: "The Mormons are an industrious community, and will develop the resources of this country to an extent that will give it an importance second to no county in the State. It is said that the Mormons now located near Cajon Pass will raise enough wheat to supply the whole southern portion of

California with flour . . . The mountains nearby are covered with pine sufficient to supply with lumber all southern California for years . . . We understand that a flouring mill and several sawmills will be erected there during the rainy season."

The Mormons did supply lumber, flour, fruit, and produce. They also provided protection from Indian raids, but the first year was spent living in a stockade 700 by 300 feet in size.



*The Mormon "Fort San Bernardino"*

Black families came with the Mormons. Grief Embers, affectionately called "Uncle Grief" acted as bugler for the Mormon Fort. His wife, Harriet Embers, served as a midwife for the community.

Lyman and Rich had difficulty obtaining funds for the purchase of the San Bernardino Rancho. They sold parcels of the land to individual families, built sawmills to provide lum-





*Mormon Pioneers*



*Pioneer Black Families*

ber for homes, and ran a general merchandise store for the people. In 1857, the Mormon families were called back to Utah, but by that time they had set up schools, a library system, built the city of San Bernardino, elected a mayor, formed a county, and elected a representative to the state legislature.

At the same time the Mormons were settling San Bernardino the first stagecoach company was being organized by Phineas Banning and D.W. Alexander. Perhaps the most famous stagecoach line to operate in this area was the Butterfield Stage Route which stopped at the Chino Ranch.

The route entered California from Yuma, Arizona and followed almost the same route traveled by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774. The stage station at Chino was at the Isaac Williams Chino Rancho. The stage road passed by the



*On the Butterfield Stage Route*

Yorba-Slaughter Adobe in Chino, which is now restored and open to the public as a County Museum.

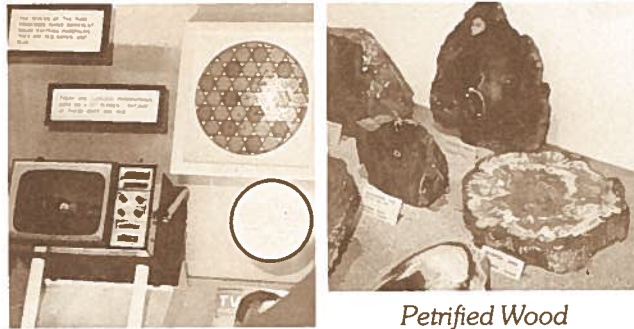
People have been mining in this area for a very long time. In the Prehistoric times the Indians mined turquoise near Baker. During early historic times gold was hydraulically mined in



*Yorba-Slaughter Adobe*

Lytle Creek Canyon. Today, rare earth minerals near Mountain Pass are mined to make possible television's color picture reception.

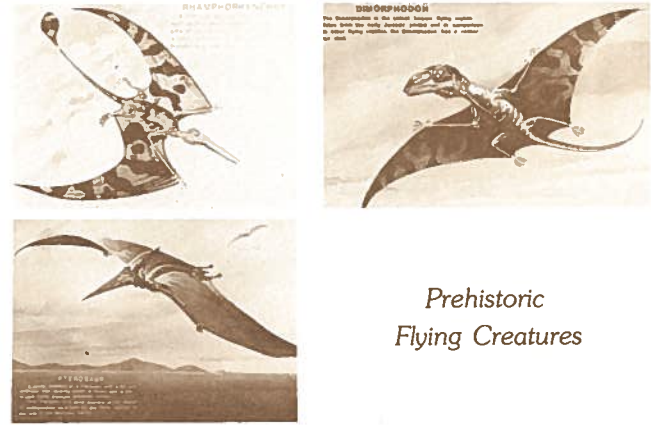
On our way upstairs to the Hall of Ornithology, we can stop and enjoy the petrified wood on display. One specimen has amethyst crystals in the center. The wood is silicified, or replaced, by quartz and other minerals.



Petrified Wood

*Lepidodendron*, black wood, is 300 million years old. Most of the wood from Arizona lived during the age of dinosaurs and is approximately 150 million years old. The silicified palm and *Sequoia langsdorfi* from California are only 15 million years old. They were living when three-toed horses roamed the county.

The only known dinosaur tracks in California are found in eastern San Bernardino County, in the Aztec sandstone near Clark Mountain. They were made by three-toed dinosaurs approximately 150,000,000 years ago.



Prehistoric  
Flying Creatures

In prehistoric times there were creatures that laid eggs, ground their food with gizzard stones, and left footprints in the mud and sand. Some had wings, and some later developed feathers. Items on display are gizzard stones of egg-laying dinosaurs from Utah, and replicas of fossil dinosaur eggs found in the Gobi Desert in the interior of China.

What makes a bird? Only birds have feathers. The feather probably evolved from the reptile's scale 155 million years ago. Vaned feathers shape and protect the bird and provide for flight. As insulation, the down feathers are so effective that birds can live in extremely cold climates, and also in extremely hot climates.

There are close to 9,000 species in the 173 families and 26 orders of birds. The Wilson C. Hanna Collection of bird eggs on display is one of the most complete in the world.





## WILSON C. HANNA HALL OF ORNITHOLOGY

One of the most striking examples of bird migration can be found in the story of the Arctic tern, whose round trip from its Arctic breeding grounds to its Antarctic wintering grounds covers 20,000 or more miles annually.

There is a tremendous variety of color, size, and shape in bird eggs, as well as wide variation in the number of eggs in a clutch. Why are some eggs speckled, such as the killdeer's? Killdeers lay their eggs on the ground, and because they are speckled, the protective coloration makes them more difficult for predators to find.

Why are some eggs white? Many eggs do not need protective coloration. For instance the woodpecker's eggs are placed in the bottom of a deep hole which protects the eggs.

Our displays include eggs collected from every continent, by many ornithologists and naturalists, including President Theodore Roosevelt. Many species of hummingbird eggs, the smallest eggs in the world, are on display. Also exhibited are very rare eggs of extinct birds, such as the passenger pigeon, the Guadalupe storm petrel, and the Carolina parakeet. All species of the rare New Zealand kiwis are represented.





Different bird species are adapted to a great variety of habitats. Temperature and rainfall are the most important factors influenced by latitude and altitude. Displays of our county birds are organized according to their choices of habitat: open fields and grasslands, coastal sage and chaparral, riparian (streamside woodland),

freshwater marsh, home and garden, mountains, the desert mountains, cliff and rocky areas, and desert birds.

Other birds and their habitats on display are those living in spruce forests, on the Arctic tundra, along the Bering Sea, open sea and offshore islands, Colorado River and Salton Sea, California coastal beaches and marshes, northern California, and neighboring Arizona and Mexico.





## FISK AUDITORIUM

Constantly changing art exhibits line the walls of the two auditoriums in the geodesic dome. Art works exhibited include oils, watercolors, graphics, fibers, mixed-medias, and sculptures.



Along the ramp down to the Hall of Mammals are beautiful displays of rocks and minerals.



*Halite (Rock Salt)*



*Borax altering to  
Tincalconite*

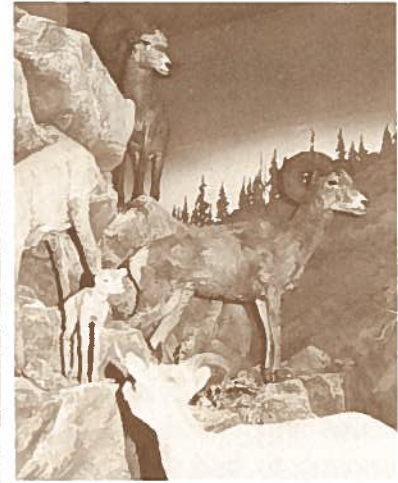
Historic mining operations of metallic and non-metallic ores, minerals, and rocks were developed during Spanish, Mexican, and American periods; and mining continues today as an important part of our economy. A large portion of the county is desert, which is rich in varied mineral resources.

San Bernardino County contains about one-fifth of the known copper locations in California. As yet, very little has been mined. Gold is the most widely distributed metal of commercial value. One of the earliest gold mines was the Rose Mine in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Iron, lead, silver, zinc, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, rare earth, tin, tungsten, uranium, and vanadium are the most widely mined metals. Non-metals being mined are asbestos, barite, clay, dimension stone, feldspar, fluorite, turquoise, graphite, limestone, magnesite, perlite, pumice, volcanic cinders, sand and gravel, silica, talc and salines.



## JOHN C. BELCHER HALL OF MAMMALS



People are the most advanced life form on earth, but we share this planet with an enormous number of other living things.

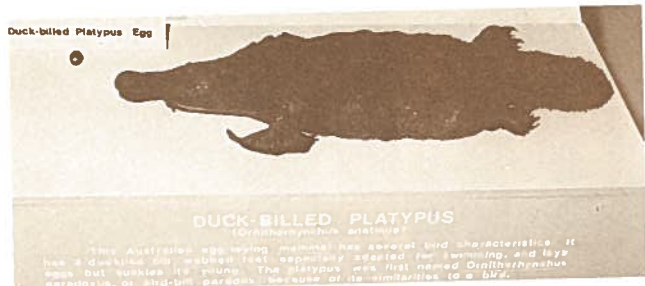
Human beings are a part of the mammal group of vertebrates. Mammals are different from other animals because they possess hair, nurse their young, and maintain a fairly stable body temperature while the temperature of their environment changes.

Mammals also possess intense vitality and have an intricate highly developed brain. They

are divided into three main subclasses which include the egg-laying order, such as the platypus and spiny anteater; the marsupials, such as the opossum and kangaroo; and the placental group, which comprises most mammals including human beings.

The platypus and the spiny anteater are the only egg-laying mammals and they both live in Australasia. The museum has one specimen, of a platypus, on display, Marsupials live on various continents of the world, but in North America





there is only one species, the opossum. The marsupials have nipples located inside a pouch. After birth the babies crawl into the pouch to nurse and live there until they are developed enough to find their own food.

The placental mammal group is the best known. All the mammals on display in the Hall of Mammals, except the opossum, belong to this group. Almost one half of all land mammals are rodents. One of the most interesting rodents is the flying squirrel from the San Bernardino Mountains.

Flying squirrels do not really fly, they spread flaps of skin which stretch from front and back limbs and glide from tree to tree as they travel through the forest. Only bats, which are also mammals, flap their wings and fly like birds.

There are about 5,000 species of mammals; all with a back bone made up of vertebrae. Fish, birds, and reptiles also have vertebrae. Reptiles, during the age of the dinosaurs, were the dominant animals on earth, but today they represent the smallest group.



*Reptiles*



Reptiles have scales, breathe air, acclimate to outside temperatures, and generally lay eggs with shells; however, some reptiles have live babies. Most people think of eggs in conjunction with birds, but the first shelled eggs of vertebrates laid on land were reptilian.

Snakes shed their skins two to five times per year. At that time, the snake's skin takes on a dull appearance, the eyes cloud over, the snake loses its appetite, and is irritable. Often they soak themselves in water. Their bodies are dry since part of their body fluid is lost along with the old

skin. Shedding begins when the snake rubs its mouth on a rough surface and loosens the skin around the lips. When this is accomplished, it proceeds to work the skin up over its head. As the snake moves through brush and rocks, the thin outside layer peels off like a glove. The entire process may take as little as half an hour.

Birds evolved 150 million years ago from reptiles. Of all the vertebrates, they are perhaps the most beautiful, and also the most numerous. They are a tremendous asset because they help control the rodent and insect populations.

Can you think of any place that is not home to at least one kind of insect? Insects surround people continually. They eat our food, clothes, and crops; puncture the unwary person's skin; and invade our homes.



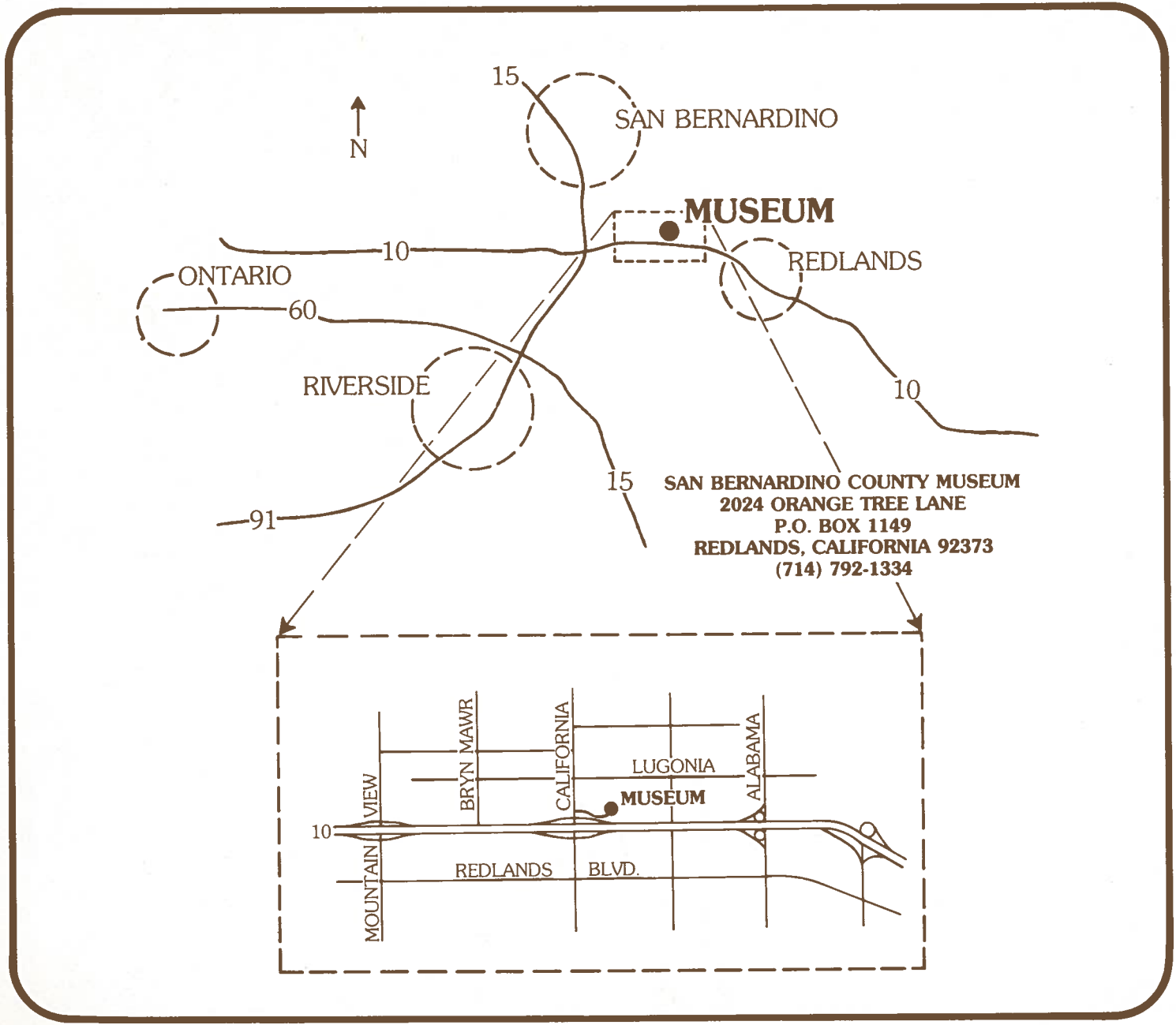
These small animals have adapted and survived over a third of a billion years of evolution and they comprise approximately three times the number of all the other animal species on the earth combined.





We hope you will return to visit the museum frequently and watch as the exhibits change and grow. Many people donating funds, artifacts, and service make the museum possible. These displays are tools for teaching about our cultural heritage and for encouraging people to respect all living things and the world in which we live. Please come again!







10/04  
HS

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

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-020335  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 18821 Lynwood Street

**P1. Other Identifier:** Jones Residence

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Fontana Date: 1967 (PR 1980)

T 1 S; R 5 W; NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 22; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 18821 Lynwood Street

City: Bloomington

Zip: 92316

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 463765 mE/ 3769702 mN (G.P.S.)

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

APN: 253-205-001, APE Map Reference No. 19

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) 18821 Lynwood Street is a simple frame California Ranch style residence built in 1946. It has an end-gable roof with eave boards covered with composition shingles. There is a cross gable on the west primary facade. The house has a recessed front porch supported by two large square posts and a concrete floor. The primary entry door is glass and panel, while fenestration consists of aluminum sliders. The house has a hipped roof projection on the northeast corner. A garage is located to the rear of the building. The residence is located on a level lot, facing north toward Lynwood Street, with a lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The residence is in good condition, but is lacking in integrity.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 (Single-Family Property), HP4 (Ancillary Building)

**\*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:** (View, date, accession #)  
View to the southeast, 9/19/03, #0998. Residence obstructed by tall trees.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1946, County of San Bernardino Assessor

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Freddie Hernandez  
1280 Visconti Drive  
Colton, CA 92324

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Judith Marvin  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
9/19/03

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Intensive, for Section 106 Compliance

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Interstate 10/Cedar Avenue Interchange Project, San Bernardino County, California. 2004 (appended to Historic Property Survey Report).

**\*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):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information



# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 18821 Lynwood Street

B1. **Historic Name:** Residence  
B2. **Common Name:** 18821 Lynwood Street  
B3. **Original Use:** Residence

B4. **Present Use:** Residence

\*B5. **Architectural Style:** Craftsman

\*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The residence was constructed in 1946. Fenestration has been replaced with modern doors and windows. It is unknown when the alterations were made. Building permits were not found through research efforts at the County of San Bernardino Department of Building and Safety.

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

\*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown

b. **Builder:** Unknown

\*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Community Development and Residential Architecture **Area:** Bloomington

**Period of Significance:** **Property Type:** Residence **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This 1946 California Ranch style residence was constructed on Block 2, Lot 4, of the original Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company property. It was built immediately after World War II, when war related industries began their ascendancy in San Bernardino County. Owners associated with the property included: Arley R. Jones, a Carman for PFE Colton and his wife Vivian. The residence does not appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or to be a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, although it is associated with the post-World War II boom in residential construction in Bloomington, it is not an important example of that significant event, nor is it associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B). Under Criterion C, it is a typical example of a common resource type and not the work of a master, nor does it retain high artistic values. It is also lacking in integrity. The residence does not appear able to answer questions important in history (Criterion D).

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

\*B12. **References:**

Davidson, J.S. 1891 Map of Lands Belonging to the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company. On file, San Bernardino County Office of Auditor/Controller-Recorder, Archives Division.  
Fontana-Bloomington City Directories. On file, California Room, City of San Bernardino Public Library, San Bernardino.  
San Bernardino County Assessor  
San Bernardino County Office of Auditor/Controller-Recorder, Archives Division.

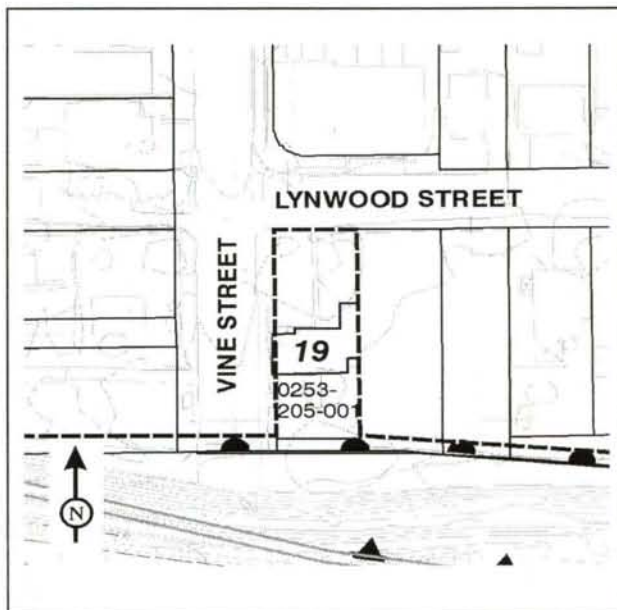
B13. **Remarks:**

\*B14. **Evaluator:**

Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.  
4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B  
Rocklin, CA 95677

\*Date of Evaluation: 9/30/03

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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

Primary # 36-00335  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

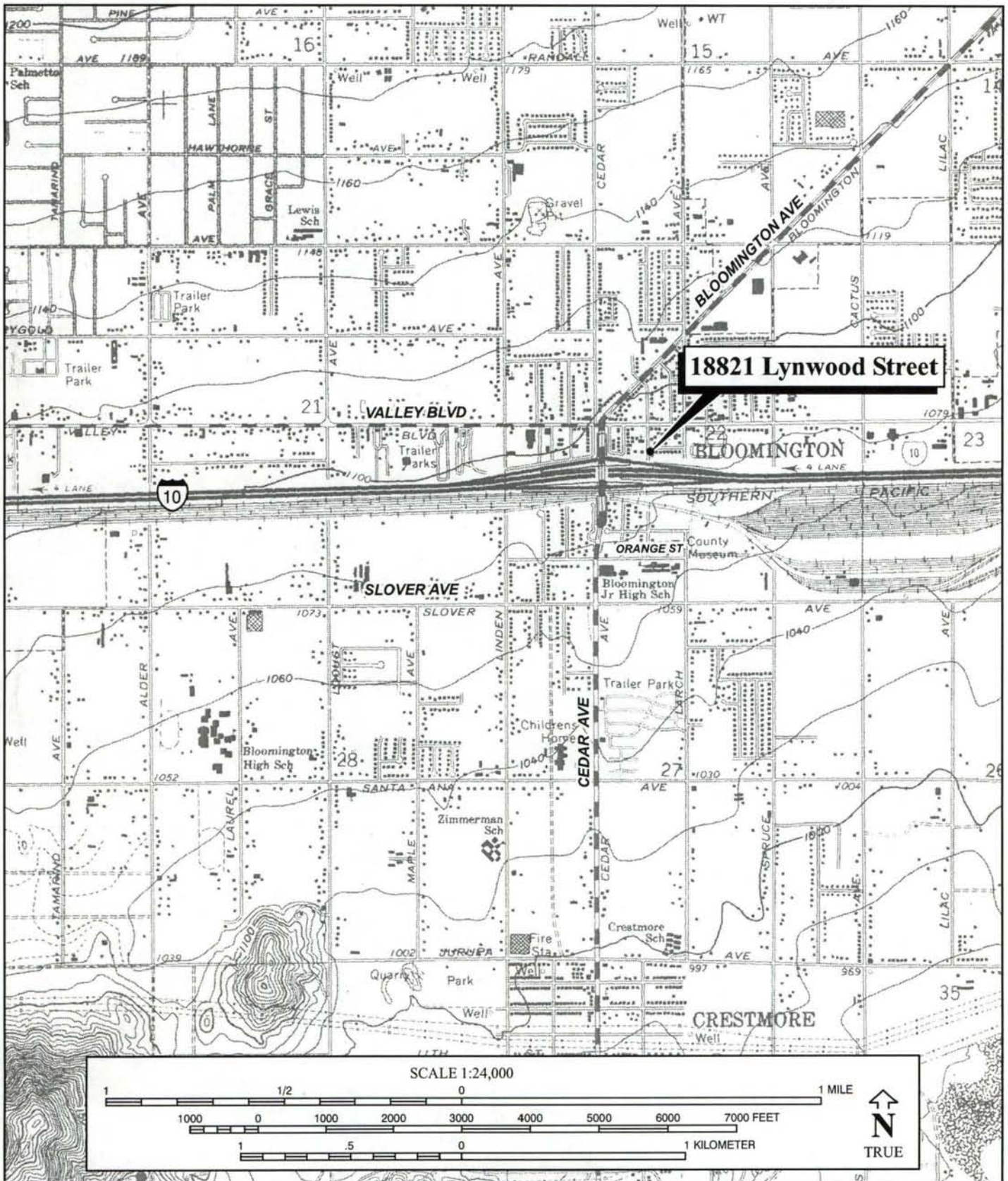
Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 18821 Lynwood Street

\*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Fontana, CA

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 1967 (1980)





CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-020676

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 2 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2385 South Willow Avenue
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: June 2015 Continuation X Update

In 2009, the multiple-family property located at 2385 South Willow Avenue was evaluated by Daly & Associates under National Register of Historic Places criteria, California Register of Historical Resources criteria, and local criteria. The property, which includes a primary and secondary residence, a garage, a small barn, and poultry shed, was once associated with small-scale poultry farming, a common enterprise in the Rialto area during the early 20th century. The primary residence was constructed in 1936. Historic aerials also show that the property was once planted with citrus but that the grove was removed sometime between 1948 and 1959 (HistoricAerials.com 1948 and 1959). While a status code was not assigned to the property by Daly & Associates, the evaluator found the property to be ineligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for local landmark status because it has lost significant levels of integrity and its inability to convey an association with either citrus or poultry farming.

Field surveys conducted on March 23 and June 18, 2015, confirmed the residences are in fair condition and that the small barn and poultry shed are still in serious disrepair. The property exhibits very low levels of integrity.

As a part of this update, a California Historical Resources Status Code of 6Z is recommended.

References

Daly, Pamela
2009 Historic Resource Assessment Report of APN: 0258-041-060000, 2385 South Willow Avenue, Rialto, California 92555.
HistoricAerials.com
1948 and 1959 Accessed online in May and June 2015 at: http://www.historicaerials.com/

Related Report: Bechtel 2015. Historic Resources Assessment, Willow Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.



Primary residence, façade, view to the east (3/23/15).



Primary residence, east elevation, view to the west (5/17/15).

(See Continuation Sheet)



State of California ● The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-020676  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 2 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2385 South Willow Avenue  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: June 2015 Continuation  Update



Primary residence, north elevation, view to the southwest (5/17/15).



Secondary residence, north and west elevations, view to the southwest (5/17/15).



Garage, western and southern elevations, view to the northeast (3/23/15).



Poultry shed, south elevation, view to the northeast (5/17/15).



Poultry shed, north elevation, view to the southeast (5/17/15).



1066306

6/09

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

Primary # 36-000676  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

\*Resource Name or #: 2385 South Willow Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: South San Bernardino Date: 1967/1980 T ; 1 S R 5 W ¼ of ¼ of Sec 26 ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 2385 South Willow Avenue

City: Rialto

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 465490 mE/ 3768668 mN (G.P.S.) NAD 83

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

On South Willow Avenue, between Slover Avenue and Santa Ana Avenue. Approximately 825 feet north of intersection with Santa Ana Avenue, on east side of road.

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

House A is the house located nearest to South Willow Avenue. The house appears to have been designed to be a Spanish Revival style bungalow. It has 896 square feet and is constructed in a rectangular mass measuring 32 feet long by 28 feet wide. The one-story house is constructed of concrete block clad with a stucco finish on a concrete slab foundation. On the front elevation are two large, wood framed picture windows, while the rest of the windows are metal sliders that replaced wood-frame casement windows. The house is side gabled on a north-south axis with the main entrance to the house in the center of the west elevation. The low-pitch roof was originally covered with red clay barrel tiles, but those have been replaced by rolled roofing paper. On the exterior of the north elevation is a stucco clad chimney. There is a shed roof porch that extends across the front elevation and is supported by a large wood beam and large wood support posts. At the top of the support posts are thick scroll sawn brackets adding a decorative element to the porch. A simple wood railing spans between the support posts. The house has two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bathroom. (See Continuation Sheet for additional description data.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3 (Multiple Family Property), HP33 (Farm/Ranch)

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

P5a.



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) House A. View looking east. May 11, 2009.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources:  Historic

Prehistoric  Both

House A constructed in 1936 per San Bernardino County Tax Assessor.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Bernard A. Long  
18929 Slover Avenue  
Bloomington, CA 92316

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.  
Daly & Associates  
4486 University Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92501

\*P9. Date Recorded: May 17, 2009

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Historic Resource Assessment and Evaluation for CEQA.

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Daly, Pamela; Historic Resources Assessment Report, May 2009.

\*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**

Page 2 of 7

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name: 2385 South Willow Avenue

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: 2385 South Willow Avenue

B3. Original Use: Poultry Farm and Citrus Farm

B4. Present Use: Rental Property

\*B5. Architectural Style: House A: Spanish Revival Bungalow; House B: Vernacular Bungalow

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

San Bernardino County Tax Assessor records date the Poultry shed and Gable barn to 1926. The houses are estimated to have been built in 1936.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme: None

Area: Western San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1926 to 1936

Property Type: Agricultural

Applicable Criteria: NR/CR

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Under the National Register or California Register criteria relating to a buildings association with significant historical events exemplifying broad patterns of our history, the subject property with structures built in 1926 and 1936, does not qualify as significant. There is no evidence of the early rancho period or when the land had been obtained by Land Patent. The development of the surrounding area with groves of citrus trees most probably occurred during the time that A.B. Miller and Fontana Farms controlled this area. There was no evidence of an association between the project parcel and the regional, national, or state impact of poultry farms or citrus growing. (See Continuation Sheet for additional discussion of Significance.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP30 (Trees) There is a very large, mature eucalyptus on the site.

\*B12. References:

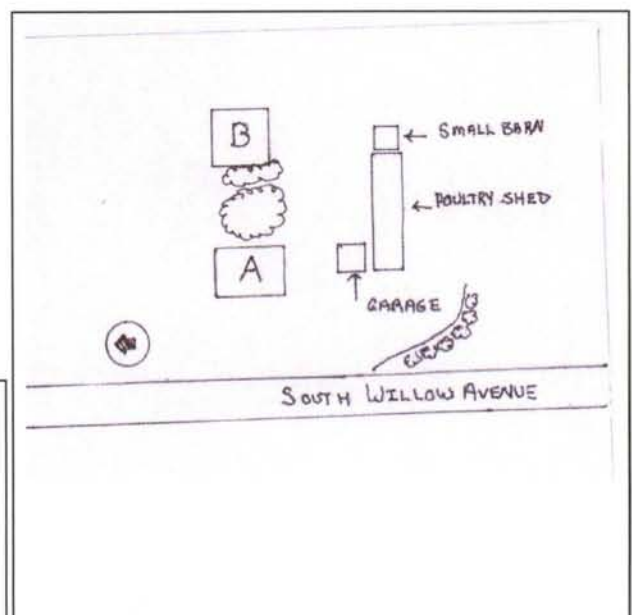
San Bernardino County Tax Assessor, Building Record file.  
BLM/GLO Land Patent Records.

B13. Remarks:

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

\*Date of Evaluation: May 17, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Trinomial

Continued from DPR form Primary, P3a. Description:

House B is located directly to the east, and behind, House A. It was originally 692 square feet in area, but was increased to 894 square feet between 1952 and 1957. This one-story house is of wood frame construction, with stucco applied to wood siding. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a low-pitch gable roof clad with composition shingles. The Residential Building Record reveals that the house has been significantly changed from its original orientation and massing. The house may have been designed to be a small bungalow with Craftsman style influence that was popular in many small rural buildings of the 1930s.

The Garage was constructed at the same time as the houses and was designed to complement the appearance of House A. It measures 20 feet by 20 feet, which was typical for a garage of the 1930s. The garage has a gable roof and is clad in stucco over wire, on wood-frame construction. The garage roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and is clad in composition shingles. The garage has one opening offset to the south of the building and the opening is framed in wood boards. There is a strip of decorative wood trim with a sawtooth pattern at the gable end.

The Poultry Shed and Gable Barn are in serious disrepair, and their original use has been replaced with other uses. The doors of the poultry shed are gone, as are many of the windows that provided light to the hen houses. The shed measures 12 feet wide by 80 feet long. The gable barn is 30 feet by 36 feet. Both structures are wood frame construction and clad with wood board siding. The roofs of both structures are covered with sheets of corrugated metal.

Continued from DPR form Bldg, S, O, B. 10, Significance:

Under the National Register or California Register criteria relating to a buildings association with persons of historic importance, the property and the collection of buildings do not qualify as a significant resource. Research has not revealed any direct association between this property and persons important regionally or nationally, such as A.B. Miller of Fontana Farms.

Under the National Register or California Register criteria relating to the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, the subject buildings are not significant as they do not embody any distinctive style, high artistic design, or method of construction. House A was constructed in a Spanish Revival bungalow style which is widely found throughout the Southwest of the United States, including California. House B may have been a Vernacular Craftsman style bungalow that has been so altered its original appearance has been lost. The poultry shed and barns have also suffered from significant deterioration and alteration, and no longer are used for their original purpose.

The property as a whole has lost many of the levels of integrity necessary for conveying the significance of a historic resource. The designs of the residential and agricultural buildings have been drastically altered by the removal of character-defining features such as wood windows and the clay tile roof. The setting of the subject property has been greatly altered by the removal of all the surrounding citrus groves and small farmsteads that were replaced with large industrial and commercial enterprises. The subject property has lost its feeling and association as a small agricultural homestead.

In summation, the property at 2385 South Willow Avenue is not eligible for listing on the National Register, the California Register, or for local landmark status, for not meeting any of the criterions necessary for listing in the registries, and for having lost significant levels of integrity representing the property's authenticity during its period of significance.





House A: Rear (east) elevation. View looking north.



House B: Front (west) elevation. View looking east.





Garage: Front (west) elevation. View looking east.



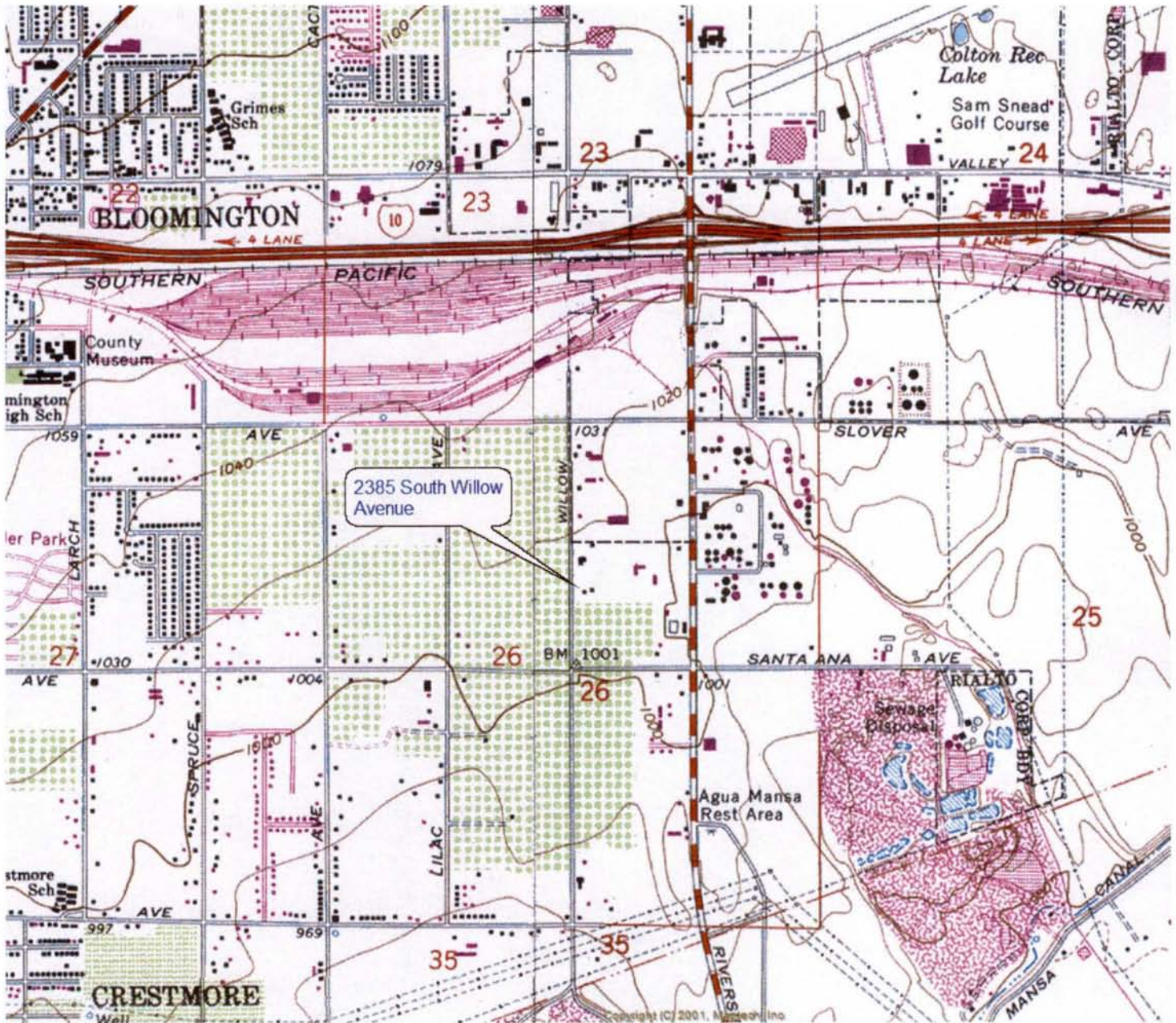
Poultry Shed: Front (south) elevation. View looking northeast.





Gable barn: Front (west) elevation. View looking east.







8/10

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

Primary# 36-021603  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CNX-1

**P1. Other Identifier:** S. Riverside Avenue and W. Slover Avenue Tank Farm

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

**\*a. County:** San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Bernardino South **Date** 1980 **T** 1S; **R** 5W; SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec 24; **B.M.**

**c. Address** 176 E Slover Ave City Colton Zip 92324

**d. UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 768548 mE/ 3916769 mN

**e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
 Between CNX milepost 0-1, 0.4 miles south of I-10. Nearest cross streets are S Riverside Avenue and W Slover Avenue. Approximately 125ft south of the area of direct impact of the CNX project.

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 CNX-1 is a historic-period actively-used storage tank built between 1955 and 1966. The tanks are cylindrical and several have been altered with new caps and improvements to the exterior staircases. The tanks are three stories high and sit back behind a chain link fence and non-historic period concrete block wall. Tanks have been added between 1968 and 1980, and also within the past 15 years. The property has an industrial use and is generally surrounded by open space to the south, similar industrial property uses to the east, single and multi-family residences to the north, and commercial and retail buildings to the west and north. CNX-1 is located almost a half-mile south of Interstate 10 within the City of Colton, and is located approximately 125- to 250-feet south of area of direct impact caused by the CNX project.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) ; Industrial Building - HP8

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



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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (view, date, accession #)  
View to the East-Southeast, August 2008

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1955-1966 per USGS Map Survey

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Unknown

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Jeremy Hollins - URS Corp.  
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
August 2008

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:**  
 (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Proposed Calnev Expansion Report, California Portion, San Bernardino County, CA, Architectural History Survey

**\*Attachments:**  NONE  Location 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):

H

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-1

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Heavy Industry
- B4. Present Use: Heavy Industry

\*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial, Engineering Structure

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The tanks are cylindrical and several have been altered with new caps and improvements to the exterior staircases. The tanks sit back behind a chain link fence and non-historic period concrete block wall. Tanks have been added between 1968 and 1980, and also within the past 15 years

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

\*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

\*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Colton, San Bernardino

Period of Significance N/A Property Type Industrial

Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of CNX-1 within the historic architecture APE was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP), *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR), and the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA

Based on site investigations and historic research, CNX-1 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

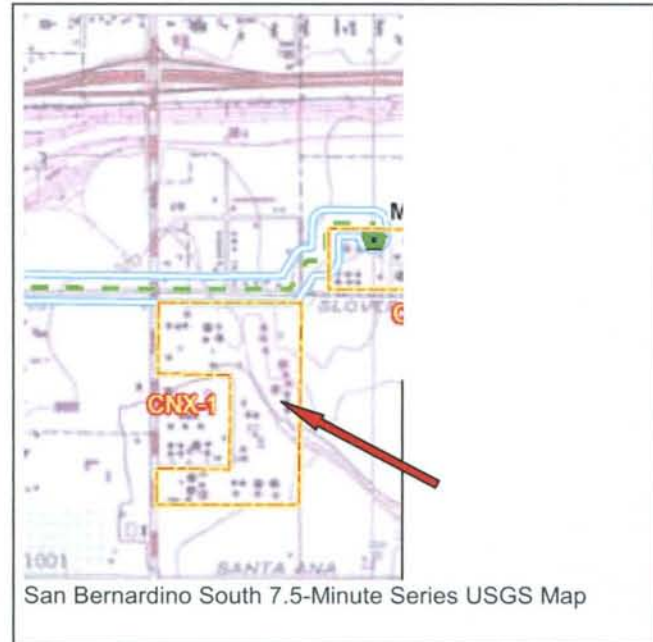
\*B12. References:

(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Jeremy Hollins - URS Corporation

\*Date of Evaluation: September 2008



(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 36-021603 H  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-1

\*Recorded by: URS Corporation

\*Date September 2008

X Continuation  Update

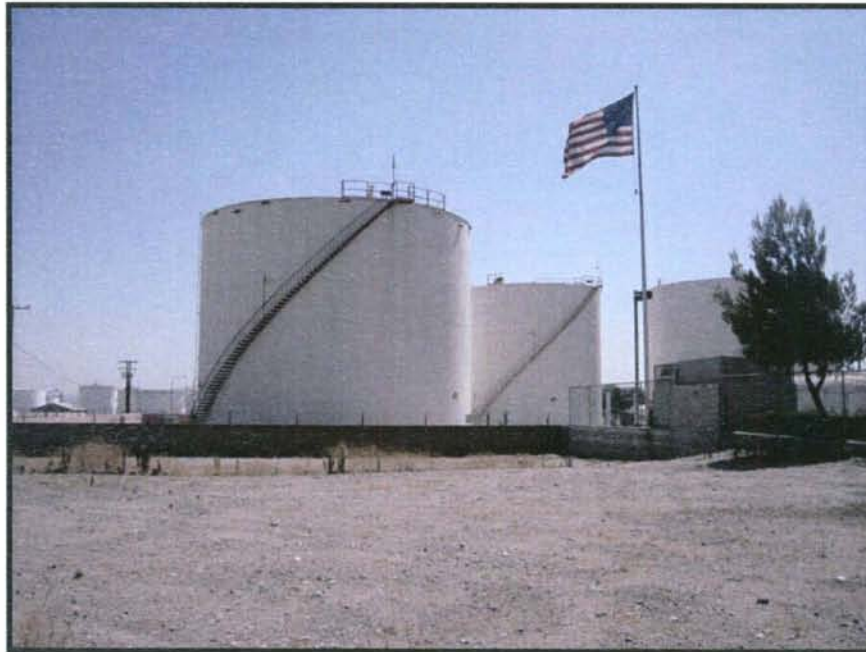
**\*B10. Continued**

CNX-1 lacks a distinctive or distinguishing design, and does not appear to have an important association with a specific significant event, pattern of events, or individual. While the tank farm has been in operation for approximately 50 years, it does not reflect the industry's importance in Colton or San Bernardino County. Throughout its existence, it has experienced numerous additions and alterations, which have affected its visual appearance and ability to convey its historic period. In summary, the plant is representative of the utilitarian structures found in similar sites within San Bernardino County. Therefore, CNX-1 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. An additional and/or subsurface pipeline, which would be located near the north boundary of the property, would not create a new adverse effect or significant impact to CNX-1.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. CNX-1 does not appear to retain a significant amount of its historic integrity aspects of design, feeling, materials, and association to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

**\*B12. References**

United States Geological Survey. San Bernardino South, 7.5-Minute, 1904, 1967, 1980.



View to the South



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

Primary# 36-021604  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CNX-2

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 24; B.M.

c. Address 1717 E Slover Ave City Colton Zip 92324

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 768548 mE/ 3916769 mN

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

Between CNX milepost 0-1, 0.25 miles south of I-10. Nearest cross streets are Sycamore Avenue and W Slover Avenue. The site is the origin of the CNX project, and is within the area of direct impact for the CNX project near milepost 0.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
CNX-2 is a historic-period actively-used storage tank built between 1955 and 1966 and now owned by Kinder Morgan Energy Partners. The tanks are cylindrical, three stories high and sit behind a chain link fence. Tanks have been added between 1968 and 1980, and also within the past 15 years. Facing south to Slover Avenue is a one-story administration building, which is a modest example of the Contemporary style. The building has an irregular rectangular form, shed roof with a wide fascia, concrete block and masonry walls, and fixed windows surrounded by modular panels. The south elevation features a decorative brise-soleil concrete wall which acts as a sun screen. Overall, the property has an industrial use and is generally surrounded by open space to the south, similar industrial property uses to the west, single and multi-family residences to the west, and commercial and retail buildings to the north. CNX-2 is located almost a half-mile south of Interstate 10 within the City of Colton, and is the origin of the CNX project.

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



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)  
: HP8 - Industrial Building

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

\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)  
View to the East-Northeast, August 2008

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1955-1966 per USGS Map Survey

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Jeremy Hollins - URS Corp.  
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
August 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian Survey

\*P11. Report Citation:

(Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Proposed Calnev Expansion Report, California Portion, San Bernardino County, CA, Architectural History Survey

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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**

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-2

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Heavy Industry
- B4. Present Use: Heavy Industry

\*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial, Engineering Structure

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Originally constructed as storage tank farm between 1956 and 1966. In the 1950s, several tanks were added and modified. The administrative building appears to have been constructed in the 1960s. Tanks have been added between 1968 and 1980, and also new caps, staircases, and various repairs have occurred within the past 15 years to the Administrative Building and tanks.

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

\*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

\*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Colton, San Bernardino

Period of Significance N/A Property Type Industrial

Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of CNX-2 within the historic architecture APE was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, *California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)*, and the definition of a historical resource used in CEQA Section 15064.5

Based on site investigations and historic research, CNX-2 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

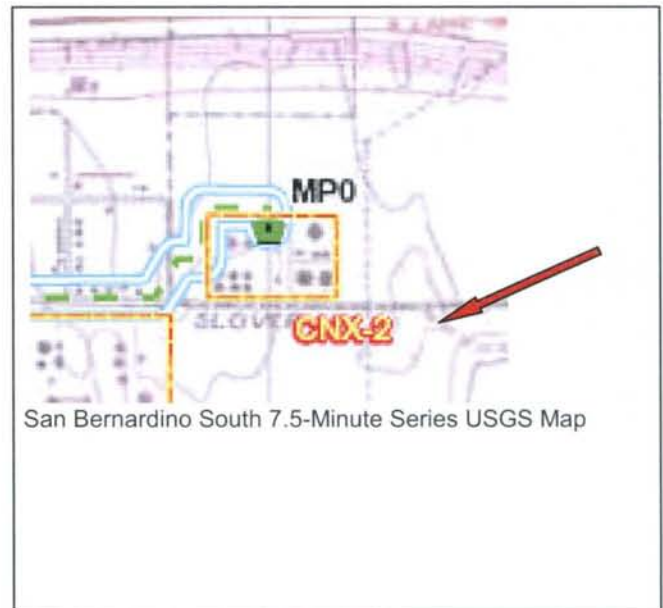
\*B12. References:

United States Geological Survey. San Bernardino South, 7.5-Minute, 1904, 1967, 1980.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Jeremy Hollins - URS Corporation

\*Date of Evaluation: September 2008



(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-2

\*Recorded by: URS Corporation

\*Date July 2008

Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Continued**

CNX-2 lacks a distinctive or distinguishing design, and does not appear to have an important association with a specific significant event, pattern of events, or individual. Though the property's operators are widely influential within the energy industry (specifically involving transnational pipelines, storage facilities, and terminals), the property does not reflect or convey the history or importance of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners. The tank farm has been in operation for approximately 50 years, and also does not reflect the industry's importance in Colton or San Bernardino County. Throughout its existence, it has experienced numerous additions and alterations, such as infill construction of new tanks which have affected its visual appearance and ability to convey its historic period. In summary, the plant is representative of the utilitarian work found in similar sites within San Bernardino County. Therefore, the CNX-2 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. The addition of a subsurface pipeline would not create a new adverse effect or significant impact to CNX-2.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. CNX-2 does not appear to retain a significant amount of its historic integrity aspects of design, feeling, materials, and association to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.



View to the West-Northwest



View to the East-Northeast. Note infill construction of new tanks in foreground



8/10

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

Primary# 36-021605

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_ H

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CNX-3

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 22; B.M.

c. Address 18908 Slover Ave City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 463842 mE/ 3769206 mN

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

Between CNX milepost 1-2, 0.4 miles south of I-10. Nearest cross streets are Slover Ave and Larch Ave. Approximately 125ft south of the area of direct impact for the CNX project,

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
CNX-3 is a historic-period single-family vernacular Tudor Revival-style bungalow. The building has an additive square form, two stories, wood-framing, and is characterized by a multiple cross-gabled roof, and an arched entryway supported by two unadorned Doric-style columns on the north elevation (façade). The west elevation features a masonry end-chimney and the north elevation has arched window openings located beneath the north-facing gables. The residence has asphalt shingles roofing materials and appears to have wood siding along with masonite siding in some portions. The west elevation features a slight projection, which may be an addition. The residence is surrounded by extensive ornamental plantings and vegetation, and its façade is blocked from the street by overgrown shrubbery and high trees (which made survey from a public vantage point difficult). The residence faces north towards Slover Avenue and is across the street (approximately 75-feet) from the proposed area of direct impact for the CNX project. The building is surrounded by other single-family residences along Slover Avenue; however none appear to be as old as CNX-3. Northeast of the residence is a Union Pacific railroad rail yard.

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



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)  
; HP2 - Single Family Residence

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

\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)  
View to the Southeast, August 2008

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1915 - 1940 per USGS Map Survey

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Jeremy Hollins - URS Corp.  
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
August 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian Survey

\*P11. Report Citation:

(Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Proposed Calnev Expansion Report, California Portion, San Bernardino County, CA, Architectural History Survey

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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):



*Handwritten mark*

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-3

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Residence
- B4. Present Use: Residence

\*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular Tudor Revival Bungalow

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Originally constructed as residence between 1915 and 1940 (- the building is not present on the 1913 USGS map but is present on the 1943 USGS Map). Within the past thirty years, the building has received masonite siding and new asphalt shingle roofing materials.

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

\*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

\*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Bloomington, San Bernardino County  
Period of Significance N/A Property Type Single Family Residence

Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of CNX-3 within the historic architecture APE was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP), *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR), and the definition of a historical resource used in CEQA Section 15064.5

Based on site investigations and historic research, CNX-3 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

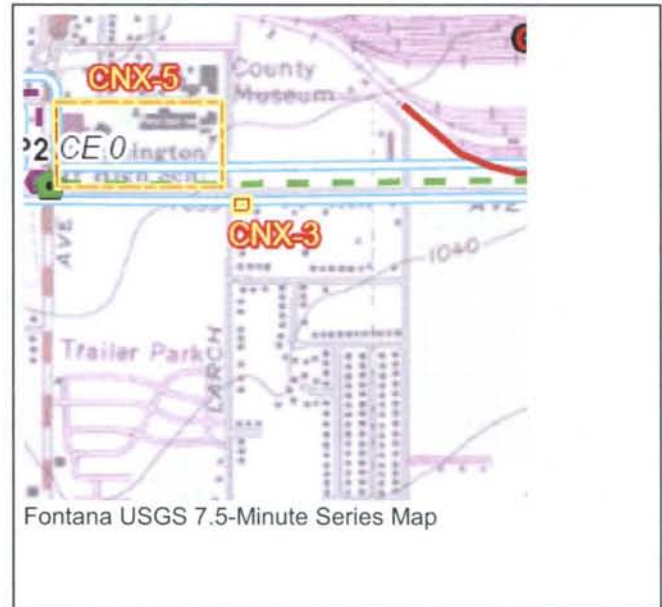
\*B12. References:

United States Geological Survey. Fontana, 7.5-Minute, 1943, 1953, 1967, 1980.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Jeremy Hollins - URS Corporation

\*Date of Evaluation: September 2008



(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-3

\*Recorded by: URS Corporation

\*Date September 2008

X Continuation      Update

**\*B10. Continued**

The Tudor Revival Style was popular in Southern California between 1900 and 1941. CNX-3 exhibits some of the key features of the Tudor Revival Style; such as a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and a prominent end chimney. The building even exhibits some vernacular stylistic details, such as an arched façade entryway supported by a pair of Doric-style columns. However, CNX-3 is a modest example of the style, and does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. The residence does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or illustrate the variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, technology, or materials. Overall, the addition of a subsurface pipeline (alongside existing pipelines) would not create a new adverse effect or significant impact to CNX-3.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. CNX-3 does not appear to retain a significant amount of its historic integrity aspects of feeling, materials, and association to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.



View to the South



8/10

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

Primary# 316-021607  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten initials]*

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CNX-5

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec 22; B.M.

c. Address 10435 Cedar Street City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 463477 mE/ 3769385 mN

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

Between CNX milepost 1-2, and milepost 0-1 of the Cedar Alternative, 0.4 miles south of I-10. Nearest cross streets are Cedar Ave and Orange St. Approximately 125ft north of the area of direct impact for the CNX project, and approximately 125ft east of the area of impact for the Cedar Alternative of the CNX project.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
CNX-5 is a historic-period Spanish Colonial Revival and Contemporary style influenced school building (Bloomington Middle School. The building has a compound square floor plan with multiple wings arranged around a central courtyard. The building has a CMU, stucco, and concrete composition, and is one to two stories tall. The building in its present form is reflective of several building episodes, and first appears on the 1943 USGS map (it is not present on the 1913 USGS map). On the 1943 map, the building has a compound H-form, and between 1953 and 1967, the building was expanded into an open square form. Between 1967 and 1980, the eastern portion of the building was disconnected from the main portion and the western portion of the building was expanded, which destroyed the original feel, spatial relationship, and visual narrative of the building. **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

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



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)  
; HP15 - Education Building

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)  
View to the North-Northwest, August 2008

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1915 - 1940 per USGS Map Survey

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Jeremy Hollins - URS Corp.  
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
August 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian Survey

\*P11. Report Citation:

Proposed Calnev Expansion Report, California Portion, San Bernardino County, CA, Architectural History Survey.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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):



Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-5

\*Recorded by: URS Corporation

\*Date September 2008

X Continuation    Update

**\*P3a. Continued**

The building's west elevation (which is located 125-feet to 250-feet east of the CNX area of direct impact for construction) features a flat arch colonnade and several closed bays framed by pilasters, which creates a staccato rhythm along Cedar Avenue. The north elevation of the building features the all-purpose room and a side-gabled classroom wing (clad with American Spanish tiles). The classroom wing features several closed bays and apses. The school is located south of Orange Street, north of Slover Street, west of Larch Street, and east of Cedar Avenue. The building is surrounded by recently constructed commercial structures and residences, and is located a quarter-mile south of Interstate 10.

**\*B10. Continued**

CNX-5 is an eclectic interpretation of the Contemporary and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles, applied to an educational facility. The property's stark unadorned walls, heavy flat arches, flat roof and absence of traditional detailing reflect the Contemporary style (along the west elevation), while the American Spanish roof tiles and decorative apses reflect the Spanish Colonial Revival. Due to major alterations to the building's footprint and spatial relationship during the 1960s to 1980s, the building no longer resembles an educational facility from the 1940s through the 1950s. Overall, CNX-5 is a modest example of an eclectic educational building, and does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. The building does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or illustrate the variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, technology, or materials. Overall, the addition of a subsurface pipeline would not create a new adverse effect or significant impact to CNX-5.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. CNX-5 does not appear to retain a significant amount of its historic integrity aspects of feeling, setting, materials, workmanship, and association to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.



View to the South



View to the North

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 3

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-5

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Educational Building

B4. Present Use: Educational Building

\*B5. Architectural Style: Eclectic (Contemporary/Spanish Colonial Revival)

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Originally constructed as school between 1915 and 1940 (first appears on 1943 USGS map, not present on 1913). On the 1943 map, the building has a compound H-form, and between 1953 and 1967, the building was expanded into an open square form. Between 1967 and 1980, the eastern portion of the building was disconnected from the main portion and the western portion of the building was expanded, which destroyed the original feel, spatial relationship, and visual narrative of the building

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

\*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

\*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Bloomington, San Bernardino County  
Period of Significance N/A Property Type \_\_\_\_\_

Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of CNX-5 within the historic architecture APE was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, *California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)*, and the definition of a historical resource used for CEQA.

Based on site investigations and historic research, CNX-5 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

\*B12. References:

United States Geological Survey.

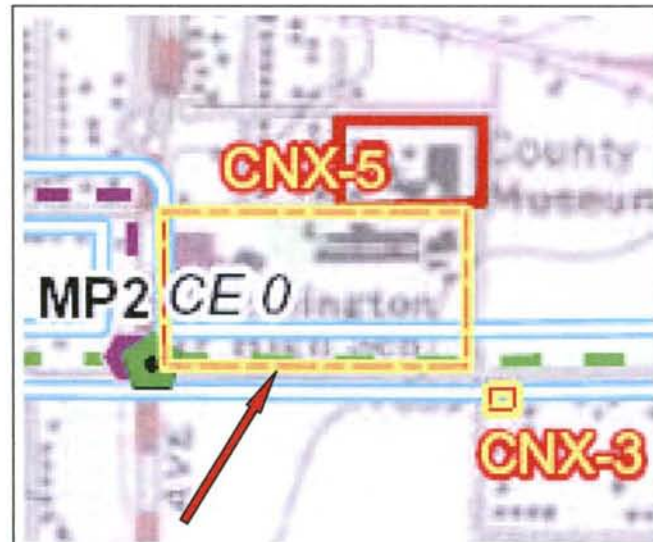
Fontana, 7.5-Minute, 1943, 1953, 1967, 1980.

San Bernardino 15-Minute 1913.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Jeremy Hollins - URS Corporation

\*Date of Evaluation: September 2008



Fontana 7.5-Minute Series USGS Map

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary# 36-021609  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

8/10

18

FONTANA JUNK

22

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CNX-7

P1. Other Identifier: S. Riverside Avenue and W. Slover Avenue Tank Farm

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 24, B.M.

c. Address 1030 Bloomington Ave City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 463990 mE/ 3770645 mN

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

Between CNX milepost 3-4 and milepost 0-1 of the Bloomington Alternative, approximately 0.5 miles north of I-10. Nearest cross streets are Larch Ave and Bloomington Ave. Approximately 125ft northwest of the area of direct impact for the Bloomington Alternative of the CNX project.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
CNX-7 is a historic-period actively-used storage tank built between 1944 and 1953 (- the property is not present on the 1913 USGS map). The tanks are cylindrical, two stories high, and sit back behind a chain link fence on the north side of Bloomington Avenue. Tanks have been removed between 1953 and 1966, and replaced within the past 15 years. At the southeast portion of the property is a recently constructed one-story textured CMU administrative building (built within the past 15 years). The property has an industrial use and is generally surrounded by a commercial properties shopping mall to the south and recently constructed residential development to the west and east. CNX-7 is located almost a three-quarters of a mile north of Interstate 10 within the City of Colton, and is located approximately 125- to 250-feet north of the area of direct impact caused by the CNX project.

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



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)  
; Industrial Building - HP8

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

\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)  
View to the North, August 2008

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1944 - 1953 per USGS Map Survey

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Jeremy Hollins - URS Corp.  
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
August 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian Survey

\*P11. Report Citation:

(Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Proposed Calnev Expansion Report, California Portion, San Bernardino County, CA, Architectural History Survey

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-7

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Heavy Industry
- B4. Present Use: Heavy Industry

\*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial, Engineering Structure

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Tanks have been removed between 1953 and 1966, and replaced within the past 15 years. At the southeast portion of the property is a recently constructed one-story textured CMU administrative building (built within the past 15 years).

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

\*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

\*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Bloomington, San Bernardino  
Period of Significance N/A Property Type Industrial

Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of CNX-7 within the historic architecture APE was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP), *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR), and the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA

Based on site investigations and historic research, CNX-7 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

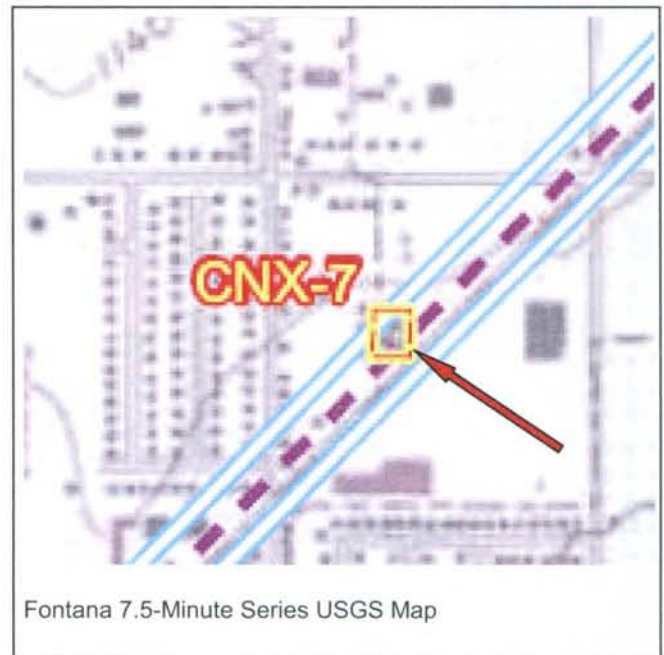
\*B12. References:

(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Jeremy Hollins - URS Corporation

\*Date of Evaluation: September 2008



(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-7

\*Recorded by: URS Corporation

\*Date September 2008

X Continuation      Update

**\*B10. Continued**

CNX-7 lacks a distinctive or distinguishing design, and does not appear to have an important association with a specific significant event, pattern of events, or individual. While the tank farm has been in operation for over 50 years, it does not reflect the industry's importance in Colton or San Bernardino County. Throughout its existence, it has experienced numerous additions and alterations, which have affected its visual appearance and ability to convey its historic period. In summary, the plant is representative of the utilitarian structures found in similar sites within San Bernardino County. Therefore, the CNX-7 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. An additional and/or subsurface pipeline, which would be located near the north boundary of the property, would not create a new adverse effect or significant impact to CNX-7.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. CNX-7 does not appear to retain a significant amount of its historic integrity aspects of design, feeling, materials, and association to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

**\*B12. References**

United States Geological Survey. Fontana, 7.5-Minute, 1943, 1953, 1967, 1980. San Bernardino 15-Minute, 1913.

8/10

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

Primary# 36-021610 H  
 HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
 NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CNX-8

P1. Other Identifier: S. Riverside Avenue and W. Slover Avenue Tank Farm

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 24, B.M. <sup>SB</sup>

c. Address 9935 Bloomington Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316 <sup>SE</sup> <sup>DO</sup> <sup>22</sup>

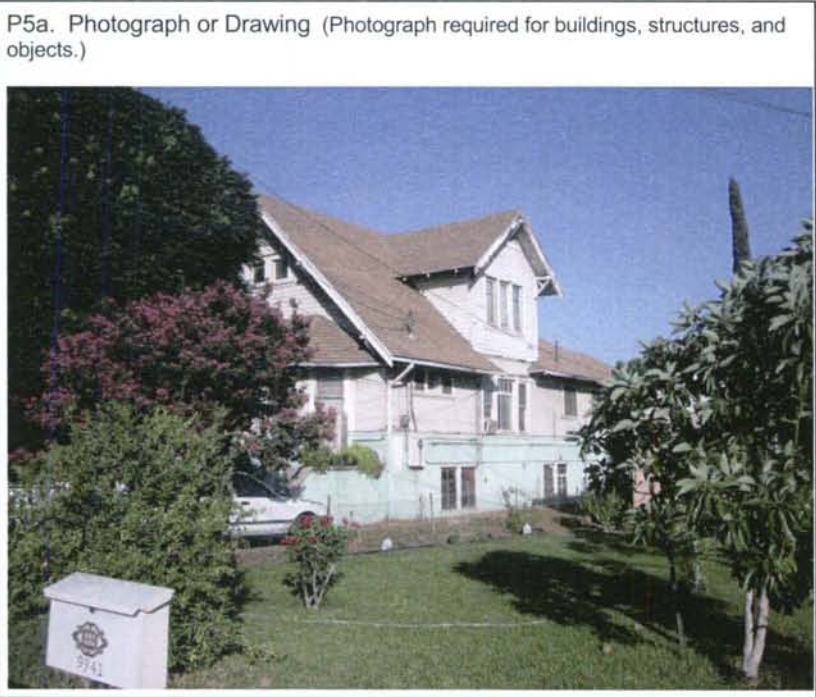
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 463767 mE/ 3770343 mN

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

Between CNX milepost 3-4 and milepost 0-1 of the Bloomington Alternative, approximately 0.3 miles north of I-10. Nearest cross streets are Olive St and Bloomington Ave. Approximately 125ft southeast of the area of direct impact for the Bloomington Alternative of the CNX project.

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

CNX-8 is a historic-period vernacular Craftsman-style residence, built approximately 1915 to 1942 (- the building is not present on the 1913 USGS map but is present on the 1943 USGS Map). The building has a compound form, two and a half-stories, wood-framing, and is characterized by a multiple cross-gabled roof, wood shingle and lap cladding, open eaves, decorative brackets, and single-hung, double-hung, and tripartite windows. Many of the windows are arranged in a single-pane, multi-pane, or a one-over-one arrangement. The main entryway (west elevation) features a porch supported by paired columns and the residence's lower portion features a stucco exterior separated by a wood beltcourse from the wood shingle siding. The residence is surrounded by overgrown vegetation (which made survey from a public vantage point difficult) and it has deteriorated and is in fair condition. The residence faces north towards Bloomington Avenue in a mixed-use neighborhood, and is located approximately 125-feet south from the proposed area of direct impact for the CNX project.



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)  
 ; Single Family Property - HP2

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

\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)  
View to the South, August 2008

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1915 - 1942 per USGS Map Survey

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Unknown

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Jeremy Hollins - URS Corp.  
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
August 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian Survey

\*P11. Report Citation:  
 (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Proposed Calnev Expansion Report, California Portion, San Bernardino County, CA, Architectural History Survey

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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**

Page 2 of 3 \*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-8

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Residence
- B4. Present Use: Residence

\*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular Craftsman Residence

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Originally constructed as residence between 1915 and 1940 (- the building is not present on the 1913 USGS map but is present on the 1943 USGS Map). Within the past thirty years, the building has received new asphalt shingle roofing materials.

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

\*B8. Related Features:  
N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

\*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Bloomington, San Bernardino County  
Period of Significance N/A Property Type Single Family Residence

Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of CNX-8 within the historic architecture APE was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, *California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)*, and the definition of a historical resource used for CEQA.

Based on site investigations and historic research, CNX-8 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

\*B12. References:

United States Geological Survey. Fontana, 7.5-Minute, 1943, 1953, 1967, 1980.  
San Bernardino 15-Minute 1913.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Jeremy Hollins - URS Corporation

\*Date of Evaluation: September 2008



Fontana 7.5-Minute Series USGS Map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CNX-8

\*Recorded by: URS Corporation

\*Date September 2008

X Continuation      Update

**\*B10. Continued**

The Craftsman style was popular in Southern California between 1905 and 1935. CNX-8 exhibits some of the key features of the Craftsman Style; such as exposed rafter tails or roof rafters, column-supported porch, and a cross-gabled roof. However, CNX-8 is a modest example of the Craftsman style, and does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. The residence does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or illustrate the variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, technology, or materials. Recently constructed (i.e., within the past 20 years) commercial, residential, and religious architecture near CNX-8 has disrupted its historic feeling, setting, and ability to convey a specific historic-period or theme. Overall, the addition of a subsurface pipeline would not create a new adverse effect or significant impact to CNX-8.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. CNX-8 does not appear to retain a significant amount of its historic integrity aspects of feeling, setting, materials, workmanship, and association to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.



View to the South



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

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial **CA-SBR-31941H**

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

\*Resource Name or #: SCA-1

P1. Other Identifier: Slover and Cactus Avenues (SCA)-1

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 27; S.B. M.

c. Address Slover and Cactus Avenues City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 0464477 mE// 3769133 mN (NAD83) – Approximate center point of the site.

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

Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): **0257-071-03-0000, 0257-071-04-0000, and 0257-071-39-0000.**

Elevation: 1,040-1,050 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Directions to Resource: From eastbound Interstate 10 (I-10), take the Cedar Avenue exit toward Bloomington (Exit 66). Turn right onto Cedar Avenue and continue for about 0.30 mile. Take the second left onto Slover Avenue and proceed for 0.75 mile to its intersection with Cactus Avenue. The site is located immediately to the southwest of the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues.

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

SCA-1 consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two (2) windmills, and two (2) small refuse scatters. These features and artifacts generally reflect the historic era use of the site for citrus production, as the site once exhibited citrus groves and associated windrows. This land use pattern predates the earliest available aerial photographs dating to 1938 and the groves and windrows were largely removed by the mid-2000s (NETR 2018). The detected features and artifacts are generally in fair to poor condition.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) **AH4: Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters; AH5: Wells/Cisterns;**

**AH6: Water Conveyance System**

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

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



\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Overview of SCA-1, facing southeast. April 4, 2018.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) S.M. Smith and J.M. Sanka  
L&L Environmental, Inc.  
721 Nevada St., Suite 307  
Redlands, CA 92373

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 4, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") L&L Environmental, Inc. (J.M. Sanka). 2018. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project, ±13.27 Acres in the Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

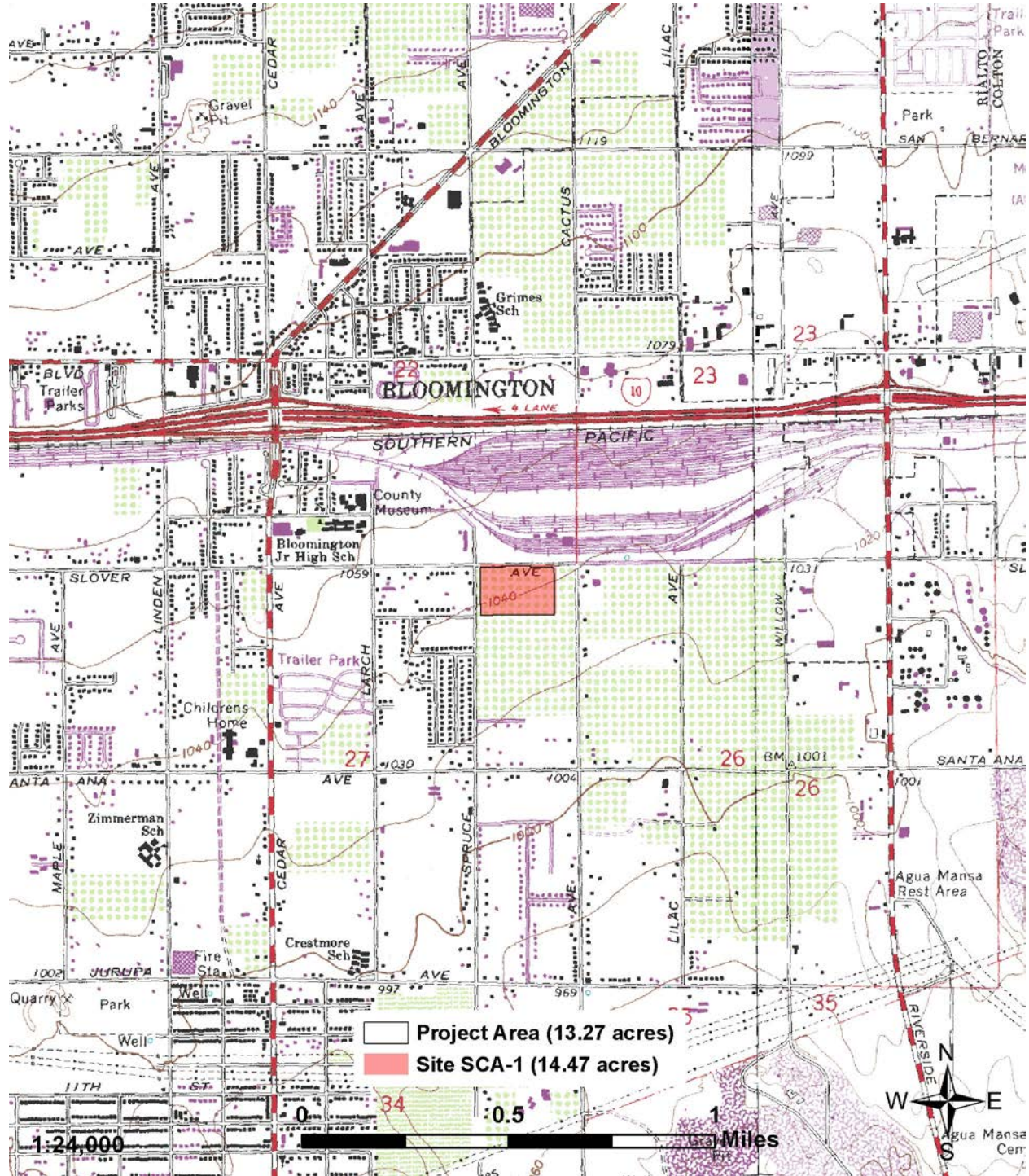
Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCA-1

\*Map Name: Fontana, CA

\*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of map: 1980





State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD**

Primary #  
Trinomial

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\*Resource Name or #: SCA-1

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 950 feet (East-West) x b. Width: 630 feet (North-South)

Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: Measured using Google Earth Measurement Tools and from the sketch map. See Sketch Map.

Method of Determination: (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  
 Topography  Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary

Other (Explain): Site occupies APNs 0257-071-03-0000, 0257-071-04-0000, and 0257-071-39-0000.

Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low  Explain: Intensive pedestrian survey with good surface visibility and features observable at the ground surface.

Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain): The site has been impacted by past agricultural activities, mechanized weed abatement activities, and the construction of four modern residences.

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination: No exploratory subsurface work completed.

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): None observed.

\*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): See Continuation Sheet.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): See Continuation Sheet.

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): The detected features and artifacts are generally in fair to poor condition and the citrus groves and windrows that once occupied the site have been removed.

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The Santa Ana River is located about 2.00 miles to the southeast of the site.

\*A9. Elevation: 1,040-1,050 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is generally flat and the vegetation can be characterized as developed/disturbed/ornamental. Disturbances and ornamental landscaping are present in the immediate vicinity of four modern single-family residences, while the remainder of the site has been disked. Several mature trees are present in the central portion of the site and a few citrus trees are present in the western portion (L&L 2017).

A11. Historical Information: The site has been used for citrus production since before 1938 and at least two (2) historic age structures were once present in the northeast corner of the site, near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. These structures were present by at least 1938, removed by 1994, and eventually replaced with a modern residence between 1994 and 2002 (NETR 2018).

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: The features and artifacts associated with SCA-1 generally reflect the historic era use of the site for citrus production, as the site once exhibited citrus groves and associated windrows. This land use pattern predates the earliest available aerial photographs dating to 1938 and the groves and windrows were largely removed by the mid-2000s (NETR 2018). The presence of pull-tab beer cans in Refuse Scatter 2 indicates that these particular cans were deposited after the introduction of the pull-tab in 1962 (Goodman 2002).

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The features and artifacts associated with SCA-1 generally reflect the historic era use of the site for citrus production. However, Refuse Scatters 1 and 2 may be related to refuse dumping episodes from travelers along Slover Avenue based on their locations (see Sketch Map).

A14. Remarks: See Continuation Sheet.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Continuation Sheet.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

\*A17. Form Prepared by: J.M. Sanka Date: May 19, 2018

Affiliation and Address: L&L Environmental, Inc. 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**SKETCH MAP**

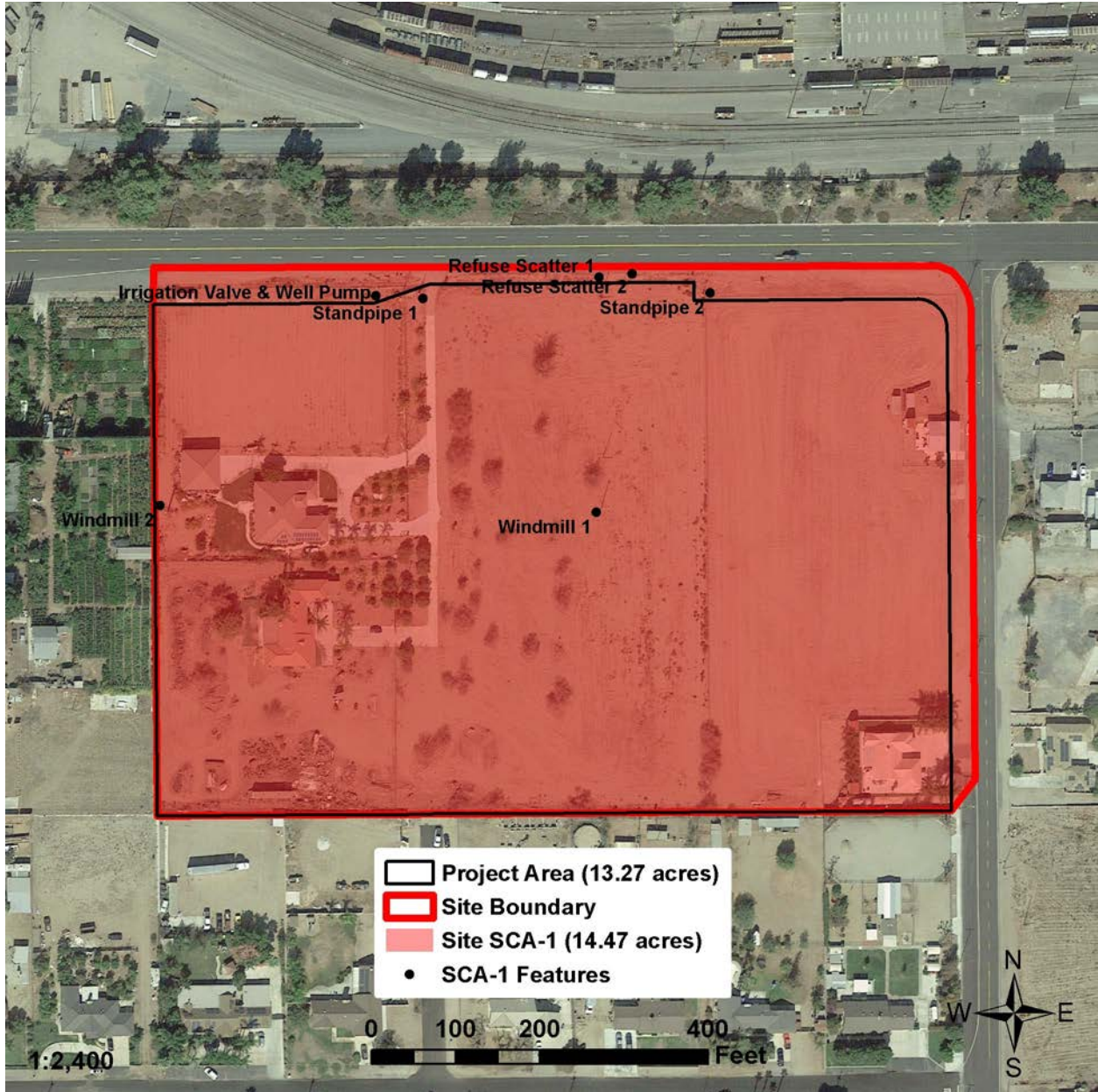
Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCA-1

\*Drawn By: J. Sonnentag of L&L Environmental, Inc.

\*Date: May 18, 2018





State of California — The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
 HRI#  
 Trinomial

Property Name: SCA-1

Page 5 of 9

**\*A4. Features:**

The site consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two windmills, and two small refuse scatters. The remains of the water conveyance system are comprised of two large standpipes (Standpipes 1 and 2), 10+ smaller standpipes, an irrigation valve, and well pump (Irrigation Valve and Well Pump). The site also contains two windmills (Windmills 1 and 2) and two small refuse scatters that are located immediately to the south of Slover Avenue (Refuse Scatters 1 and 2). The site features are shown in relation to the site boundaries in the sketch map (see Sketch Map) and additional information is provided by feature below:

- Standpipe 1 measures 6 feet 2 inches in height x 2 feet 11 inches in diameter and is located at: 0464422mE//3769214mN (NAD83).
- Standpipe 2 measures 5 feet 8 inches in height x 1 foot 9 inches in diameter and is located at: 0464526mE//3769215mN (NAD83).
- Irrigation Valve and Well Pump are located at: 0464405mE//3769215mN (NAD83). The Well Pump exhibits modern materials, as it currently utilizes polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe.
- Windmill 1 is located at: 0464484mE//3769136mN (NAD83).
- Windmill 2 is located at: 0464326mE//3769143mN (NAD83). Note that this UTM reading was taken approximately 10 feet away from the feature, to the north.

**\*A5. Cultural Constituents:** Refuse Scatter 1 is located at 0464486mE//3769221mN (NAD83) and measures approximately 4 feet in diameter. The scatter contains one whole can and six end caps. The complete can exhibits a church key opening and machine solder and measures 6 inches in height x 3 ¾ inches in diameter. The end caps all measure 3 ¾ inches in diameter and four of the caps have church key openings. Refuse Scatter 2 is located at 0464498mE//3769222mN (NAD83) and measures about 3 feet in diameter. This scatter consists of four pull-tab Olympic beer cans. The beer cans measure 8 inches in height x 3 ½ inches in diameter.

**A14. Remarks:**

To be considered eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one of the CRHR criteria. The detected features and artifacts associated with SCA-1 are generally in fair to poor condition and the citrus groves and windrows that once occupied the site have been removed. In addition, some of the features exhibit modern materials that compromise the integrity of the site, such as the Well Pump that utilizes PVC pipe. For these reasons, this site does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Further, these features represent the remnants of typical historic era agricultural infrastructure that are ubiquitous on former grove lands throughout southern California. As such, they fail to demonstrate the ability to yield information important to the history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4; Information Potential). Therefore, L&L recommends this site as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

**A15. References:**

Goodman, J. D. 2002. Historical Artifacts Dating Guide. Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service Region 5 Heritage Meetings, San Diego, CA. April 2002.

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L). 2017. Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment, Slover and Cactus Warehouse Project, Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2018. Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Website accessed April 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>

State of California — The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI#  
 Trinomial

Page 6 of 9      Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project      Year 2018  
 Camera Format: Digital      Lens Size: N/A  
 Film Type and Speed: N/A      Negatives Kept at: N/A – All digital data on-file at L&L Environmental, Inc.

| Mo. | Day | Time | Exp./Frame | Subject/Description   | View Toward     | Accession # |
|-----|-----|------|------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| 4   | 4   |      | 1          | <b>Overview of the northern boundary of SCA-1, including Standpipe 2.</b>     | <b>West</b>     |             |
| 4   | 4   |      | 2          | <b>Close-up of the Irrigation Valve.</b>                                      | <b>Close-up</b> |             |
| 4   | 4   |      | 3          | <b>Close-up of the Well Pump.</b>   | <b>Close-up</b> |             |
| 4   | 4   |      | 4          | Close-up of Windmill 1.   | Close-up        |             |
| 4   | 4   |      | 5          | Close-up of Windmill 2.   | Close-up        |             |
| 4   | 4   |      | 6          | Close-up of an Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2.         | Plan View       |             |
| 4   | 4   |      | 7          | Close-up of a pull-tab Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2. | Plan View       |             |



Photograph 1: Overview of the northern boundary of SCA-1, including Standpipe 2.  
 View to the west.



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

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Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018



Photograph 2: Close-up of the Irrigation Valve.



Photograph 3: Close-up of the Well Pump.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

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Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018



Photograph 4: Close-up of Windmill 1.



Photograph 5: Close-up of Windmill 2.



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 9 of 9

Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018



Photograph 6: Close-up of an Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2. Plan view.



Photograph 7: Close-up of a pull-tab Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2. Plan view.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORD

Site survey: David Bixler

LOCATION: Colton Cal. San Bernardino Co. Ca. Date: 7 March, 1986

Assessors map Book 254 p06  
San Bernardino Co.

SITE DESIGNATION: control SE corner ±14 acres parcel 185

\*Site 1047 Plot E strip 2  
120 meters W. baseline parcel 20, 19, 18

Owner/ address/ tenant

public

Owner attitude: ⊖

Description of site: open dune assoc.

Steeper slopes between dunes but less total dip -3° to sea

Area → depth ⊖

Vegetation: grass + dune ASSOC., Croton sp. tumbleweed

Soil: parabolic dunes

Loess transported from North and East

Cultivation? not in evidence

Previous excavation? not known

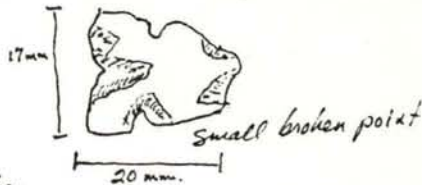
Buildings, roads etc. power lines

Possibility of destruction? ?

FEATURES OR ARTIFACTS: what luck! a broken point!

Side notched / calcedney?

projectile point




Accession no./collection no.

11081 — Returned to site in plastic bag  
buried slightly

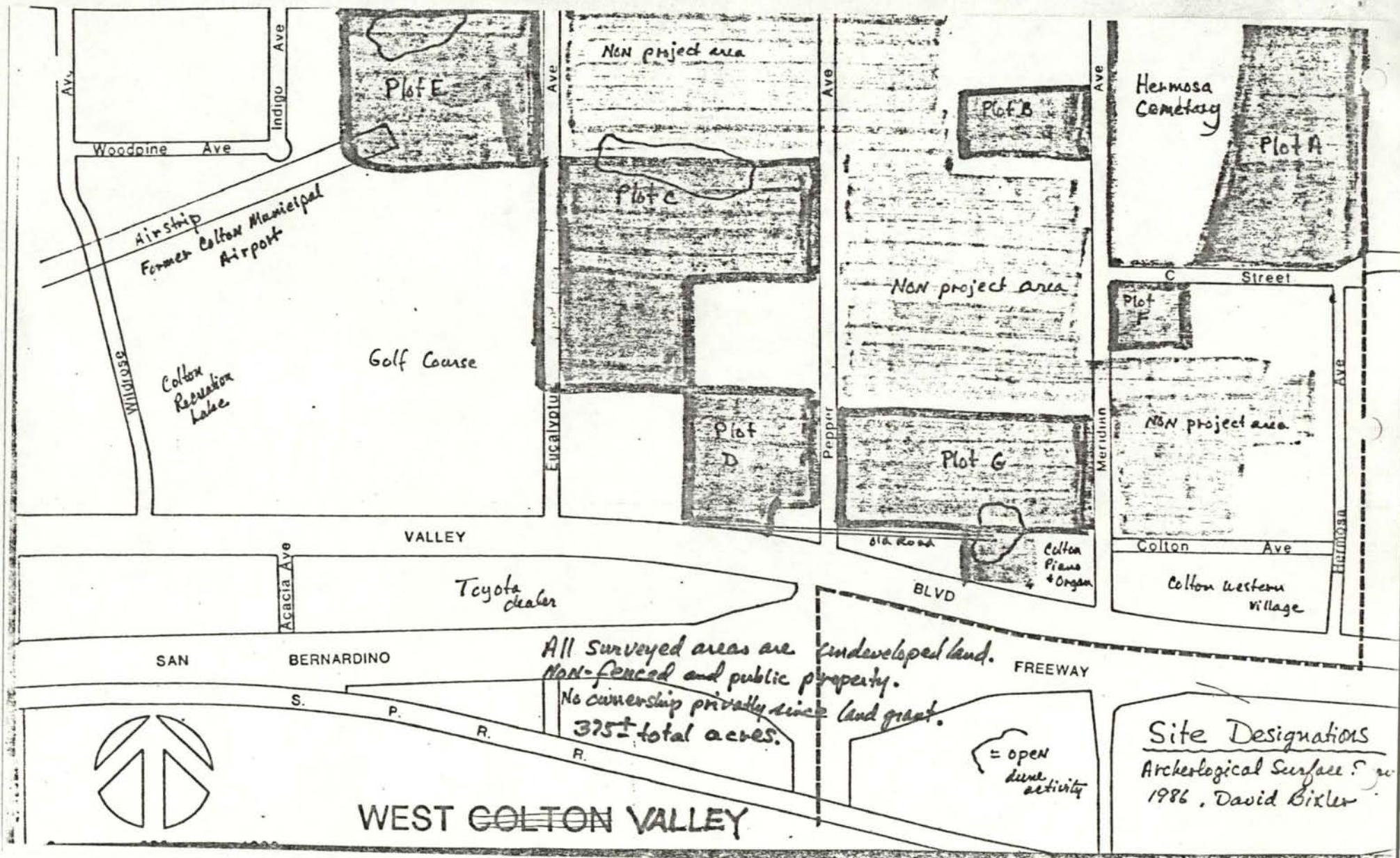
Maps/ sketch maps. yes/yes

Photos? ⊖

Disposition of materials: "In-Situ"

Remarks: See Simpson et al. 1972 Rock CampQuart. SBC Mus. XX(1) P136 E - No. 1 spec. 





WEST COLTON VALLEY

All surveyed areas are undeveloped land.  
 Non-fenced and public property.  
 No ownership privately since land grant.  
 375± total acres.

= open dune activity

Site Designations  
 Archeological Surface? 1986, David Bixler

P36-060, 270



P36-060,  
240

Distances to Street Centers

INDIGO

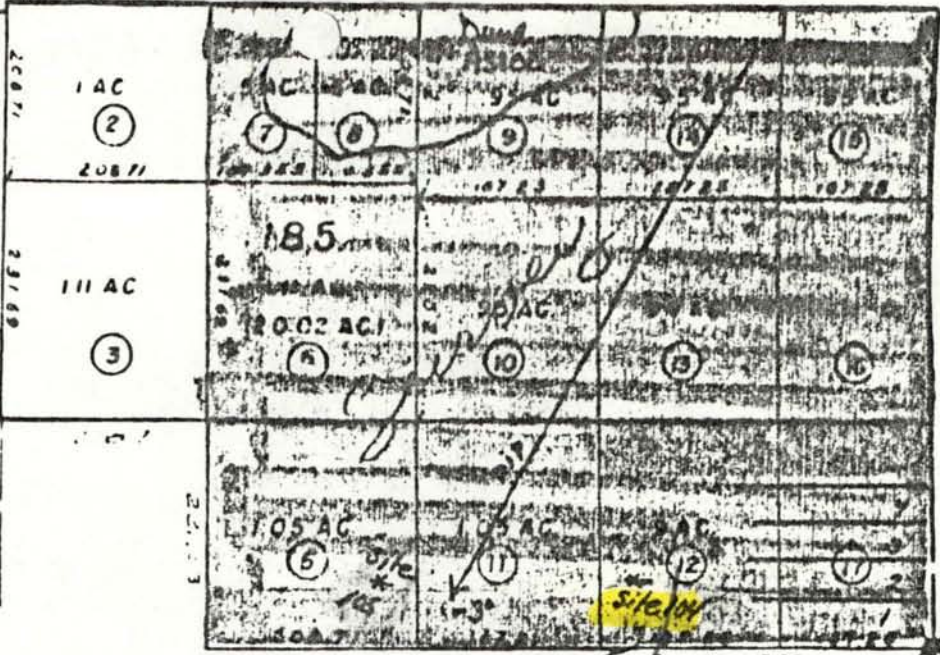
AVENUE

Par. 20  
38  
2.31 AC

Par. 19  
37  
2.01 AC

Par. 18  
(36)  
6.02 AC

P.W. 8/15-7



Plot E

IA 10748

Mactet

196

(20.02 AC.)

Plot E, still contains an active dune that is regenerating. Two sets of artifacts were located just north of the Golf Course fence - a bird point made from chest and a piece of crude pottery. This area is somewhat less disturbed than the others in that motorcycles have had less impact and the veg. is in later (061) succession.

Map Book 254 p. 06  
San Bernardino Co

201

30

52 AC M/L

(20.02 AC.)

EUCALYPTUS

SEAL BEACH TRANSMISSION LINE

(07)

453633E



## ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORD

Site survey: David Bixler

LOCATION: Colton Cal. San. Bern. Co. Ca.

Date: 7 March, 1986

Assessors book of maps 254 p.06 / San Bernardino Co.

## SITE DESIGNATION:

\* Site 105 Plot E census strip 2 at 193 meters west of baseline

Owner/ address/ tenant

public

Owner attitude: Description of site: open dune assoc / grasses and scattered forbs. - very disturbed  
Near Fence of golf courseArea  depth Vegetation: grass (Bromus tectorum) dominant and somewhat thick in spots

Soil: loess / parabolic dune deposit / med. sand.

Cultivation? not evident / Road use (esp by ORV)

Previous excavation? 

Buildings, roads etc. Fence + domestic shrubbery, power lines

Possibility of destruction? ?

## FEATURES OR ARTIFACTS:



one isolated chard of poor clay. low fire with a light brown slip.

Accession no./collection no.

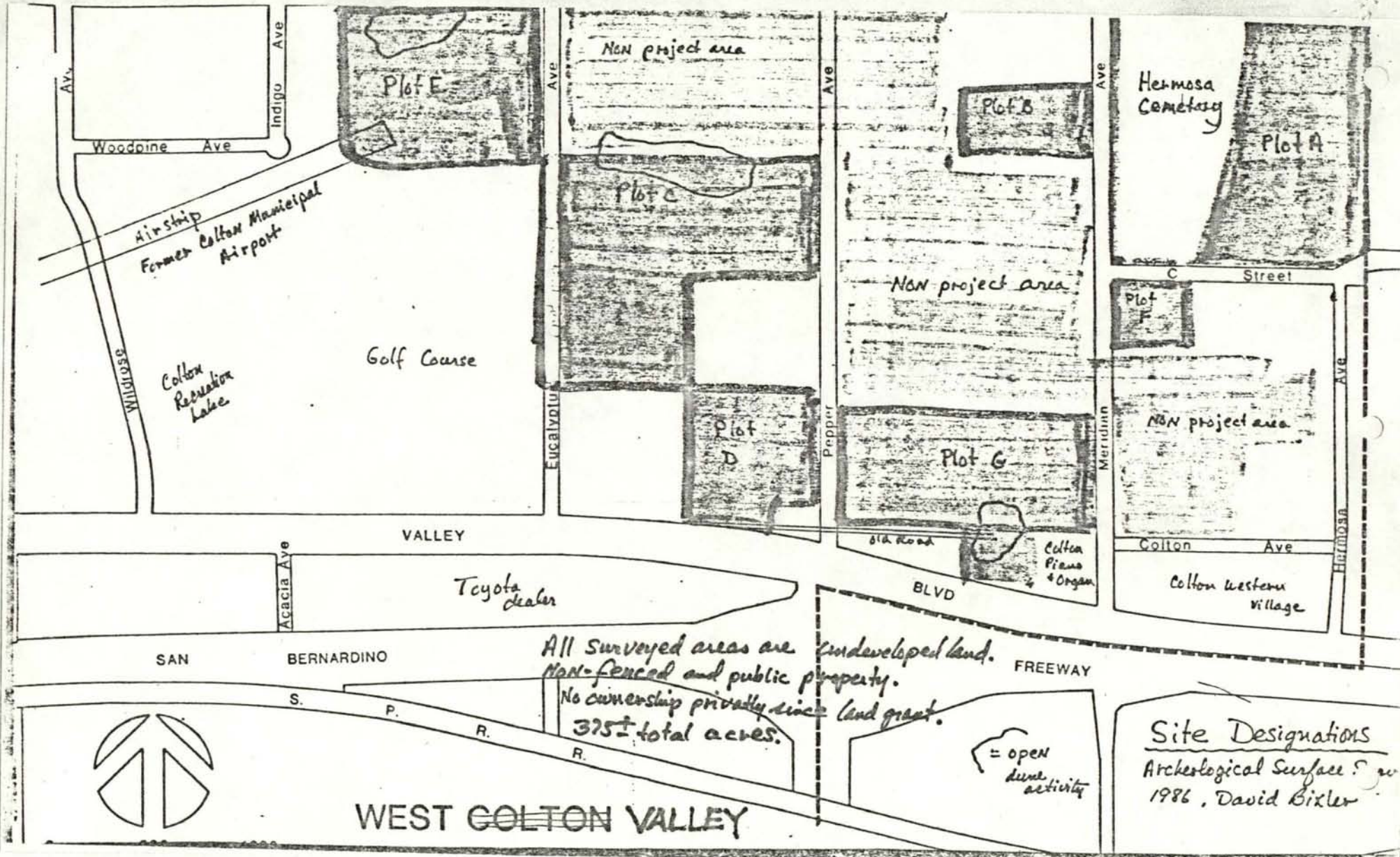
Maps/ sketch maps. yes

Photos? 

Disposition of materials: - in situ -

## Remarks:

Have seen similar chards in nearby Sanning + low desert.



Site Designations  
 Archeological Surface ?  
 1986, David Bixler

P36-000/211



P36-06024  
Distances to Street Centers

INDIGO

AVENUE

Par. 20  
38  
2.31 AC

Par. 19  
37  
2.01 AC

Par. 18  
36  
6.02 AC

P.M. 84/5-7

IA1074-9

Plot E

14acre±

196

(20.02 AC.)

Plot E, still contains an active dune that is regenerating. Two sets of artifacts were located just north of the Golf Course fence - a bird point made from chest and a piece of crude pottery. This area is somewhat less disturbed than the others in that motorcycles have had less impact and the veg. is in later 061 successions.

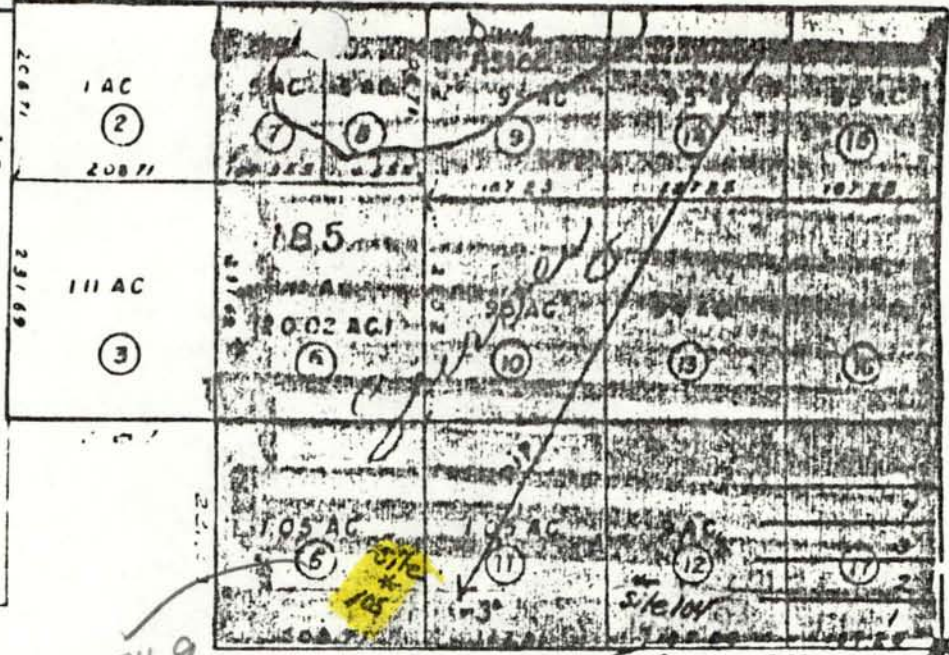
Map Book 254 p. 06  
San Bernardino Co

201  
30  
52 AC M/L  
(20.02 AC.)

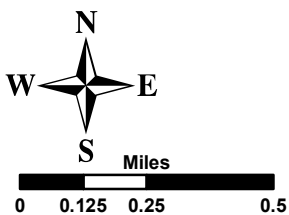
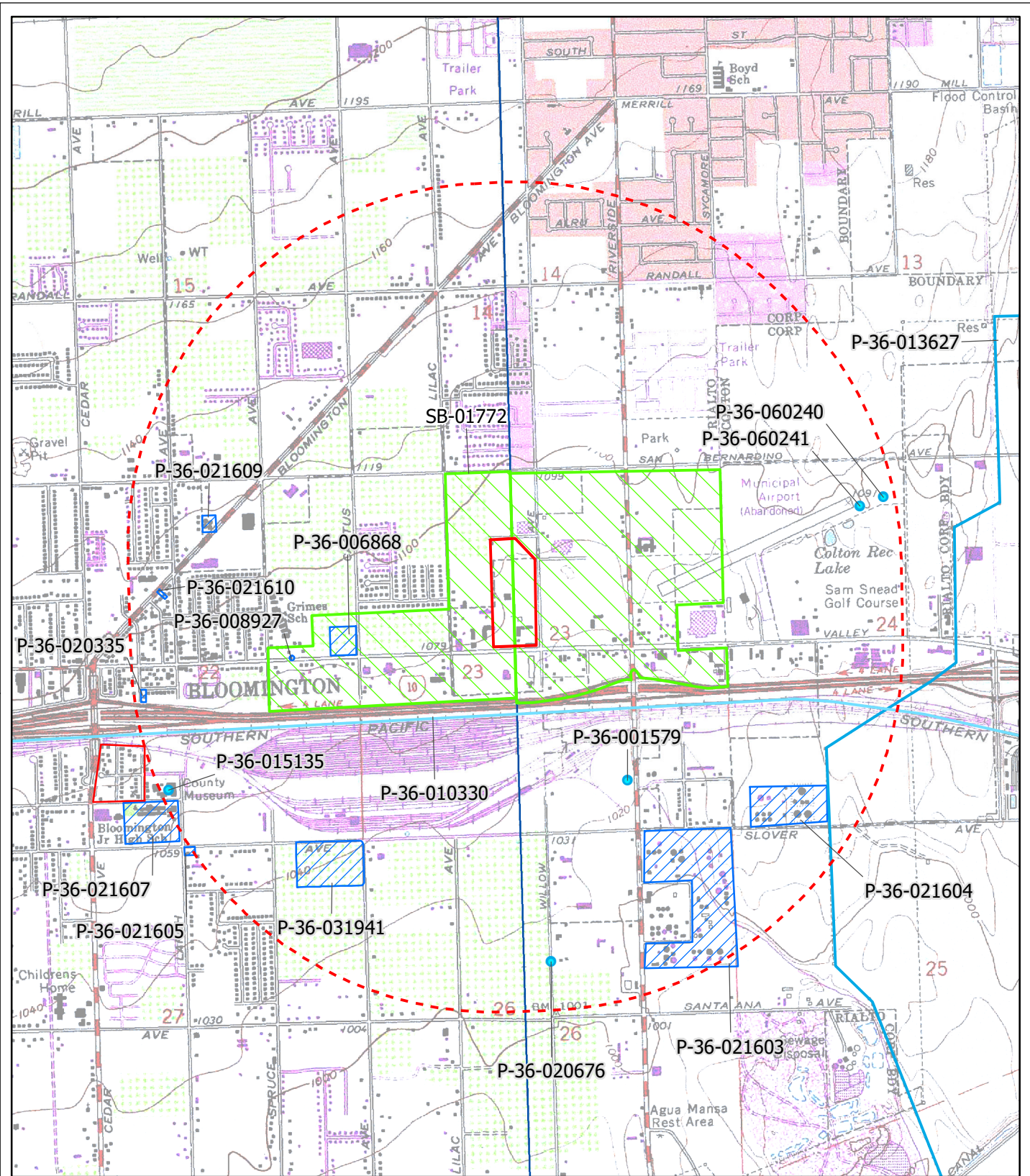
EUCALYPTUS

SEAL BEACH TRANSMISSION LINE

07







Resources within the project area: None  
 17 resources within a 1-mile radius  
 Reports within the project area: SB-01772  
 26 additional reports within a 1-mile radius  
 (not mapped)

Fontana, CA  
 San Bernardino South, CA  
 USGS 7.5' PR: 1980  
 1:24,000  
 INV #21923  
 Dec 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.



## Reports

| ReportNum | OtherIDs                              | Authors                                  | CitYear | CitTitle  | CitPublisher                         | Resources |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|---------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| SB-01468  | NADB-R - 1061468;<br>Voided - 84-11.6 | HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.                      | 1984    | NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT:<br>COLTON/SAN BERNARDINO MAINTENANCE STATION,<br>CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY           |                                      |           |
| SB-01558  | NADB-R - 1061558;<br>Voided - 86-3.4  | BIXLER, DAVID                            | 1986    | ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: WEST VALLEY<br>REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF COLTON  | MOHAVE ENVIRONMENTAL<br>CONSULTANTS  |           |
| SB-01635  | NADB-R - 1061635;<br>Voided - 87-1.4  | BIXLER, DAVID                            | 1987    | ARCHEOLOGICAL SURFACE SURVEY: COLTON DUNE<br>SITE   |                                      |           |
| SB-01651  | NADB-R - 1061651;<br>Voided - 87-3.5  | LERCH, MICHAEL K.                        | 1987    | NEGATIVE RESOURCE FIELD RECONNAISSANCE:<br>TENTATIVE TRACT 12352, BLOOMINGTON   |                                      |           |
| SB-01772  | NADB-R - 1061772;<br>Voided - 88-2.3  | HALLARAN, KEVIN B.<br>and KAREN K. SWOPE | 1988    | ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN<br>ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RIALTO<br>GATEWAY PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,<br>CALIFORNIA | ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT,<br>UCR |           |
| SB-03586  | NADB-R - 1063586                      | LOVE, BRUCE                              | 2000    | ONTARIO TO COLTON PIPELINE, SAN BERNARDINO<br>COUNTY, CA. 26PP  | CRM TECH                             | 36-006859 |
| SB-03600  | NADB-R - 1063600                      | BRECHBIEL, BRANT                         | 1998    | CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH AND<br>LITERATURE REVIEW FOR A PBMS<br>TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 015-13,<br>BLOOMINGTON, CA. 4PP  | LSA                                  |           |
| SB-03603  | NADB-R - 1063603                      | LOVE, BRUCE                              | 1998    | INSTALLATION OF WATER PIPES ALONG I-10 BETWEEN<br>COLTON AND FONTANA. 10PP  | CRM TECH                             |           |

## Reports

| ReportNum | OtherIDs         | Authors                              | CitYear | CitTitle  | CitPublisher                | Resources   |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| SB-03919  | NADB-R - 1063919 | WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES              | 2001    | REPORT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES: FLUOR GLOBAL SERVICES LEVEL (3) FIBER OPTIC INSTALLATION. 11PP   | WM SELF ASSOCIATES          |   |
| SB-03931  | NADB-R - 1063931 | DAHDL, MIRIAM                        | 2002    | HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: RIALTO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE 3) IN THE CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP  | CRM TECH                    | 36-001579   |
| SB-04261  | NADB-R - 1064261 | MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.                 | 2004    | A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TEH COLTON JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT MIDDLE SCHOOL NO. 5 IN TEH CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 40PP   | MCKENNA ET AL               |   |
| SB-04345  | NADB-R - 1064345 | MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.                 | 1995    | I-10/PEPPER AVE INTERCHANGE. 10PP   | MCKENNA ET AL               |   |
| SB-04355  | NADB-R - 1064355 | DICE, MICHAEL                        | 2003    | CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SB56XC802D, 1558 S. RIVERSIDE AVE, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 8PP   | MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES |   |
| SB-04634  | NADB-R - 1064634 | Tibbett, Casey                       | 2004    | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: WalMart Supercenter Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.  |                             |   |
| SB-05116  | NADB-R - 1065116 | WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES              | 1998    | CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION PIPELINE FOR THE HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO, COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   | William Self Associates     | 36-002257, 36-007085, 36-007202, 36-007281, 36-007282, 36-007431, 36-007544, 36-007545, 36-007551, 36-007670, 36-007672, 36-007674, 36-007687, 36-009390, 36-009391, 36-009392, 36-009393, 36-009394, 36-009395 |
| SB-05628  | NADB-R - 1065628 | Bonner, Wayne H. and Mamie Aslin-Kay | 2007    | Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE 04845C (Space Place Storage), 220 West Valley Boulevard, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. |                             |   |



## Reports

| ReportNum | OtherIDs         | Authors                                | CitYear | CitTitle  | CitPublisher                  | Resources   |
|-----------|------------------|--|---------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| SB-06089  | NADB-R - 1066089 | Bholat, Sara and Evelyn N. Chandler    | 2008    | Cultural Resources Survey of a Temporary Ethanol Transload Facility in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.   |                               |   |
| SB-06443  |                  | Wlodarski, Robert                      | 2008    | Recor Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0160 (Rialto City Park) located at 130 East San Bernardino Avenue, Rialto, CA  | CARE                          |   |
| SB-06516  | NADB-R - 1066516 | Ashkar, Shahira                        | 1999    | Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. |                               |   |
| SB-06917  | NADB-R - 1066917 | Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams | 2010    | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24778E (Inland Lighthouse Church Monopole), 1123 South Cactus Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. |                               |   |
| SB-07123  | NADB-R - 1067123 | Panich, Lee and John Holson            | 2010    | Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66kV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segements & and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.     |                               |   |
| SB-07184  | NADB-R - 1067184 | Billat, Loma                           | 2012    | Archaeological Assessment Report for Excel/MLAX04226A Wireless Facility located at 2353 South Cactus Avenue, Bloomington in San Bernardino County, California.  | Earth Touch, Inc              |   |
| SB-07259  | NADB-R - 1067259 | Allan, James L.                        | 2011    | Live Section 111 Fly Area at M.P. 07.   |                               |   |
| SB-07960  |                  | Self, William                          | 2010    | Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California   | William Self Associates, Inc. | 36-000827, 36-000828, 36-003731, 36-005351, 36-006109, 36-006117, 36-006506, 36-006693, 36-006699, 36-006708, 36-007091, 36-007309, 36-007371, 36-008127, 36-008131, 36-008133, 36-008544, 36-008857, 36-010148, 36-010317, 36-012335, 36-013632, 36-015497, 36-020321, 36-020324, 36-020325, 36-020326, 36-020327, 36-020328, 36-020329, 36-020330, 36-022659, 36-022660, 36-022661, 36-022662, 36-022663, 36-022664 |

## Reports

| ReportNum | OtherIDs | Authors                       | CitYear | CitTitle   | CitPublisher | Resources |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|--|--------------|-----------|
| SB-07991  |          | Estes, Allen and Thomas Young | 2014    | Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Ground Water Monitoring Well Project Colton, California                  | WSA          |           |
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