

Cultural Resources Assessment Lake Rialto Project

City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

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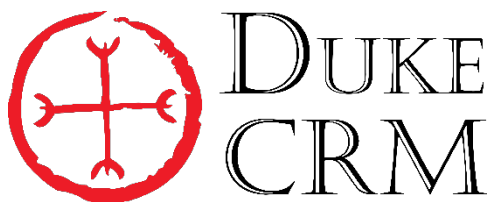
City of Rialto
50 S. Palm Avenue
Rialto, CA 92376

Prepared by:

Brian Glenn, M.A., RPA (Principal Investigator) and Alexandria Bulato, B.A.

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC
18 Technology Drive
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 356-6660
curt@dukecrm.com
www.dukecrm.com

DUKE CRM Project Number: C-0422



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Fieldwork Performed April 21, 2023

Township 1 South, Range 5 West, Section 25, USGS 7.5' *San Bernardino South, Calif.*
Keywords: ~13.96 acres, Negative Impacts

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Abbreviations

APNAssessor’s Parcel Number
B.A.....Bachelor of Arts
BERDBuilt Environment Resources Database
BPBefore Present
CEQA.....California Environmental Quality Act
CityCity of Rialto
Client.....enplanners
CRHRCalifornia Register of Historical Resources
cy.....cubic yards
DUKE CRM.....Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC
m.....meters
M.A.....Master of Arts
MLD.....most likely descendent
NAHCNative American Heritage Commission
NHPANational Historic Preservation Act
NRHPNational Register of Historic Places
PCTPaleocoastal Tradition
Project.....Lake Rialto Project
QaQuaternary alluvial
Qao.....older Quaternary alluvial
RPA.....Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC.....South Central Coastal Information Center
SWRCB.....State Water Resources Control Board
WPLTWestern Pluvial Lakes Tradition

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to the enplanners, incorporated (CLIENT), to provide cultural resources services for the Lake Rialto Project (Project) located within the City of Rialto, County of San Bernardino, California.

The purpose of this report is to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with regards to cultural resources. The City of Rialto (City) is the lead agency for CEQA. Federal and federally-sponsored programs and projects are reviewed pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal undertakings on historic properties. NHPA requires federal agencies to initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer as part of the Section 106 review process. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for Section 106 compliance. The approximately 13.96-acre Project area is comprised of the proposed park, a parking area and the connecting access.

DUKE CRM conducted a records search for cultural resources (archaeological and historical) on March 13, 2023 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within ½ mile of the proposed Project. In addition, a review was conducted of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

A cultural resource records search was conducted by DUKE CRM Archaeologist Morgan Beigle on March 13, 2023. The search identified 29 reports within the ½ mile search radius; four (4) of which cover all or a portion of the Project area. No cultural resources were identified during these studies within the Project area. The records search identified 15 cultural resources within the ½ mile search radius; none of which were located within the Project area.

DUKE CRM archaeologist Alexandria Bulato conducted a survey of the Project area on April 21, 2023. Survey was conducted using parallel transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. Portions of the survey area were omitted due to dense vegetation and steep terrain. Survey was negative for archaeological resources. An encased section of the West Riverside Canal crosses beneath the access road directly north of the proposed parking area. The resource was not visible on the surface within the Project area and will not be impacted by the Project.

From analysis of the Project area based on records search data, historical maps, aerial photographic research, field survey and the lack of cultural remains and the past history of soil disturbances, it is concluded that the Project area has low sensitivity at the surface for prehistoric resources and a low sensitivity for buried prehistoric and historic era resources. The exception is the encased section of the circa 1938 West Riverside Canal. Given these data, a finding of No Historical Resources Impacted for the purposes of CEQA is warranted.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. In addition, according to the California Health and Safety Code, a cemetery is place where six (6) or more human bodies are buried (Section 8100), and unauthorized disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052).

If the proposed Project changes additional efforts may be necessary.

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INTRODUCTION

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to the enplanners, incorporated (CLIENT), to provide cultural resources services for the Lake Rialto Project (Project) located within the City of Rialto (City), County of San Bernardino, California. The purpose of this report is to document compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with regards to cultural resources.

Project Description and Area of Potential Effects

The Project is located within the City of Rialto (Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 025-814-114, 025-814-115, 025-815-124, 025-815-125, 026-006-162 and 026-006-163 within the main body of the Project area, APNs 025-815-113, 026-006-123, 026-006-124, 026-007-108 and 026-007-109 within the access road, and APN 026-006-109 within the parking area) in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The project is illustrated on the 1980 *San Bernardino, Calif.* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle in Township 1 South, Range 5 West, Section 25 (Figure 2). The boundary of the Project area incorporates the area of both direct and indirect effects that includes the construction zone, temporary staging and permanent parking areas and access route (Figure 3).

Lake Rialto would be located on an approximately 12-acre site in the southern portion of the approximately 40-acre City-owned Rialto Water Treatment Plant, located at 501 E. Santa Ana Avenue, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County. Parking for the proposed lake would be located 0.30 miles to the south on Agua Mansa Road. The lake site is generally located northwest of the Santa Ana River, and south of Interstate 10 between South Riverside Avenue to the west and South Pepper Avenue (extended) to the east. The lake site is bordered by the existing plant to the north, So Cal Edison power poles and easement to the south, the Rialto Channel to the east, and undeveloped industrial-zoned property to the west.

Lake Rialto would provide the citizens of Rialto and the region with an approximately 12-acre outdoor public recreational space including the proposed lake park, one (1) mile of pedestrian perimeter trails, passive recreation, environmental education programming, and public outreach. Lake Rialto would be created using recycled water from the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant and would also provide wetland and terrestrial wildlife habitat, and water quality improvements.

The existing dry pit would be reengineered to create two (2) lakes separated by a pedestrian path running north-south but connected by dual 24-inch pipes. A plastic liner would be installed on the bottom and deeper sides of the lakes, and a clay liner would be installed in the shallower areas and in the wetland area. The smaller, 3-acre west lake would have a depth of approximately 13 feet. The larger, 7-acre lake would have a depth of 48 feet and would also include an access ramp to the bottom of the lake and a shallow marsh wetland area of 3 to 4 acres. For safety purposes, a shallow three (3)-foot-deep and 13-foot-wide bench would be constructed along the edge of Lake Rialto. The lake would receive cleaned effluent once it has passed through bio-filtration, providing water temperature and nutrient management benefits. Once Lake Rialto is created the discharges to the Rialto Channel would be consistent with the existing conditions that are occurring today.

In addition, and as described previously, the proposed Project would include development of an 11-space parking lot on an approximately 0.15-acre paved parking lot (PA-#3), which would provide adequate parking and a pedestrian pathway connection to the Lake Rialto Project site. Development of the PA-#3 parking lot would require site preparation, earthwork, and paving. Development of a pedestrian pathway between the parking lot and Lake Rialto on the existing utility road would require minimal improvements including brush clearing, signage, loose rock removal and tread improvement for drainage. The path of travel between the lake and the parking area would be approximately 1600 feet (0.3 miles) and encompass approximately 0.9 acres.

Construction of the proposed lake, parking, and pedestrian pathway is anticipated to take place over 18 months from July 2023 to January 2025. Construction of the lake would consist of site preparation, grading, underground utility construction, and landscaping. Site preparation would consist of minor clearing of non-native weeds and grass, and removal of any onsite trash and debris.

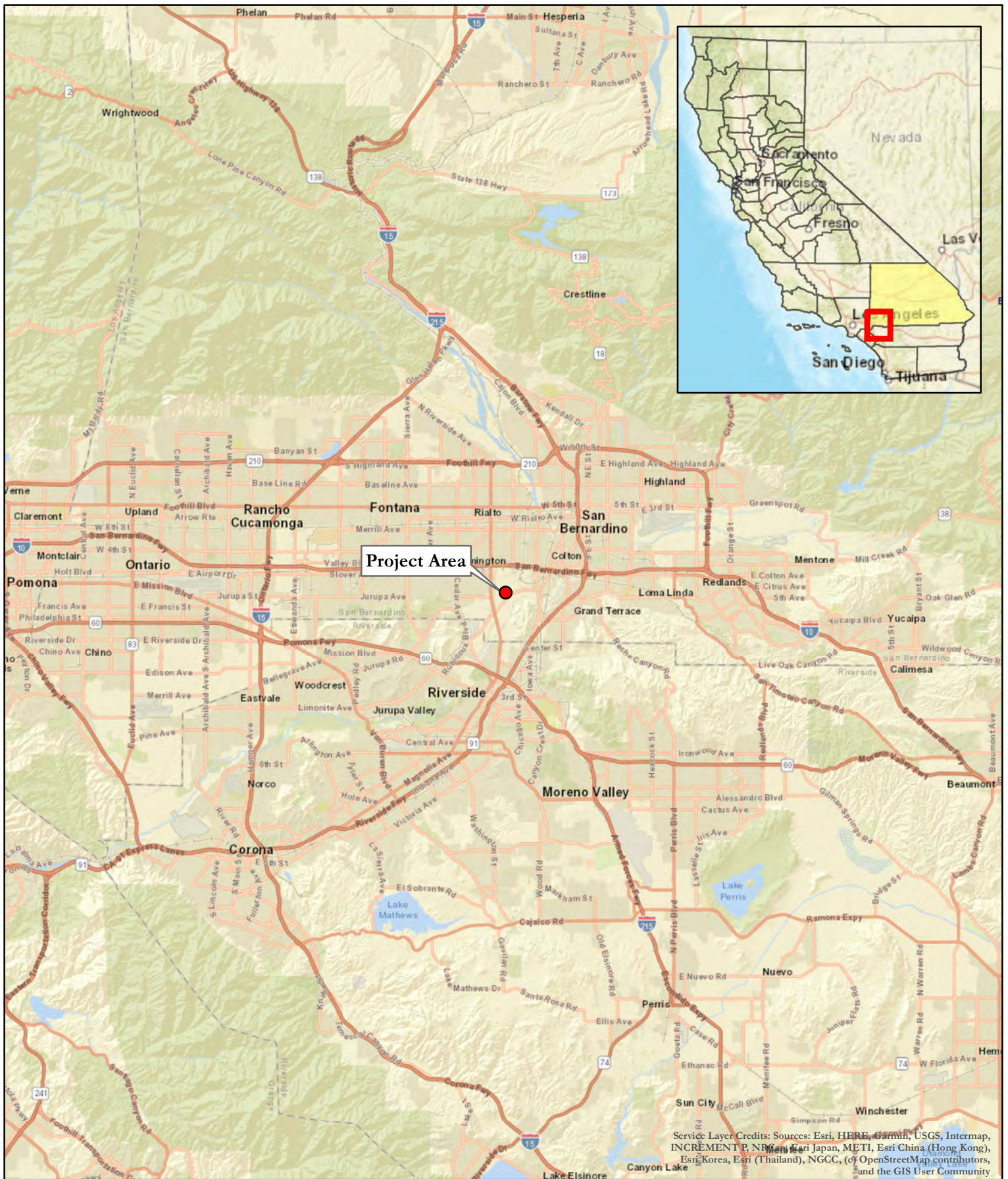
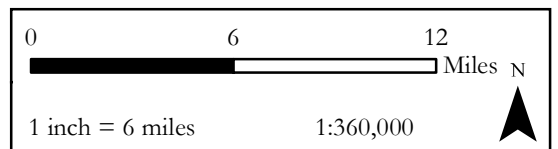


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

Lake Rialto, C-0422



● Project Area



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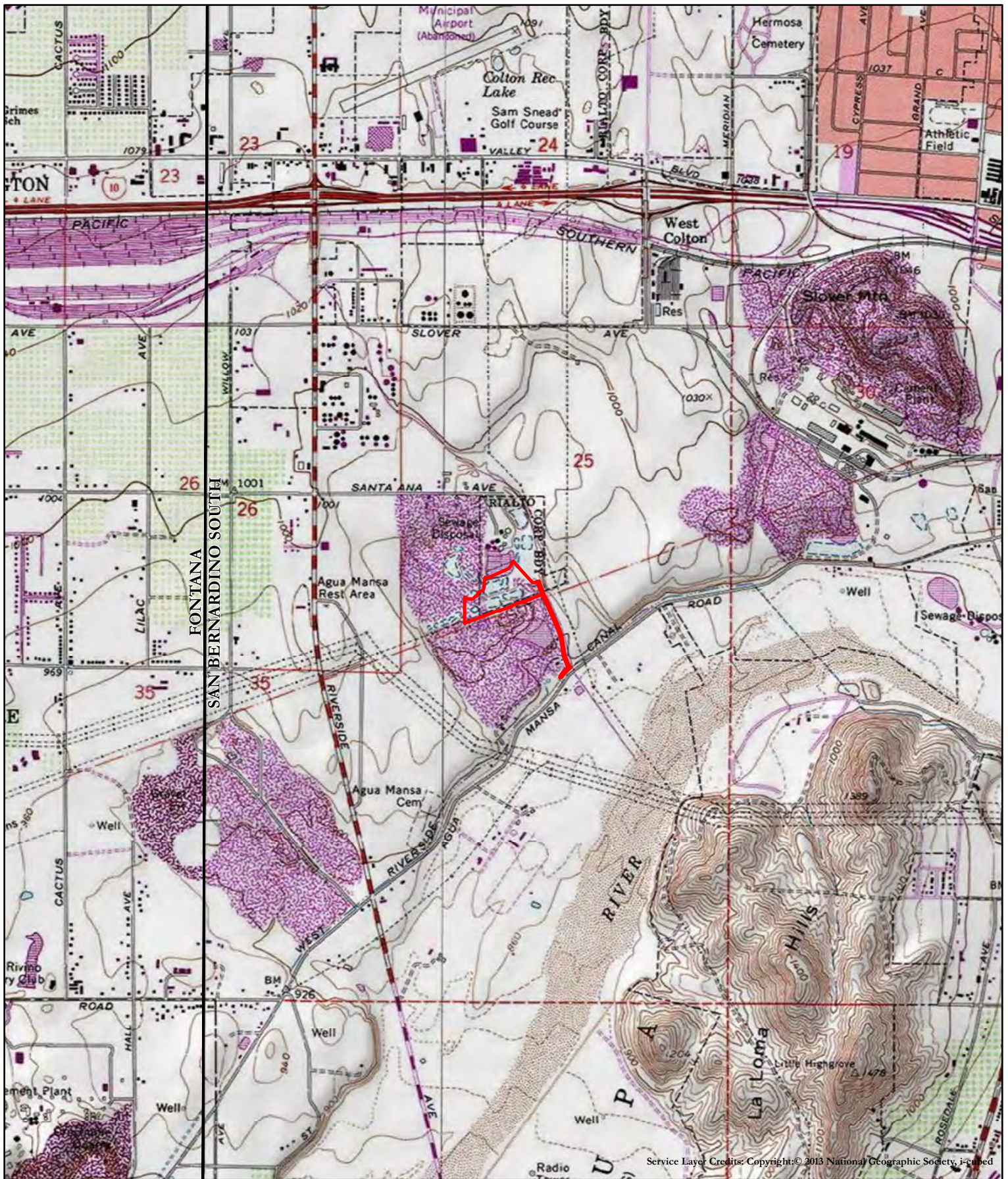
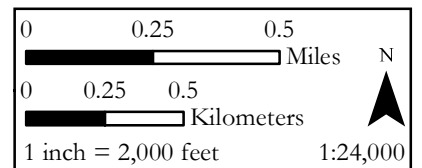


Figure 2. Project Location
 Lake Rialto, C-0422

San Bernardino South, Calif USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
 T1S, R5W, Section 25 & 36
 Date of Map: 1954 / Photorevised: 1980



- ▭ Project Area
- USGS 7.5' Quads



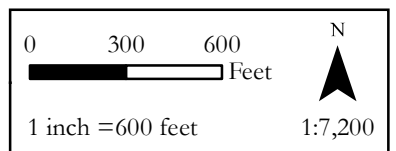
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Figure 3. Project Aerial Photo
Lake Rialto, C-0422



 Project Area



Grading for the Project would consist of any removals of unsuitable soils to be used for non-compaction required locations. Excavation for the lake would begin at the eastern most portion of the lake and would consist of a maximum 30 feet cut and minor fills to achieve lowest appropriate depths. In addition, grading of the eastern portion of the lake would construct two to one (2:1) slope embankments built up to the west for the proposed wetlands area and include a west to east access ramp to the bottom. Excavation of the western most portion of the lake would consist of a maximum 15 feet cut and fills to achieve appropriate depth and to construct 2:1 slopes embankments with bench surrounding proposed island in the middle.

Grading would also include construction of a proposed pedestrian access (trail) which partitions Lake Rialto with 2:1 slope embankments and a culvert connecting the flow between the east and west lakes. Ultimately, grading of the lake site would consist of 65,996 cubic yards (cy) total cut material and 65,934 cy total fill material. Although there is an approximate 62 cy of net cut, soils would balance onsite due to anticipated shrinkage. Simultaneous to grading, construction of underground utilities would take place which includes underground drainage, pipelines, pump station, restroom and dry utilities. Once grading and underground utilities are complete, finish grading would commence to construct the trails, slopes, and landscape areas. Then the lake and its embankments would be lined with a geomembrane to retain lake water and erosion control and landscaping would be planted around the lake.

Construction of the parking lot (PA-#3) and pedestrian pathway would consist of site preparation, grading, and paving. Site preparation would consist of minor clearing of non-native weeds and grass, and removal of any onsite trash and debris. Grading would consist of minor cuts, approximately less than 1-foot and proper compact to an asphalt concrete paved parking lot with driveway. Phasing of the existing pathway connecting users to Lake Rialto would require site preparation consisting of brush clearing and tread improvement for drainage and loose rock removal.

Regulatory Context

Partial funding and permitting of the Project is through the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, within the Division of Financial Assistance, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which uses federal funds to reduce interest costs on funds used for clean water projects. The Project may also be funded through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program. The City is the CEQA Lead Agency.

Federal and federally-sponsored programs and projects are reviewed pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal undertakings on historic properties. NHPA requires federal agencies to initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer as part of the Section 106 review process. The SWRCB is responsible for Section 106 compliance.

CEQA

CEQA Guidelines define a *historical resource* as a resource listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This includes cultural resources that have been determined for a local register or through a local historic resources survey. A resource may be considered potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the four (4) criteria listed below:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Furthermore, CEQA necessitates that the lead agency considers whether the project will significantly affect unique archaeological resources that are ineligible for listing in the CRHR and to avoid these unique archaeological resources when possible or mitigate any effects to less than significant levels (Public Resources

Code 21083.2). As stated by CEQA, a *unique archaeological resource* means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which clearly demonstrates with a high probability that it meets, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Existing federal, state, and local regulations require the identification of historic properties and cultural resources during the planning stage of new projects.

Research Design

The primary purpose of this report is to identify cultural resources that may be eligible for the CRHR and to determine what affects/impacts proposed Project will have on those historical resources. This research design and resulting methodology is developed to interpret these resources in the context of the cultural traditions present. This includes those represented by Native American, Hispanic, Anglo-American and other cultural traditions.

At the theoretical level, archaeological investigations are based on partial and fragmented remnants of material items from past cultures and are viewed from a Cultural Materialism perspective. The premise of Cultural Materialism links materials, as represented by those items in the archaeological record, to the patterned action of human behavior within specific environments (culture) (Harris 1968:659). We consider Cultural Materialism a basic premise encompassing all other assumptions.

The formulation of research questions pertaining to survey-level investigations are typically based on information specific to the project area under investigation and reflective of previously gathered data. Within the prehistoric research realm, typical regimes within a cultural ecology model would focus on probability models positing a relationship between functional site types and resource location. These correlations would, naturally, be highly dependent on the time periods represented. Thus, the identification of complexes relating to specific time periods and the establishment of prehistoric context would be paramount.

Historic Period research would similarly focus on defining how the occupants of the region utilized this seemingly inhospitable environment. Identified Historic Period resources would be traced through documentation to an individual or group if possible. A survey-level recording of site constituents would be correlated with socio-economic, ethnic and religious identities of the registered occupants to formulate further research questions applicable to evaluation studies.

The Project is subject to the CEQA which requires that lead agencies, in this case the City, consider impacts to historical resources and adverse effects to historic properties that are potentially eligible for the CRHR.

Basic research questions include:

1. Are cultural resources located in the Project?
 - a. Are the conditions conducive to cultural resources within the Project?
 - b. What is the sensitivity of the Project location for cultural resources?
 - c. What is the level of prior disturbance to the property?
 - d. Are there cultural resources that may be impacted/adversely affected by the Project?
 - e. What is the potential for buried cultural resources?
2. Should any cultural resources be considered potential *historical resources* for the purposes of CEQA? Are they significant resources according to CEQA and the CRHR criteria, and do they possess integrity?
3. What impacts will the proposed Project have on any potential *historical resources*?

4. What treatment, avoidance and/or mitigation measures can be implemented to decrease the level of impact to potential *historical resources*?

SETTING

Natural Setting

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The Project is located in the northeastern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is distinguished by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino – Riverside county line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line.

The Project area consists of an approximately 12-acre area within the 40-acre City-owned Rialto Water Treatment Plant in the City of Rialto, plus a parking area and access, in western San Bernardino County (see Figure 2). The Project area is an artificial basin associated within the existing 40 acre wastewater treatment plant that occupied the Project area a. The Project is approximately 880 to 900 ft above mean sea level. Treated water flows approximately 0.6 miles south-southeast where it empties into the Santa Ana River.

The Project area is geologically and geographically characterized by Quaternary alluvial (*Qa*) sands with minor components of older surficial sediments (*Qao*) (Morton 1978). The USDA (2023) classifies soil in the Project area as exclusively Quarry and Pit soils comprised of sands derived from *Qa* sediments. Vegetation, where it exists within the Project area, is made up of a combination of native and exotic plants.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Traditions

Two (2) primary regional schemas are commonly cited in the archaeological literature for western San Bernardino County where the Project is located. These schemas or syntheses generalize the presence or absence of certain artifact types into explanatory frameworks of temporal chronologies and/or subsistence practices. Schemas are necessary given that many archaeological sites lack material amenable to absolute dating (e.g., ¹⁴C carbon for radiometric dating). Therefore, researchers need to cross-date sites by comparison to either coastal or desert chronologies with established chronological sequences backed by absolute dates. In western San Bernardino County, it is thought to be the meeting ground of both coastal and inland desert schemas and neither exclusively explains prehistoric finds.

The first schema, advanced by Wallace (1955), defines four (4) cultural horizons for the southern California coastal province, each with characteristic local variations:

- I. Early Man (~9000–8500 Before Present [BP]) is a hunting culture based on almost exclusive evidence of chipped-stone hunting materials: dart points, scrapers, choppers, and bifaces.
- II. Milling Stone (8500–4000 BP) reflects a change to a more sedentary, plant-collecting lifestyle as evidenced by the introduction and dominance of milling stone artifacts and a decrease in well-made projectile points.
- III. Intermediate (4000–1500 BP) is characterized by a larger dependency on hunting, use of the dart and atlatl, and the shift from using the mano/metate to mortar/pestle. However, knowledge of this horizon suffers from lack of knowledge about what occurred during this time, not a lack of inhabitants along the southern California coast.
- IV. Late Prehistoric (1500~200 BP) contains a more nuanced artifact assemblage indicative of a more complex lifestyle and an increase of population. This horizon is characterized by an increase in bow and arrow use, steatite containers, pottery, circular fishhooks, perforated stones, asphaltum, diversified bone tools, ample shell ornaments, and elaborate mortuary customs.

Warren and Crabtree (1986) employ an ecological approach to the deserts of southern California, defining five (5) traditions in prehistory:

- I. Lake Mojave (12000–7000 BP)
- II. Pinto (7000–4000 BP)
- III. Gypsum (4000–1500 BP)
- IV. Saratoga Springs (1500–800 BP)
- V. Shoshonean (800~200 BP)

Warren and Crabtree (1986) viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts. The authors viewed changes in settlement pattern and subsistence as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to this day. The work by Warren and Crabtree (1986) is built upon, in part, by that of Warren (1980) in which he argued for a chronology based on projectile points as period markers backed by radiocarbon assays providing absolute dates.

The two (2) schema contrast in important ways. The units employed by Warren are “traditions,” and in contrast to Wallace (1955), traditions may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity. For Wallace, “horizons” or “periods,” are extensive through space but restricted in time. More recent schemata have been attempted to reconcile these differences. Koerper and Drover (1983) synthesized chronologies for coastal southern California and employed Wallace’s (1955) horizon terminology but use radiometric data to sequence stylistic changes observed in the artifact assemblages, which they interpreted as material indication of cultural change through time. Regardless of the overall schema to best explain the prehistory of western San Bernardino County, the region can be understood within broad chronological frameworks and as the meeting ground of the coastal and desert subsistence patterns.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last ice-age (~11,000 years BP). As the environment warmed and dried, large Ice Age fauna died out, requiring adaption by groups to survive. The western Great Basin and deserts of southern California were characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands. The human response to this environment is known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Moratto 1984). The WPLT is generally identified by an advanced flaked-stone industry of foliate knives/points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points, lanceolate bifaces, and long-stemmed points. Other flaked-stone tools include crescents, scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammer stones, cores, drills, and graves. People of this period hunted diverse populations of smaller animals and collected a wide number of plants from diverse eco-zones. Importantly, this period lacks widespread evidence of milling stones, and, therefore, hard seed processing was likely not widely practiced. Sites are generally found along the shores of former pluvial lakes, marshes, and streams (Moratto 1984). The desert manifestation of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, while along the coast the WPLT is seen in the San Dieguito Complex.

The Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT) has many similarities to the WPLT, but it reflects a coastal adaptation (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are located along bays and estuaries. Subsistence patterns indicate the consumption of mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. The argument for a PCT has gained momentum. This is based on research that has been conducted along the California coast and the adjacent Channel Islands (Byrd and Raab 2007). A recent study dates habitation on San Miguel Island back to ~11,300 BP (Daisy Cave), while a site on San Clemente (Eel Point) shows that a PCT was entrenched at Eel Point in the early Holocene, with the hunting of seals, sea lions, and dolphins, as well as the gathering of shellfish (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The middle Holocene is a time of change and transition. As conditions continued to warm, pluvial lakes and streams in the desert disappeared. This resulted in a shift in subsistence strategies, namely a shift to the

gathering of plant seeds, grasses, and shellfish along the coast as the primary dietary staple. Fishing and the hunting of smaller animals played a less important role in day-to-day activity. This shift in subsistence-strategies is what Wallace named the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955) and this name has continued among archaeologists working on the coastal province of southern California. Large habitations are seen in the inland areas and considerable variability is seen along coastal occupation of southern California. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Trade networks are postulated by researchers that have dated *Olivella* sp. grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900-3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed and extended burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, and discoidals.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

During the late Holocene there was a migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin and San Joaquin Valley into southern California (Sutton 2009, 2010). Characteristics of the late Holocene include the introduction of the bow and arrow, stone mortar, and pestle, use of ceramics, and a change in mortuary behavior from inhumations to cremations in southern California. This was also a period of climatic fluctuation. Paleoenvironmental data show that periods of drought alternated with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that foragers in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food, such as shellfish, fish, marine and land mammals, and plant remains. This led to resource depression, causing people to forage more costly resources, such as acorns, which were more abundant but required increased acquisition and processing times.

Local Prehistory

Local regional archaeological research presents a rich background to compare potential findings in the Project area. Various themes of research present themselves and these reflect broader trends in hunter-gatherer archaeological research. These themes are as follows: chronology, site formation processes, site structure and function, mobility, settlement strategy and patterns, economy, subsistence, and cultural organization (including but not limited to organization of gendered behavior and ritual/religion).

Approximately 30 miles to the southeast of the Project, the Eastside Reservoir Study presents a regional approach to examining questions of Native American settlement. Numerous sites were present within the Eastside Reservoir study area and spanning occupation from the Middle Holocene (7,500 BP) to the Late Prehistoric period (Onken 2001). The Late Prehistoric period sites within this study area present a uniform pattern of dependency upon water resource availability for settlement location while during previous periods water availability does not appear to be such a determinant factor in site location (Goldberg 2001:602-604).

Ethnographic Traditions

The Project is located within the ethnographic territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño are Takic speakers and are believed descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978).

Luiseño

The Luiseño share many similar cultural traits with surrounding tribes. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shippek 1978).

Luiseño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods

included sea mammals, fish, and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two (2) types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and graters, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain igneous rocks such as basalt rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quartz and quartzite. Utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones, skins, and/or woven from flora materials depending on need. Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns provided as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). They provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiseños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

Villages were organized around an inherited chief who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The chief at times would consult with a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions affecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

Historic Traditions

The historic era in California is generally divided into three (3) periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) is represented by European exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Early exploration of the San Bernardino County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then Military Governor of San Diego) crossed through the region.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called *ranchos*) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy.

No known settlements occurred in the area until 1838 when *Rancho Jurupa* was granted to Juan Bandini. Within a few years Bandini divided *Rancho Jurupa* into two (2) properties. He sold approximately 25,000 acres to Able Stearns, his son-in-law, which continued to operate as *Rancho Jurupa*. About 1889 a six (6) square mile portion of the rancho was purchased by the Fuller family who established the Pioneer Ranch.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two (2) years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area.

History of the Project area: City of Rialto

The following history of Rialto is quoted from the California Historian online resource accessed in March 2023.

In 1887 a railroad connector line was built between San Bernardino and Pasadena by the Santa Fe Railroad, passing through Rialto. The first school was built in the fall of 1888. The Rialto School District was formed in 1891. The staff consisted of two (2) teachers and a principal with separate play areas for boys and girls. In 1893 there were half a dozen business and 35 homes. A fire in the 1920s swept through and destroyed many of the buildings in the downtown area. Today the city is situated between Interstate 10 and State Route 210. ... Foothill Boulevard was repaired in 1913 and became U.S. Route 66, a section of the U. S. highway system which runs through the city. In 1914 Los Angeles' Pacific Electric Railway completed its San Bernardino Line through the City of Rialto. In the 1900s the growing of oranges was the largest industry in the city with over 10,000 orange trees.

METHODS

Personnel

DUKE CRM archaeologist Morgan Beigle, Master of Arts (M.A.), Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) conducted a records search for cultural resources (archaeological and historical) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within ½ mile of the proposed Project. In addition, a review was conducted of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The field survey was conducted by Alexandria Bulato using parallel pedestrian transects spaced no greater than 15 meter intervals. All work was conducted under the direct supervision of Brian Glenn, M.A., RPA and Curt Duke, M.A., RPA (Appendix A). Mr. Glenn is the Principal Investigator/Archaeologist assigned to the Project for DUKE CRM and is the primary author of the report. Mr. Glenn meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology who has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring). Mr. Duke oversaw all work and provided peer review of this report (Appendix A).

Records Search

The SCCIC is the regional office of the California Historical Resources Information System housing records for San Bernardino County. The records search includes a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a specified search radius of the Project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, a review was conducted of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), which includes the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The following online resources were reviewed:

- Historic aerial photos and maps
- http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/,
- http://www.davidrumsey.com/rumsey_collection.kmz,
- www.historicaerials.com,
- <https://oac.cdlib.org/>
- <https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps>
- <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>
- National Register of Historic Places (<http://www.gelib.com/historic-places-inventory.htm>)
- Soil mapping data (<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/survey/>)

Mr. Glenn examined the on-line BERD maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office. The BERD includes the NRHP/CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The internal archives at DUKE CRM were also inspected for relevant background information.

Native American Outreach

The City will be conducting Native American outreach at a later date, once the Project details have been finalized; AB 52 consultation is the purview of the CEQA lead agency. DUKE CRM will supply the City with the results of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review and a list of tribes with interest in the region as a supplement to the AB 52 list maintained by the City (Appendix B).

Field Survey

The goal of the pedestrian survey was to identify all cultural resources within the Project area. Prior to survey the crew and Native American monitor reviewed safety protocols. Pedestrian survey transects were spaced no greater than 15 meters (m) apart. A Spectra GPS, and field map were used to locate the Project boundary, and to record the location of identified cultural resources. Sites and built-environment resources, if present, would be documented on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms with photographs taken on an iPhone X smartphone.

RESULTS

Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Ms. Beigle of DUKE CRM at the SCCIC on March 13, 2023 (Table 1). The records search encompassed the entirety of the Project area and a ½ mile radius (Appendix C). The search identified 29 cultural reports within the ½ mile search radius. One (1) report addresses the main body of the Project area (SB-01750, Romani 1987). The report was prepared for possible expansion of the wastewater treatment plant. Two (2) additional surveys (SB-00508, SB-00509) cross the main body of the Project area. One (1) survey (SB-02887) crosses the access road. No resources were identified as a result of these investigations within the Project area. Report SB-01287 covers a proposed transmission line paralleling portions of Agua Manza Road directly adjacent to the access road and parking area.

Table 1: Cultural resource reports (½ mile search radius of the Project area) on file with various Agencies

Year	Author	Affiliation	Title
2000	Love, Bruce	CRM Tech	Ontario to Colton Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA. 26PP
1978	Chavez, David	URS Company	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) to Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline
1978	Chavez, David	URS Company	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm to the Four Corners Pipeline, Kern County, California
1978	Chavez, David	URS Company	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Rialto Tank Farm Location and Associated Pipeline and Pump Station Locations, San Bernardino, California
1978	Chavez, David	URS Company	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Four Corners Pipeline Interconnect Facilities, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
1989	Hatheway, Roger G., and Karen Swope	Hatheway & Associates	Archaeological and Historical Survey Report for the Proposed Angelus Block Property
1992	Seymour, Gregory R., and David P. Doak	Thomas G. Olsen Associates	The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Project SAWPA-SARI Reaches IV D & E: A Cultural Resource Survey of an 18-Mile Right of Way from Mira Loma to Colton, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA
1987	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	Greenwood & Associates	Cultural Resources Investigation: Proposed Expansion of the City of Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant
1988	Peter, Kevin J., James Rudolph, Tony Morgan, Jean Hudson, and Craig F. Woodman	URS Consultants	Archaeological Test Investigation and Evaluation of SBR-1576, San Bernardino County, California

DUKE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Year	Author	Affiliation	Title
2000	Love, Bruce	CRM Tech	Ontario to Colton Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA. 26PP
1982	Lerch, Michael K.	San Bernardino County Museum Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sana Ana Regional Interceptor, Reaches IV-D and IV-E, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
1990	Harmsworth Associates and CH2M Hill	Harmsworth Associates	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report: Expansion of the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant [Cultural Resources Section]
1996	Schmidt, James J.	Greenwood & Associates	Cultural Resources Investigations: CA-SBR-1576, City of Colton, New Substation and Transmission Facilities. 23PP
1992	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Expanded Santa Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA
1993	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area and Associated Soil Testing Areas, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA
1990	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	Report Addendum: A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sana Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) Pipeline Right-of-Way, San Bernardino to Colton, San Bernardino, California
1991	Harley, Bruce	San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly 39 (1):1-59	The Agua Mansa Story, A Collection of Papers Compiled on the Occasion of the 150 th Anniversary of the Settlement of Agua Mansa
1973	Wilke, Philip J., and Stephen Hammond	Archaeological Research Unit, UCR	La Loma – Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values
1977	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Greenwood & Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast – Mid Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River
1978	Greenwood & Associates	Greenwood & Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West-Coast – Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River, the Agua Mansa Alternate Pipeline Route
1990	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historical Background Investigation of the Proposed Santa Ana River Watershed Project Authority, Site 1 Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, California
1990	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	Update Report: Archaeological Monitoring at the SAWPA RIX Site, Site 1, Colton (Agua Mansa), San Bernardino County, California
1990	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	Supplemental, Archaeological Monitoring at the RIX Project Site (SAWPA), Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County
1991	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	RIX Project Area Archaeological Monitoring
1991	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	Continued Archaeological Monitoring at the RIX Project Site
1991	McKenna, Jeanette A.	McKenna et al.	RIX Project Area Archaeological Monitoring

The records search identified 15 cultural resources within the ½ mile search radius (Table 2). No previously identified cultural resources are located within the Project area and none will be affected by the Project. The majority of the historic-era resources are related to use of the surrounding area during ranch and farming activities spanning the Spanish, Mexican and American history of the area.

Table 2: Previously Identified Cultural Resources within ½ mile of the Project area

Resource No.	Resource Type	Description	Distance & Direction
P36-001572	Prehistoric	Charcoal pits	0.07 miles, northwest
P36-001576	Prehistoric	Habitation site with lithic scatters	0.14 miles, east
P36-001578, P36-004233	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramics scatter	0.49 miles, south-southwest
P36-004952 P36-020804	Historic	Adobe structure and historic debris scatter	0.39 miles, southwest
P36-006007	Prehistoric	Ceramic sherd scatter	.080 miles, east
P36-006084	Historic	Glass, ceramics, can scatter	0.35 miles, southeast
P36-006940	Historic	Irrigation system	0.49 miles, southwest
P36-007172	Historic	Riverside Lower Canal	0.5 miles, south

Resource No.	Resource Type	Description	Distance & Direction
P36-001572	Prehistoric	Charcoal pits	0.07 miles, northwest
P36-021603	Historic	Historic storage tanks	0.38 miles, northwest
P36-025601	Historic	Residential structure	0.17 miles, east
P36-025602	Historic	Residential structure	0.13 miles, east
P36-031378	Historic	Manuel Soarea Property, Agua Mansa	0.35 miles, east
P36-031676	Historic	Glass isolate	0.45 miles, south
P36-031677	Historic	Historic barn and horse rehabilitation pond	0.43 miles, south
P36-031715	Historic	Agua Mansa Ditch	0.14 miles, southeast

Prehistoric resources within the ½ mile records search radius were limited to lithics and ceramics scatters. The large habitation site, P-36-001576, is located within dune deposits has been heavily impacted through illicit collecting.

Background Research

Maps of the Project were examined for details that would aid in reconstructing the history of the Project area. This included historical USGS maps, as well as aerial imagery on file with the University of California, Santa Barbara and online (Framefinder 2023; HistoricalAerial.com 2023).

The 1896 USGS *San Bernardino, Calif. 15'* map illustrates the unmodified area now occupied by the treatment plant. A basic road system surrounds the location with Riverside Road present to the south. The City of Colton and San Bernardino are well established to the northeast. By 1938, as reflected on the 1938 aerial and the 1943 *Colton, Calif. 7.5'* topo, the area to the west of the Project area has a well-established grid of roads encompassing agricultural fields. Dirt roads cut through and around the Project area connecting with the improved Riverside Road to the south. The Project area remains otherwise undeveloped with the exception of the West Riverside Canal and Agua Manza Road. By 1959, the treatment plant is in place and the Project area contains retention ponds. The ponds continue to be used until 1985, after which they are seen as empty ponds with vegetation. The abandoned configuration remains until after 2005 when the Project area is reconfigured, and trailers parked in the northern portion. The Project area remains undeveloped at present.

Field Survey

The Phase I archaeological field survey/cultural resources assessment of the Project area was conducted by DUKE CRM archaeologist Alexandria Bulato, B.A. on April 21, 2023 (Figure 4). Pedestrian transects were no greater than 15 m apart and 100% of the Project area was intensively surveyed. The main body of the Project area consists of a large basin. Vegetation within the main body of the Project area included a combination of native and exotic plants (Figure 5). Soils consisted of gray-brown coarse alluvial sand (Figure 6). The area is currently used for treatment plant storage and contains construction debris. No cultural resources were identified within the main body of the Project area as a result of survey. Historical maps and aerial imagery from 1938 through 1980 show the West Riverside Canal crossing the access road within a pipe directly north of the parking area. No indications of the canal were visible on the surface within the Project area.



Figure 4. Rialto Lake Project area overview looking northwest.

Site Sensitivity Summary

Prehistoric cultural resources have been identified within the ½ mile records search radius. However, previous disturbance of the Project area reduce the probability of encountering intact resources. Historical maps and imagery indicate slow development of the area surrounding the Project area throughout the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. A basic road system that includes Agua Manza Road. Agricultural use of the area dominated the landscape. A pipe-encased segment of the West Riverside Canal crosses the Project area beneath the access road directly north of the proposed parking area but will not be impacted by the Project. The Project has a low sensitivity for cultural resources.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current study identified 15 cultural resources within ½ mile of the Project area, none of which were within the Project area. A pipe-encased section of the West Riverside Canal crosses beneath the Project area access road directly north of the proposed parking area but will not be impacted by the Project. Background research and pedestrian survey did not identify additional cultural materials but did indicate a high degree of disturbance related to previous use of the area by the adjacent wastewater treatment plant. Given these data, a finding of No Historical Resources Impacted for the purposes of CEQA is warranted. Given these data, no further cultural resources work is recommended.

Inadvertent Archaeological Finds

Given the current findings, archaeological monitoring is not recommended during ground disturbance related to implementation within the Project area. If intact and potentially significant subsurface deposits are encountered during earth moving, it is recommended these cultural resources undergo evaluation excavation to determine CRHR-eligibility. To reduce impacts to historical resources, data recovery or other treatments of eligible deposits may be required.

In consultation with the City, a qualified archaeologist shall develop a treatment plan prior to earth moving related to Project implementation. The treatment plan shall include protocols for the treatment of inadvertent finds during ground disturbance that would include evaluation of the resource for CRHR-eligibility and



Figure 5. Vegetation within the Project area looking south.



Figure 6. Project area soils

further treatment to reduce impacts through treatment that may include salvage excavation, laboratory analysis and processing, research, curation of the find in a local museum or repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. In addition, according to the California Health and Safety Code, a cemetery is place where six (6) or more human bodies are buried (Section 8100), and unauthorized disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052).

If the proposed Project changes additional efforts may be necessary.

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Appendix A
Resumes

Brian Glenn

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



Professional Experience: 30 Years

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 & CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation
Database (Collections) Management

Education

UCLA, M.A. Anthropology, 1991
UC, Santa Barbara, B.A., Anthropology,
1986
UC, Santa Barbara, B.A., Geography, 1986
San Diego Mesa College, Certificate, GIS,
2010

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 989903

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
San Diego County Archaeological Society
President, 1999

Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Glenn has worked on hundreds of cultural resources management projects over his 30 year career. This includes projects throughout California in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). He is listed on the RPA and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator. His recent experience includes cultural resources surveys and studies for clients such as the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Metropolitan Transit Authority, and La Plaza Foundation. His responsibilities have included the preparation of technical reports (assessment, evaluation, and mitigation), cultural resources management plans and EIS/EIR sections, as well as archaeological monitoring. He has training and significant experience in lithic, faunal, typological and spatial analyses, as well as obsidian source and hydration studies. He has identified, evaluated, and investigated historic era resources from a 1792 Spanish gun emplacement on Ballast Point overlook San Diego Bay to late 19th to mid-20th century household and commercial deposits. Mr. Glenn received B.A. degrees in Geography and Anthropology from UC, Santa Barbara and an M.A. in Archaeology from UCLA. During his graduate work at UCLA, he was acting coordinator of the SCCIC (CHRIS).

Selected Project Experience

Middle Mile Broadband Network Survey and Extended Phase I Ventura County, CA

Mr. Glenn managed multiple teams and reported on the survey of 123 miles and extended phase I subsurface testing at locations along seven Ventura County highways in anticipation of project construction for GPA Consulting and Caltrans.

FEMA / City of Indian Wells, CA Whitewater River East & West Drop Structure Project

Mr. Glenn managed survey and below surface testing at four locations along the Whitewater River in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and California Environmental Quality Act in anticipation of FEMA repair project construction. Completed a combined survey and BST report for FEMA and the City of Indian Wells.

Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) Pavement Rehabilitation Project, City of Malibu & County of Los Angeles, CA

Mr. Glenn managed and reported on the survey of 16 miles and extended phase I subsurface testing at locations along six locations along PCH for GPA Consulting and Caltrans.

Alexandria M. Bulato

Archaeologist



Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
Pacific Coastal Archaeology
California Prehistory
Laboratory Analysis

Education

CSUSB, B.A., Anthropology, 2016
CSUSB, Certificate, Archaeology, 2016
USDA Forest Service, Applied
Archaeology Field School, 2015

Professional Experience

Archaeologist/Laboratory Technician, DUKE CRM, 2016 - present
Archaeological Field Technician, Statistical Research, Inc., 2016
Research Intern, Anthropology Department, CSUSB, 2016 - 2018
Supplemental Instruction Leader, CSUSB, 2015 - 2016

Selected Project Experience

Ocean Place Project, Seal Beach, 2018 - present
Diamond Valley Estates Project, Hemet, 2017 - present
US-101 California St. Off-Ramp Relocation Project, Ventura, 2017 - present
6th Street Seismic Retrofit Project, Los Angeles, 2017 - present
Gold Flora Farms, Desert Hot Springs, 2017 - 2019
Murrieta Hospitality Commons Project, Murrieta, 2017
SR-110 Improvement Project, Los Angeles, 2017
Dolores Lake Park Project, Newberry Springs, 2017
Vanderham Monitoring Project, Jurupa Valley, 2017
Rialto USD CNG & Transportation Yard Phase I, Rialto, 2017
Canyon Springs High School Athletic Complex Project, Moreno Valley, 2017
Fullerton JUHSD CNG Fueling Infrastructure Improvements, La Habra, 2017
La Mirada Creek Park Project, La Mirada, 2017
Soto Street Widening Project, Los Angeles, 2017
Vila Borba Specific Plan, Chino Hills, 2016 - present
CSUSB Channel Islands Research & Data Recovery Project, 2016 - present
Spruce Goose Hangar Project Data Recovery, Los Angeles, 2016

Appendix B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 19, 2022

Brian Glenn
Duke CRM

Via Email to: BrianGlenn@DukeCRM.com

Re: Rialto Lake (C-0422) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Glenn:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/19/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rialto Lake (C-0422) Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/19/2022**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Luiseno

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/19/2022**

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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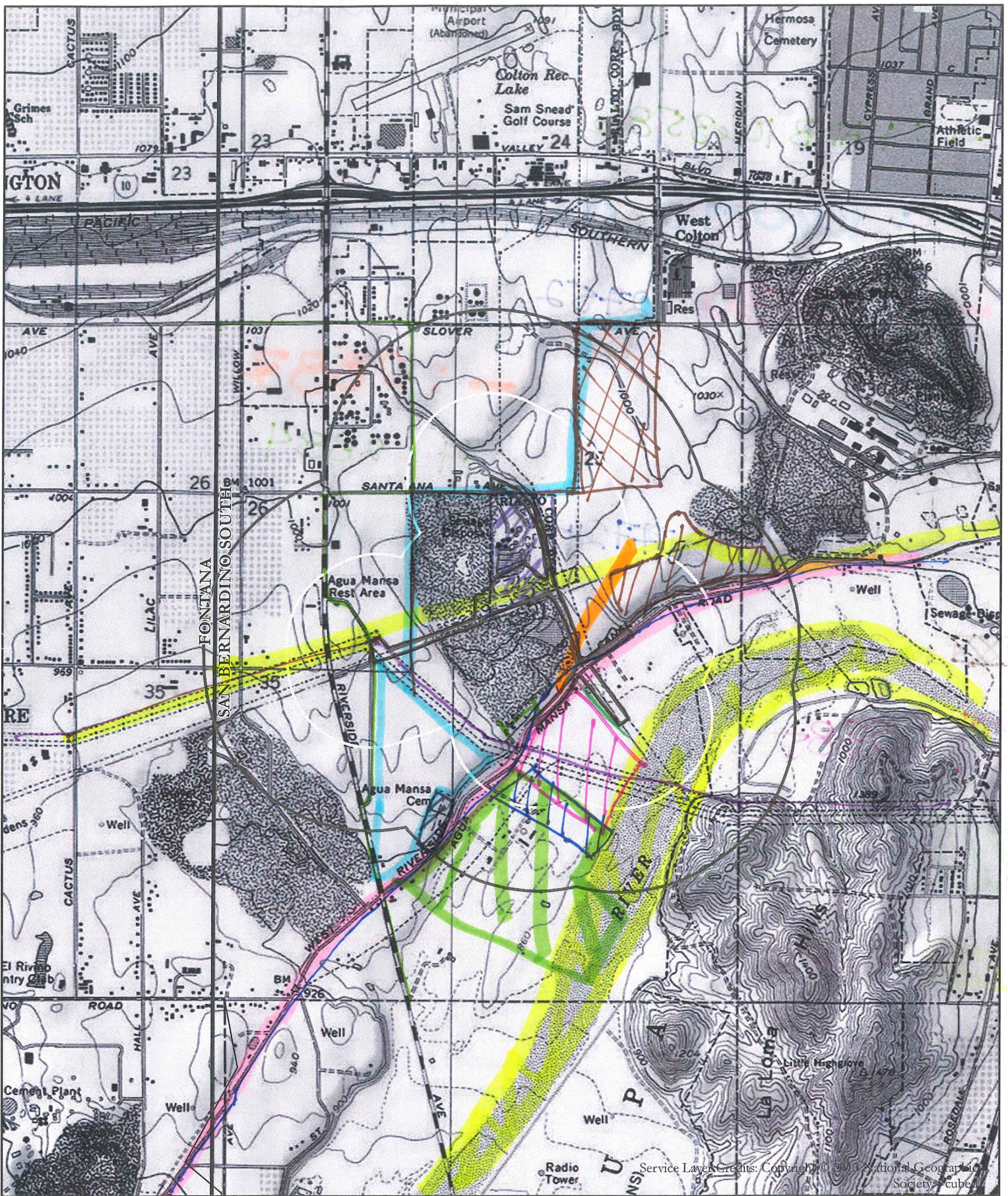
Appendix C

Records Search

Confidential Appendix:
Not for Public Review

ReportNum	OtherIDs	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps
SB-00145	NADB-R - 1060145; Voided - 73-3.2	WILKE, PHILIP J. and STEPHEN HAMMOND	1975	LA LOMA - MIRA LOMA TRANSMISSION LINE: EXPECTED IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; ROCK ART SITES; PICTOGRAPHS; FOOD PROCESSING SITES; OPEN HABITATION SITES; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; JURUPA MOUNTAINS; LA LOMA - MIRA LOMA; CA-RIV-615; CA-RIV-616; CA-RIV-617; CA-RIV-618; CA-RIV-502; CA-RIV-594; CA-RIV-619; CA-RIV-620; CA-RIV-127; CA-RIV-621; CA-RIV-622; CA-RIV-623; CA-RIV-624; CA-RIV-625]	36-000144, 36-000714, 36-000715, 36-000716, 36-000794, 36-001573, 36-001574	7	No	San Bernardino	Fontana, San Bernardino South
SB-00180	NADB-R - 1060180; Voided - 73-9.1	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	1973	RIALTO CHANNEL - ZONE 2, ARCHAEOLOGIC EVALUATION	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-00508	NADB-R - 1060508; Voided - 77-6.4A	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S.	1977	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY; WEST COAST - MID CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	75		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; VILLAGES; OPEN HABITATION SITES; BURIAL; LITHIC SCATTER; FOOD PROCESSING SITES; BEDROCK MORTARS; ROCK ART; CEMETERY; TRAILS; SHELL MIDDENS; PETROGLYPHS; BEDROCK SLICKS; POTTERY; GROUND STONE; SCHOOL BUILDING; FLAKED LITHICS; FLAKED GLASS; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; COASTAL PLAINS; CA-LAN-390; CA-LAN-389; CA-LAN-697; CA-LAN-852; CA-LAN-853; CA-LAN-854; CA-RIV-179; CA-RIV-163; CA-RIV-149; CA-RIV-1173; CA-RIV-343; CA-RIV-1185; CHERT; STEATITE; QUARTZITE; BASALT; SCHIST; GRANITE; CHALCEDONY]	36-000715, 36-000716, 36-001573, 36-001576, 36-001632	5	No	San Bernardino	Fontana, Redlands, San Bernardino South
SB-00509	NADB-R - 1060509; Voided - 77-6.4B	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY; WEST-COAST - MID-CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER, THE AGUA MANSAL ALTERNATE PIPELINE ROUTE	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	12		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-00711	NADB-R - 1060711; Voided - 78-12.2A	CHAVEZ, DAVID	1978	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE RIALTO TANK FARM LOCATION AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE AND PUMP STATION LOCATIONS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; CEMETERY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY]	36-001578	1	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-00712	NADB-R - 1060712; Voided - 78-12.2B	CHAVEZ, DAVID	1978	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE FOUR CORNERS PIPELINE INTERCONNECT FACILITIES, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; CEMETERY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER]	36-001578	1	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-00713	NADB-R - 1060713; Voided - 78-12.2C	CHAVEZ, DAVID	1978	FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 1 (ELK HILLS) TO RIALTO CRUDE OIL PIPELINE	URS COMPANY					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; VILLAGE; LITHIC SCATTERS; OPEN HABITATION SITES; FOOD PROCESSING SITES; CEMETERY; ROADS; RAILROAD SITE; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUND STONE; SCHIST; QUARTZ MONZONITE; MOJAVE DESERT; TRANSVERSE RANGES; SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; CA-LAN-676; CA-KER-115; PSBR-5-H]	36-000116, 36-000425, 36-001578, 36-002419, 36-003430, 36-004411	6	No	San Bernardino	Cajon, Devore, Mescal Creek, Phelan, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Telegraph Peak
SB-00714	NADB-R - 1060714; Voided - 78-12.2D	CHAVEZ, DAVID	1978	FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE RIALTO CRUDE OIL TANK FARM TO THE FOUR CORNERS PIPELINE, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	URS COMPANY					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; FOOD PROCESSING SITES; ADOBE FOUNDATION; BEDROCK MORTARS; BEDROCK SLICKS; ROCKSHELTER; CEMETERY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; CA-RIV-497]	36-000314, 36-001578	2	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-01287	NADB-R - 1061287; Voided - 82-7.3	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	1982	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR, REACHES IV-D AND IV-E, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	23		Field study		[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; CHAPEL SITE; SCHOOL SITE; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; PRADO BASIN; SANTA ANA RIVER]	36-001575, 36-004952	2	No	San Bernardino	Corona North, Prado Dam, San Bernardino South
SB-01750	NADB-R - 1061750; Voided - 87-12.2	ROMANI, GWENDOLYN R.	1987	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE CITY OF RIALTO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-01828	NADB-R - 1061828; Voided - 88-9.3	PETER, KEVIN J., JAMES RUDOLPH, TONY MORGAN, JEAN HUDSON, and CRAIG F. WOODMAN	1988	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF SBR-1576, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	URS CONSULTANTS, INC.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUND STONE; SCHIST; GRANITE; QUARTZITE; BASALT; CHERT; FELSITE; OBSIDIAN; RHYOLITE; SANDSTONE; METAL HARDWARE; CERAMICS; GLASS BOTTLES; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER]	36-001576	1	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-01951	NADB-R - 1061951; Voided - 89-10.8	HATHEWAY, ROGER G. and KAREN SWOPE	1989	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ANGELUS BLOCK PROPERTY	HATHEWAY & ASSOCIATES					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; CULTURAL HISTORY; CEMETERY; CANAL; IRRIGATION DITCHES; ADOBE QUARRY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; P1074-35-H; P1074-124-H; 19TH-20TH CENTURIES AD]	36-001578, 36-004952	2	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02030	NADB-R - 1062030; Voided - 89-6.13	KIELLSIAK, CAROL	1989	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT - SARI, REACHES IV D & E	San Bernardino County Museum Association	14		Archaeological, Other research		[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; CA-RIV-3493; PSBR-1-H; PSBR-25-H; P872-27-H; P872-28-H; P872-51-H; P872-24-H; P872-49-H; P872-26-H; P872-25-H; P1074-35-H; P1074-104-H; P1074-107-H; P1074-106-H; P1074-88-H; P1074-84-H; P1074-89-H; P1074-90-H; P1074-101-H; P1074-114-H]	36-001575, 36-004952, 36-005241, 36-005274, 36-006007, 36-006069	6	No	San Bernardino	Corona North, Prado Dam, San Bernardino South
SB-02117	NADB-R - 1062117; Voided - 90-7.3	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES and CH2M HILL	1990	SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT: EXPANSION OF THE RIALTO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT [CULTURAL RESOURCE SECTIONS]	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; RESOURCES UNKNOWN]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02155	NADB-R - 1062155; Voided - 90-8.12	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1990	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY, SITE 1, AGUA MANSAL, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02156	NADB-R - 1062156; Voided - 90-9.2	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1990	REPORT ADDENDUM: A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY (SAWPA) PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SAN BERNARDINO TO COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02214	NADB-R - 1062214; Voided - 90-11.10	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1990	UPDATE REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE SAWPA RIX SITE, SITE 1, COLTON (AGUA MANSAL), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	3		Archaeological, Monitoring		[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02215	NADB-R - 1062215; Voided - 90-12.6	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1990	SUPPLEMENTAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE RIX PROJECT SITE (SAWPA), AGUA MANSAL, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	MCKENNA ET AL.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02251	NADB-R - 1062251; Voided - 91-1.12	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1991	RIX PROJECT AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	MCKENNA ET AL.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02252	NADB-R - 1062252	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1991	CONTINUED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE RIX PROJECT SITE	MCKENNA ET AL.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02389	NADB-R - 1062389; Voided - 91-1.16	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1991	RIX PROJECT AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	MCKENNA ET AL.					[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02752	NADB-R - 1062752	SEYMOUR, GREGORY R. and DAVID P. DOAK	1992	THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR PROJECT SAWPA-SARI REACHES IV D & E: A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF A 18-MILE RIGHT OF WAY FROM MIRA LOMA TO COLTON, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CA	THOMAS G. OLSEN ASSOCIATES					[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; ROAD; CEMETERY; CHAPEL; CANAL; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUNDSTONE; CPHI-87; P1074-101H; P1074-104H; P1074-117H; P1074-33H; CHL-121; SANTA ANA RIVER; C14; 2790 +/- 80BP]	36-000001, 36-001575, 36-001576, 36-001578, 36-002623, 36-004952, 36-006007, 36-006069, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860	11	No	San Bernardino	
SB-02785	NADB-R - 1062785	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AND HISTORIC RESEARCH FOR THE EXPANDED SANTA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY SITE 1 PROJECT AREA, AGUA MANSAL, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL.			87 ACRES		[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING; SANTA ANA RIVER; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02786	NADB-R - 1062786	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AND HISTORIC RESEARCH FOR THE SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY SITE 1 PROJECT AREA AND ASSOCIATED SOIL TESTING AREAS, AGUA MANSAL, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL.			157 ACRES		[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02884	NADB-R - 1062884	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1993	A DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY STUDY: CA-SBR-6859H - THE WEST RIVERSIDE CANAL, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.			APPROX. 2 MILES		[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION REPORT; WATER TRANSPORTATION SITE; CANAL; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; HISTORIC; 1887 A.D.]	36-006859	1	No	San Bernardino	Fontana, San Bernardino South

ReportNum	OtherIds	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps
SB-02887	NADB-R - 1062887	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.	1996	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: CITY OF COLTON NEW SUBSTATION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES				6.5 MILES	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INDUSTRIAL SITE; STANDING STRUCTURES; HABITATION SITE; FLAKED LITHICS; FOUNDATIONS; FLAKED TOOLS; FLAKES; GROUND STONE; FAUNAL REMAINS; ORNAMENTS; CORES; HAMMERSTONES; QUARTZITE; GRANITE; SCHIST; BASALT; CHERT; OBSIDIAN; BONE; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC]	36-001576, 36-007976	2	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-02944	NADB-R - 1062944	HARLEY, BRUCE	1991	THE AGUA MANSA STORY. A COLLECTION OF PAPERS COMPILED ON THE OCCASION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF AGUA MANSA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 39 (1):1-59				1 ACRE	[NADB Keywords: CULTURAL HISTORY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SANTA ANA RIVER; CHL-121; HISTORIC]	36-001578	1	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-03214	NADB-R - 1063214	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.	1996	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS: CA-SBR-1576, CITY OF COLTON, NEW SUBSTATION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES. 23PP	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES				4 MILES X 50 M	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]	36-001576	1	No	San Bernardino	San Bernardino South
SB-03586	NADB-R - 1063586	LOVE, BRUCE	2000	ONTARIO TO COLTON PIPELINE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 26PP	CRM TECH				16 MILES + 9 ACRES	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; CANAL; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY]	36-006859	1	No	San Bernardino	Fontana, Guasti, Ontario, San Bernardino South



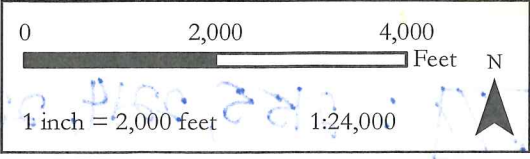
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Lake Rialto C-0422
San Bernardino County



San Bernardino South, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
T1S, R5W, Section 25, 26 & 36

- Project Area
- USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
- 1/4 Mile Radius
- 1/2 Mile Radius



* = includes Project area

- : NADB 1063586

- : 1060713, 0714, 0711, 0712, 1951*

- : 2030*, 2752

 : 1750*

- : 2887*

 : 1828

H : 2884

- : 1287* ~~2117~~ 2117


- 0180

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 : 2156

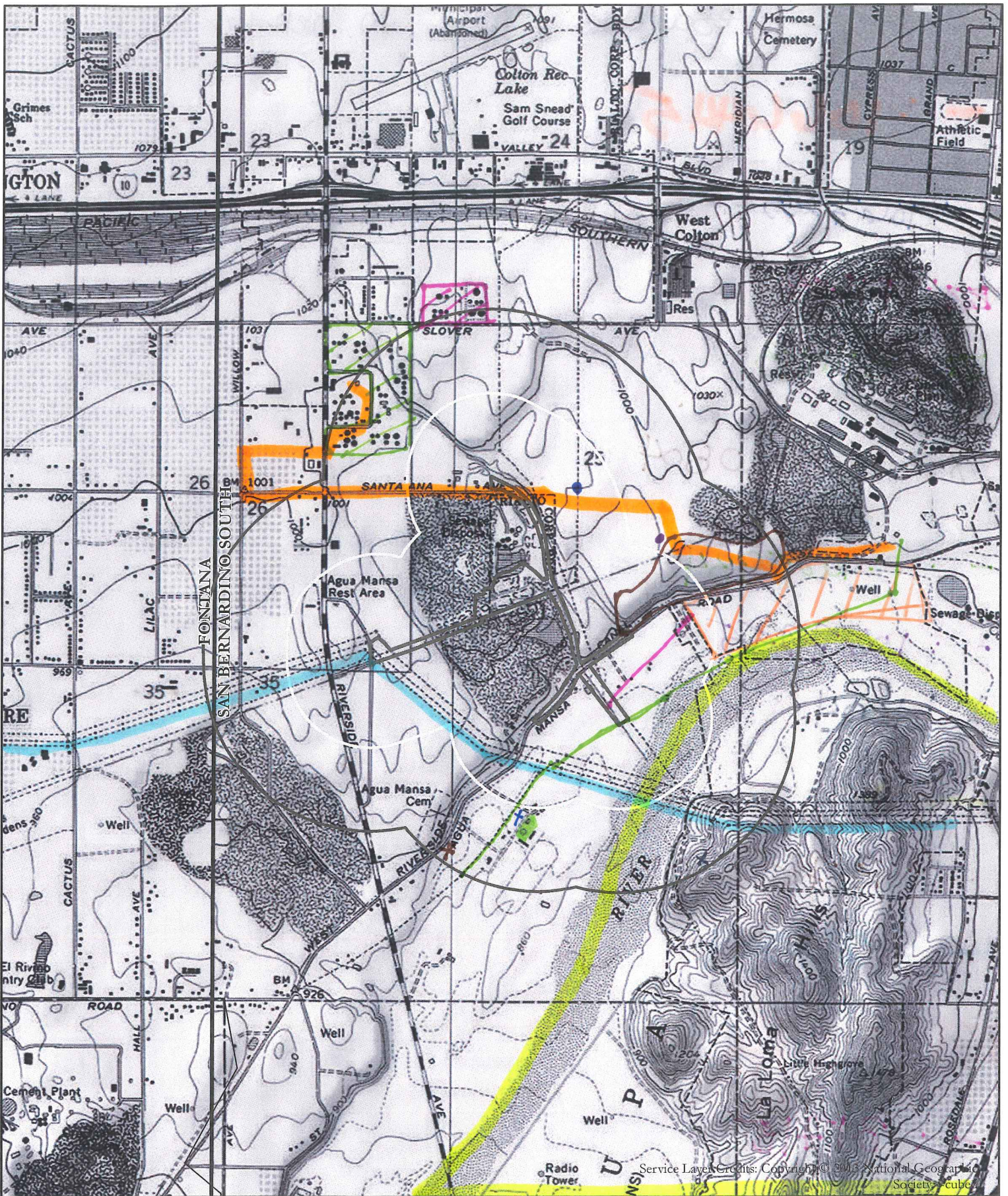
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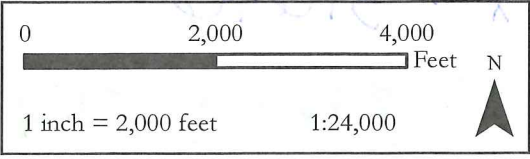
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Lake Rialto C-0422
San Bernardino County



San Bernardino South, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
T1S, R5W, Section 25, 26 & 36

- Project Area
- USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
- 1/4 Mile Radius
- 1/2 Mile Radius



SCCIC Resources 9/26 m. bender

- : 1066445

- : 1067255

▨ : 21604

▨ : 21603

x : 36-020804

- : 1065934

- : 1067255

x : 1004

- : 1066084

- : 1576 *

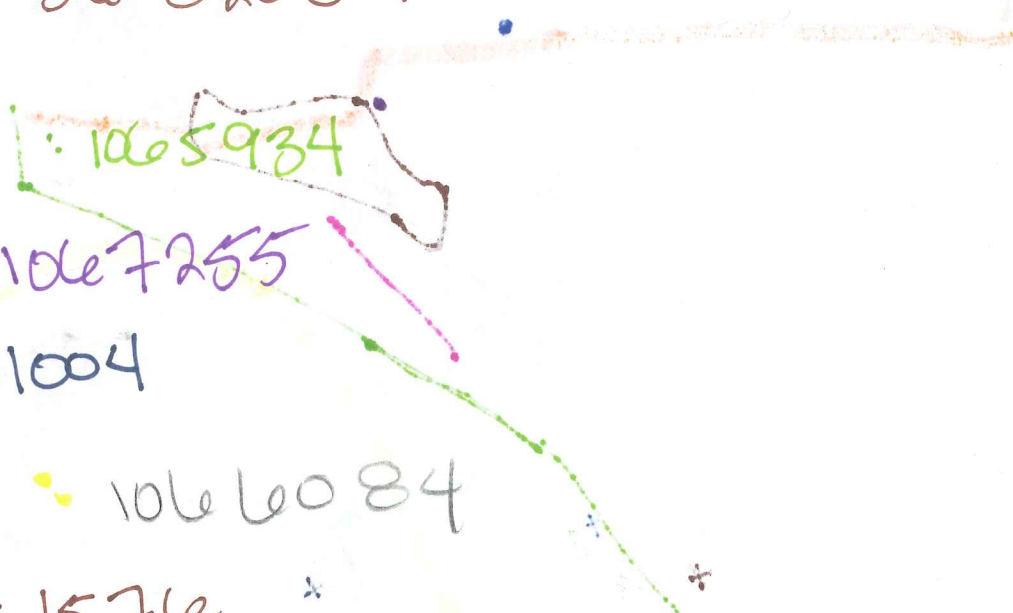
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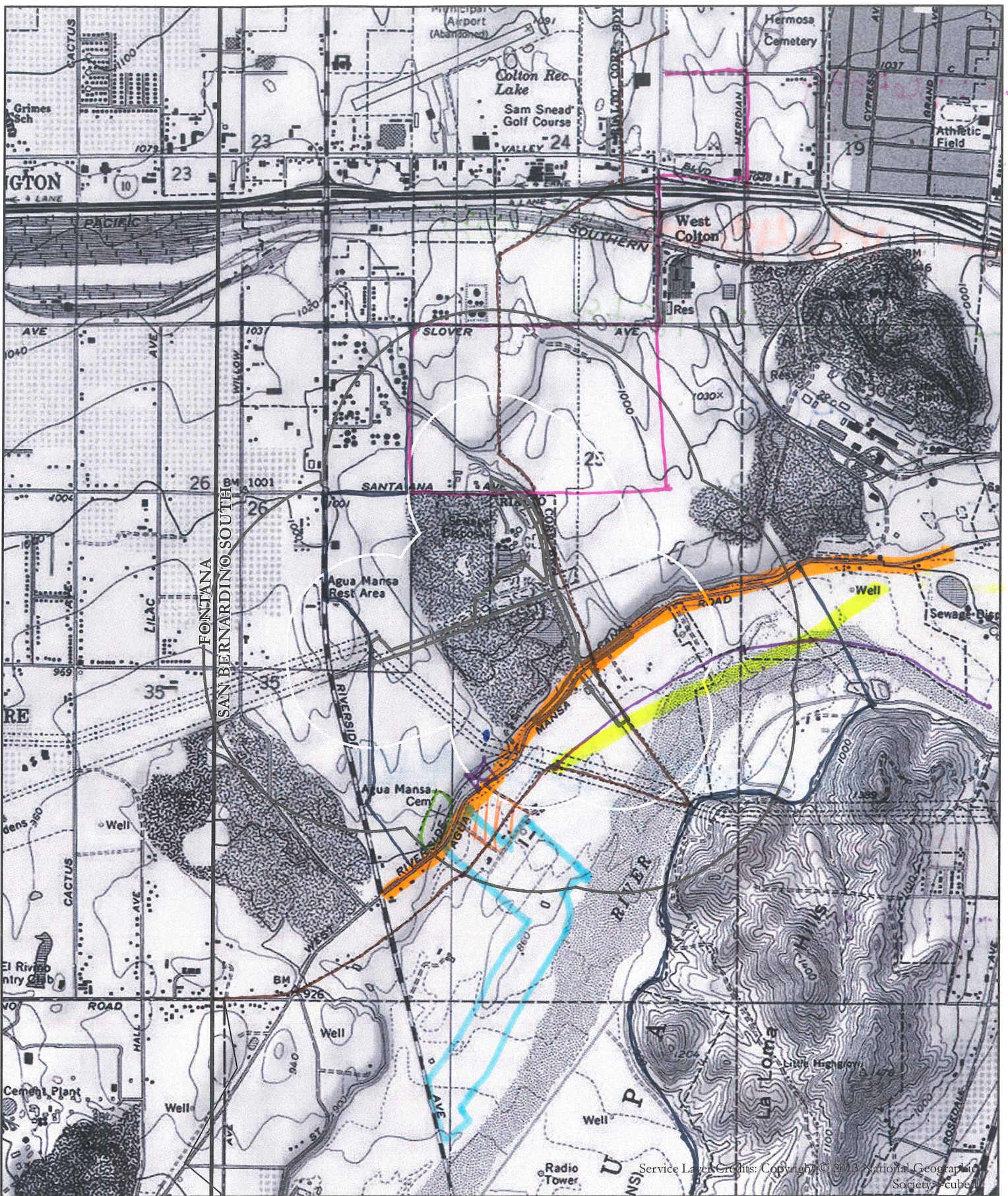
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x : 31676

- : 3131677





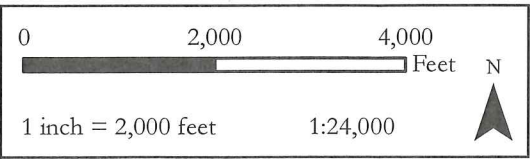
Lake Rialto C-0422

San Bernardino County



San Bernardino South, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
T1S, R5W, Section 25, 26 & 36

- Project Area
- USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
- 1/4 Mile Radius
- 1/2 Mile Radius



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OCCIC Resources 9/26 m. bender

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- : 13627

- : 1064365, 1066331

- : 1064233, 1578

- : 1064630

- : 1063586

- : 1065608

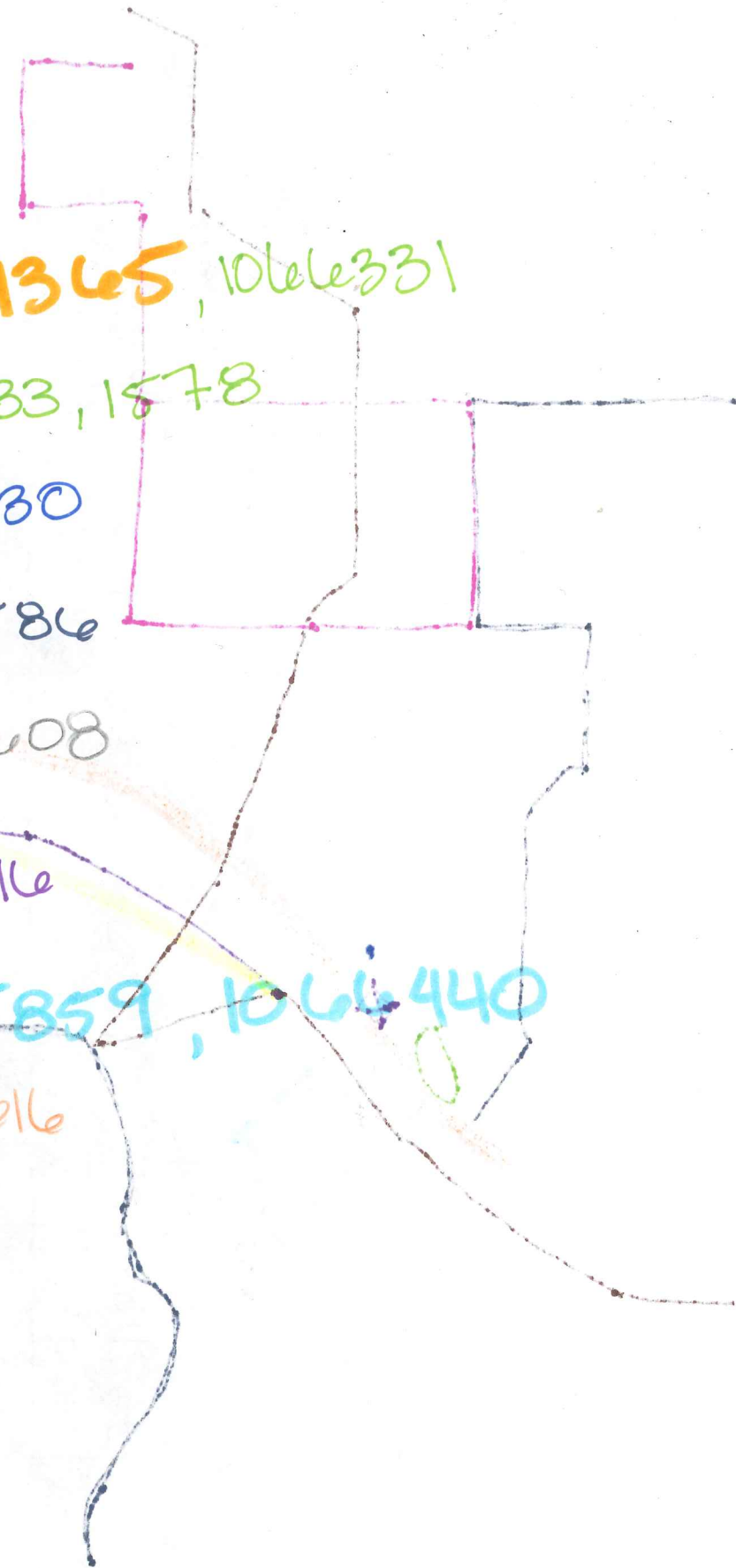
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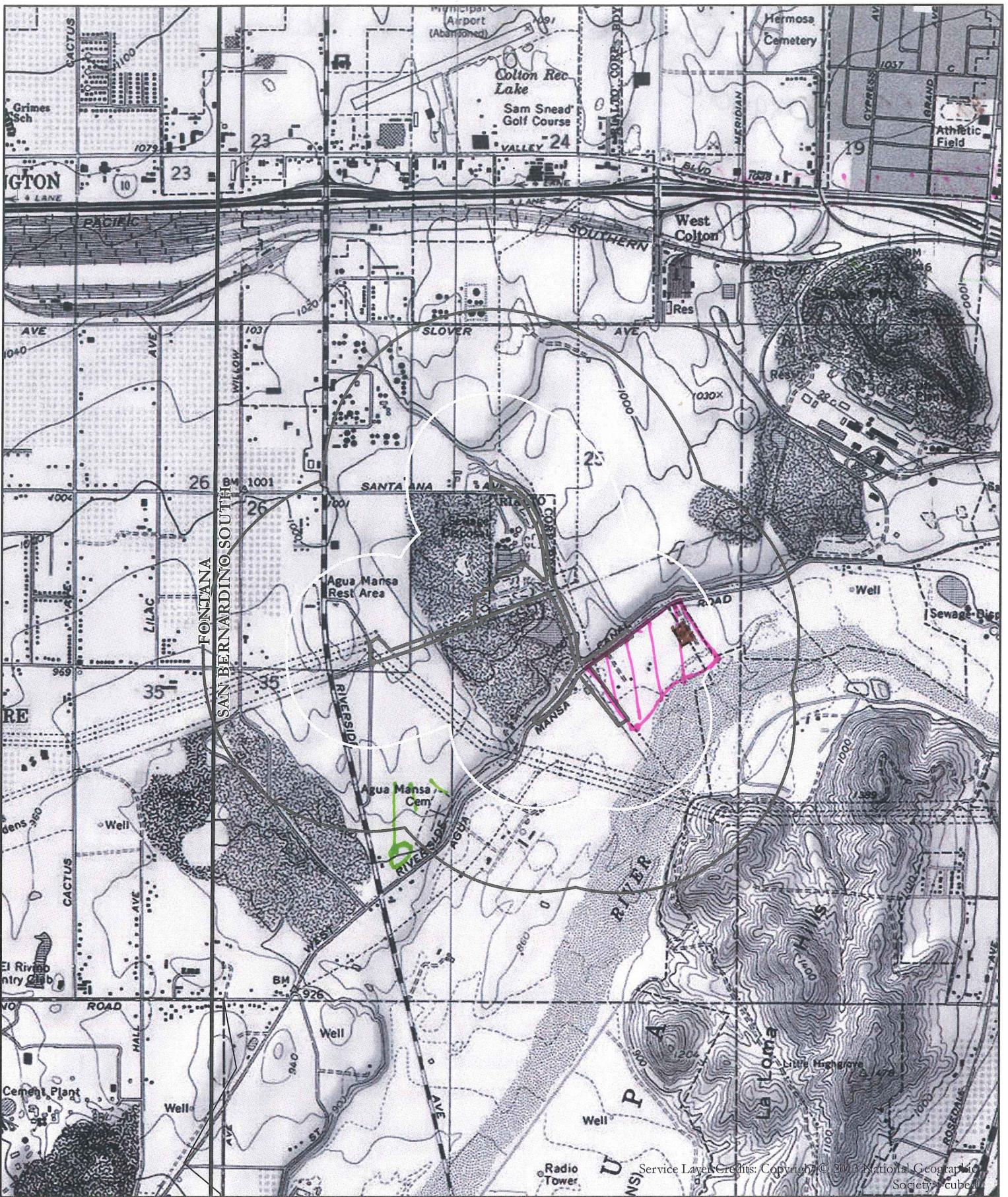
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▨ : 4952

- : 7172





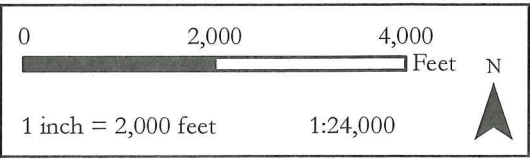
Lake Rialto C-0422

San Bernardino County



San Bernardino South, Calif. USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
T1S, R5W, Section 25, 26 & 36

- Project Area
- 1/4 Mile Radius
- USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
- 1/2 Mile Radius



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SLCIC Resources 9/26 m. bender

■ : 25600 ignore

▨ : 1067556

- : 6940



PEB 001012
MAY 1972
SBR 1572

Santa Ana street

PRIMARY #P36-001570

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Survey Record
San Bernardino - 15'

- 1. Site SBCM-57 2. Map S, 3, South 7.5' 3. Country San Bernardino
- 4. Twp. 1 South Range 4 West NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 25
- 5. Location Bloomington - East of Riverside Avenue, South of Santa Ana
- 6. On Contour Elevation _____
- 7. Previous designations for site Santa Ana Street Gravel Pit
- 8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
- 10. Previous owners, dates _____
- 11. Present tenant _____ 3768040N
utrn 11/466550 E - 3768000N
- 12. Attitude toward excavation _____
- 13. Description of site Charcoal pits five to eight feet below present surface
exposed in gravel pit operations
- 14. Area _____
- 15. Depth _____
- 16. Height _____
- 17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____
- 19. Soil of site sand 20. Surrounding soil type sand
- 21. Previous excavation _____
- 22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion wind
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. gravel pit active operation
- 25. Possibility of destruction was destroyed
- 26. House pits _____
- 27. Other features _____
- 28. Burials _____
- 29. Artifacts none noted
- 30. Remarks _____
- 31. Published references _____
- 32. Other Museum Reference _____ 33. Sketch map _____
- 34. Date 1956 35. Recorded by Gerald A. Smith 36. Photos _____

X
1/10/72
X

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 4

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-1576

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: 1938

TEMPORARY NUMBER:

DATE OF THIS FORM: 4/08/94

AGENCY DESIGNATION: SBCM-40

- 1. COUNTY: San Bernardino
- 2. USGS QUAD: San Bern. So. 7.5' 1967 REVISED: 1980
- 3. UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 11 467520 m Easting; 3767800 m Northing
- 4. TOWNSHIP 1S RANGE 5W (X)
NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 of Section 25 BASE MER. SBM
- 5. MAP COORDINATES: 336 mm S 90 mm E
- 6. ELEVATION: 980 ft

7. LOCATION: From east bound Interstate 10 exit at Riverside Avenue proceed south to Agua Mansa Road. Turn left and proceed east for approximately one mile, the site is located on the north side of the road at the top of the adjacent terrace.

8. PREHISTORIC X HISTORIC PROTOHISTORIC

9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Site is a large prehistoric habitation location evidenced by varying surface concentrations of artifacts in blowouts within a stabilized dune field. The site was originally recorded in 1938 by Dr. Gerald Smith. It was subjected to testing efforts in 1988 and has suffered repeated episodes of amateur artifact collection (Peter et al. 1988).

10. AREA: not determined m (length) x m (width); m² (X)
Method:

11. DEPTH: Unknown METHOD: NA

12. FEATURES: None noted.

13. ARTIFACTS: Artifacts encountered during this examination of the site included numerous groundstone implements of granite and schist. Cores, hammerstones, and debitage of quartzite, basalt, and chert, as well as a single obsidian flake. While previously recorded on this site (Peter et al. 1988), no historical artifacts were noted in the course of the current investigation.

14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS: Fragments of burned and unburned bone

15. DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: 1938

16. RECORDED BY: June Schmidt and James J. Schmidt

17. AFFILIATION: Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272, (310) 454-3091

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE:2 OF 4

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-1576

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: 1938

TEMPORARY NUMBER:

DATE OF THIS FORM: 4/08/94

AGENCY DESIGNATION: SBCM-40

18. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed. Gerald Smith reported the presence of human teeth in 1938.

19. SITE INTEGRITY: Site has been subject to natural erosional processes which have been accelerated in some areas by mechanical activities (vehicular traffic, grading, pipeline installation, transmission line installation). The adjacent tailings pile (X)

20. NEAREST WATER: Santa Ana River, 1/4 mile south.

21. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY): Remnant Coastal Sage Scrub.

22. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (ON SITE): Same.

23. SITE SOIL: Light brown sand.

24. SURROUNDING SOIL: Same as 23.

25. GEOLOGY: Aeolian sand.

26. LANDFORM: Stabilized dune.

27. SLOPE: Variable in degree and direction. 28. EXPOSURE: Open to sheltered.

29. LANDOWNERS(S), (TENANTS), ADDRESS: CalMat, 695 Rancho Ave., Colton, CA 92324.

30. REMARKS: Only that portion of CA-SBR-1576 lying within the proposed transmission line corridor was examined during this investigation. An examination of loci previously recorded (X)

31. REFERENCES: Archaeological Test Investigation and Evaluation of SBR-1576. Kevin J. Peter et al.; 1988. URS Consultants, Inc. Prepared for CalMat, P.O. Box 947, Colton, California. (X)

32. NAME OF PROJECT: Cultural Resource Investigation: City of Colton New Substation and Transmission Facilities.

33. TYPE OF INVESTIGATION: Intensive surface reconnaissance.

35. SITE ACCESSION NO.: N/A

CURATED AT: N/A

36. PHOTOS: Overviews

TAKEN BY: James Schmidt

37. PHOTO ACCESSION NO. N/A

ON FILE AT: Greenwood and Associates

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

PAGE:3 OF 4

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-1576

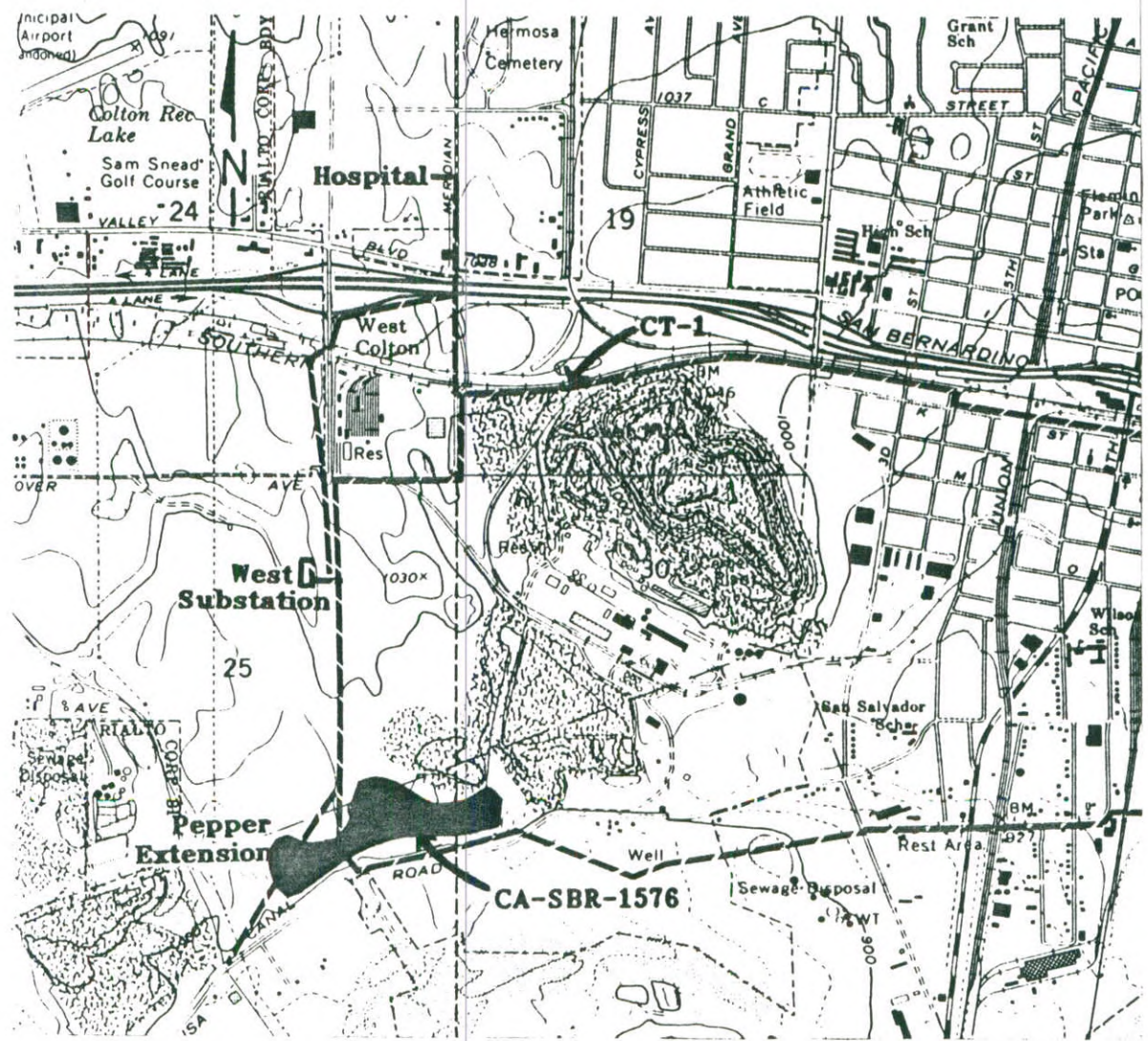
DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: 1938

TEMPORARY NUMBER:

DATE OF THIS FORM: 4/08/94

AGENCY DESIGNATION: SBCM-40

U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE: San Bernardino South



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD - CONTINUATION

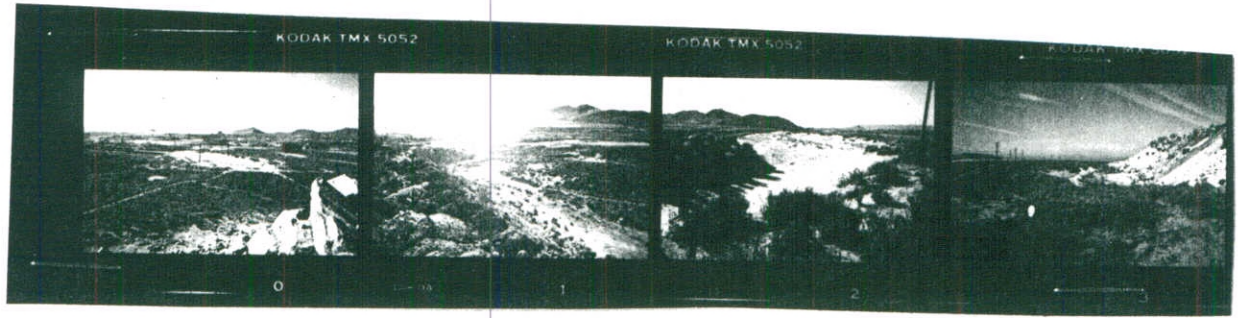
PAGE:4 OF 4 PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-1576
DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: 1938 TEMPORARY NUMBER:
DATE OF THIS FORM: 4/08/94 AGENCY DESIGNATION: SBCM-40

CONTINUATION

ITEM NO.

- 3 Note that all map coordinates refer only to a point within the current project corridor.
- 10 Overall site boundaries were not reestablished in the course of this investigation but have been variously described as 3000 ft in diameter (Smith 1938) and as 790 m (E-W) x 175 m (N-S: Peter and Easter 1988).
- 19 is encroaching and may in fact cover portions of the site. Site has also been subject to testing in the form of backhoe trenching and repeated collection of artifacts (Peter et al. 1988).
- 30 by Peter et al. in the vicinity of the current project corridor revealed significantly more cultural material than was noted by the earlier investigation (Peter et al 1988).
- 31 California Vegetation. V.L. Holland and David J. Keil; 1989. El Corral Publications, Biological Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California.

Cultural Resource Investigation: City of Colton New Substation and Transmission Facilities. James J. Schmidt; 1994. Greenwood and Associates. Prepared for ENSR Consulting and Engineering, Camarillo, California.



01/89
L. ROSS

- #0 WESTERN PORTION OF SITE, LOOKING SW FROM SKOUBE MOUNTAIN TAILING PILE
- #1 EASTERN PORTION OF SITE, LOOKING SE FROM SKOUBE MOUNTAIN TAILING PILE
- #2 BLOW-OUT DUNE ON EASTERN PORTION OF SITE, LOOKING S
- #3 CONTACT ZONE OF SITE AND TAILING PILE, LOOKING W FROM EASTERN PORTION OF SITE

(1074)
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: SBr-1576 Supplement X

p2b-001576

Page 1 of 8

Other Designations: SBr-40

1. County: San Bernardino
2. USGS Quad: San Bernardino South (7.5') 1967 Photorevised 1980
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 / A: 468020 m Easting / 3767970 Northing (X)
Jurupa Land Grant
4. Township 1S Range 5W; NA 1/4 of NA 1/4 of NA 1/4 of NA 1/4 of Section NA Base (Mer.) SBM ()
5. Map Coordinates: NA mmS NA mmN (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 305-289 amsl
7. Location: SBr-1576 is dispersed among several blowouts and dunal ridges located on two terraces overlooking the floodplain of the Santa Ana River. The terraces are 0.5 miles north of the river. The site deposits extend across the southern edge of both the upper (eastern) and lower (western) terraces. 99% of the cultural remains now present at the site are within the devegetate blowouts. Access to the site is restricted by CalMat, the landowner. (X)
8. Prehistoric X Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: SBr-1576 consists of several spatially distinct scatters of prehistoric cultural remains primarily restricted to 12 blowouts dispersed across the two terraces. The assemblages within the blowouts consist predominantly of flakes, fragments of manos and metates, FCR, and unmodified cobbles. The density of cultural remains varies among the blowouts, but it is generally low (see 8 of 8). The site (X)
10. Area: 790 (E-W) m (length) x 175 (N-S) m (width) 108,580 m². (X)
Method of Determination: Surface survey and mapping (compass, tape, and pacing); based (X)
11. Depth: ca. 20 cm Method of Determination: A total of 26 backhoe trenches were (X)
12. Features: A charcoal stain was noted in the edge of a blowout on the upper terrace. The stain consisted of carbon-rich sands, but lacked any associated artifacts or cobbles. Testing near this stain yielded negative results. Although the stain dated to 2790 ± 80 RCYBP, the (X)
13. Artifacts: See page 5/8 and 6/8 - tables listing identified artifacts on surface; page 4/8 lists artifacts recovered subsurface. ()
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: Several hundred unmodified cobbles are present within the blowouts. Since the natural deposits at the site consists of eolian sands, the (X)
15. Date Recorded: 7/16/88 16. Recorded by: K.J. Peter, P. Easter, (X)
17. Affiliation and Address: URS Consultants, Inc., 1421 Chapala St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101 ()

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

Permanent Trinomial: SBr-1576 / 7/88
mo./yr.

Page 2 of 8

Other Designations: _____

- 18. Human Remains: None observed; but G. Smith reported collecting four human teeth ()
- 19. Site Disturbances: The site has been adversely affected by ORV activities, collection, and natural post-depositional processes (deflation, erosion). ORV activities accentuated and engendered deflation and intermixing of temporally and functionally distinct artifact (X)
- 20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Santa Ana River, 0.5 km, south. ()
- 21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Disturbed coastal sage scrub. [Plant List ()] ()
- 22. Vegetation Community (on site): Same ()
- 23. Site Soil: Loose, eolian sand with weak to no soil development. ()
- 24. Surrounding Soil: Same ()
- 25. Geology: The site is located on the southern edge of the Sand Hills, a Quaternary sand (X)
- 26. Landform: Sand dune field. ()
- 27. Slope: Variable from 1.5 - 9.7% () 28. Exposure: Open ()
- 29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenant) and Address: CalMat, 695 Rancho Ave., Colton, CA 92324 ()
- 30. Remarks: A small portion of an assemblage collected by Gerald Smith is at the San Bernardino County Museum. Other collected artifacts are held by amateur collectors. ()
- 31. References: Archaeological Test Investigation and Evaluation of SBr-1576. K.J. Peter, J. Hudson, T. Morgan, J. Rudolph, and C. Woodman, 1988. URS Consultants, Inc., Santa Barbara. ()
- 32. Name of Project: Archaeological Test Investigation and Evaluation of SBr-1576. ()
- 33. Type of Investigation: Surface survey, site mapping, controlled surface collection, subsurface testing. ()
- 35. Site Accession Number: SBr-1576 Curated At: San Bernardino County Museum ()
- 36. Photos: 35 mm color slides, CMI: 1-35 and CM2: 1-14 ()

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: SBr-1576 / 7/88
mo./yr.

Other Designations: _____

Page 3 of 8.

- 3 B: 468060m. Easting/3767830 m. Northing; C: 467370 m. Easting/3767610 m. Northing;
D: 467260 m. Easting/3767760 m. Northing; E: 467600 m. Easting/3768010 m. Northing; see
site location map for placement of UTM points.
- 8 presently consists of only a surface scatter; no demonstrably subsurface cultural deposits were
identified, despite extensive testing. Based on the data collected in July 1988 and that
provided by previous investigators and collectors of the site, SBr-1576 apparently represented
the residues of a Late Prehistoric habitation site intermixed with remains from multiple,
shorter-duration use episodes dating from as early as the Late Millingstone Horizon. However,
the site has been adversely affected by amateur collectors and heavily disturbed by ORV
activities. Minimal amounts of historic artifacts (glass and ceramic fragments) were found
scattered across both terraces. The paucity and attributes of the historic assemblage suggest
limited historic use of the area.
- 10 on the surface distribution of artifacts. The overall area of the site includes considerable
area between blowouts that contains no artifacts. The 12 blowouts encompass approximately
51,000 m².
- 11 excavated throughout the upper and lower terraces. Three trenches on the upper terrace and
two trenches on the lower terraces yielded cultural remains. From a total of 45.2 m³ of
screened matrix, a total of 16 prehistoric artifacts and 1 historic artifact were recovered
from surface to 20 cm below surface. See page 4/8.
- 12 lack of associated artifacts strongly suggests that it had a natural origin.
- 14 unmodified cobbles apparently were deposited by humans. Approximately 300-400 FCR were
noted within the 12 blowouts. Approximately 4 pieces of bone (unidentifiable to species or
genus) and 7 pieces of marine shell were observed.
- 16 J. Johannesmeyer, and M. Elston.
- 19 assemblages. Collection by amateurs and professionals has removed at least 2,000 artifacts
from the site. These artifacts have no provenience information. Overall, the site now lacks
integrity.
- 25 dune field.

TABLE 15
VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS IN BACKHOE TRENCHES

LEVEL	TRENCH 12			UPPER TRENCH 16			TRENCH 18			LOWER TRENCH 21			TERRACE TRENCH 22			TOTAL
	CHIPPED STONE	BONE	MODERN DEBRIS	CHIPPED STONE	BONE	MODERN DEBRIS	CHIPPED STONE	BONE	MODERN DEBRIS	CHIPPED STONE	BONE	MODERN DEBRIS	CHIPPED STONE	BONE	MODERN DEBRIS	
0 - 40cm	3	0	0	1a	0	1	6	1	10	6	0	0	7	1	4b	36
40 - 80cm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
80 - 120cm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
120 - 160cm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160 - 200cm	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	0	0	0	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	0

a= possibly historic ceramic
 b= beer bottle glass; not collected
 N.E.= not excavated

TABLE 3
PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS IDENTIFIED ON THE SURFACE OF THE UPPER TERRACE

MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT CLASS										TOTAL	
	PRIMARY FLAKE	SECONDARY FLAKE	TERTIARY FLAKE	SHATTER/ FLAKE FRAG	UTILIZED FLAKE	CORE	BIFACE	CHOPPER	MANO	METATE		
FELSITE	1	4										5
BASALT	7	12	1		1							21
CHERT		11	18	1		2						32
GRANITE								2				2
OBSIDIAN			1									1
QUARTZITE	6	31	24		3							64
RHYOLITE	13	95	36	1								145
SANDSTONE								1				1
SCHIST							1	1		6		8
UNKNOWN			10				1					11
TOTAL	27	153	90	2	4	2	2	4	6			290

TABLE 4
PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS IDENTIFIED ON THE SURFACE OF THE LOWER TERRACE

MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT CLASS											TOTAL
	PRIMARY FLAKE	SECONDARY FLAKE	TERTIARY FLAKE	SHATTER/ FLAKE FRAG	UTILIZED FLAKE	CORE	BIFACE	CHOPPER	MANO	METATE	TOTAL	
FELSITE												
BASALT		43			2							45
CHERT		10	12									22
GRANITE								6	1			7
OBSIDIAN					1							1
QUARTZITE	5	37	7		1	2						52
RHYOLITE	2	13	1			2						18
SANDSTONE								1				1
SCHIST	1							10	15			26
UNKNOWN	4	2										6
TOTAL	12	105	20	4	4	4		17	16			178

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

Permanent Trinomial: SBr-1576 7 | 88
Mo. Yr.
Other Designations: _____



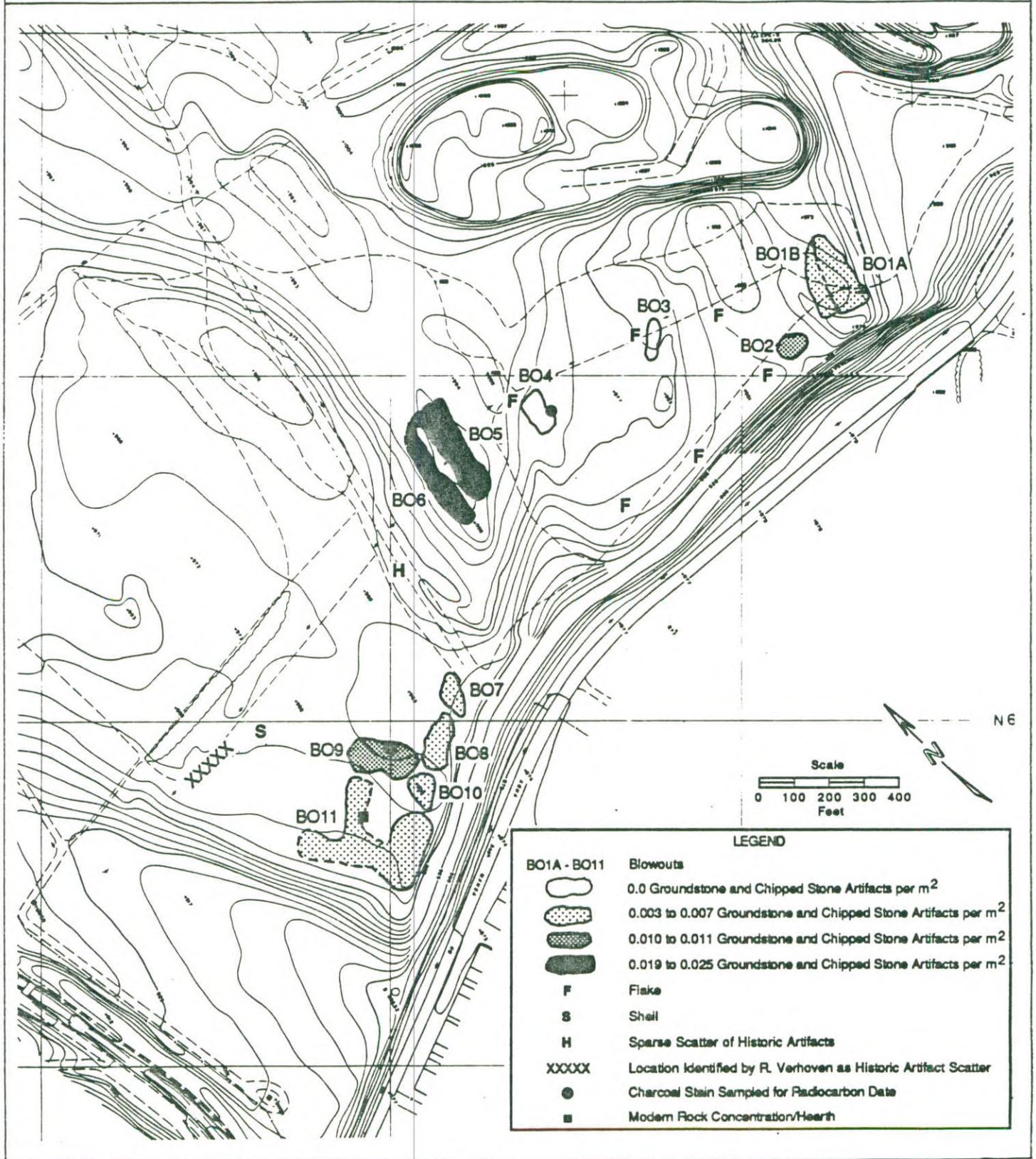
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: SBr-1576

7 | 88
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: _____

Page 8 of 8



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

SBCIM No. 40

Site Name

Colton Slover Mountain

Smithsonian No. SBK. 15-76

USGS Quad Maps

San Bernardino South

15'

County

of

of

of

all

Section

25

Twp. 1S

, Rng. 5W

SB

Base Meridian.

Ele.

Distance

along bearing from

UTM grid numbers or lat. and long.

Site description, artifacts, etc. on sand dunes N. of Santa Ana River, W.

of Slover

Recorded by

G. A. Smith

Date

1938/1962

Address

Informant

Remarks

Archaeological Site Survey Record

1. Site SOCM - 40 2. Map US 65-56-15 3. Country SG
- Twp. 1S Range 5W ~~40E~~ Whole ~~Sec.~~ 25
5. Location East of San Juan Hill on San Juan River - West of Silver Mt
Concentrated in south 1/2 of Sec 25 6. On Contour elevation 960-1030
7. Previous designations for site Cotton-Stone Mt Dunes
8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site Camp site in ~~the~~ sand dunes east of Silver Mt
14. Area 3000 x 2000 15. Depth ? 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation None 18. Nearest water San Juan River
19. Soil of site Sand 20. Surrounding soil type Sand
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation None in past 23. Erosion Wind
24. Buildings, roads, etc. In distant past (Cotton-Stone Mt 1908?)
25. Possibility of destruction Calif. Portland cement encroaching by dumping
26. House pits _____
27. Other features _____
28. Burials human teeth
29. Artifacts Metallic waste, shell points, chert points, shell
Shagreened Serranid CHARM STONES
30. Remarks Observed in ^{scattered} blow out in sand dunes over large area.
Chemical chert in sand
31. Published references _____
32. USMA Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 12-21-62 35. Recorded by J. Char. 36. Photos
1938 Dr. Smith

Colton

SBR 1576

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Survey Record

1. Site SBCM-40 2. Map San Bernardino ^{7.5-} South 3. Country San Bernardino

4. Twp. 1S Range 5W % of SE 1/4 ~~xxxxx~~ Sec. 25

5. Location On sand dunes north of Santa Ana River, west of Slover Mountain.
Concentrated in south 1/2 of Section 25 6. On Contour Elevation 960'-1030'

7. Previous designations for site Colton, Slover Mountain Sand Dunes

8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____

10. Previous owners, dates UTM 11 467250 E 3767700

11. Present tenant 11 467250 3767625

12. Attitude toward excavation 11 467350 3767635
11 467350 3767700

13. Description of site Camp sites scattered over dunes overlooking river

14. Area 3000' by 3000'

15. Depth ?

16. Height _____

17. Vegetation Chemise in past 18. Nearest water Santa Ana River

19. Soil of site Sand 20. Surrounding soil type Sand

21. Previous excavation None

22. Cultivation Grain in past 23. Erosion Extreme wind

24. Buildings, roads, etc. In distant past (Agua Mansa after 1862)

25. Possibility of destruction Calif Portland Cement Co encroaching by dumping waste

26. House pits None

27. Other features None

28. Burials Human teeth found

29. Artifacts Metates, manos, dart points, Shoshone points, shell, choppers, scrapers, charmstones

30. Remarks Observed in blow-outs in sand dunes over large area

31. Published references See report # 77-6.4

32. Other Museum Reference _____ 33. Sketch map No

34. Date 1938 35. Recorded by Gerald A. Smith 36. Photos Yes
included in folder

X
AIR
1/10
SOS
135A04

UTM	N	468080	E	3768060
	E	468120	E	3767930
	W	467260	E	3767790
	S	467370	E	3767580

AIR
1/10/86

Archaeological Survey Site Record.

Site Slover Mountain Topog. Sheet San Bernardino No. of Site 40

Township 1 south Range 5 west Section 25

Owner ? New miles 2 from Colton

General surroundings Rolling sand dunes west of the Slover Mountain on bench above the Santa Ana River.

Type of Site Permanent campsite? Area of Site 50 acres

Elevation 1000 Nearest water 1/2 mile river

Houses _____ Burials None

Remarks Material scattered and appears to conflict to a degree.

Metates, manos, chippings, projectile point, perforators, hammer stones, scrapers, choppers.

at last ~~Feb.~~ 1938
Feb. 7, 1948

Reported By Gerald A. Smith

Slaver Mountain
1-S

San Bernardino Quad. site No. (40)

5-W

25 SE. 1/4

2 1/2

Cotton

Rolling Sand dunes west of
Slaver Mountain in dunes on bench above Santa Ana River
Camp site permanent

50 acres

1/2 mile - River

Material scattered and appears to
conflict to a degree. Some give the
appearance of great age.
metates projectile point scrapers
manos perforators choppers
chippings Hammer stone

Elevation

1000 feet

Feb, 1, 1947

Gerald A. Smith

ROBERT VERHOEVEN
11963 BRYANT ST
YUCAIPA CAL.
797-2110

MATERIAL FROM SBR-1576 (SBCM-40)
SAN BERNARDINO S 7.5

1938

Colton
Slover Mountain

No.40

Very interesting place because of the
old and the new culture represented there.
Very confusing and difficult to work out.
Old arrowpoints, new Shoshone points, and
pottery in the Agua Mansa cemetery.

Bernardino Valley
mano ? Old ?

Located on dunes overlooking Santa Ana
River West of Slover Mt. In pockets
scoped out by wind action --Interesting

tes
s
Dart points
bone points
l
pers
pers
arm stones

Bloomington IV

1932

40

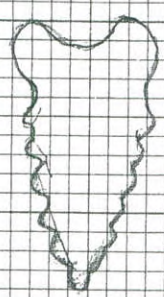
Location:

Turn to the left out of Colton west of the
Slover Mt. On the bluffs just above the Agua Mansa
road over-looking the river. In the sand dunes.

Things Found:

Metates---mano stones-----chippings
Old type ~~??~~ points
Also reported new type points

Must investigate...

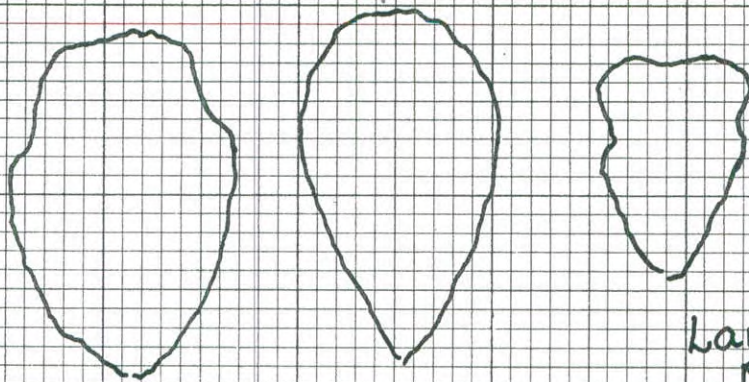


Mrs Ferdinand Kocher

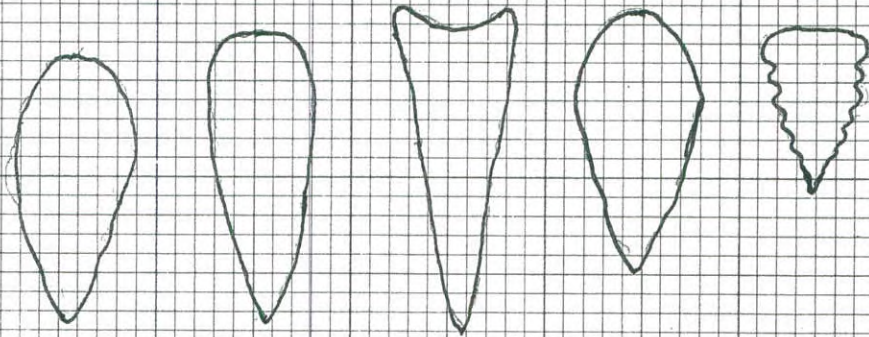
(HC)

Cotton

Slover Mountain



Lawrence Brown
Riverside, Calif.



Slover mt. ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

a **Slover mt.** ALT. _____ QUAD. _____ SECTION _____ T _____ R _____ B & M _____
 b SITE **B-40** LONG. _____
 c TYPE: artifact area: house: burial: cremation: shell midden: midden: workshop: fire: mourning cer.: effigy: trail: ¹¹
 maze: bedrock mortars: do. metates: pictographs: petroglyphs: village site: quarry: other ¹⁹
 d Area of site: _____ Deep deposit ¹: shallow: surf. only ³: overburden? ⁴
 e Water source: spring: stream: lake: tank: lagoon ⁵ _____ Location: _____
 f Location of site: beach: terrace: bluff: shore: mesa: cave: rock shelter? dune: alluv. fan ¹⁰ _____
 g Access to site: _____ Dist. from road: _____
 h Condition: wind eroded: water eroded: cultivated: overgrown: construction: pitted: ⁶ _____
 i Owner: gov't: private: _____ Permission? _____
 j Artifacts: pottery: bone: shell: asphaltum: pigment: vegetal: European: food remains: other ⁹ _____
 k Chipped Stone: points: knives: scrapers: drills: ornaments: other: ⁶ _____
 l Pecked: metates: manos: mortars: pestles: bowls: other: ⁶ _____ ground? polished? ²⁸
 m Loc. of coll: L.A.: SB: SD: SW: KH: AV: SH: PS: other ⁹ _____ Photos: ¹⁰ Report: ¹¹ _____
 n Date: _____ Recorded by: _____ Excavation? _____

LOCATION OF COLLECTION
 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

x 979.4

cop 8

Hood, M.G.

Tales of discovery on the pacific slope.

40-Cotton-Agua Mansa-AN⁶³

- 1 Metate
- 2 "
- 3 Muro
- 4 "
- 5 "
- 6 "
- 7 "
- 8 "
- 9 "
- 10 "
- 11 "
- 12 "
- 13 "
- 14 "
- 15 "
- 16 "
- 17 "
- 18 "
- 19 "
- 20 "
- 21 "
- 22 "
- 23 "
- 24 "
- 25 "
- 26 Metate
- 27 Muro
- 28 "
- 29 "
- 30 "
- 31 "
- 32 "
- 33 "

64 : 40 - Colton - Agua Mansa - AM 4

34	Mono	Broken
35		"
36		"
37	"	"
38	"	"
39	"	"
40	"	"
41	"	"
42	"	"
43	"	"
44	"	"
45	"	"
46	"	"
47	"	"
48	"	"
49	"	"
50	Pebble	Small, crude
51	Hammer Stone	
52	"	
53	Metate	
54	"	Broken
55	"	
56	"	Broken
57	Mono	Sarge Broken



HisX. Per.

2000
5000

1000
5000

Cotton-site 40

Paul

Bergman

853 W D St.

Ontario

projectile points total
 1/2 times 1872 made into buttons
 Human 1000
 36 cal. ball (rifled)
 many lots
 counters - ?

monoo ~~to~~ proximal end of
point
flakes many
bullet
old glass
Quartz blade frag
hammer stones
shell - Chonine
has art prep point
Quartz point med.
Cl. Quartz end
A point Charm Stones
Cous
scraps
bone
worked Wash Clam Shell
thick pottery frag.
Abalone Shell pendant
Clay stem possible pipe stem
tooth
Obsidian flakes

Fill out completely for ALL sites - previously recorded sites plus those newly discovered.

1. Site function Camp site

a. Ceramics ? List types present. Estimate the % of each present. None seen. "Pottery" reported by Smith.

b. Lithics. Types and materials present. % of each. Schist, mill. stones - 40 %; Felsite, flakes & Cores - 12 %; Rhyolite - 4 Granitic " " 20 %; Quartzite, flakes & Scrapers - 9 %

c. Structures and/or other features. Describe, measure, and sketch. None seen

d. Other features or artifacts:

(1) bone ? None seen

(2) charcoal ? None seen

(3) midden ? Shell reported by Smith

(4) historic artifacts ? Sun-colored glass, purple; Clay pipe reported by Smith

e. Environmental variables:

(1) vegetation ? Buckwheat, mustard, grasses - disturbed

(2) geology ? Dune sand over alluvium

(3) morphological features ? Sandy depressions on small rolling hills on top of bluff running east-west

(4) ecozone ?

(5) natural resources present or related ? Grasses/chaparral Wash just south of bluff

f. FUNCTION, based on above factors:

Camp or camps, temporary or seasonal. Depressions may have served as shelters.

2. Cultural Affiliation:

Indicate which of above diagnostics used to determine this - Smith described points as "Shoshonean."

3. Chronological placement: Unknown at this time; mixed

Indicate which temporal indicators used - Presence of both dart points and late types suggested by Smith.

4. Present condition of the site ? Some surface collection; no excavation. Dunes semi-stabilized.

5. Detailed proposal for mitigation, including estimate of time, costs, and manpower required. Attached

SBR-1576
P36-001576

SBCM-40 SITE RECORD SUPPLEMENT

SBCM-40 was partially field rechecked on July 25, 1975. Field inspection of the site was limited to the southeastern portion of the dune area. Essentially, five blow-outs were examined in an area ca. 250x150m. Among the cultural remains noted were worked, unworked and utilized flakes of basalt (50+), quartzite (30+), granite (21), quartz (17), and chalcedony (5+); 11 basaltic cores, 6 quartzite cores, 4 granitic cores; biface fragments of basalt (4), quartzite (3), and one of chalcedony; a polished basalt scraper plane; 12 basalt and 10 granite manos, 3 bifacial granite manos; and metate fragments of basalt (10), schist (6), and granite (3). A large mammal astragalus bone and 5-6 fragments of small mammal bone were found. Also observed was a large chunk of charcoal deflating from a bank of one of the blow-outs. Several fragments of blue and purple historic glass were discovered.

An encroaching modern dump hill threatens the site from the north and northeast.

Matthew C. Hall
Archaeological Research Unit
University of California, Riverside
August 15, 1975

Archaeology

Both historic and pre-historic Indian village sites exist on California Portland Cement Company lands near Colton, California. Some of these sites have been destroyed by cement plant or agricultural operations and others are still undisturbed. The sites are officially recognized by the San Bernardino County Museum and are so designated on their register of historical sites, the cement plant site number being SBCM 40 (See map No. 1).

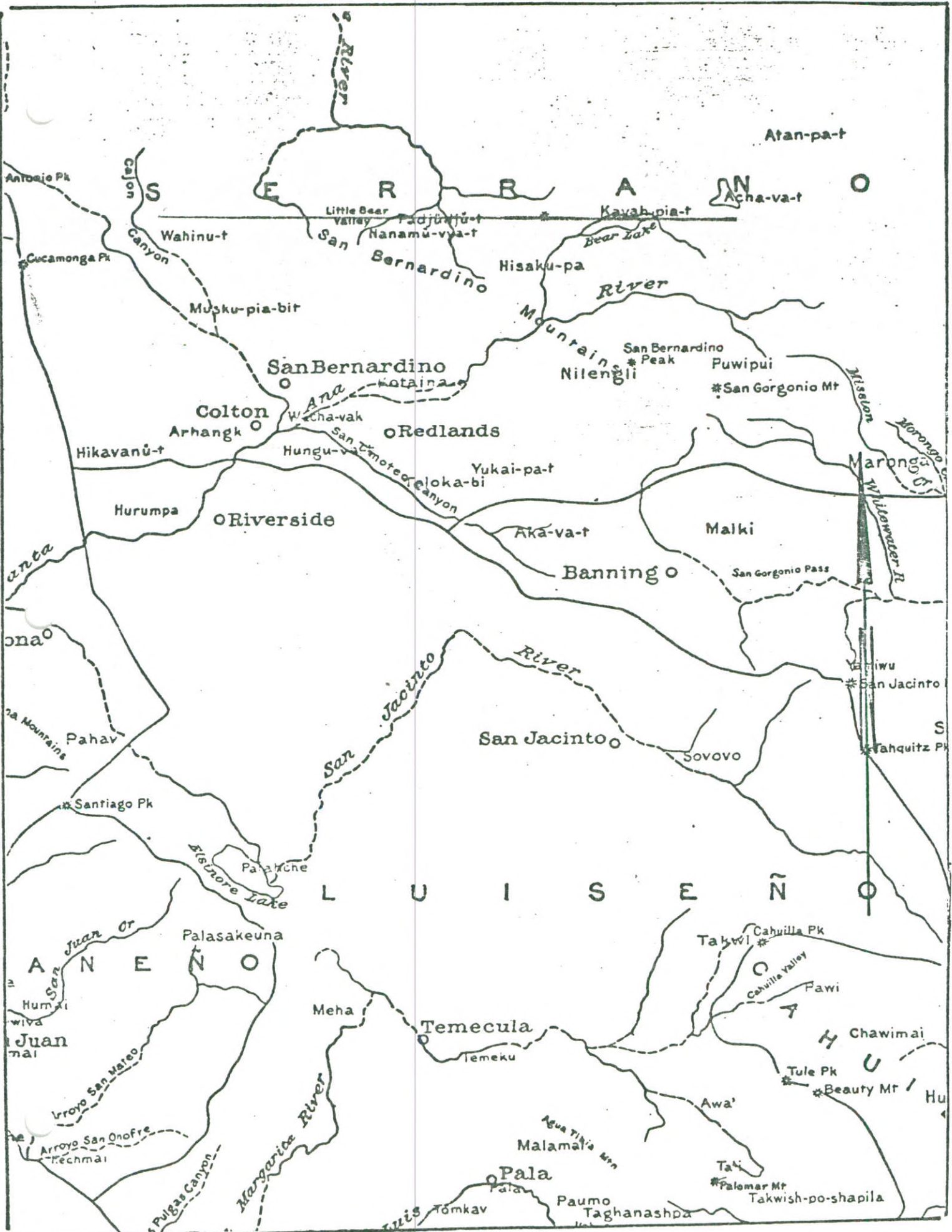
The presence of atlatl (old style spear points that required a casting device similar to the Australian aborigines Woommera) found at the site indicates man's presence prior to the invention and use of the bow and arrow. This is believed by Dr. Gerald Smith to be at least 3,000 years old and could be much older. What Indian tribes lived here at that time is not known but they were displaced by invading Shoshoni possibly 1,500 to 2,000 years ago. These Indians emigrated from the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah settling the California desert west of the Sierra Nevadas and crossed the Sierra Madres and San Bernardino Mountains to the coast and settled the better part of what is now Los Angeles and Orange Counties (See Map No. 2). The Shoshoni were split into about twelve tribes that were recognized by Kroeber, with individual tribal populations varying from a few hundred to over two thousand. The tribal group claiming ownership of the cement plant lands were the Serranos. Of all the Shoshoni tribes, probably least is known about this tribe due to their retiring and non-aggressive nature. Apparently they avoided the early church communes at San Gabriel by retreating to their mountain fastnesses in the San Bernardino Mountains. Later they became converted and were allowed to remain in the valley. Here they built an asstencia (mission outpost), dug a 30 mile ditch to carry irrigation water to their

fields. With the murder of three cowboys near Flores Ranch Summit Valley, in 1866, probably by desert raiders (Mojaves, Chemehuevis, or ?) posses were formed in San Bernardino and the Serranos were massacred in the mountains in May 1866. Of an estimated population of 1,500 probably over 1,000 were killed. Remnants were gathered and placed on the San Manuel reservation in 1876.

Kroeber lists the village of ARHANGK as the Serrano village located southwest of Mt. Slover and north of the Santa Ana. This village was probably not a permanent year-round settlement, but was inhabited when snow lay deep on the mountains. Apparently the site lay along the river bluffs and extended north for at least a thousand feet. The site is located on quiescent sand dunes and any large stones found were carried in by man rather than stream action. Personal search of the area has shown many broken metates (mortars) manos (grinding stones), atlatl and arrow points, sea shells, hammer stones, charm crystals, pendants, pottery sherds, steatite fragments. Many of the metates are broken in keeping with the custom of destroying (killing) the mortar upon the death of the owner. Metates were generally made from a green schist slab with a slight depression ground in. Occasionally they were made from a slab of granite, in no case were they made from locally available limestone. The Serrano of the Mojave-Tehachapi area did use crystalline limestone of that area for manufacture of metates. One large bowl metate made of granite has been found, this was approximately 18 inches in diameter with sidewalls about 2 inches thick. Kroeber states that their houses were of the pit type with floors about two feet deep, covered with brush and earth overlying a conical log framework. This was verified by personal recollections of David Alvarado at Agua Mansa cemetery

in 1956 who stated that a few Indians still camped on the bluffs in his childhood, and described their shelters.

Lying as this village does, astride the trail from the coast up the Santa Ana, thence up through the Cajon to the Mojave River to the Mojave Sink and then to the Colorado, it is natural that trade items not of Serrano manufacture would be found. The steatite found is believed to originate from the Catalina Island quarries, the shells are obviously from the coast. The occasional chip of obsidian found had to come from far out on the desert as it does not occur locally. It should be noted that their favorite schist for their metates is not local, it most closely resembles Pelona schist which is found on the north west slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains.

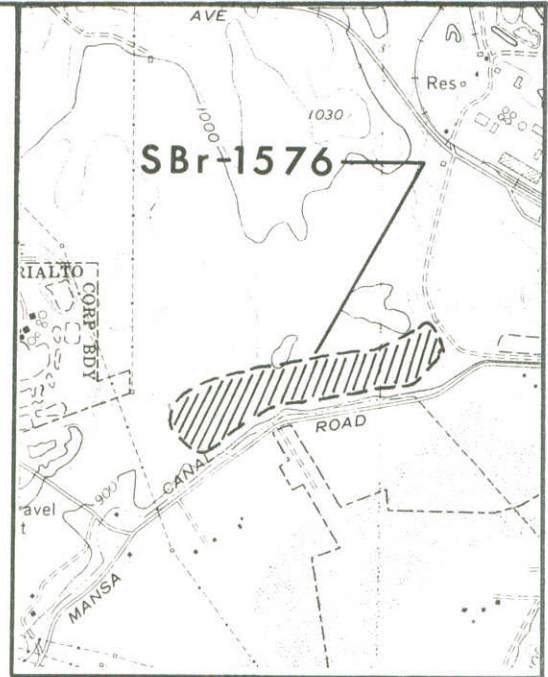


MAP NO. 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. A. L. Kroeber, Handbook of the Indians of California, Calif. Book Co. Ltd., 1923
2. Dr. Gerald Smith, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County Museum, Vol. VIII No. 4, Summer 1961.
3. F. J. Johnston, The Serrano Indians of Southern California, Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1965.
4. Smith & Simpson, The Basket Makers of San Bernardino County, San Bernardino County Museum.
5. Smith & Turner, Indian Rock Art of Southern California, San Bernardino County Museum, 1975.

Portion of the USGS 7.5'
 San Bernardino South (1967/1973)
 Quadrangle showing site location

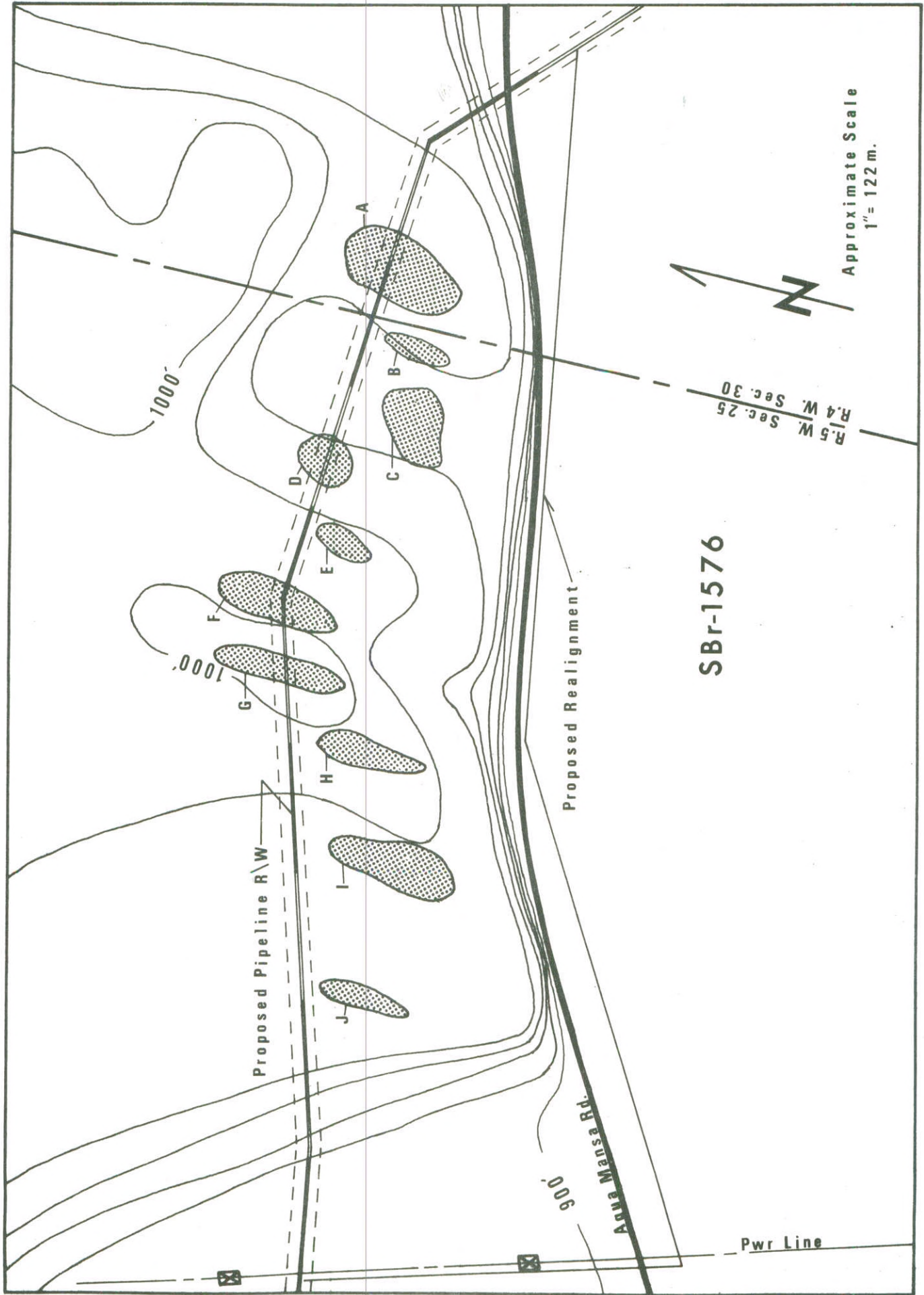


See sketch map attached

UTGM Coordinates defining perimeter. Zone 11

E 467350	N 3767625
467420	3767480
467610	3767779
467810	3767800
467910	3767820
468060	3767870
468100	3767930
468050	3768010
468000	3767990
467900	3767910
467780	3767910
467540	3767910
467290	3767800
467250	3767700

467250 E - 3767700
 467250 " - 3767625
 467350 " - 3767625
 467350 " - 3767700



Approximate Scale
1" = 122 m.



R.5 W. Sec. 25
R.4 W. Sec. 30

SBr-1576

Proposed Realignment

Proposed Pipeline R/W

1000

1000

900

Anna W. Resner

Pwr Line



Figure 1

LOCATION OF SBR-1576 AND STUDY AREA

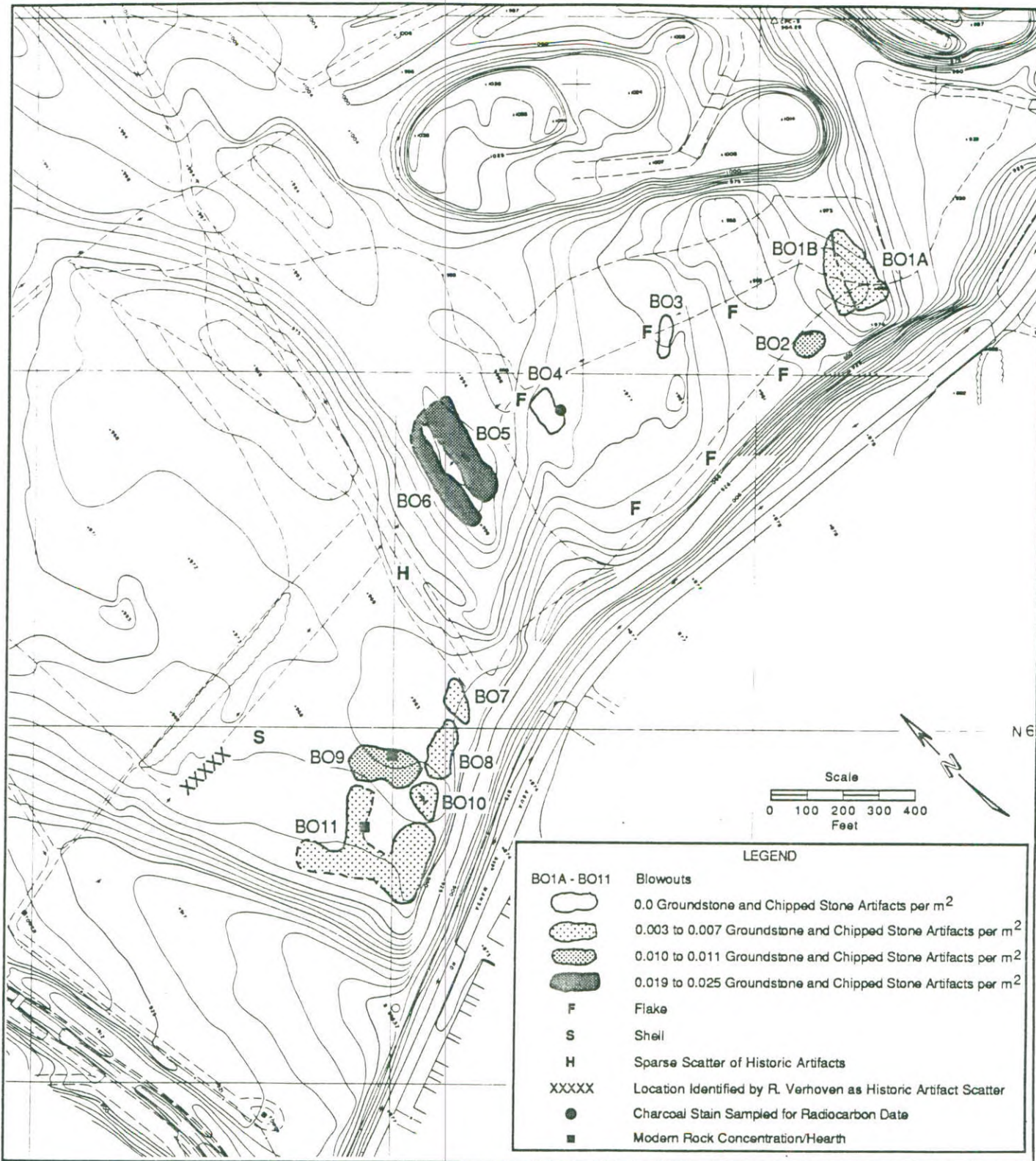
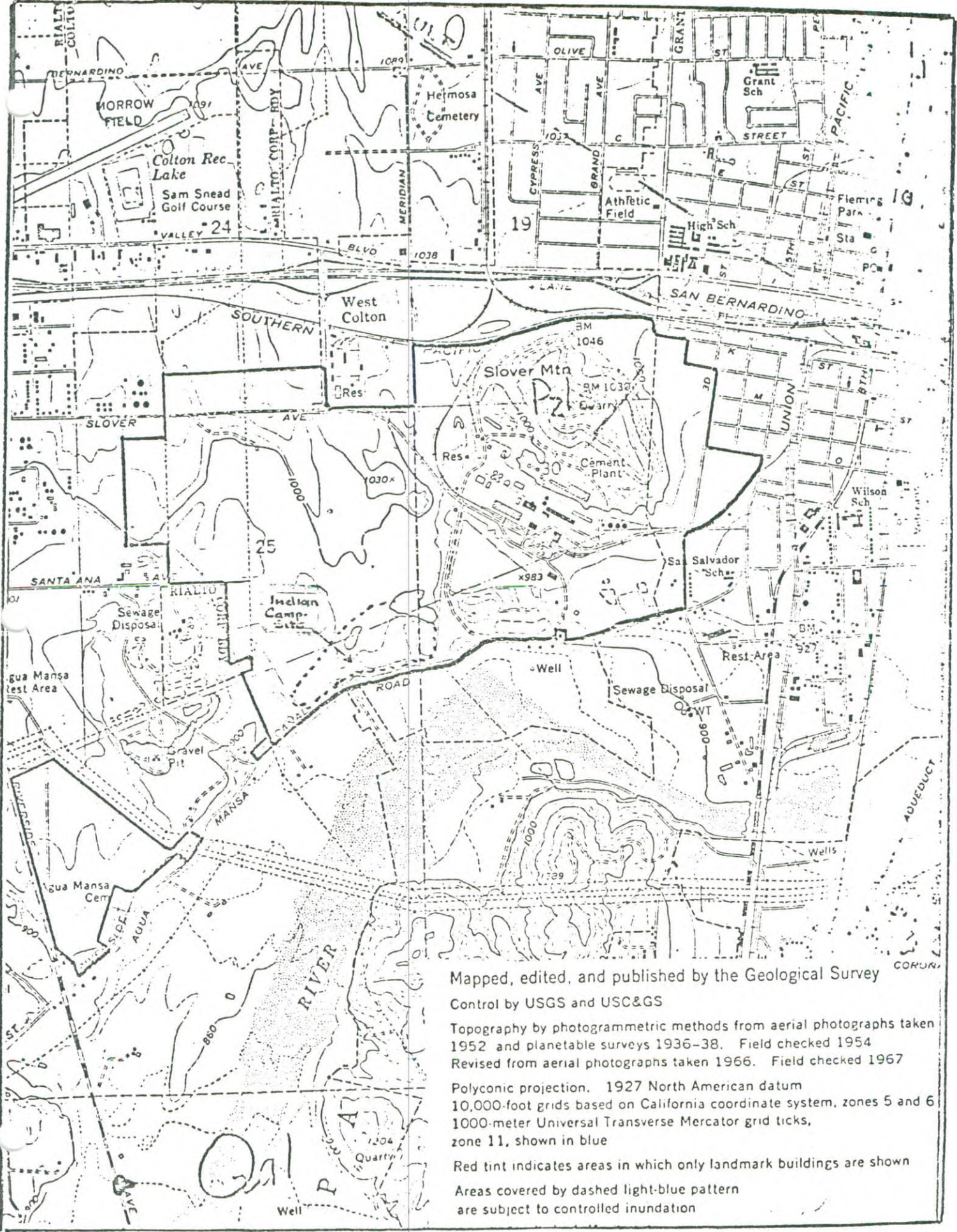


Figure 6

SURFACE DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL MATERIALS



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken
 1952 and planetable surveys 1936-38. Field checked 1954
 Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grids based on California coordinate system, zones 5 and 6
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 11, shown in blue
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern
 are subject to controlled inundation



ROBERT VERIDENI
11963 BRYANT ST
YUCAIPA CAL.

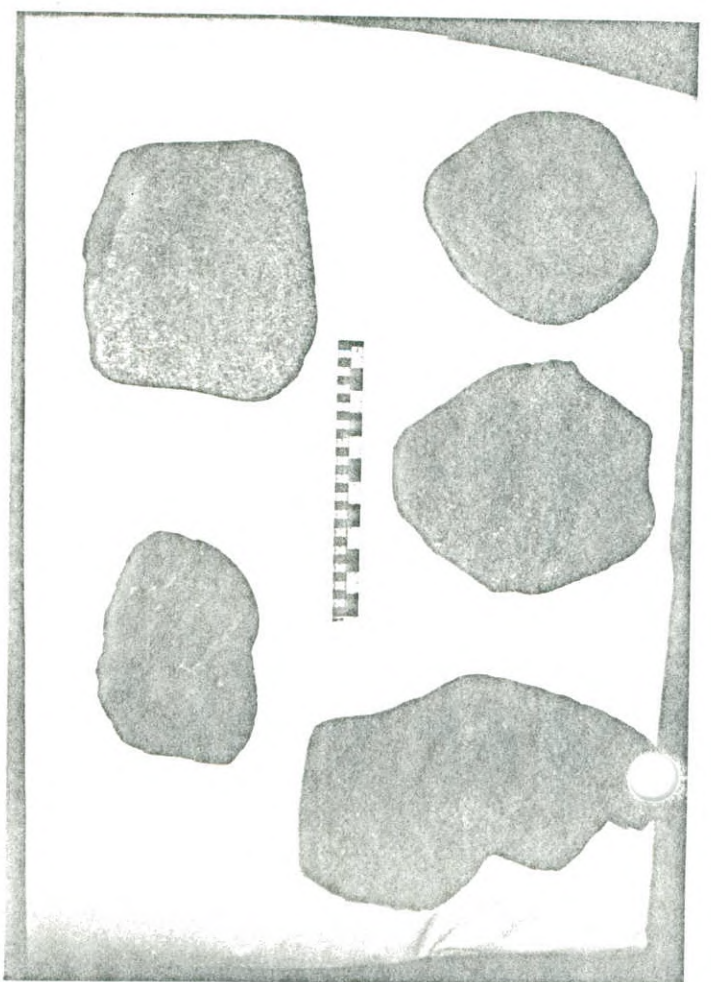
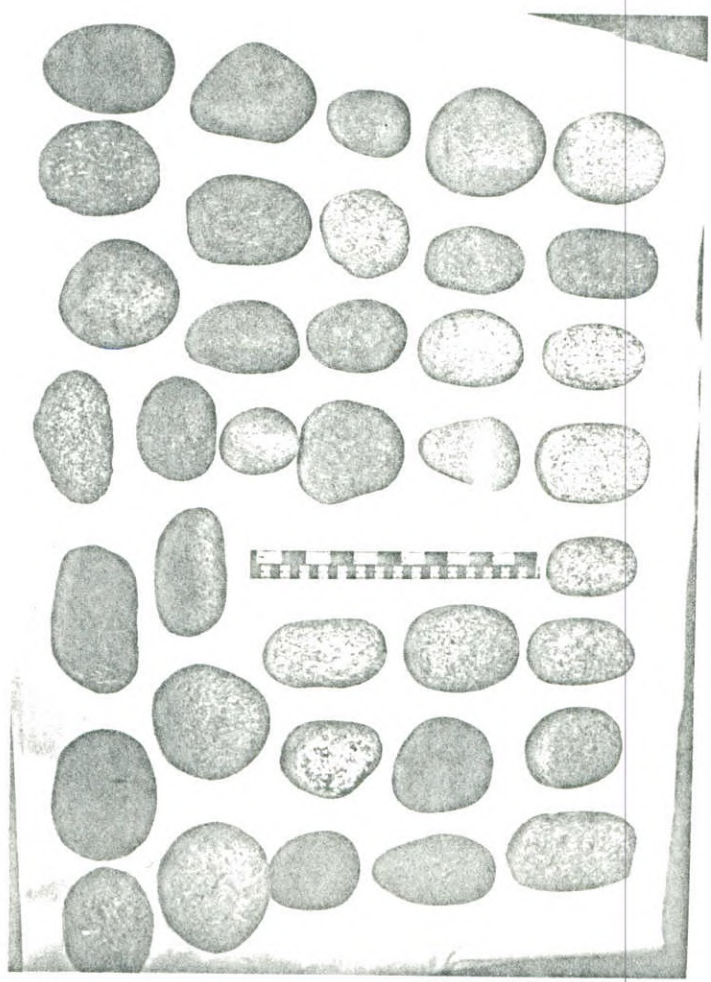
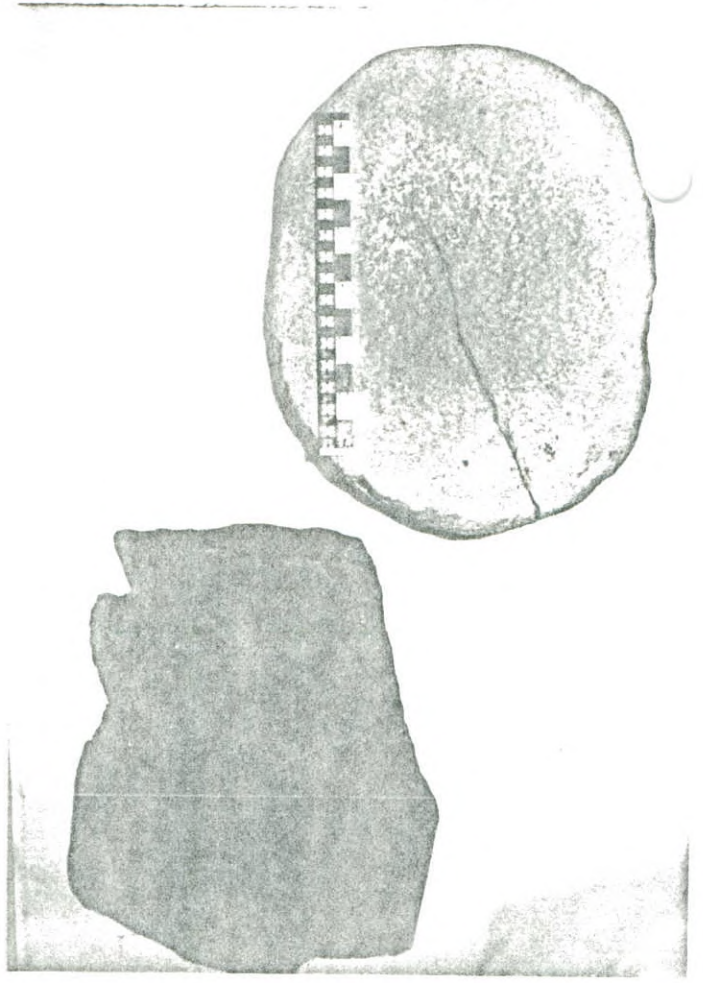
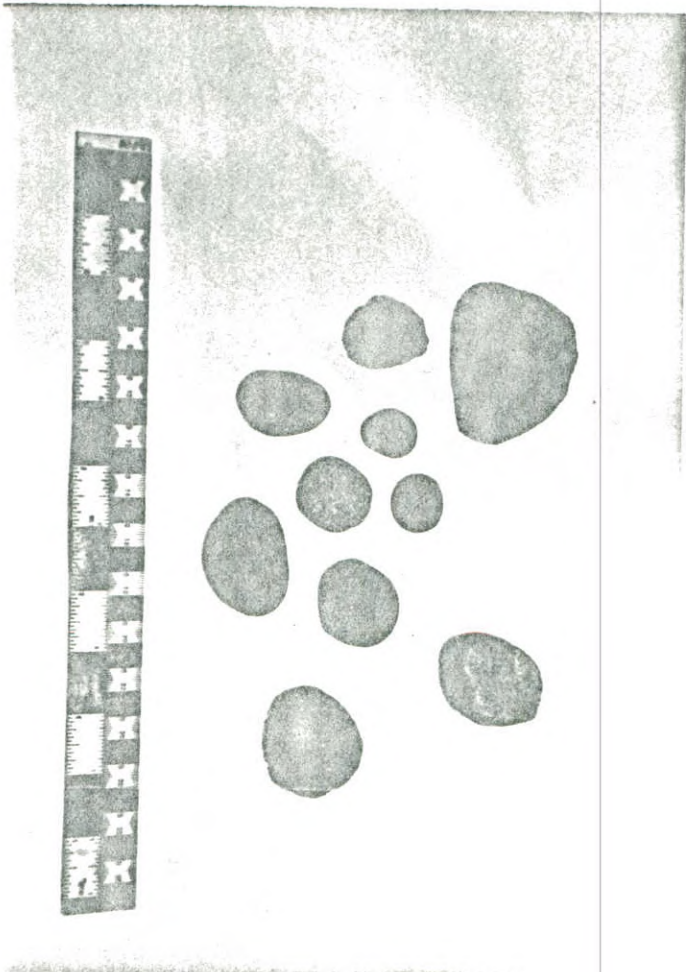
4977-2110

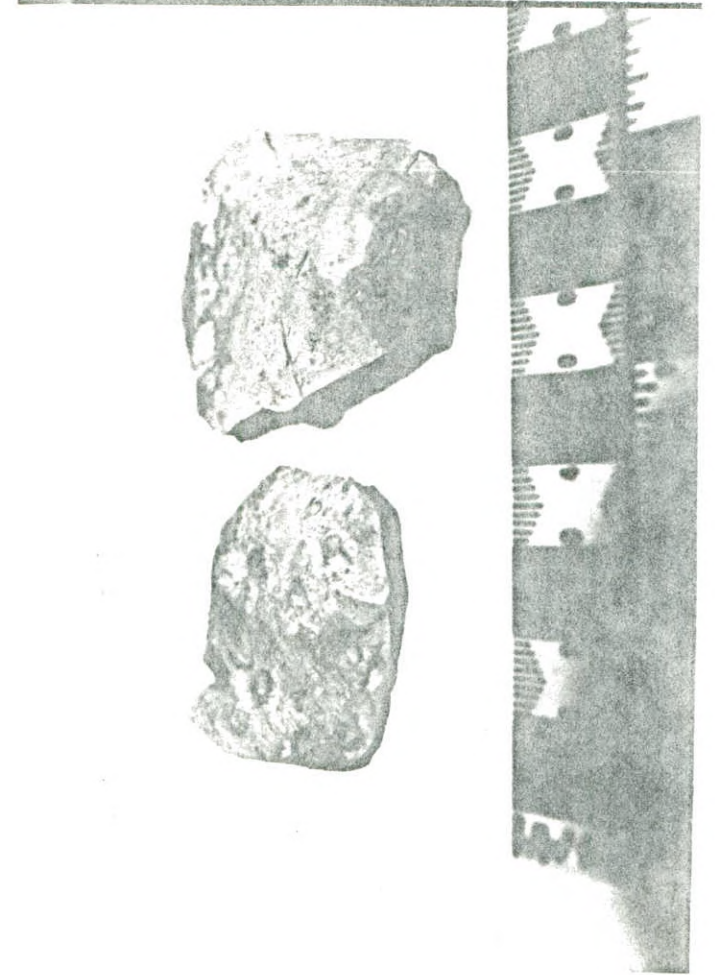
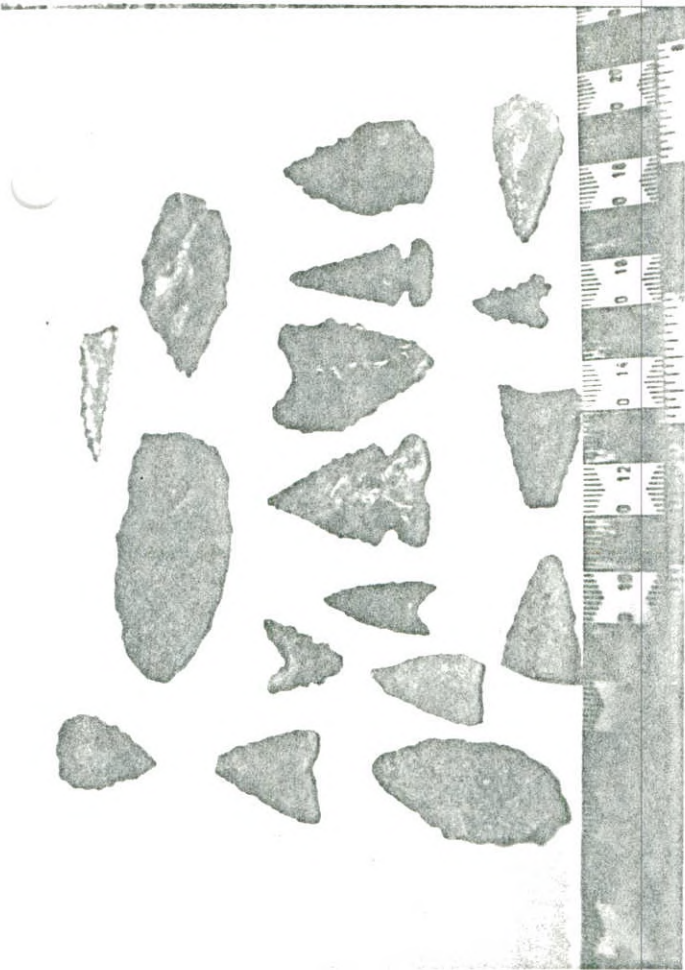
MATERIAL FROM **SBR-1576**

SUB BACINETINO S 7.5

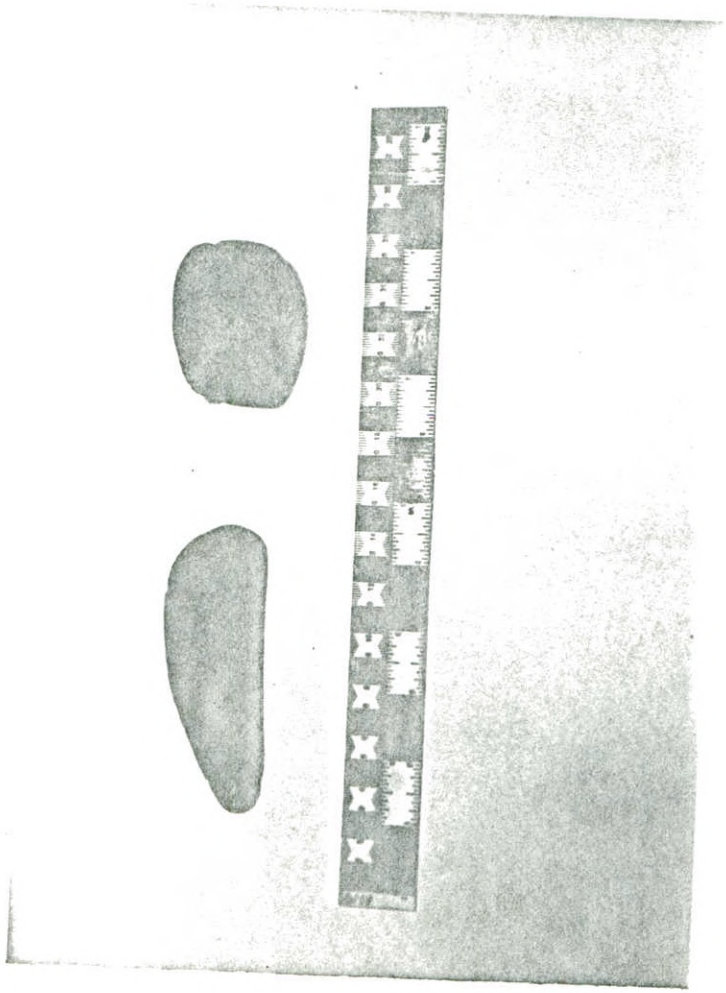
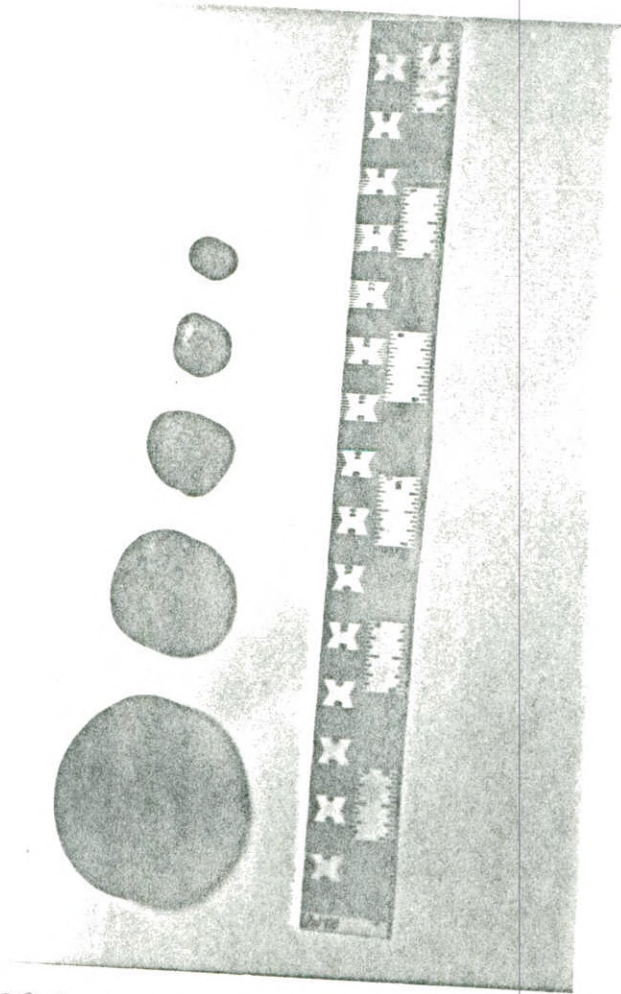
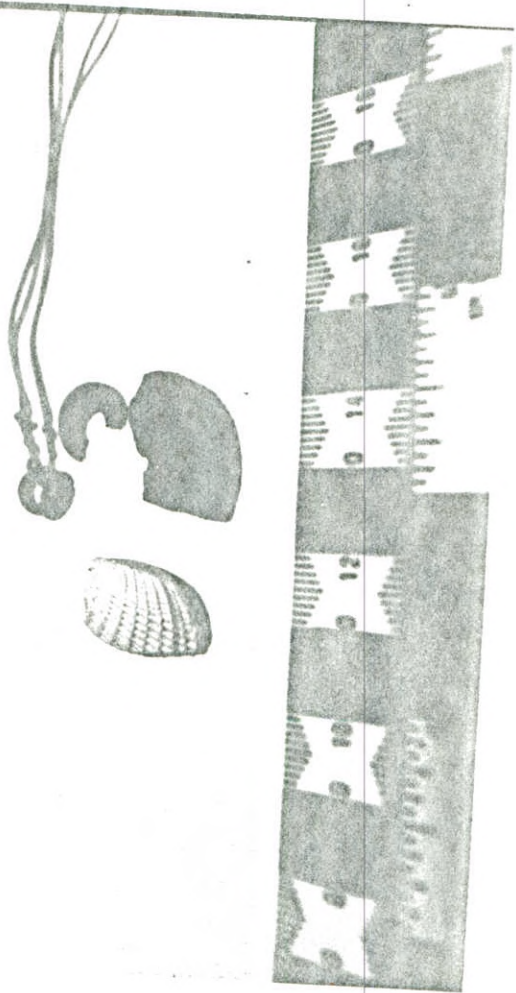
2/13/87 ORIGINALS IN SBCM-40 FILE

P36 001576





92d-01576-026



AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

35 North Arrowhead Avenue • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0180 • (714) 387-4091

SBCM-40

December 16, 1988

Larry L. Warner, Plant Manager
CalMat Co., Cement Division
P. O. Box 947
Colton, CA 92324

Subject: Archaeological Test Investigation and Evaluation of
SBr-1576

Dear Mr. Warner,

Pursuant to the discussion held during our meeting of October 11, 1988 and as a result of my receipt of a copy your November 29, 1988 letter to Dr. Carol Rector of the San Bernardino County Museum confirming that the archaeological collection from the URS investigation at SBr-1576 has been curated, this letter documents our finding that concerns raised initially in February of 1987 have been satisfactorily addressed.

As you recall, the matter was first brought to our attention by the County Museum staff, who became aware of potential impacts to archaeological site SBr-1576 because materials collected from the site over the years by a CalMat employee, Mr. Verhoven, were shown to museum staff members, apparently in an effort to stimulate some action regarding CalMat operations relative to the site location. We then had meetings and telephone conferences with you and other CalMat officials, with the result that URS Consultants were contracted determine the areal and subsurface extent of the site, to evaluate its significance, and to assess the potential for operations currently permitted under any of CalMat's reclamation plans to affect the site.

As a result of the investigations conducted by URS and documented in their report of September 30, 1988, it was concluded that:

SBr-1576 can be characterized as a thoroughly mixed and depleted resource that lacks temporal control. In light of its current condition, SBr-1576 is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and is not considered an important resource as defined by CEQA, Appendix K.

Based on our review of the URS report, we concur that the site now lacks integrity and thus does not warrant further consideration at this time. We also find that the currently approved CalMat reclamation plans will not cause any impact to important archaeological resources, and that no further archaeological investigation is necessary at this time. However, we will consider the potential impact of any future discretionary



COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
ENVIRONMENTAL
PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY

JOHN N. JAQUESS
Land Management Director

OFFICE OF PLANNING
Sharon W. Hightower
County Planning Officer

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR
Claude D. Tomlinson, L.S.
County Surveyor

OFFICE OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
Larry L. Schoelkopf, P.E.
County Building Official

Board of Supervisors

First District BARBARA CRAM NORDAN Third District
Second District LARRY WALKER Fourth District
ROBERT L. HAMMOCK Fifth District

Larry L. Warner
December 16, 1988
Page 2

actions (such as amendments to any reclamation plan) on archaeological resources. The status of site SBR-1576 would be reevaluated in that instance, relative to any proposal and the existing conditions at the time.

We take this opportunity to commend CalMat for its responsible handling of this matter. Through your efforts and willing cooperation we now know a great deal about the nature of the prehistoric and early historic activities that took place on CalMat's property. Furthermore, CalMat's donation to the Museum of the archaeological collection resulting from the URS investigation preserves that information for the benefit of future interested citizens and researchers. As noted in the final recommendations of the URS report, this benefit would be considerably enhanced by the addition to the museum collection of the materials collected by both Mr. Verhoven and Dr. Gerald Smith. We would encourage CalMat to work with Mr. Verhoven in this regard, and we are taking separate steps to determine if any materials collected by Dr. Smith that are not currently in the museum can be located.

Thank you for your patience in seeing the archaeological work through to its completion at a time when I know you had many other more pressing concerns to deal with. Feel free to contact me or Joe Bellandi at (714) 387-4146 should you have any questions regarding the archaeological study or other aspects of your reclamation plans.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF PLANNING



MICHAEL K. LERCH, SENIOR PLANNER
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS TEAM

cc: Sharon Hightower
Joe Bellandi
Lester Ross
Bill Tilden

marked

SBR 1578

PRIMARY # P36-001578

Agua mansa
(1074)

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Survey Record

- 1. Site SBCM - 113
- 2. Map USGS San Bernardino ^{7.5'} 3. Country San Bernardino ^{South}
- 4. Twp. 1 S Range 5 W SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36
- 5. Location Inside western boundry of Agua Mansa Cemetery
- 6. On Contour Elevation 920'
- 7. Previous designations for site Agua Mansa Cemetery
- 8. Owner --
- 9. Address --
- 10. Previous owners, dates --
- 11. Present tenant -- 466460 E
- 12. Attitude toward excavation Against return - 11/ 466300 E - 3766575 M
- 13. Description of site Camp site on dune north of Santa Ana River
- 14. Area 100' N/S 50' E/W
- 15. Depth none
- 16. Height --
- 17. Vegetation --
- 18. Nearest water Santa Ana River
- 19. Soil of site Sand
- 20. Surrounding soil type Sand
- 21. Previous excavation Gold hunting pot holes, Cemetery burials
- 22. Cultivation Extensive in past
- 23. Erosion Slight wind
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. Cemetery from 1845
- 25. Possibility of destruction All within cemetery
- 26. House pits none
- 27. Other features none
- 28. Burials Spanish to 1960 perios usage
- 29. Artifacts pottery and 1 point
- 30. Remarks Scattering of artifacts in the area
- 31. Published references --
- 32. Other Museum Reference --
- 33. Sketch map --
- 34. Date 1964
- 35. Recorded by G.A. Smith
- 36. Photos --

OK

Riverside, California
August 18th, 1932.

Mr. George W. Beattie
East Highlands, California

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, Rivino Land Company, a corporation, consents to the designation by the State Department of Natural Resource the location of a point in Lot 37 of Bandini Donation, San Bernardino County, on which is located the ruins of the Agua Mansa Church.

RIVINO LAND COMPANY

By *A. H. Hauler*
Vice President

By *M. J. [Signature]*
Secretary

RHF:RC

APPLICATION FOR
REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST

NAME OF HISTORICAL POINT: AGUA MANSA - THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

LOCATION: Two and one-half miles southwest of Colton.

NAMES OF OWNERS:

In 1898 the cemetery was deeded to a board of trustees.

Frank C. Peters, West Congress and Third Streets, Colton, California, and Ramon J. Belarde, Box 69, West Congress Street, Colton, California, are the present active trustees.

The Church site belongs to Rivino Land Company.

Address, Fuller & Bell, agents, 301-302 Rotonda Internacional, Riverside, California.

The road through Agua Mansa is a county road, under Board of Supervisors.

Address, Courthouse, San Bernardino, California.

8/20/1932

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The home of a group of New Mexican colonists, who, in 1845, upon the invitation of Don Juan Bandini, owner of the Jurupa Rancho, moved upon a part of it known thereafter as the Bandini Donation. They were granted parts of this Donation as their individual property on the understanding that they aid in repelling Indian raids on his stock on Jurupa.

The location was seemingly ideal. The Santa Ana River flowed through it and the soil was rich. The settlers had their plots of land in the river bottom, and adobe homes, gardens, orchards, vineyards and fields made it a most attractive region. The community was named Agua Mansa - Gentle Water - because of a limpid stream that flowed from an adjacent cienea.

The community was prosperous until 1862, when a great flood swept suddenly down the Santa Ana, carrying away the village of adobe buildings, and covering the fields with river sand and gravel. The village was rebuilt on higher ground, but never regained its former prosperity.

The decline in importance of the live stock industry, the purchase of portions of the land and water rights by the company developing Riverside, the long years of litigation to which the earlier settlers were subjected by various interested parties - all these acted to render Agua Mansa a mere memory. Today the surviving descendants of the Agua Mansa pioneers are

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (Continued)

scattered. The old community church is now only a mound of adobe marked by a bell of the Camino Real Association. In the west end of the old cemetery - the oldest in the county - rest the remains of the original settlers and their children, but their graves cannot be identified, since a grass fire destroyed their wooden markers, and no maps or written records were kept. A portion of the cemetery is still used for interments, as descendants of the old families dying wish to be laid by their forebears.

Through Agua Mansa runs one of the few stretches still in use of the road opened about 1825 by missionaries of San Gabriel to connect their mission with the San Bernardino Rancho, and known later as the San Bernardino - Sonora ✓
Road.

REFERENCES TO BOOKS, RECORDS AND OTHER AUTHORITIES SUSTAINING THESE FACTS

The story of Agua Mansa and other New Mexican settlements on the portion of Jurupa Rancho known as the Bandini Donation may be read in an unprinted manuscript by George William Beattie.

Much of the material has been gathered from unprinted sources - court records of lawsuits, interviews with pioneers, etc. Important parts have been taken from notes by Judge Benjamin Hayes in the Bancroft Library, and from his Pioneer Notes, edited and published by Marjorie Tisdale Wolcott in 1929. Other printed works drawn on are Reminiscences of a Ranger, by Major Horace Bell, and Luther A. Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County.

FROM NOTE BOOK OF HENRY CHAPMAN FORD:

"SAN SALVADOR - Chapel at Agua Mansa (June, 1888). . . . The building had adobe walls set upon heavy timber sleepers with stone foundations and upright wooden posts at the corners.

The dimensions were 58 ft. in length by 22 ft. 6 inches in width. The roof was covered by shakes instead of tiles. The dormitories consisted of a two roomed adobe at the right and connected with the chapel. The walls of the chapel are ruined and but little is left to mark the dimensions. A bell was cast at this place in 1866, under the direction of a Sonoranian, and was hung on a bar supported by two posts in the front of the chapel, but was afterwards suspended from a strong branch of a cottonwood where it still hangs, although the tree is dead. . . . The bell was dedicated to Santa Guadalupe, and bears

the following inscription in very rude letters:

S.S.D.A.1866 N.S.De GUADALUPE.

In 1862 a great flood occurred in the Valley,
washing away many of the houses

Two rude white marble posts quarried in a hill
near Colton, not far from the settlement, were set
up in front of the chapel to mark the limits of the
water, and are still standing."

ARE PICTURES ATTACHED? Yes.

IS STATEMENT OF OWNER ATTACHED? Yes.

SIGNED *George W. Beattie*
GEORGE W. BEATTIE,

TOWN East Highlands, Calif.,

COUNTY San Bernardino,

DATED July 26, 1932.

CONSENT OF OWNERS OR TRUSTEES.

We, the undersigned, trustees of the Agua Mansa Cemetery, hereby consent ^{to} the registering and numbering of Agua Mansa, including the cemetery, by the State of California Department of Natural Resources, as a spect of historic interest.

August 20, 1932.

Frank C. Peters
.....
Ramon J. Belarde
.....
Trustees.
.....

121

DIVISION OF BEACHES & PARKS
DISTRICT 6

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Date April 21, 1959

Name of Landmark AGUA MANSA (we do not think that this means Deserted Village)

Registration Number 121 County San Bernardino

Location Approx 3 miles sowsst of Colton on Agua Mansa Avenue near Riverside Street.

Type of Plaque None

Condition of Plaque _____

Condition of Plaque Base _____

Condition of Surroundings _____

Wording on Plaque _____

Location of Highway Directional Markers None, This is an old cemetery that is still being used, the entire area is fenced with a 5' cyclone fence and the gates are
Remarks locked. A Mr. Alvarado is the custodian and lives in Colton, but we were unable to locate him. We could not find anything of value to photograph, perhaps there may be something of interest in the old section of the cemetery but we are inclined to think that this area is not of historical interest

Photos taken by _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Submitted by W. A. Savage, Park Supervisor, Lake Elsinore State Park

NAME AGUA MANSA - THE DESERTED VILLAGE

COUNTY SAN BERNARDINO

APPROVAL COMMITTEE

Aubrey Dwyer
Francis P. Taylor
Paul G. Wheat
Dwight V. Hutchings
Harry Carr
Ernest Wright
Frank B. Burt
Robert Edwards
Orville C. Bennett

Wm. Kelley
STATE PARK COMMISSION

D. H. Blood
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

REGISTERED LANDMARK NUMBER 121

DATE May 15 - 1933.

S U R V E Y
of

California Registered Historical Landmarks

Name AGUA MANSA Number 121

County San Bernardino

Location Agua Mansa Cemetery, 270 East Agua Manso Road, Colton.

Type of Plaque THIS PLAQUE PLACED BY JURUPA PARLOR NO. 296 NATIVE DAUGHTERS
OF THE GOLDEN WEST, JUNE 11, 1961.

Condition of Plaque Excellent

Conduction of Base Excellent

Condition of Surroundings Excellent

Wording on Plaque AGUA MANSA CEMETERY

THIS HISTORIC SITE MARKS THE RESTING PLACE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE AGUA
MANSA AREA WHICH WAS STARTED ABOUT 1840. THE PRESERVATION OF THIS
CEMETERY BEGAN IN 1951.

Are there Highway Directional Signs? Yes


If so, where? One southbound Riverside Avenue, sign needed for northbound.

Remarks:

Private plaques on San Bernardino County Museum property.

Submitted by Jim Arbuckle Date 7/12/79

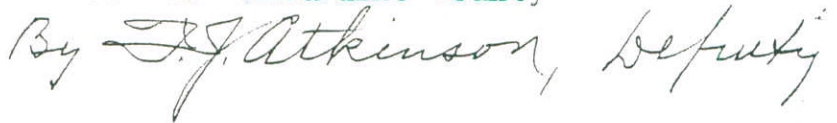
We, the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, as Trustees of the County Road running through Agua Mansa, hereby consent to the registering and numbering by the State Department of Natural Resources of Agua Mansa, as a spot of historic interest. Said County Road is one of the few stretches now in use of the road from San Gabriel to the Branch Mission at old San Bernardino that was built by the Mission Fathers about 1826, and later known as the San Bernardino-Sonora Road.



Chairman, Board of Supervisors



Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of San Bernardino County

By  Deputy

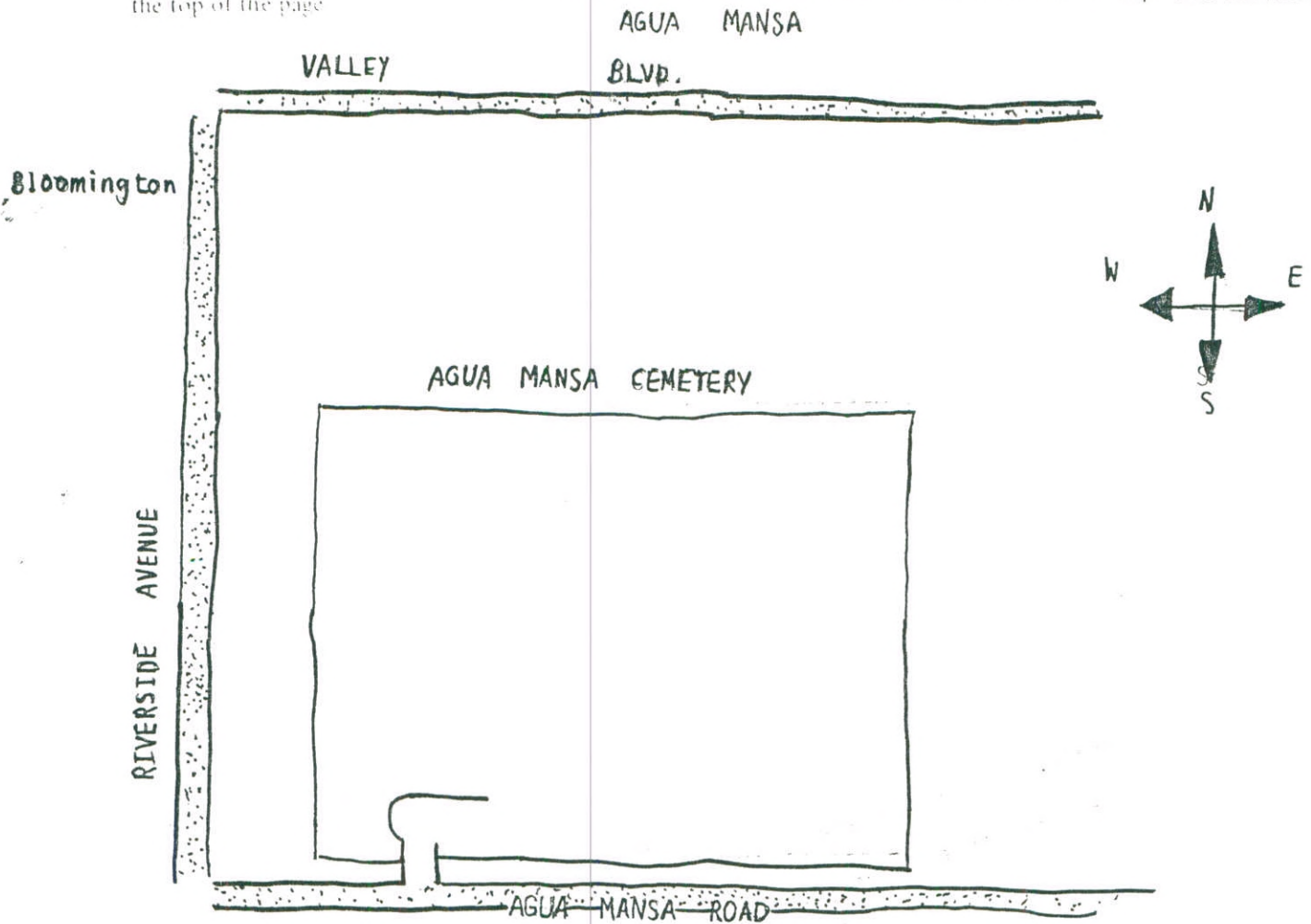
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site PHL-121
(State Use Only)

2. Common Name AGUA MANSA (CEMETERY) & RUINS OLD SAN SALVADOR CHURCH
Situated on a bluff, on the north side of Agua Mansa Road, about 1/4 of a
3. Location mile east of Riverside Avenue.
4. Date of Inventory July, 1974
5. Status: Occupied Unoccupied _____ Preservation Work in Progress _____
6. Accessible to Public: Yes, Restricted _____ Yes, Unrestricted Not Accessible to Public _____
County of _____
7. Owner of Property: Name San Bernardino Address Civic Bldg: 157 West 5th. Street
City San Bernardino State California Zip 92401 Phone (714) 383-1835
8. Approximate Acreage _____ or Approximate Lot Size _____
9. Representation in existing historic or prehistoric survey (see instructions): Yes No _____ Unknown _____
Name of Survey California History Plan Inventory
10. Depository for Records: Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Unknown _____
11. Representation on current Historic Landmark Registry programs: Yes No _____ Unknown _____
Which Program California State Historical Landmark # 121
12. Description (multiple choice): Altered _____ Unaltered _____ /Condition: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____
Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed (archeological site) _____
13. Briefly describe the present and original physical appearance of site or structure and note any major alterations:
Though much destroyed by vandals, efforts to preserve and protect the site
have been successful. Originally, the site was a community. Today, only the
cemetary and an outline of the old church remain. The village community was
washed away in the flood of 1862.
14. Event of Historical Importance: None _____ Local State National _____ Describe briefly (see instructions
for architectural exceptions): Flood 1862 destroyed community
15. Person of historical importance: Name Several - See Quarterly - Vol. XXI, No. 1&2, Fall-1973
Local State National _____ Unknown _____ None _____
16. Statement of Significance: The remains of Agua Mansa represent the oldest preserved
cemetary of the County. New Mexican colonists settled on the land which was a
part of the Bandini Jurupa Rancho. The 1862 flood destroyed the adobe structures
in the basin. Only the cemetary and the church, situated on high ground, survived
the crush of flood waters. Cemetary contains remains - tombstones of the County's
early settlers.
17. Documents and Books (bibliography): See: "Four Cemeteries of San Bernardino", SBCM Quarterly
Vol. XIV: 2, Colton Chronicle: September, 1898: The Story Of San Bernardino County,
p. 23; Guideposts to History: "Agua Mansa Road"
18. Photographs included of site or structure: Yes No _____ (see instructions)

19. Sketch map

In the space below, draw a sketch map showing the location of the site or structure being inventoried. Label streets and roads and show the distance from the nearest major intersection. Add an arrow to show north on the map. As a rule, show north to the top of the page



20. Form prepared by: Name Dr. G. Smith-T. Suss Address 18860 Orance
 City Bloomington Phone 877-2272 Organization San Bernardino County Museum

THE FOLLOWING (21-26) ARE FOR STRUCTURES ONLY.

21. Date of Construction _____ Factual _____ Estimated _____ Unknown _____
 Architect _____ Unknown _____ Builder _____ Unknown _____

22. Basic historic use of structure (see instructions): _____

23. Basic present use of structure (see instructions): _____

24. Is structure on original site? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____

25. Present Environment and Threat of Destruction (see instructions) _____
 Secure _____ Threatened _____ Unknown _____

26. Area of structure at ground level. Width _____ Length _____ Unknown _____

Report 89-10.8

VI. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: AGUA MANSA CEMETERY

535-1573H

By: Karen Swope

Presumably, the cemetery was established at approximately the same time as the church. Church records and later recorders (Hamlin 1973, Genealogical Society of Riverside 1976) provide various lists of names of those interred and dates of death. The cemetery was used not only for the burial of residents of San Salvador, but "...for the people of the area stretching from present Colton to Chino" (Haenzel 1968: np).

Archaeological investigations have revealed the presence of a footpath connecting the church with the cemetery. This was probably the route taken for funeral processions. The path runs up the slope above the church and onto the flat near the adobe "quarry" site, about ten meters east of the northeast corner of the cemetery.

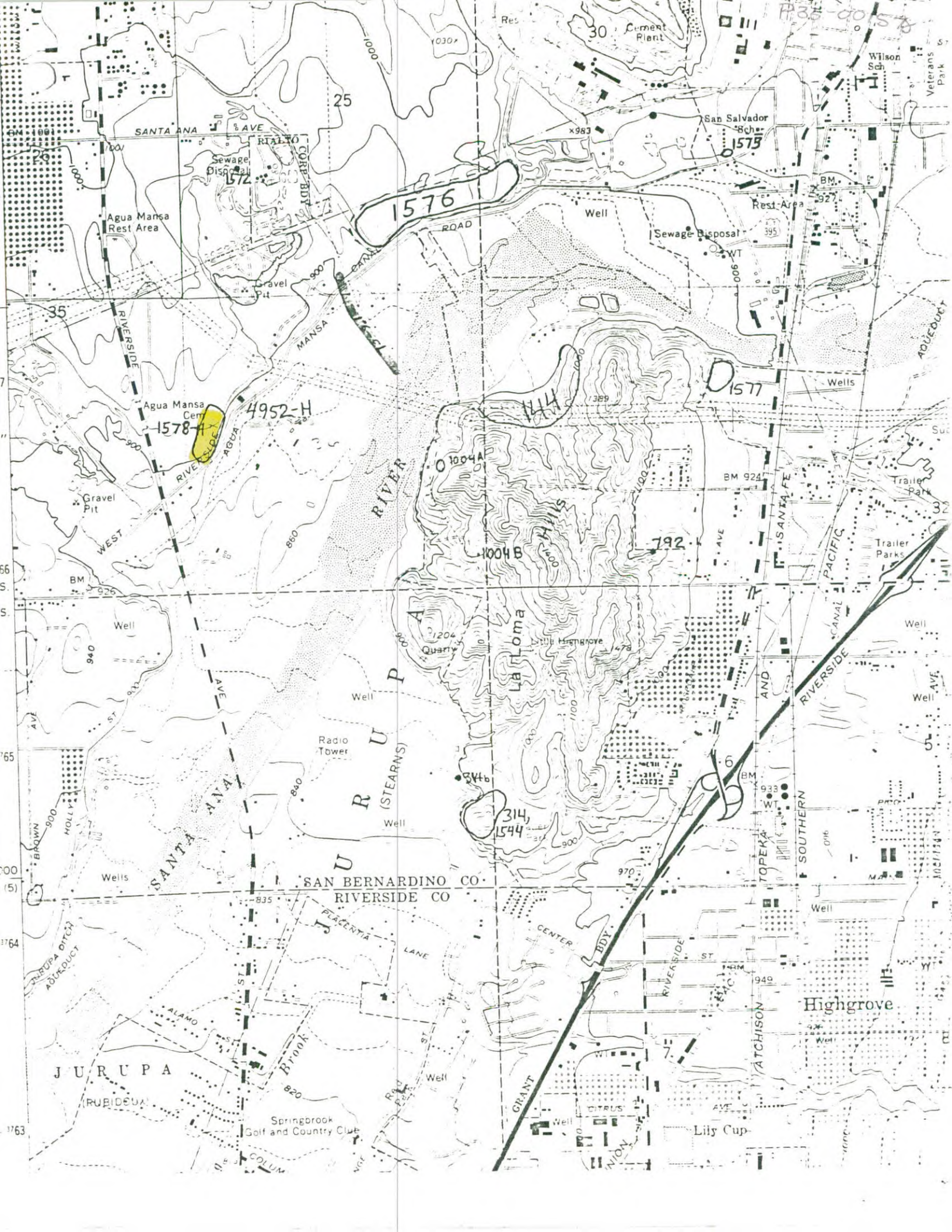
In May, 1951, a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists recorded all legible names on grave markers in the cemetery (Genealogical Society of Riverside 1976: 20). At that time, there were many unmarked and several vandalized graves, although internment was still taking place (Hamlin 1973: 83-115).

The Friends for the Preservation of Agua Mansa Cemetery was formed in 1955 for the purpose of protecting the site from vandalism (Haenzel 1968: np). The property was resurveyed, in order to establish the boundaries of the cemetery, and funds were raised to erect a chain link fence around the property. The area where the fence stands today was graded and leveled (Wood: 66-71).

A surveyor's plat map dated 1954, shows a dirt road from the power lines south to the northeast corner of the cemetery. This road no longer exists, but was probably used for access prior to the construction of a new bridge over the canal at the southeast entrance of the cemetery. This road was no longer in use in 1967.

In 1961, the Friends for the Preservation of the Agua Mansa Cemetery, having run out of funds, turned over care of the cemetery to the County of San Bernardino. The property was heavily impacted by vandalism, etc., during the mid-1960s, and was formally abandoned as a place of future internment, buy order of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors in 1967. The cemetery and church site were acquired by the San Bernardino County Museum Association at this time.

Finally, as a result of the fact that the cemetery boundaries were resurveyed in 1955, and that grading for the fence did not reveal any subsurface remains, it can be stated with relative certainty that no graves exist outside of the present fenced area.



P. 35-0058

SANTA ANA AVE

Agua Mansa Rest Area

1576 ROAD

San Salvador Sch 1575

Agua Mansa Cen 1578

4952-H

RIVER

1004A

1004B

792

R U P (STEARNS)

La Loma

SANTA ANA AVE

SAN BERNARDINO CO
RIVERSIDE CO

SANTA ANA CANAL

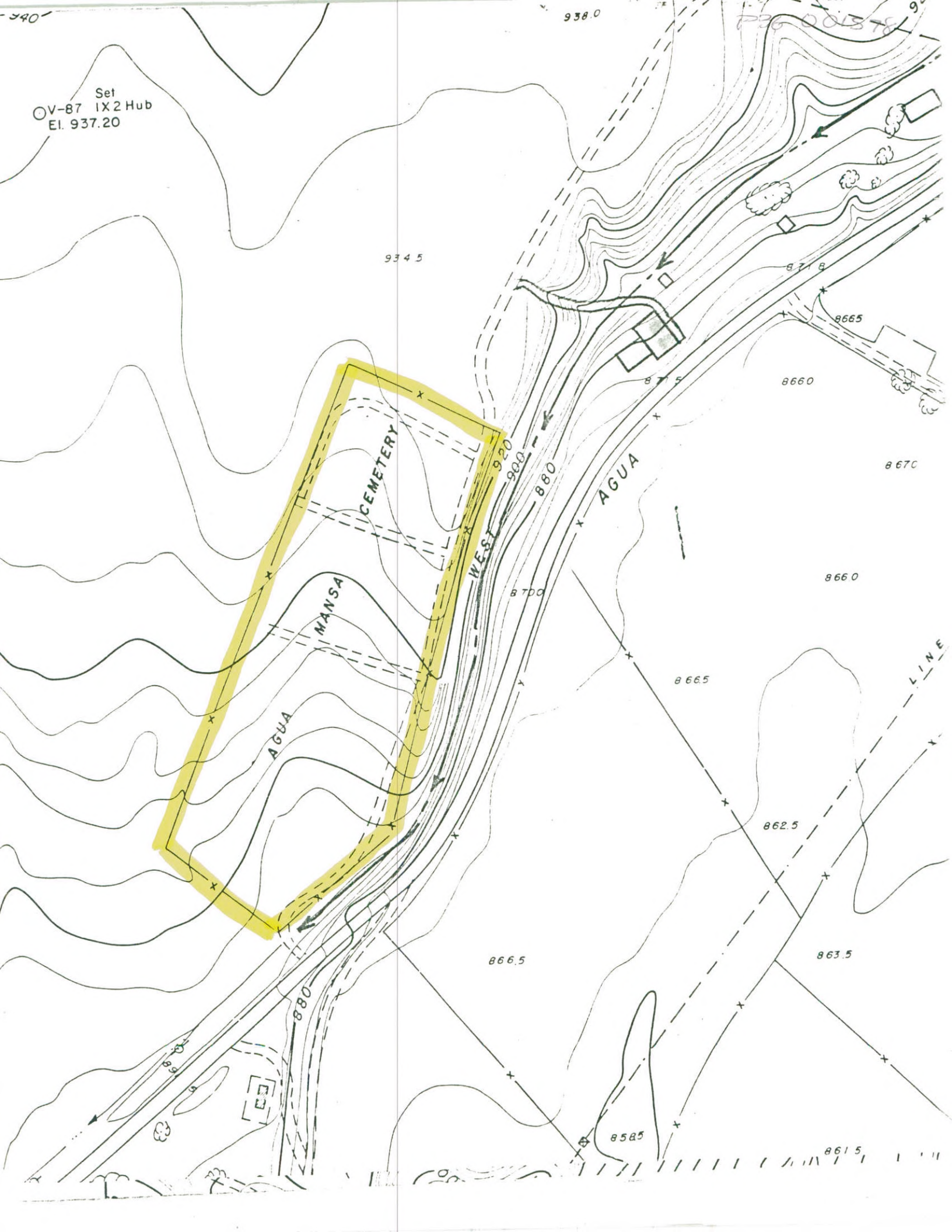
RIVERSIDE AVE

JURUPA

Highgrove

Springbrook Golf and Country Club

Lily Cup



Set
V-87 1X2 Hub
El. 937.20

CEMETERY

AGUA
MANSA

WEST

AGUA

LINE

866.5

863.5

858.5

861.5

934.5

938.0

871.8

866.5

866.0

867.0

866.0

866.5

862.5

880

870.0

875

920

900

880

870.0

866.5

862.5

866.5

861.5

858.5

861.5

861.5

861.5

visioning route. Hipolito Espinosa and Lorenzo Trujillo, two of the leaders of the first New Mexican emigrant party, had crossed the trail earlier as mule drivers and herdsman for the Rowland-Workman Party. The New Mexican colonists crossed this trail to get to California.

Finally, Agua Mansa reveals the strength, stability, and durability of the New Mexican-Genízaro pioneers who came to serve as a buffer between Californios and Indios by protecting the formers' stock and property from Indian attack in exchange for land upon which they could settle, farm, and build their pueblos. The Genízaro origins of the New Mexican settlers is particularly important. Genízaro was the term used in New Mexico to refer to hispanicized Indian people. They were indigenous people who, through capture and enslavement by other groups, had no firm tribal self-identity and who could not be returned to their own people. In New Mexico Genízaros were given special grants which allowed them to settle in their own villages with their own placitas. The grants given to Genízaros, known as settlement grants, were a combination of land tenure forms. "Individual heads of families were given strips of land which usually touched the source of water at one end and the placita area at the other. In addition, the community was given a common grazing grant known as an ejido. This method of land distribution... reinforced the power held by the heads of the families while at the same time it also encouraged a strong cooperative community feeling among the various families in the settlement."1 These New Mexican/Genízaro communities, the first farming communities in the area, proved the agricultural fertility of the region as their productive farms and gardens dotted the gentle slopes of the river-bottom area they settled.

The Spanish speaking communities consisting of La Politana, La Placita de los Trujillo, and Agua Mansa, and collectively called San Salvador, date from 1843, when Juan Bandini and the Lugo family made it known they would provide land to settlers willing to settle the area around Cajón Pass and protect their cattle and property from attack by Indians, thieves, and marauders. Juan Bandini owned the Jurupa Grant, the Lugo family owned the San Bernardino Grant. Arriving at an agreement with the Lugos, a group of seventeen families led by Espinosa and Trujillo left Abiquiui in 1843 and established the settlement of La Politana on the Northwest side of the Santa Ana River. A falling out with the Lugos resulted in negotiations

and an agreement with Juan Bandini and in the establishment of another settlement, La Placita de los Trujillos, on the Bandini Grant on the Southeast side of the Santa Ana River. The sister settlement of Agua Mansa on the Northwest side of the river, was founded in 1845, as more settlers from New Mexico came to the area.

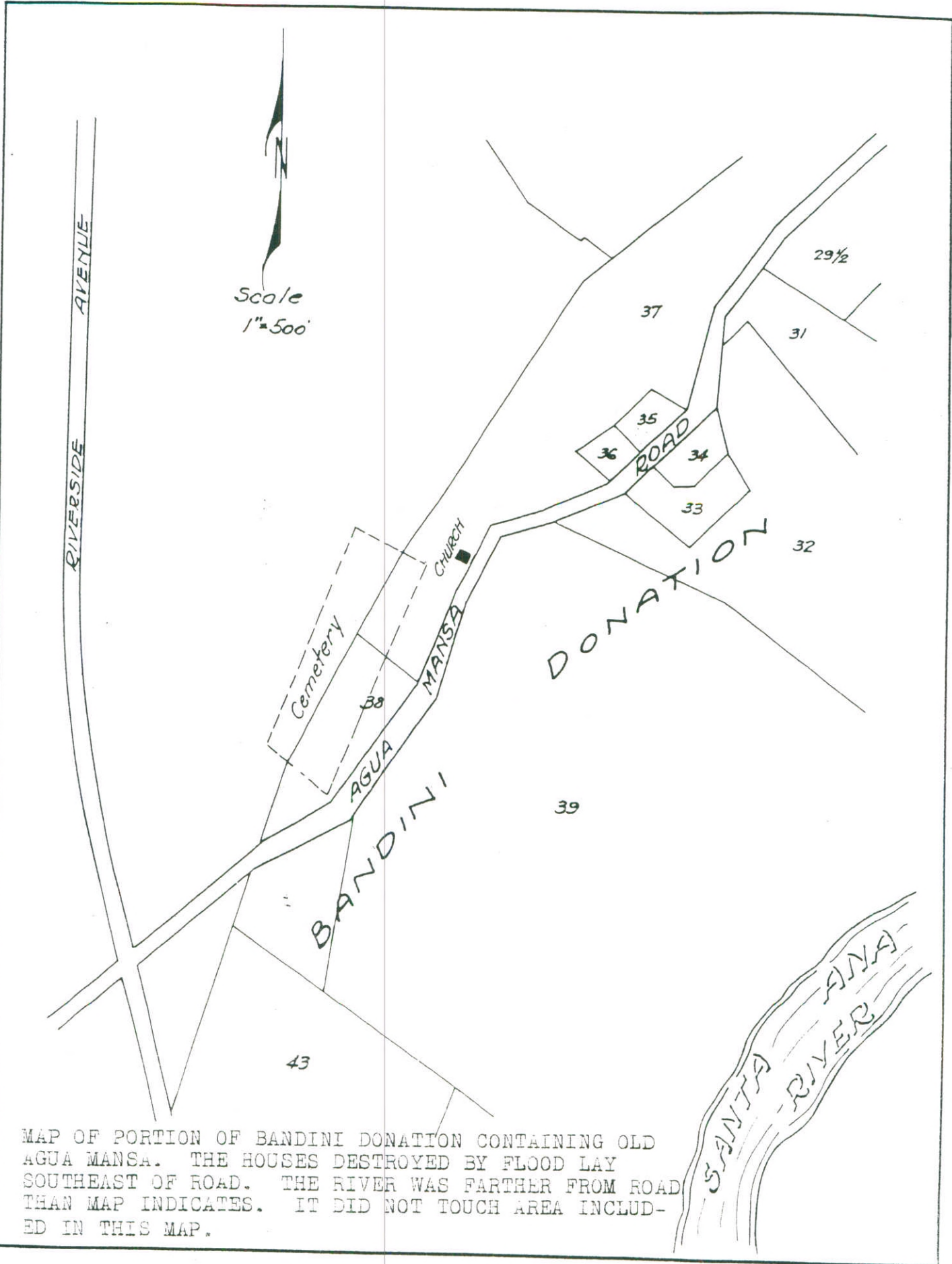
The Spanish speaking communities, which in the 1850s numbered between two and three hundred people, grew and prospered as small farming communities. Most of the residents were from New Mexico and brought with them their particular traditions of communal land tenure, of agriculture, sheepherding, Catholicism, and strong family ties. Settling the area as buffers, they rooted themselves deeply in the region, and despite the Mexican-American War and the ensuing conflict as Anglos emigrated to the area, they helped the new Anglo settlers. After Americanization La Placita became known as "Spanish town. The most inclusive term for the Spanish speaking settlements along the river bottom between Colton and Riverside was San Salvador, which was the name of the Parish church, the school district, and the voting precinct. As the fabric of the area changed with Americanization, the descendants of the original settlers melded into the larger population - into both the Mexicano/Chicano barrio established in South Colton in the 1890s, and through intermarriage, into the Anglo community.

The original church, a small temporary chapel, was being replaced in 1852 as the entire community joined the effort to construct an adobe church. Led by Lorenzo Trujillo, the community labored for five months to build their permanent church. When it was almost ready, with only the shingle roof remaining to be finished, heavy rains crumbeled the walls. The building collapsed on December 5, 1852. Not to be deterred, the community assembled in a town meeting to decide the course of action for constructing a new church. They decided to build on the Agua Mansa side of the river where there was firmer ground. The Placita Church, they discovered, collapsed because the site was underlaid with numerous small springs which created a weak foundation for the building. Once again the collective labor of the community built the church on its present location. Finally completed in 1852, the new adobe church was dedicated by Father Petithome, of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, as the Church of San Salvador. The church continued to serve the community until 1892, when it was abandoned because its walls became unsafe. Although a new

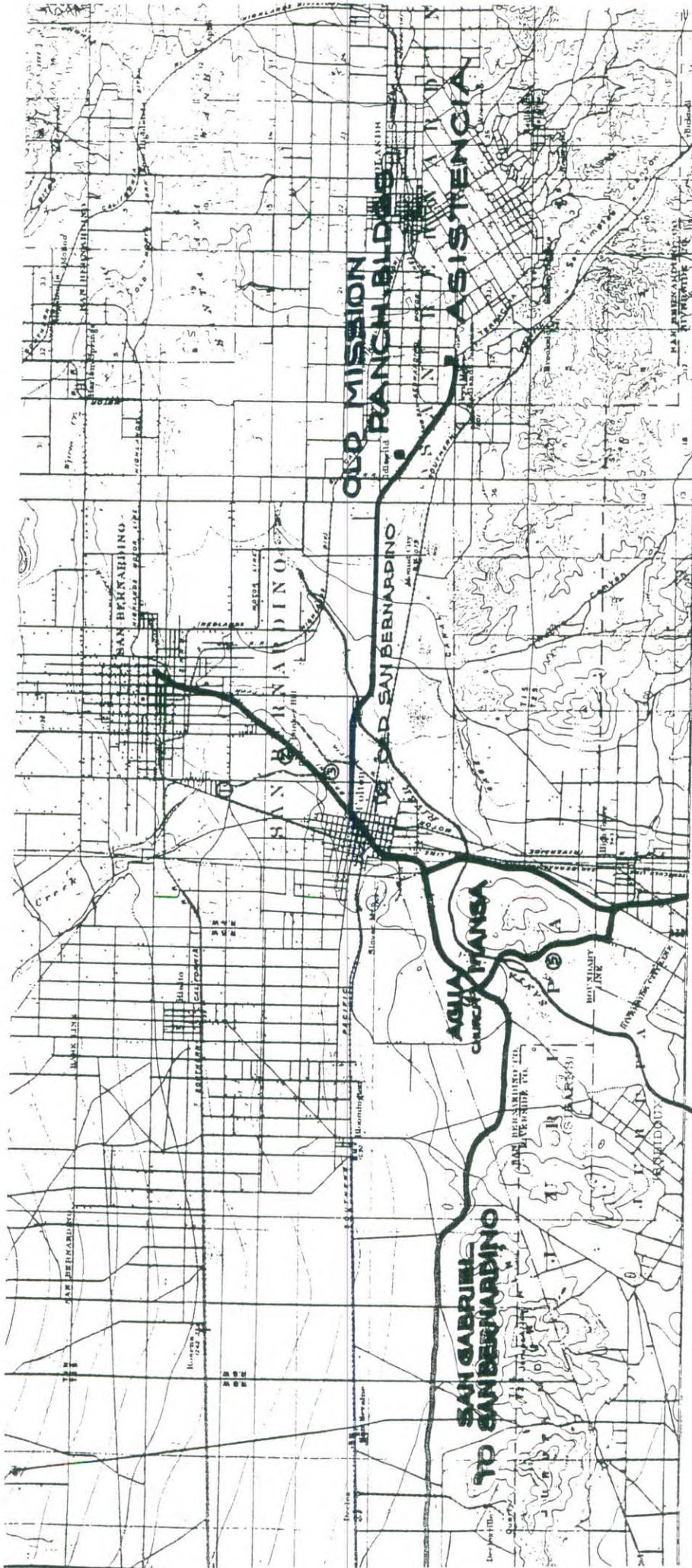
Roman Catholic Church was built in Colton, the Spanish speaking organized to persuade the Archdiocese to re-build the Church of San Salvador in South Colton. In 1913 the new Church of San Salvador was constructed in South Colton on seventh street. Since then, a new, modern church has replaced the one built in 1913. It is still the Church of San Salvador, the priest is spanish-speaking, and it still serves the Chicano community in South Colton. In fact, the Church of San Salvador is a central religious, social, and political center in South Colton.

The Cemetery at Agua Mansa, established at the same time as the Church, holds the remains of the original settlers, their families, and many of their descendants. It was the only cemetery in the Colton area until the latter part of the nineteenth century, so many of the Anglo pioneers are also buried there. Since the Church and Cemetery lay in ruins for about fifty years, the non-marble grave-stones, including those that revealed particularly interesting aspects of burial customs, are gone. However, in 1954 a community group led by one of the descendants of the original settlers, spearheaded a movement to construct a replica of the Church and to restore the Cemetery. The County of San Bernardino bought the property, reconstructed the Church, along with donations from private citizens, and restored the Cemetery. It is now owned by the County and operated as a County Historical Site.

The Church and Cemetery at Agua Mansa should be designated as a State Historical Site. The New Mexican-Genízaro roots of the Spanish-speaking communities, their establishment as farming communities, their state as buffer zones, and their survival as small, self-contained agrarian settlements are significant aspects of Chicano and California nineteenth century history which must be preserved and recognized state-wide.



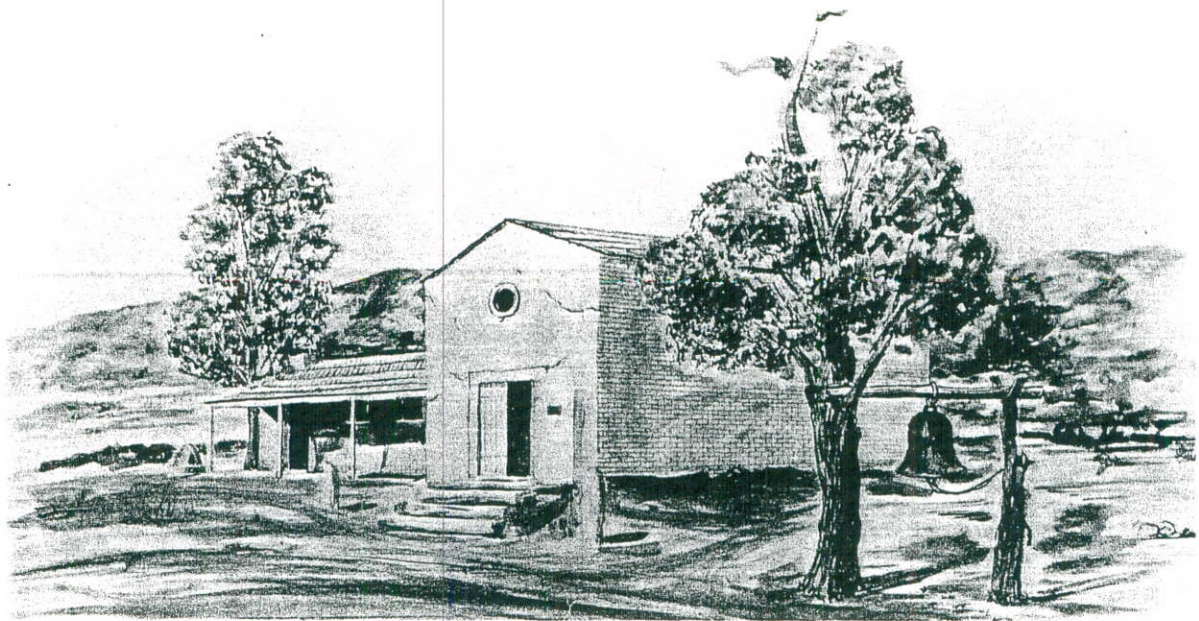
MAP OF PORTION OF BANDINI DONATION CONTAINING OLD AGUA MANSA. THE HOUSES DESTROYED BY FLOOD LAY SOUTHEAST OF ROAD. THE RIVER WAS FARTHER FROM ROAD THAN MAP INDICATES. IT DID NOT TOUCH AREA INCLUDED IN THIS MAP.



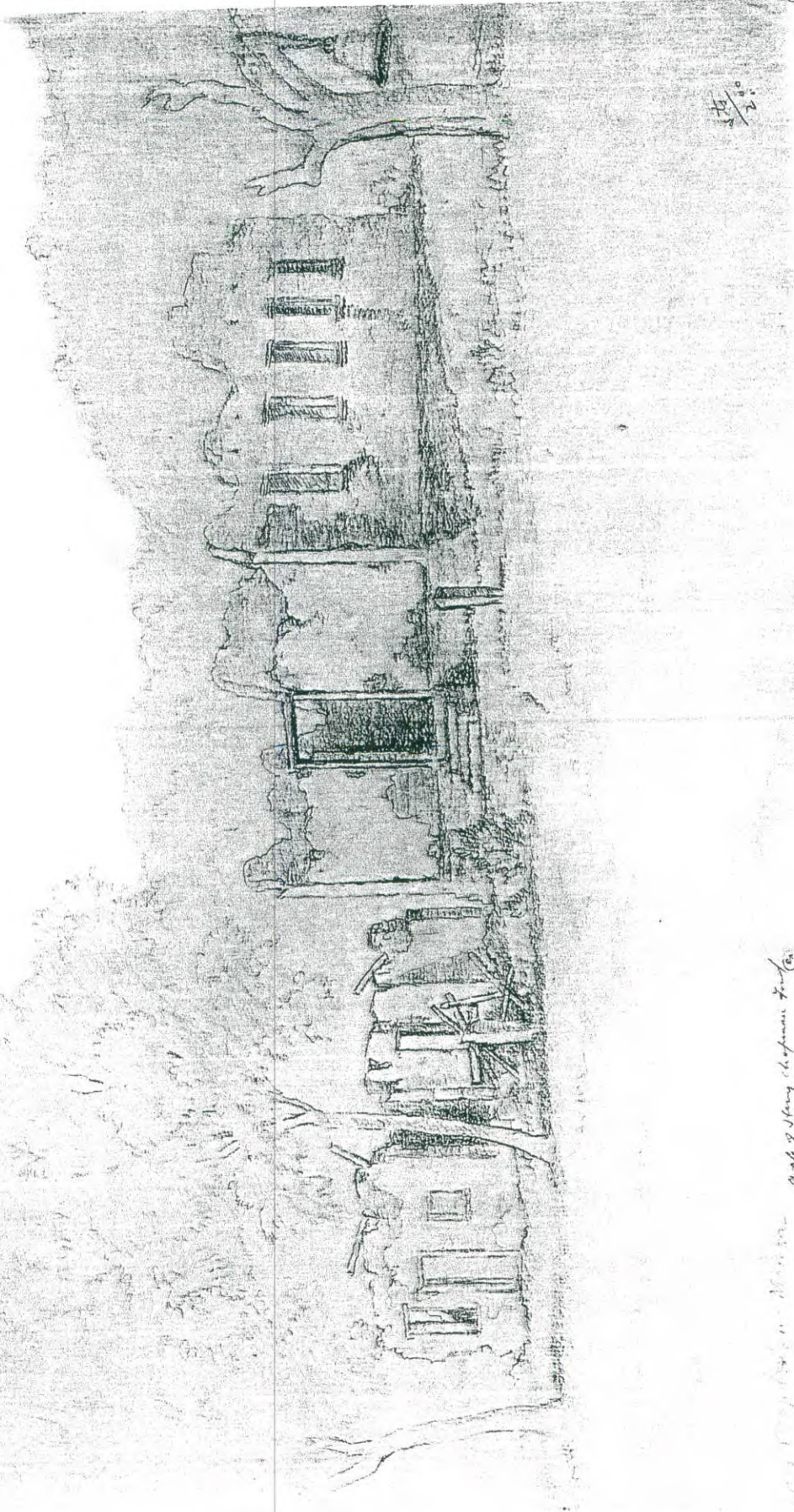
- ① POLITANA WATER SOURCE
- ② VICENTE LUGO'S HOUSE
- ③ POLITANA
- ④ AGUA MANSA CHURCH
- ⑤ TRUJILLO'S CHURCH 1852

- MECKS AND DALEY DITCH - AT FOOT OF BLUFF
- POLITANA WATER DITCH

MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF NEW MEXICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY.



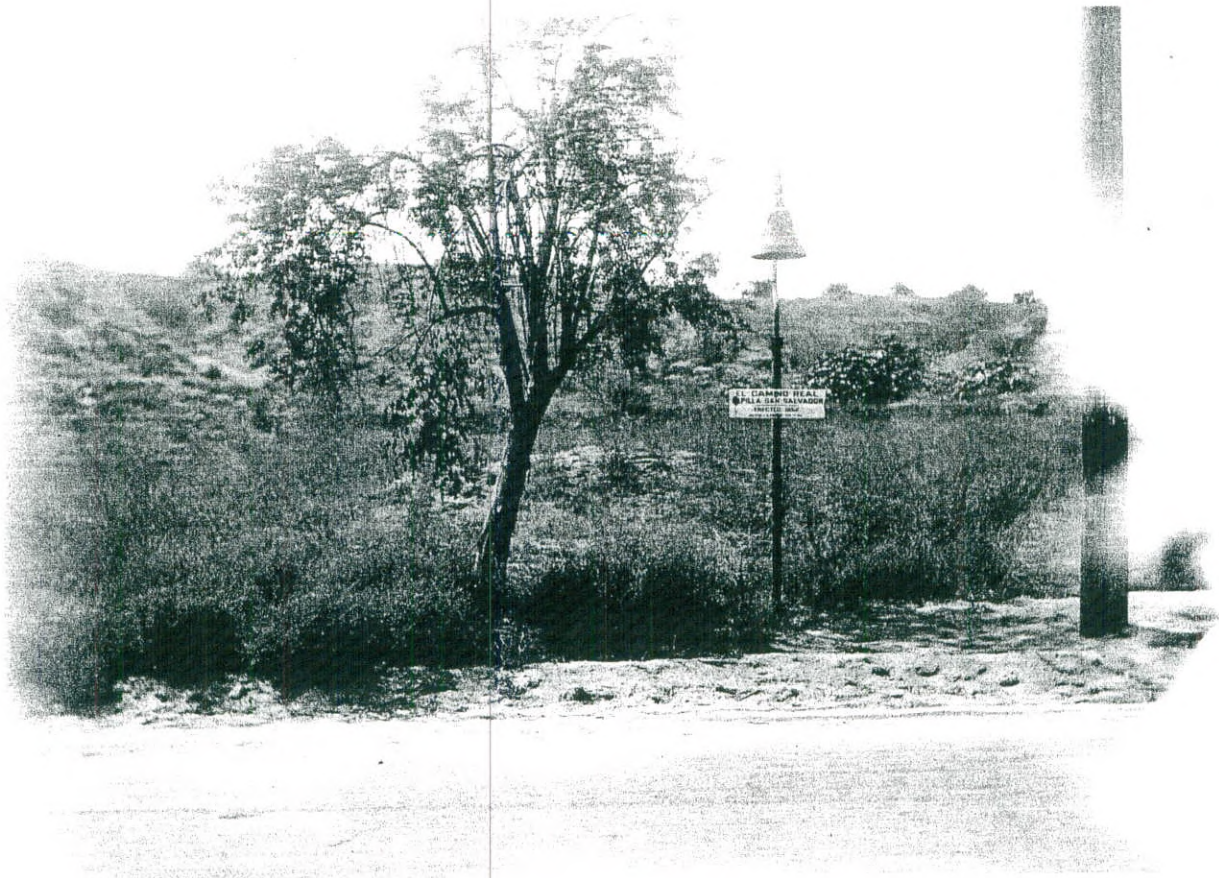
ARTIST'S SKETCH OF AGUA MANSA CHURCH AND PRIEST'S HOUSE, PREPARED FOR LUTHER A. INGERSOLL FROM DESCRIPTIONS BY PIONEERS AND PUBLISHED, 1904, IN CENTURY ANNALS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



Sketch of Henry Chapman's Ford

$\frac{17}{2.0}$

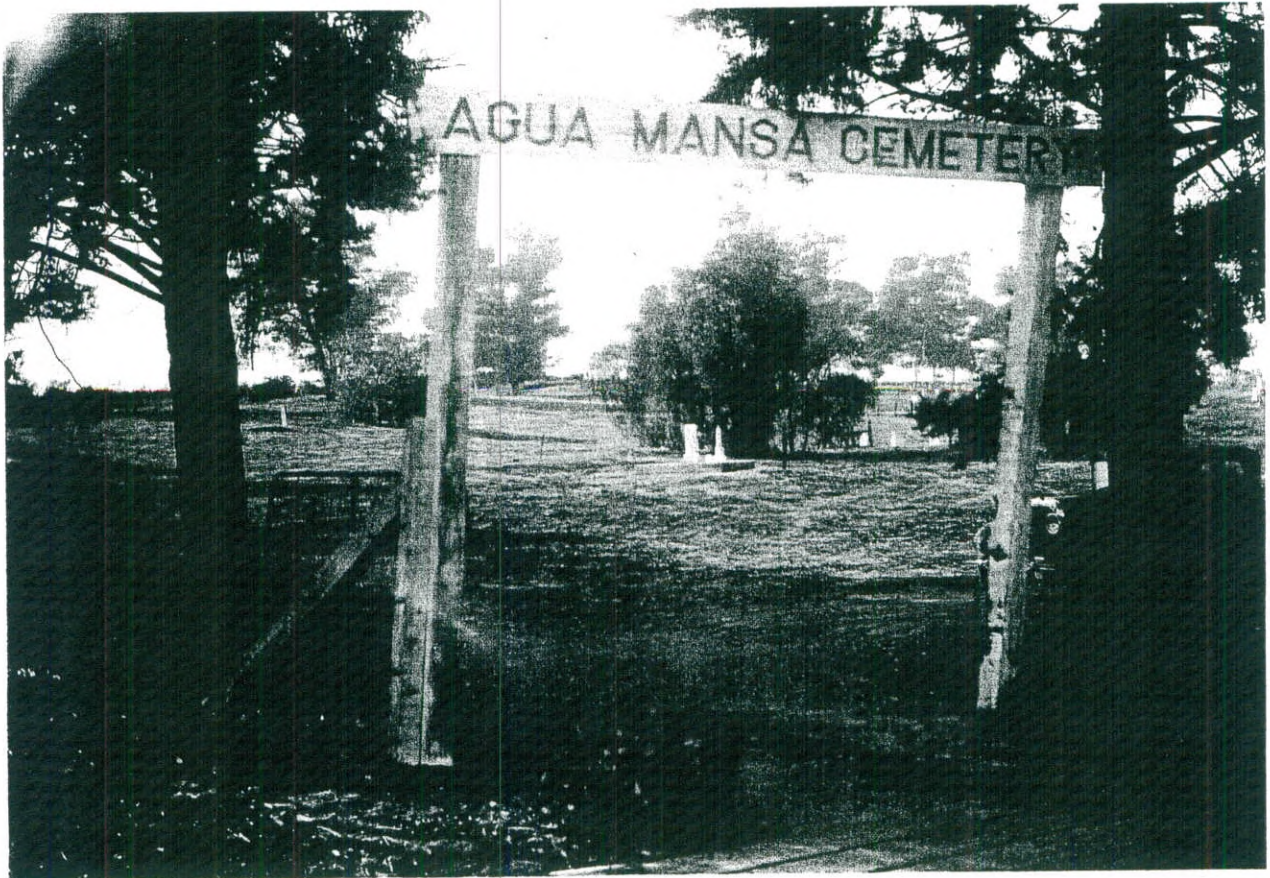
RUINS OF AGUA MANSA CHURCH AND THE PRIEST'S HOUSE IN 1888, AS SKETCHED BY HENRY CHAPMAN FORD. THE BELL IN THE TREE WAS CAST NEAR THESE BUILDINGS IN 1866. THE TWO POSTS IN FRONT WERE PLACED TO MARK THE HEIGHT OF THE FLOOD IN 1862.



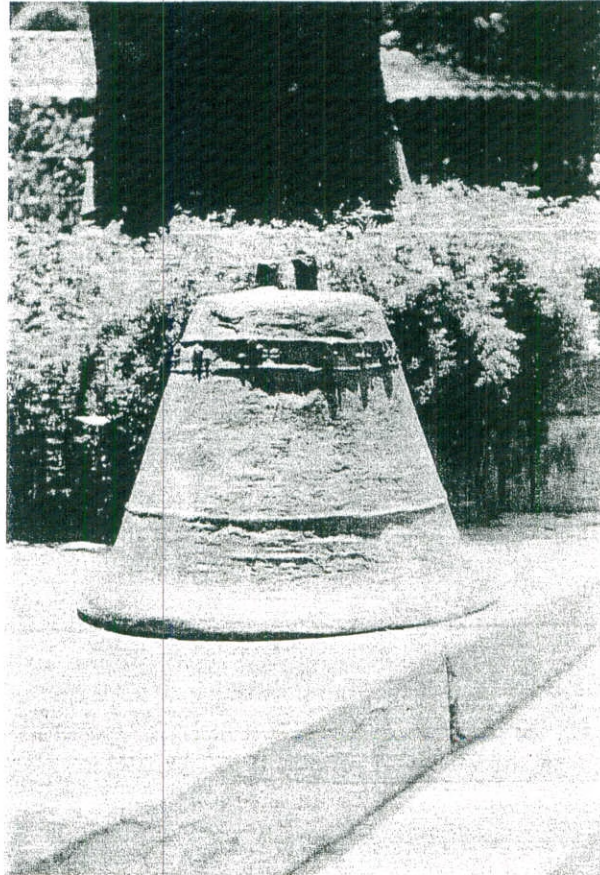
THE MOUND OF EARTH IN THE FOREGROUND IS ALL THAT REMAINS (1932) OF WHAT WAS ONCE THE CHURCH IN AGUA MANSA. THE ROAD IN FRONT OF THE MOUND IS ONE OF THE FEW STRETCHES OF THE OLD SAN BERNARDINO - SONORA ROAD STILL IN USE.



TOMBSTONE OF FRANCISCO M. ALVARADO, SON OF THE LAST MAYOR-DOMO WHO SERVED MISSION SAN GABRIEL ON THE SAN BERNARDINO RANCHO. HE SPENT HIS LAST DAYS IN AGUA MANSA, AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY VALLEY HISTORY PROVED VERY VALUABLE IN LATER YEARS.



ENTRANCE TO THE OLDEST CEMETERY STILL IN USE IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. THE PIONEER SETTLERS REST IN THE VACANT PORTION NEAR THE GATE, THEIR GRAVES UNMARKED. GRASS FIRES HAVE DESTROYED THEIR WOODEN HEAD BOARDS.



Agua Mansa Bell, Dedicated to "Our Lady of Guadalupe."
MISSION INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

THE CHURCH BELL CAST AT AGUA MANSA, IN 1866, IS NOW THE
PROPERTY OF THE MISSION INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

55
Ser. No. 2324-1
HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 3 SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____

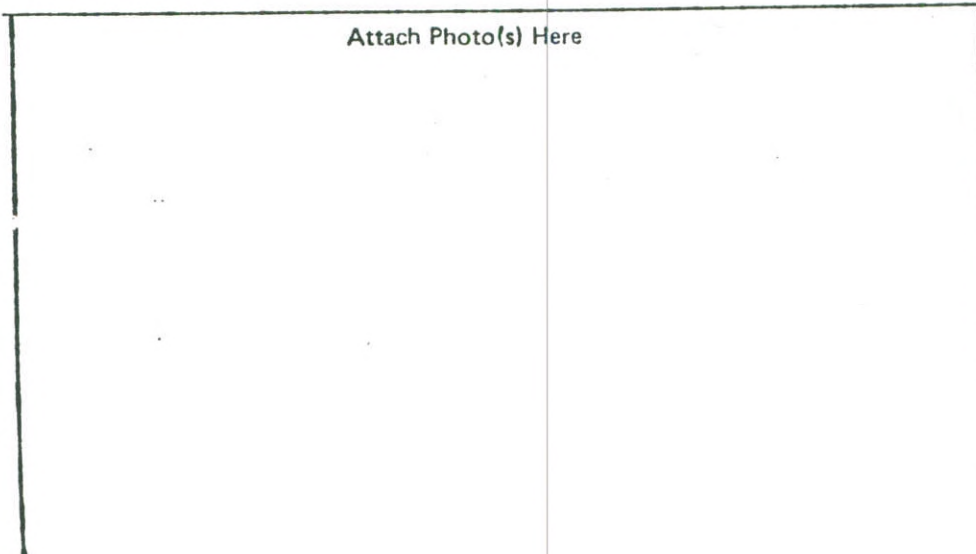
IDENTIFICATION

- Agua Mansa Cemetery P36-001578 - CEM
1. Common name: _____
2. Historic name: Agua Mansa Cemetery and Church
3. Street or rural address: 270 E. Agua Mansa Road
City Colton Zip _____ County San Bernardino
4. Parcel number: _____
5. Present Owner: San Bernardino County Address: _____
City San Bernardino Zip _____ Ownership is: Public Private _____
6. Present Use: County Historical Site Original use: Cemetery and Church

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: The church is early Spanish mission style.
7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

The original adobe church was abandoned in ^{the} 1890s. The new church, a replica of the original, was constructed in the 1950s. The cemetery, in front of the church, is in its original location.



8. Construction date: Estimated _____ Factual 1853
9. Architect _____
10. Builder The People of San Salvador
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage _____
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
Jan. 1980

CASTANEDA

13. Condition: Excellent ___ Good Fair ___ Deteriorated ___ No longer in existence ___
14. Alterations: _____
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land Scattered buildings ___ Densely built-up ___
Residential ___ Industrial ___ Commercial ___ Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known Private development ___ Zoning ___ Vandalism ___
Public Works project ___ Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? Yes Moved? ___ Unknown? ___
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

The Church and cemetery at Agua Manza bring together several very important strands of nineteenth century Chicano history. First, the establishment of the Spanish speaking communities in the rich, river-bottom area around Colton in the early 1840's reveals the reality of the hostile relations between Californios and Indios during the Spanish/Mexican periods. Indian people actively resisted the efforts of Spanish/Mexican governments, of the Catholic Church, and of rancheros to settle their land in the inland region around the present San Bernardino County. In short, it points out important contradictions in Chicano history.

Second, the development of New Mexican settlements in Southern California attest to the commercial and cultural interchange between the two Mexican provinces. The settlers came from Abiqui, Nuevo Mexico, the rendezvous point for the Old Spanish Trail. This trail, so precipitous, barren, narrow and rugged that no wagon could traverse its full length, was discovered, charted, and travelled by Spanish/Mexican traders and trappers as part of the commercial and pro-

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture _____ Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial ___ Exploration/Settlement
Government _____ Military _____
Religion Social/Education

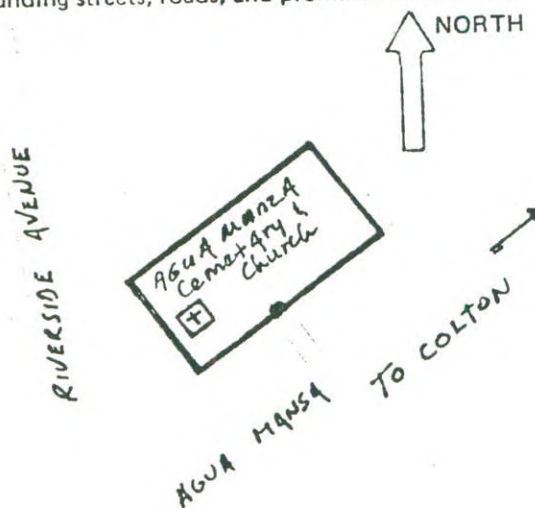
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

Archives in Colton City Library; Joyce Carter Vicery, Defending Eden New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California 1830-1890 (Riverside: U.C. Riverside & Riverside Museum Press, 1977). Robert Pinger and Susan Phillips, "Colton," unpublished (cont'd below)

22. Date form prepared Jan. 1980
By (name) A. Castaneda & J. Pitti
Organization Ch/Latino Cult. Resources Survey
Address: 1587 Woodland Avenue, #B
City Palo Alto, CA Zip 94301
Phone: (415) 326-7038

#21 (cont'd) seminar paper in possession of Carlos Cortes, Dept. of History, U.C. Riverside.

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



(1074)

SITE NO. SBr-4952 -H

COUNTY San Bernardino

SITE NAME Agua Mansa Chapel

1. USGS QUAD. San Bernardino South (7½') San Bernardino (15)
2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 466640 mE 3766820 mN OK
3. Twp. 1S Range 5W; SW ¼ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 36 (projected) OK
4. Location On the northwest side of Agua Mansa Road, approximately 4/10 mile northeast of Riverside Avenue. Site is on the northwest bank of the Santa Ana River, between the road and an irrigation canal.
5. Area 30 m (E-W) x 30 m (N-S) 6. Contour 880'
7. Owner San Bernardino County Museum Address 2024 Orange Tree Lane Redlands, CA 92373
8. Temporal Period: Circa 1853-1890s Period Mexican Rancho-Early American
9. Activity: Mining Railroad Military Homesteading Exploration/
Traveling Settlement Ranching Other Explain Location of chapel for San Salvador parish and the community of La Placita/Agua Mansa
10. Site Type: Town Camp Homestead Road Trail Mine
Railroad Grave Yard Trash Dump Military Other Remains of adobe chapel which measured 50' long x 22' wide (Vickery 1977:73).
11. Previous Site Designation, Published References SBCM-113, La Capilla de San Salvador, Agua Mansa Church. See Defending Eden, by Joyce Carter Vickery, 1977, Riverside Museum Press.
12. Features: Structure Dugout Fire Hearth Cairn Rock Alignment
 Trash Dump Irrigation Trail Road Corral Burial
Well Spring R&R Grade (berm) Tram (road/way) Tailings
Other Explain Adobe remains of leveled structure-foundations of wall and portions of clay floor have been found, plus various artifacts
13. Artifacts: Wood (size/type) Glass (color) Metal (type) Bone
Ceramic (color) Adobe (condition) Nails (size/type) Cans (size/type) ? Ordnance Other Explain Wood beams, window and bottle glass, various colors; metal can lids, spigot, hinges, etc.; butchered bone from domestic animals (pigs,beef); Chinese ceramics; adobe blocks and melt.
14. Disturbance: Animal Burning Vandalism ORV Other
Explain Weather has melted adobe walls, now covered with dirt & weeds.
15. Present Condition: Good Fair Poor Explain There still seems to be a fair amount of subsurface detail intact-excavations in progress by UCR field class (P. Wilke) Spring of 1978, 1980, 1982, report in preparation.
16. Sketch Map on file at UCR 17. Photos on file at UCR
18. Recorder M. K. Lerch 19. Date 3/28/82

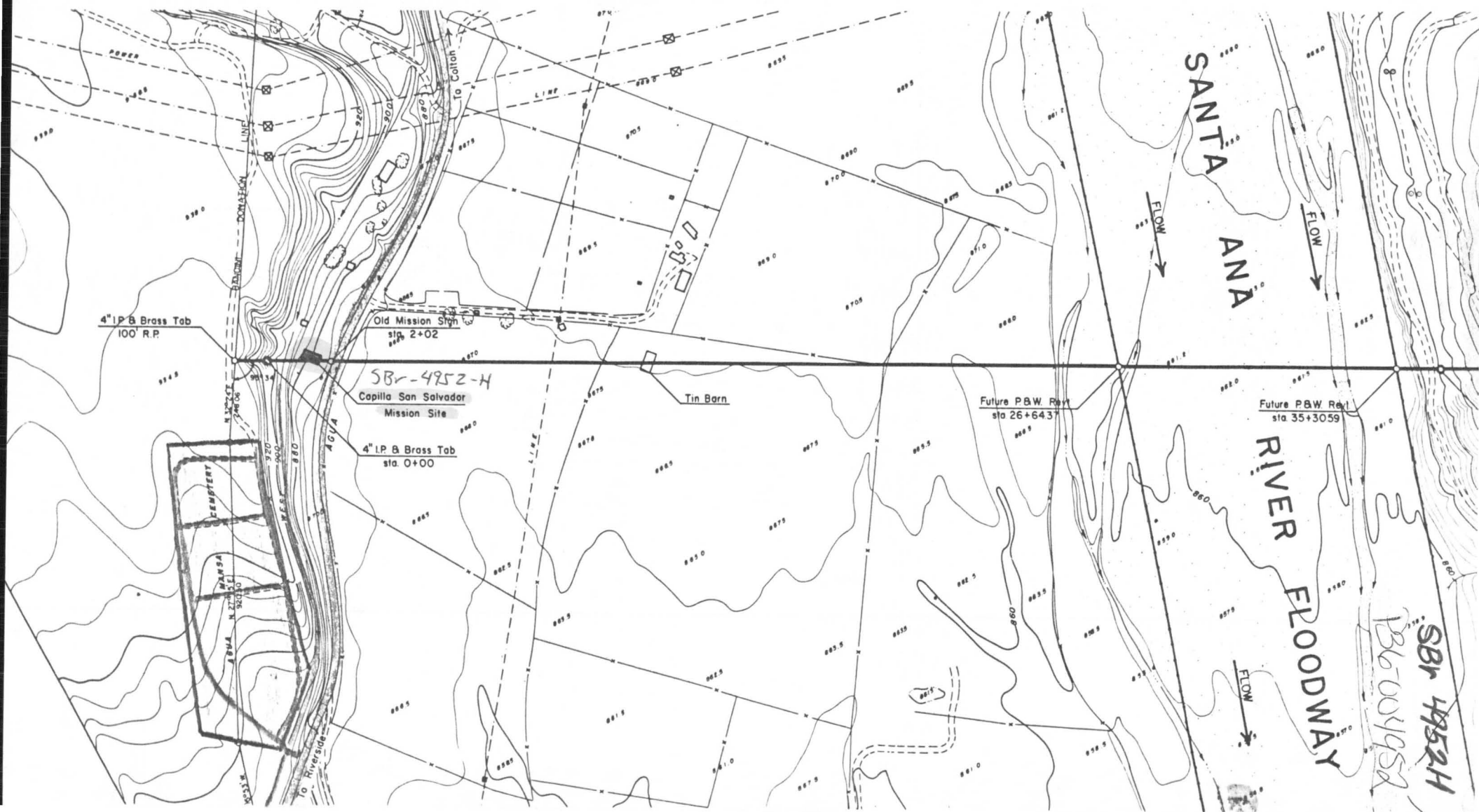
1937 1967

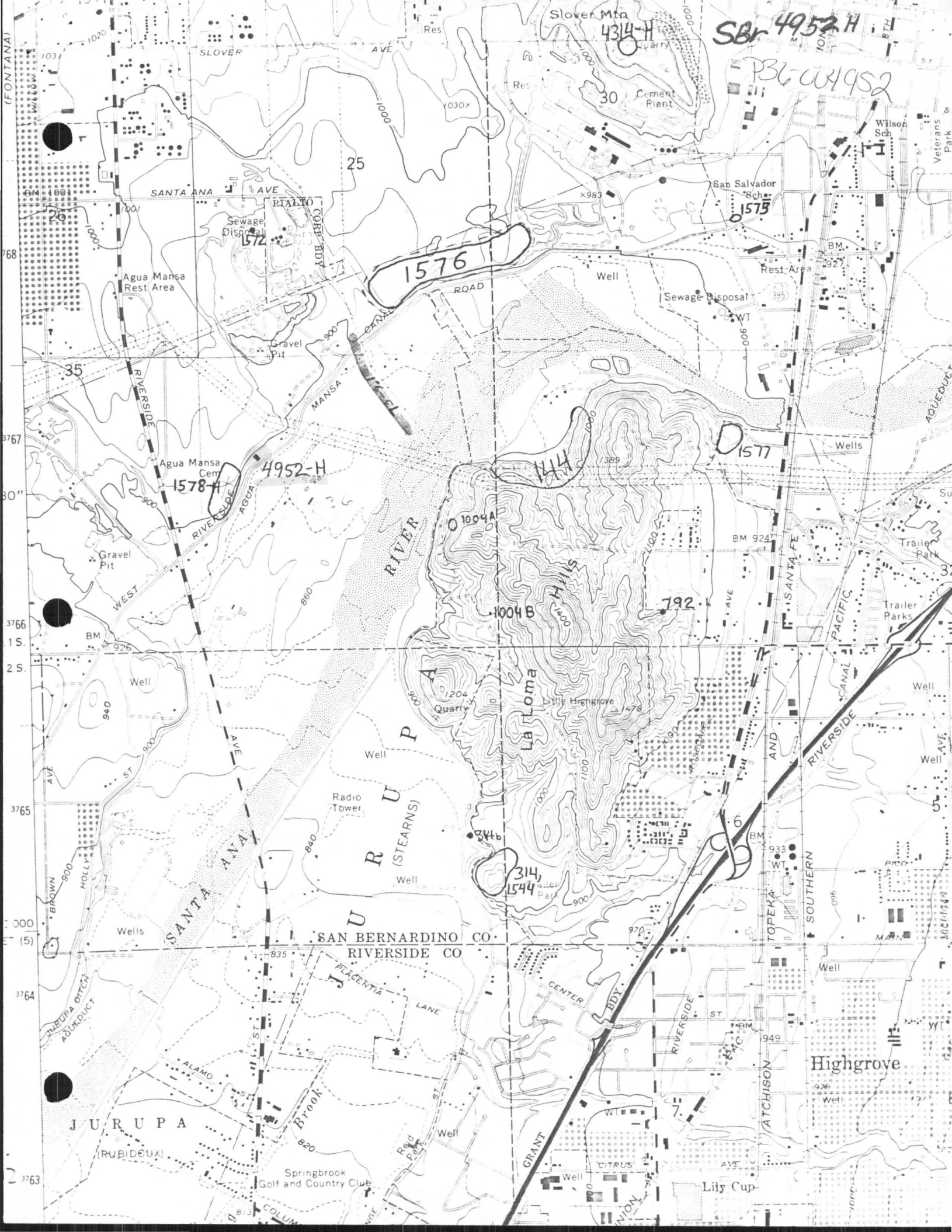
1966 H.W. 86.31

800 Assumed Elev. 1937 Survey

1967 CROSS SECTION

0+00 5+00 10+00 15+00 20+00 25+00 30+00 35+00





SB 4952 H
P36-004952

1576

4952-H

1444

1578-H

792

314
1544

SAN BERNARDINO CO
RIVERSIDE CO

Highgrove

JURUPA

Springbrook
Golf and Country Club

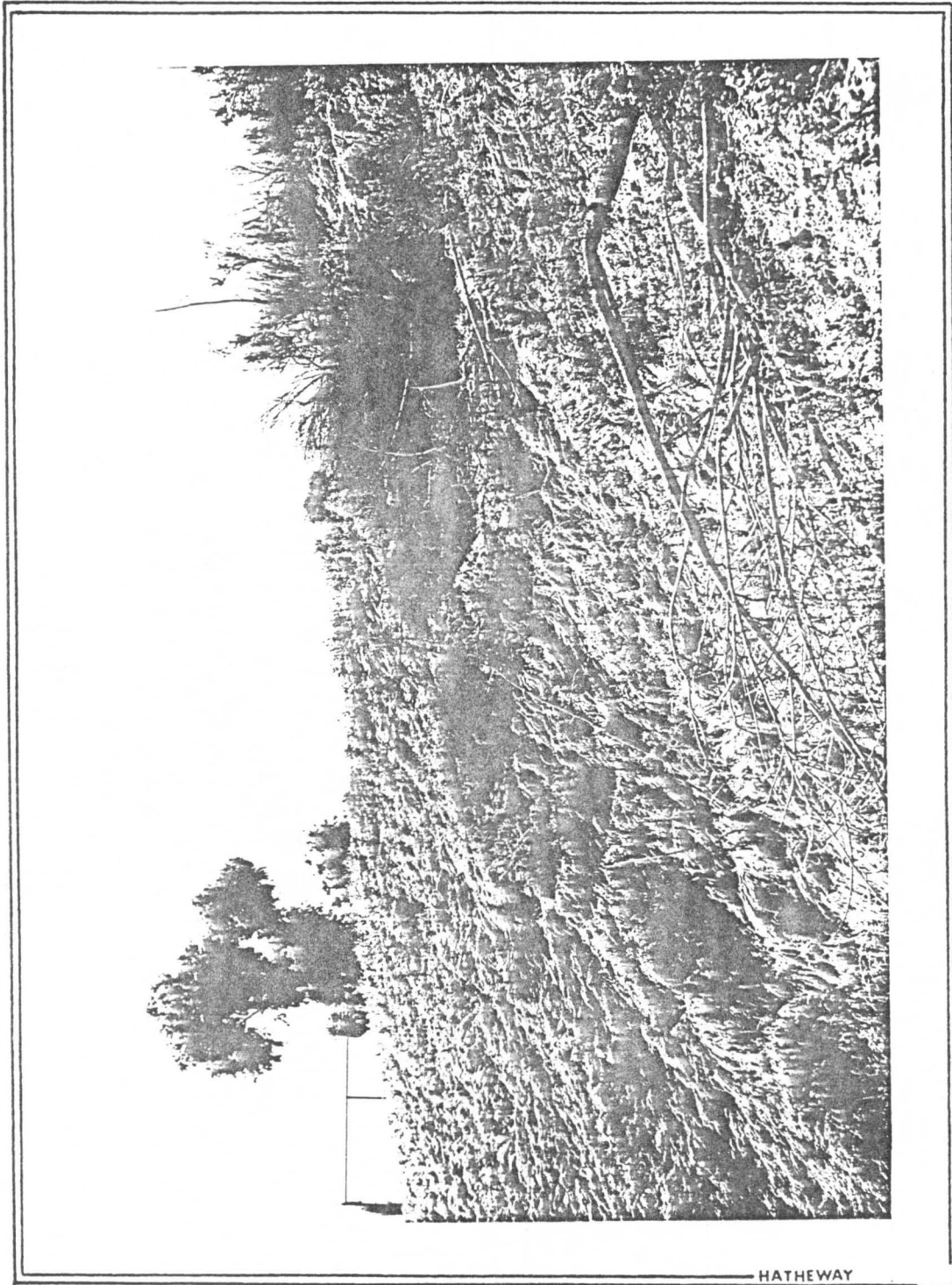
Lily Cup

VIII. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The field survey of the project area was completed as of October 4, 1989. The results of the field study are as follows:

- 1.) No prehistoric resources were recorded during the field survey.
- 2.) The following project area historic resources were noted:
 - a.) Three irrigation canals. These are of concrete construction, and are almost certainly related to the agricultural development of the property, and the development of the citrus industry. Two of these canals bisect the central portion of the property. The third is located in the northeastern eastern portion of the property beneath the transmission lines. A date of construction has not been established at the present time, but they do represent component of a major irrigation network. It is, however, unlikely that these canals are associated with the Chinese occupation of the old Agua Mansa Church in the early twentieth century, and that they probably date to the 1930s or early 1940s. See Appendix B for photographs, and Appendix C for preliminary site records.
 - b.) An historic canal on the west side of Agua Mansa. This canal has already been recorded as historic, and is designated as the West Riverside Canal. This canal is discussed in greater detail in section VII of this report, and further documentation is contained in Appendix A, as provided by the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center.
 - c.) The Agua Mansa Cemetery and Church sites. These two historic sites are outside of the project area boundaries, but they are both immediately adjacent to it. They have both been previously recorded as significant sites, and are owned by the County of San Bernardino. Additional information regarding these sites is contained in Appendix A of this report, and background histories of Agua Mansa and the Agua Mansa Cemetery are contained in sections V and Vi of this report.
 - d.) Quarry and mixing area for adobe used in the construction of the Agua Mansa Church. This site is located on the top of the bluff and to the northeast of the cemetery. It is not known at the present time if this site is within your project area. This site is discussed in section V of this report, and an updated site sketch map is included as Appendix D.

Based upon the results of the field investigation, it would appear that there are no "fatal flaws" in the planning process with regards to cultural resources at this point in time, although it is suggested here that some mitigations measures may be required prior to the implementation of development plans.

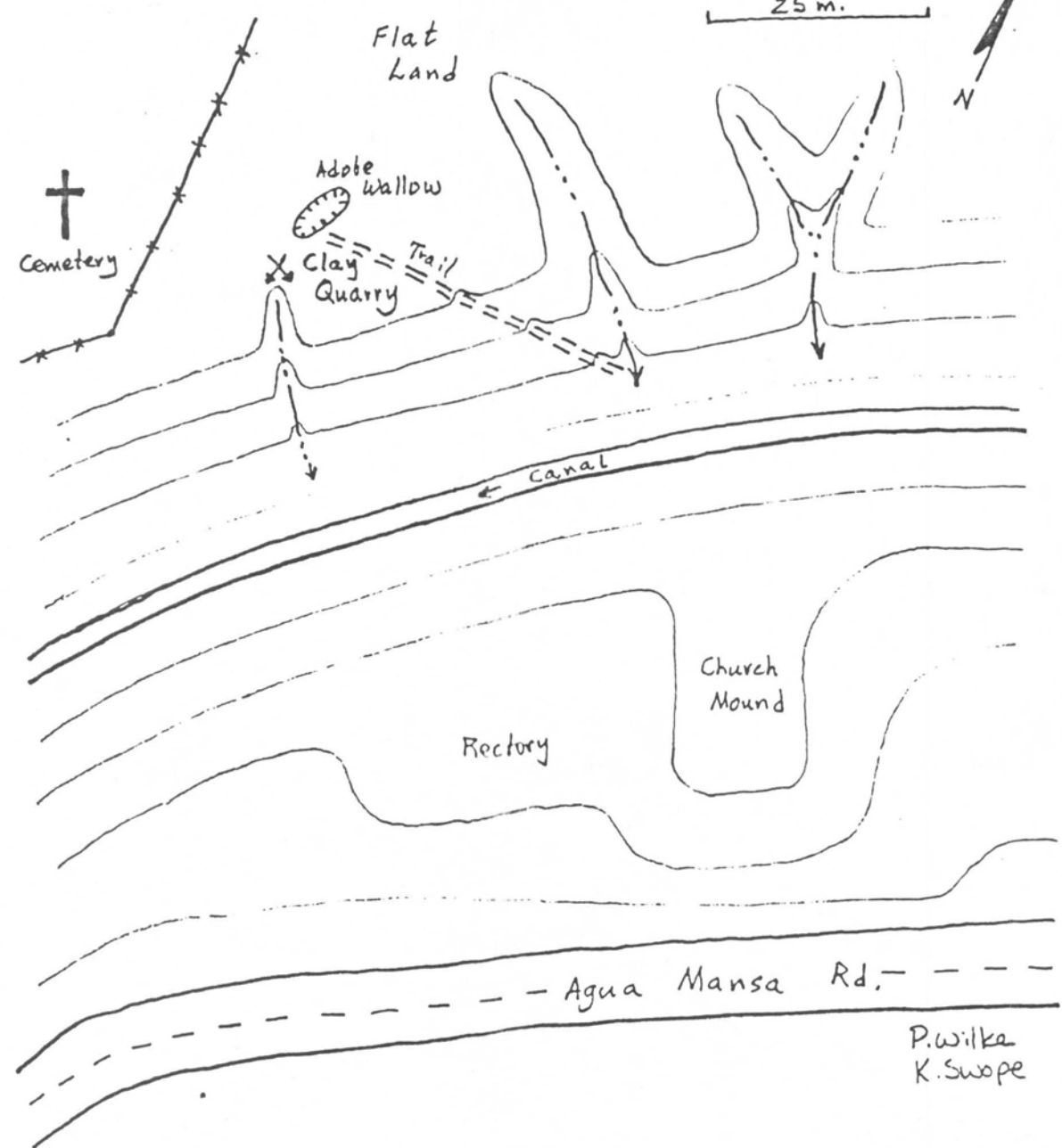


HATHEWAY

PHOTO 6: CHURCH ADOBE "QUARRY" SITE

Contours Approx.

25 m.



P. Wilke
K. Swope

340

938.0

P36-004952-20

Set
V-87 1X2 Hub
El. 937.20

934.5

877.8

8665

8660

8670

8660

8665

862.5

866.5

863.5

858.5

861.5

CEMETERY

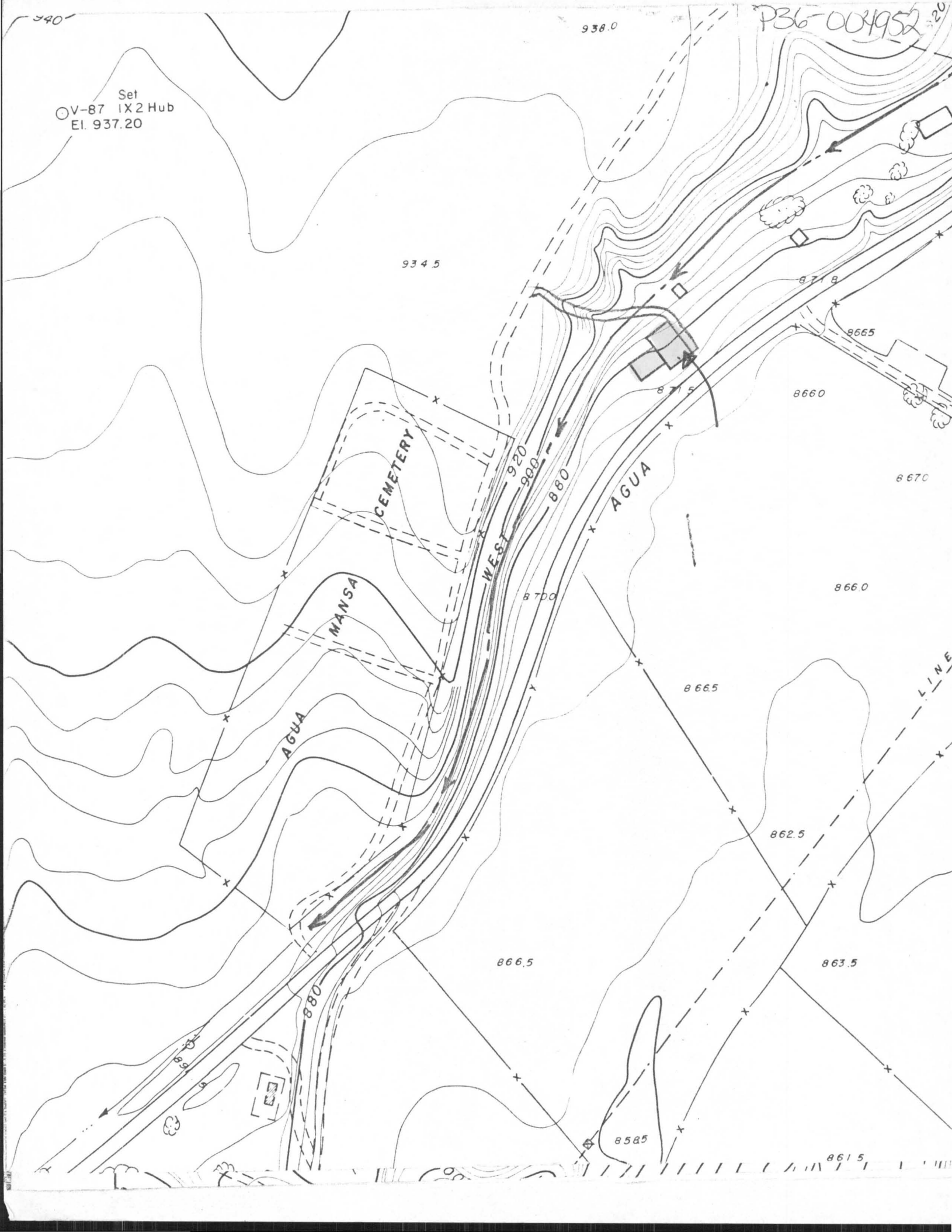
MANSA

AGUA

WEST

AGUA

LINE





FIVE VIEWS

George Deukmejian
Governor

Gordon Van Vleck
Secretary for Resources

Henry R. Agonia
Director, Dept. of Parks & Recreation

Kathryn Gaultieri
State Historic Preservation Officer



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

Office of Historic Preservation P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

186-004952



A History of
MEXICAN AMERICANS
in California

Jose Pitti, Ph.D.

Professor of History and Ethnic Studies
California State University, Sacramento

**Antonia Castaneda,
Ph.D. Candidate**

Stanford University

Carlos Cortes, Ph.D.

Professor of History
University of California, Riverside

1980

Historical Listing

1. **"A History of Our Struggle" Mural**, Los Angeles County
 2. **A. Pereira General Store**, Calaveras County
 3. **Agua Mansa Cemetery and Church**, San Bernardino County
 4. **Aguirre Hotel Site**, San Francisco
 - * 5. **Anjac Fashion Building**, Los Angeles County
 - * 6. **Asociacion de Charros Camperos del Valle**, Alameda County
 7. **BART Mural**, San Francisco
 8. **Broderick/Washington City**, Yolo County
 9. **Camarillo Home and Rancho**, Ventura County
 - * 10. **Casa Blanca School**, Riverside County
-
11. **Casa de Tableta**, San Mateo County
 12. **Central Station**, Los Angeles County
 13. **Centro Cultural de la Mision**, San Francisco
 - * 14. **Cerro Gordo**, Inyo County
 15. **Cesar Chavez Family Home**, Kern County
 16. **Chavez Ravine**, Los Angeles County
 - * 17. **Chicano Park, Logan Heights**, San Diego County
 18. **Children's Mural**, Los Angeles County
 19. **Chili Bar**, El Dorado County
 20. **Chualar Railroad Crossing**, Monterey County
-
- * 21. **Cottage Hotel Site**, Ventura County
 - * 22. **Cuyama District Ranger Station**, Ventura County
 23. **Death Valley Junction**, Inyo County
 24. **Death Valley Railroad Construction Camp**, Inyo County
 25. **Depot**, Butte County
 26. **Diaz Lake**, Inyo County
 - * 27. **Dodson's Rooming House Site**, Sacramento County
 28. **Dona Santos**, San Joaquin County
 29. **Drytown**, Amador County
 30. **Duran's Showboat Bar**, Los Angeles County

* Sites included in this report

P36204952
SBR-4952-H

Dig at church ruin uncovers artifacts left by Chinese

Chinese farmers probably raised crops in the vicinity of the old Agua Mansa Church after it was abandoned by its Spanish-speaking congregation and replaced by a new church in south Colton.

This is indicated by the finding during a current archeological dig of fragments of Chinese pottery, Chinese fruit jars and bones that had been cut by cleaver.

Philip J. Wilke, head of the UCR Archeological Research Unit and supervisor of the dig, says this suggests that Chinese vegetable gardens were situated on nearby riverbottom land after the church building was abandoned.

The abandonment of the church is believed to be have occurred in 1893, when it was replaced by a new one in south Colton. The date is based on the findings of the Rev. John Sierra of Banning, who is studying the history of the Catholic churches of the area.

Chinese in the 19th century and early in the 20th were not allowed to own land in the United States, but they operated "China gardens" on leased land, primarily producing vegetables. One such farm was near Riverside's Fairmount Park. Another, operated by a man remembered as Little Joe, was in Rubidoux north of Mission Boulevard. Another, operated by Yee Lung Ching, called Big Charlie, was south of Mission Boulevard. When the Riverside sewage disposal area was located on the west side of the river, before its transriver pipeline was

Out of the County's Past



Tom Patterson

destroyed by the 1938 flood, Virgil Chung grew vegetables there, using the sewer effluent for irrigation.

All these operations were carried on in the early 1900s. Big Charlie and Little Joe gardened on land leased from the Riverside Land & Irrigating Co., a major development firm of early Riverside and West Riverside (now Rubidoux).

In Riverside and many other cities of the United States and Canada, Chinese vegetable peddlers with horse-drawn wagons were traditional. One such peddler in Riverside was Little Joe (probably a different Little Joe), father of George Wong of Riverside Chinatown fame.

The Agua Mansa Church dig is an exercise of a class being taught at two-year intervals by Wilke for the UCR anthropology department. Karen Swope is teaching assistant for the project.

Early phases of the dig unearthed the foundations of the church sanctuary, disclosing a small room, probably a baptistry, attached to the east wall. No Chi-

nese artifacts were found there.

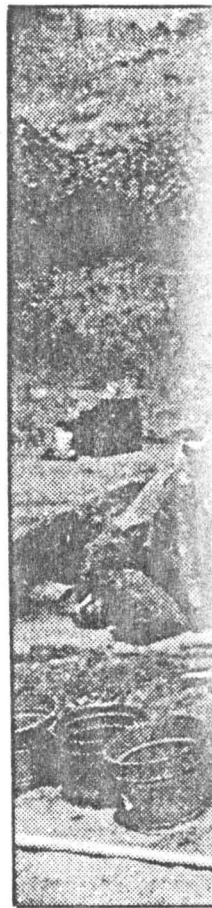
Two years ago, the dig was in the first part of the rectory, attached to the west wall of the church. It disclosed "a few" Chinese artifacts, to which little significance was attached. The current dig is bringing out more fragments, leading Wilke to remark: "It seems to us that Chinese were in the building while it was in ruins."

Presumably, Chinese vegetable farming there was on leased land, as in the later operations nearer Riverside.

The twin villages of La Placita, on the east bank of river, and Agua Mansa (Gentle Water) on the west bank, were founded in 1844 and 1845, respectively, by settlers from New Mexico. They were given the land in exchange for their help in fighting marauding Indians from Utah. The Church of San Salvador was built in 1852 in Agua Mansa to serve both communities and has been informally called the Old Agua Mansa Church.

The great flood of 1862 damaged the community. For that reason, and because of pressure from subsequent surrounding Anglo settlements, the twin communities never fully recovered.

The church bell, which had been cast on the church grounds in 1866, was moved to the new Church of the Holy Rosary on Congress Street in south Colton. That church was destroyed by fire in 1917. As part of the fund-raising effort for a new church, the



Philip Wilke,

bell was sold for Mission Inn in Riverside (still exists). The church at a new location on K Street, Colton, was dedicated in September 1918 under its earlier name of Holy Savior).

The appearance of the Agua Mansa Church has been traced through later generations of drawings appearing in "Ingersoll's Century" and Bernardino County records. In recent years, a reconstruction of that drawing has

overs

ese

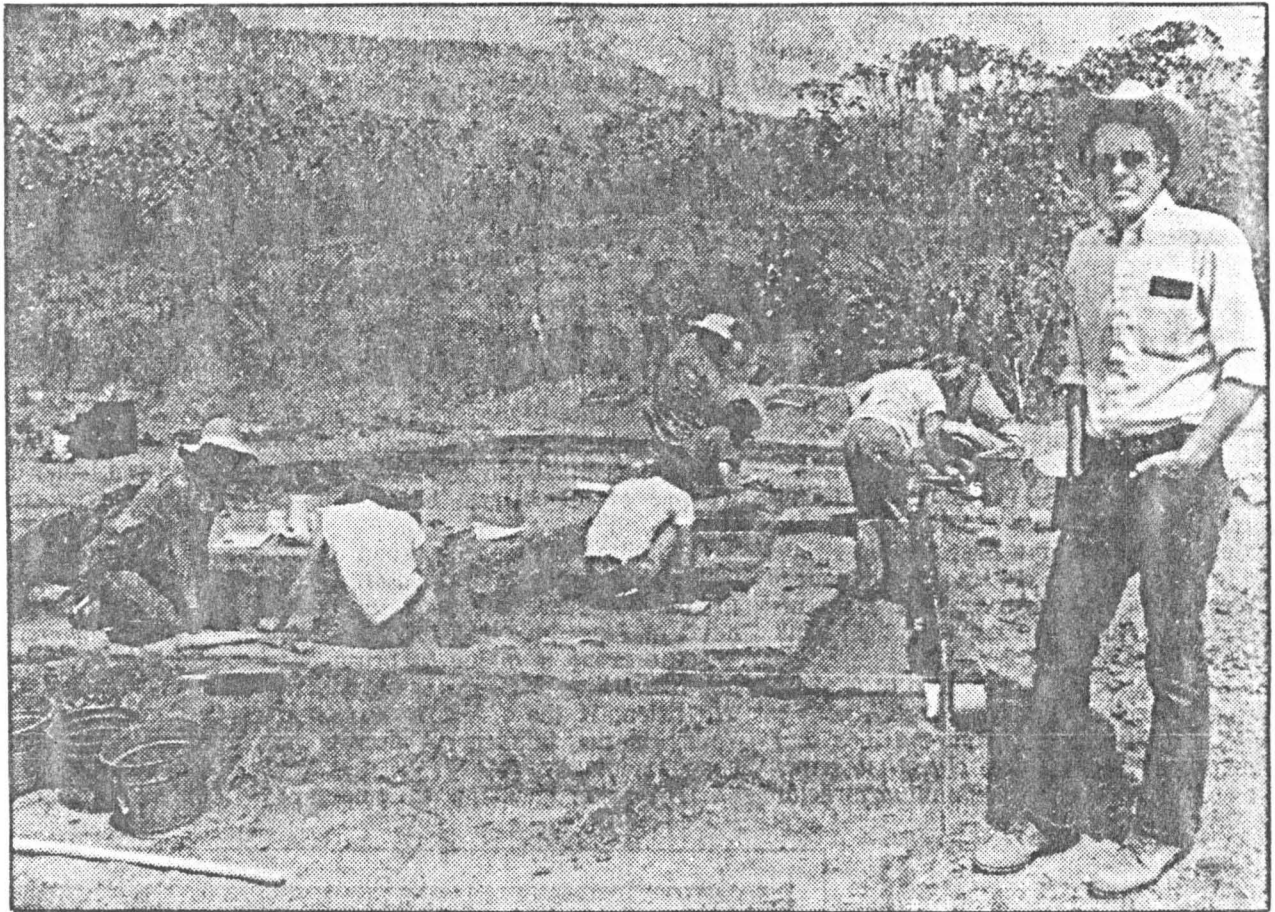
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TOM PATTERSON/The Press-Enterprise

Philip Wilke, right, of the UCR archeological unit, supervises the Agua Mansa church dig.

bell was sold for \$500 to the Mission Inn in Riverside (where it still exists). The replacement church at a new location on West K Street, Colton, was dedicated in September 1918 and given the earlier name of San Salvador (Holy Savior).

The appearance of the Agua Mansa Church has been known to later generations chiefly from a drawing appearing in the 1940 "Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, California." In recent years, a replica based on that drawing has been built on the

grounds of the nearby Agua Mansa Cemetery by the San Bernardino County Museum Association.

Archeological and other findings have disclosed minor differences between the drawing and the actual building, including windows and the baptistry addition, not shown in the Ingersoll book drawing.

The first dig at the Agua Mansa site was done by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District in the course of a study of

the magnitude of the 1862 flood.

Eyewitnesses wrote that the flood reached the church steps. The steps were located and computations made, which disclosed that the flow exceeded 300,000 cubic feet per second, more than three times the greatest subsequent flow. On this disclosure, vast new flood-control measures have been found necessary. The chief danger is to Orange County, where the river channel has been narrowed by levees and where buildings have been constructed on the flood plain.

P36000007
CA-SBR-6007-H

ISOLATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL OCCURRENCE

1. Map San Bernardino South 7.5 (1967/73) 2. County San Bernardino
3. Twp. 1S Range 5W ; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25
4. Location Situated on top of a river terrace, approximately 50 M west of SBr-1576. Bearings: S 60° E to ridge top (1389'), S 10° E to Quarry Peak (1204').
UTMC 11/467200E - 3767560 N. 5. Contour elevation 900'
6. Owner _____ 7. Address N of Agua Mansa Road and canal
8. Present tenant _____
9. Present land use _____
10. Description of occurrence Seven sherds of Tizon Brown ware fragments, historic faunal remains (sheep and cattle) with saw cuts, historic glass
11. Area _____ 12. Dimensions _____
13. Vegetation Russian thistle, sunflower, grasses
14. Nearest water Santa Ana River 15. Distance 1/8 mi. south
16. Soil Light brown sand
17. Previous alteration/disturbance/intrusion A concrete canal runs along the south side and a bulldozer cut runs through the center
18. Possibility of destruction Disturbed and/or destroyed
19. Explanation or interpretation This deposit may represent all that remains of an historic trash dump although there is no stratigraphic profile evident to illustrate a continuous intensive or intrusive deposit
20. Remarks/suggestions _____
21. Accession No. No collection 22. Sketch map No
23. Date Sept. 6, 1978 24. Photos No
25. Recorded by John Romani, Alan Corbin
26. Project or report Greenwood & Assoc. for Williams Bros. (SOH10)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

- PAGE: 1 OF 6
 DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A
 DATE OF THIS FORM: 12/18/90
- PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6940H
 TEMPORARY NUMBER: SBS-W #6
 AGENCY DESIGNATION: P1074-124H
1. COUNTY: ~~Riverside~~ SAN BERNARDINO
 2. USGS QUAD: San Bern. So. 7.5' 1967 REVISED: 1980
 3. UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 11 466260m Easting; 3766500 m Northing
 4. TOWNSHIP 1S RANGE 5W, not sectioned
 BASE MER. SBM
 5. MAP COORDINATES: 391 mm S 37 mm E
 6. ELEVATION: 900 ft.
7. LOCATION: From interstate 10, take the Riverside Avenue exit and proceed south to Agua Mansa Road. Site is located 20 meters northeast of the intersection of Riverside Avenue and Agua Mansa Road.
8. PREHISTORIC HISTORIC X PROTOHISTORIC
9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Irrigation system comprised of an east/west running concrete/mortar lined canal (Feature A: West Riverside Canal); isolated cement standpipes to the west (Feature B); a north/south running cement lined flume with cement standpipes (Feature C), and a concentration of standpipe fragments, barbed wire, wooden beams and associated trash (Feature D).
10. AREA: unknown m (length) x m (width); N/A m²
 Method:
11. DEPTH: surface METHOD: N/A
12. FEATURES: Cement standpipes have flow regulators. Standpipes vary in diameter (45, 36, and 23 cm.) and construction techniques. The standpipes and flume of Feature C run north and upslope to (X)
13. ARTIFACTS: None
14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS: None observed.
15. DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A DATE OF THIS FORM: 12/18/90
16. RECORDED BY: James J. Schmidt, Kathy VanderVeen, James Kenney, and Lisa LeCount
17. AFFILIATION: Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way,
 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272
 (213) 454-3091

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE:2 OF 6

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A

DATE OF THIS FORM: 12/18/90

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: SBR-6940H

TEMPORARY NUMBER: SBS-W #6

AGENCY DESIGNATION: P1074-124H

18. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed.

19. SITE INTEGRITY: Good. Well preserved, extensive irrigation system.

20. NEAREST WATER:

21. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (SITE VICINITY): Ruderal.

22. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (ON SITE): Same.

REFERENCES FOR ABOVE: N/A

23. SITE SOIL: Coarse brown sand.

24. SURROUNDING SOIL: Same as 23

25. GEOLOGY: Granite gravels.

26. LANDFORM: Riverine terrace.

27. SLOPE: 0-5 degrees south 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

P36-006940

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

PAGE: 3 OF 6
DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD:
DATE OF THIS FORM: 12/18/90
U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE: San Bernardino South

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: *SBR-6940H*
TEMPORARY NUMBER: SBS-W #6
AGENCY DESIGNATION: P1074-124H



P36-006940

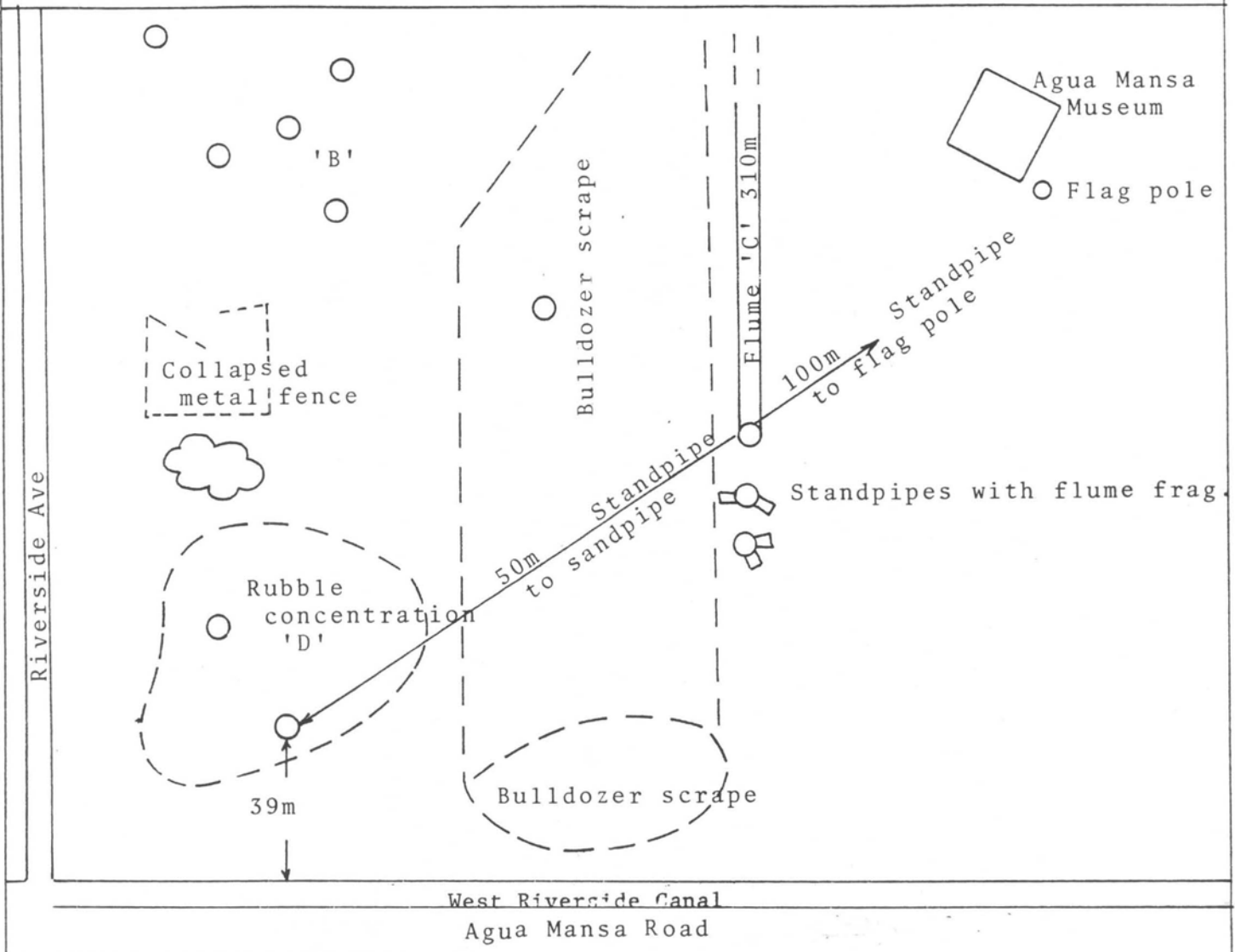
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6940H / 12 mo. 90 yr.

Temporary Number: SBS-W #6

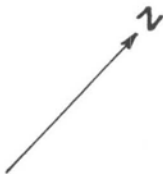
Agency Designation: P1074-124H

Page 4 of 6



Legend

○ Cement standpipes



Area of impact
Letters correspond to site description
Not to scale

P36-006940

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

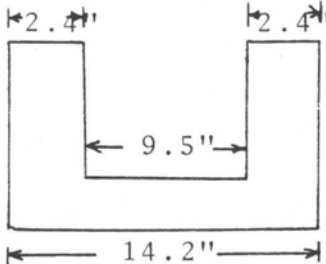
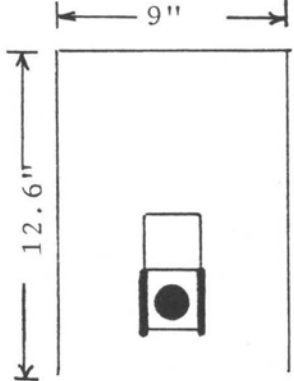
Permanent Trinomial: SBR-6940H / 12 90
mo. yr.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Temporary Number: SBS - W#6

Page 5 of 6

Agency Designation: _____

Item No.	Continuation
	<p data-bbox="609 436 820 472">Feature "C"</p> <p data-bbox="284 535 438 567">1. Flume</p>  <p data-bbox="300 1050 535 1081">2. Standpipe</p>  <p data-bbox="787 1507 1372 1539">Water outlet with sliding door</p> <p data-bbox="235 1932 479 1963">Not to scale</p>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD - CONTINUATION

PAGE: 6 OF 6

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: SBR-6940H

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD:

TEMPORARY NUMBER: SBS-W #6

DATE OF THIS FORM: 12/18/90

AGENCY DESIGNATION:

CONTINUATION

ITEM NO.

(12.) an extensive network of standpipes. The poorly preserved, cement lined flume runs 310 meters northwest to the top of a ridge to a gate (composed of a large threaded screw) which controls water flowing into the flume. The flume contains flow regulators identical to those found on the standpipes (see profiles).

The east/west canal (Feature A) is well preserved. This cement lined canal parallels Agua Mansa Road.

Standpipes: The smallest are those associated with the flume. They appear to be poorly shaped, possibly formed in place.

Larger standpipes were manufactured to a standardized size and form.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

736-06990 SBR-674071 71074-124 H
 Ser. No. _____
 HABS _____ HAER _____ Loc _____ SHL No. _____ NR Status _____
 UTM: A _____ C _____
 B _____ D _____

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Agricultural Irrigation Canals
2. Historic name: _____
3. Street or rural address: North of Agua Mansa Road--West of Riverside Ave
 City N/A Zip N/A County San Bernardino
4. Parcel number: N/A
5. Present Owner: CalMat Address: N/A
 City N/A Zip N/A Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Vacant Land Original use: Citrus Grove

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: N/A
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

Three irrigation canals are located within the proposed project area. Canal #1 extends from the southwest corner of the property, near the northwest corner of the cemetery, to a point in the north central portion of the project area. Canal #2 extends from the approximate middle of the project area to a point beneath the power lines in the northeast portion of the property. Canal #3 is located beneath the power lines in the central portion of the eastern boundary of the project area. The canals are of open-box concrete construction, measuring approximately 15 inches in width by 8 inches in depth. A portion of canal #2 is built of brick (distribution station), and portions of the canal have been laid with metal pipe.

Attach Photo Envelope Here

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED PHOTOS

8. Construction date:
 Estimated 1940 Factual _____
9. Architect None
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
 Frontage _____ Depth _____
 or approx. acreage 90
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
October 1989

- 13. Condition: Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair ___ Deteriorated No longer in existence ___
- 14. Alterations: Deterioration of system
- 15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land Scattered buildings ___ Densely built-up ___
Residential ___ Industrial ___ Commercial ___ Other: Agua Mansa Cemetery
- 16. Threats to site: None known ___ Private development Zoning ___ Vandalism ___
Public Works project ___ Other: _____
- 17. Is the structure: On its original site? Moved? ___ Unknown? ___
- 18. Related features: Three canals and distribution system

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

The canals are clearly associated with the agricultural development of the property, and most probably with the development of the citrus industry. A date of construction has not yet been determined, but they were likely constructed during the period extending from the mid-1930s to the mid-1940s. Earlier use of this property for irrigation purposes has been noted as having been associated with the post-1900 use of the Agua Mansa Church site by Chinese laborers. It is unlikely that these canals are associated with this period of development as they represent a relatively substantial capital investment. They are, however, a part of a once large irrigation network, and would appear to have the potential to yield information regarding the development of such systems.

- 20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
 Architecture _____ Arts & Leisure _____
 Economic/Industrial Exploration/Settlement _____
 Government _____ Military _____
 Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

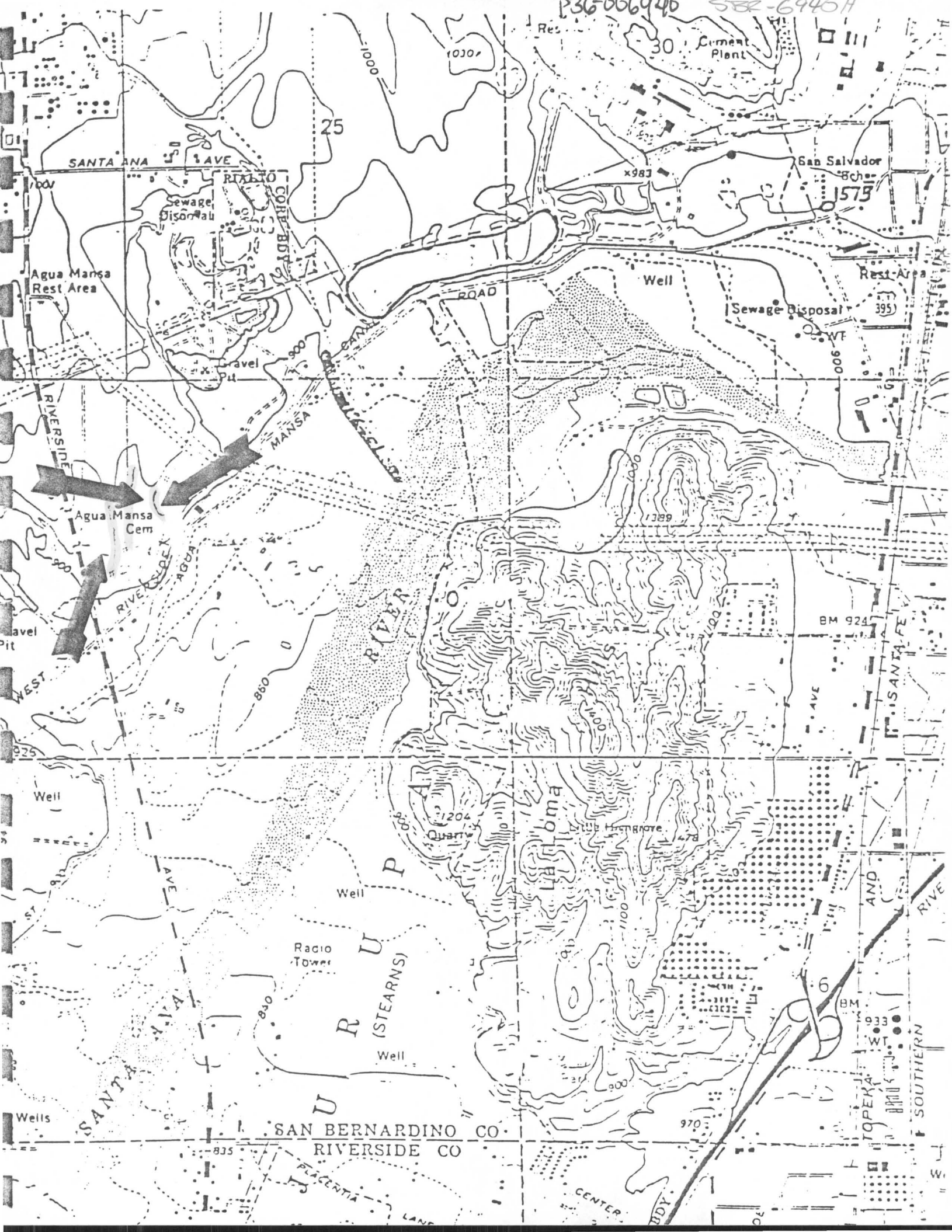
See Bibliography of this report.

22. Date form prepared October 1989
 By (name) Roger G. Hatheway
 Organization Hatheway & Associates
 Address: 23301-A La Glorietta
 City Mission Viejo Zip 92691
 Phone: (714) 458-1245

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



SEE ATTACHED MAPS



P36 006940

582-694011

25

SANTA ANA AVE

RIALTO CORE BDY

Sewage Disposal

x983

San Salvador Sch

1579

Agua Mansa Rest Area

ROAD

Well

Sewage Disposal

Rest Area

395

Level Pit

RIVERSIDE

AGUA MANSA

Agua Mansa Cem

RIVERSIDE

1389

BM 924

Level Pit

825

Well

QUARRY

1204

Well

RADIO TOWER

UR (STEARNS)

Well

6

BM

933

WT

Wells

SAN BERNARDINO CO
RIVERSIDE CO

970

TOPEKA

SOUTHERN

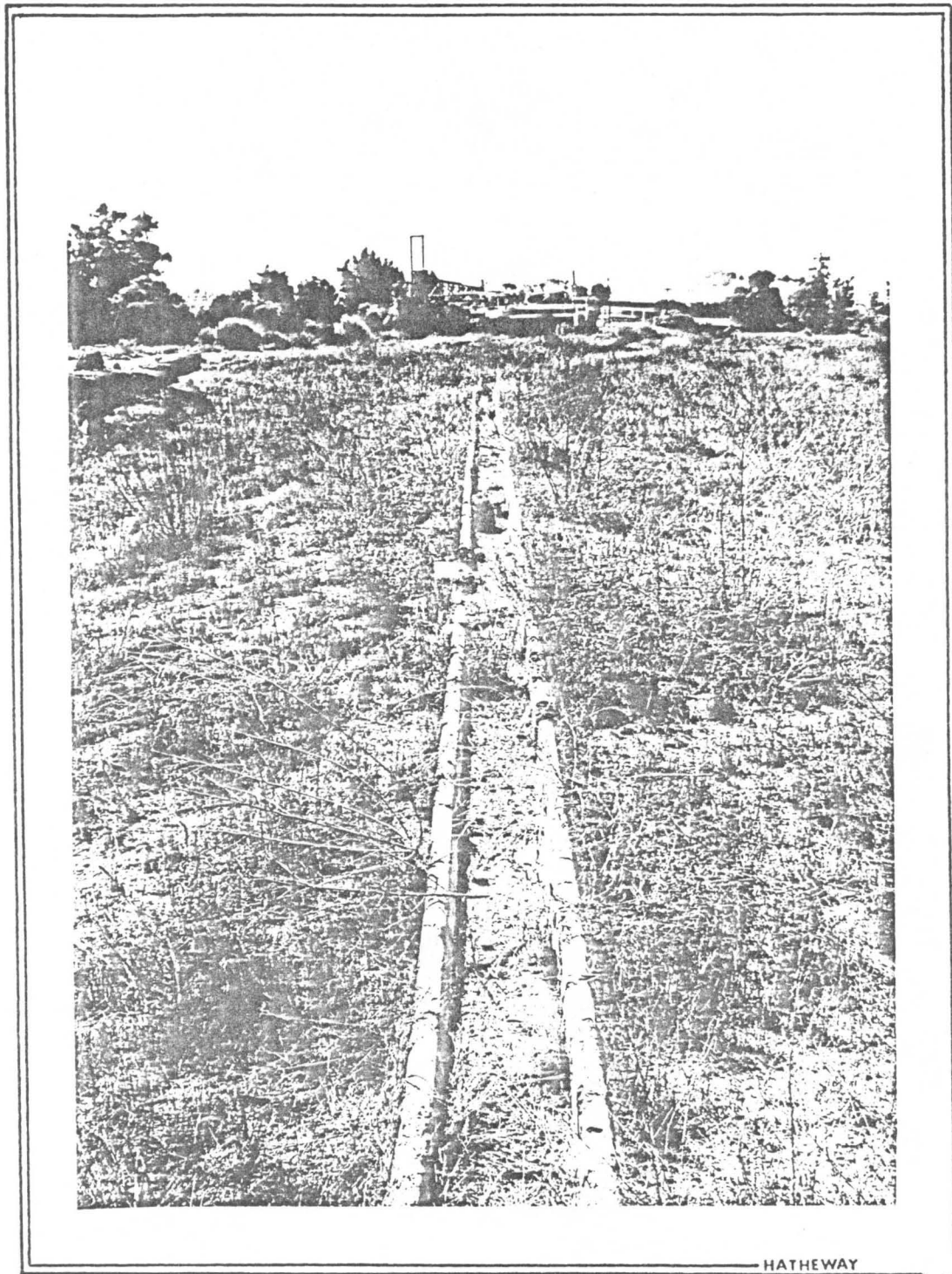
PLACENCIA

CENTER

BDY

W

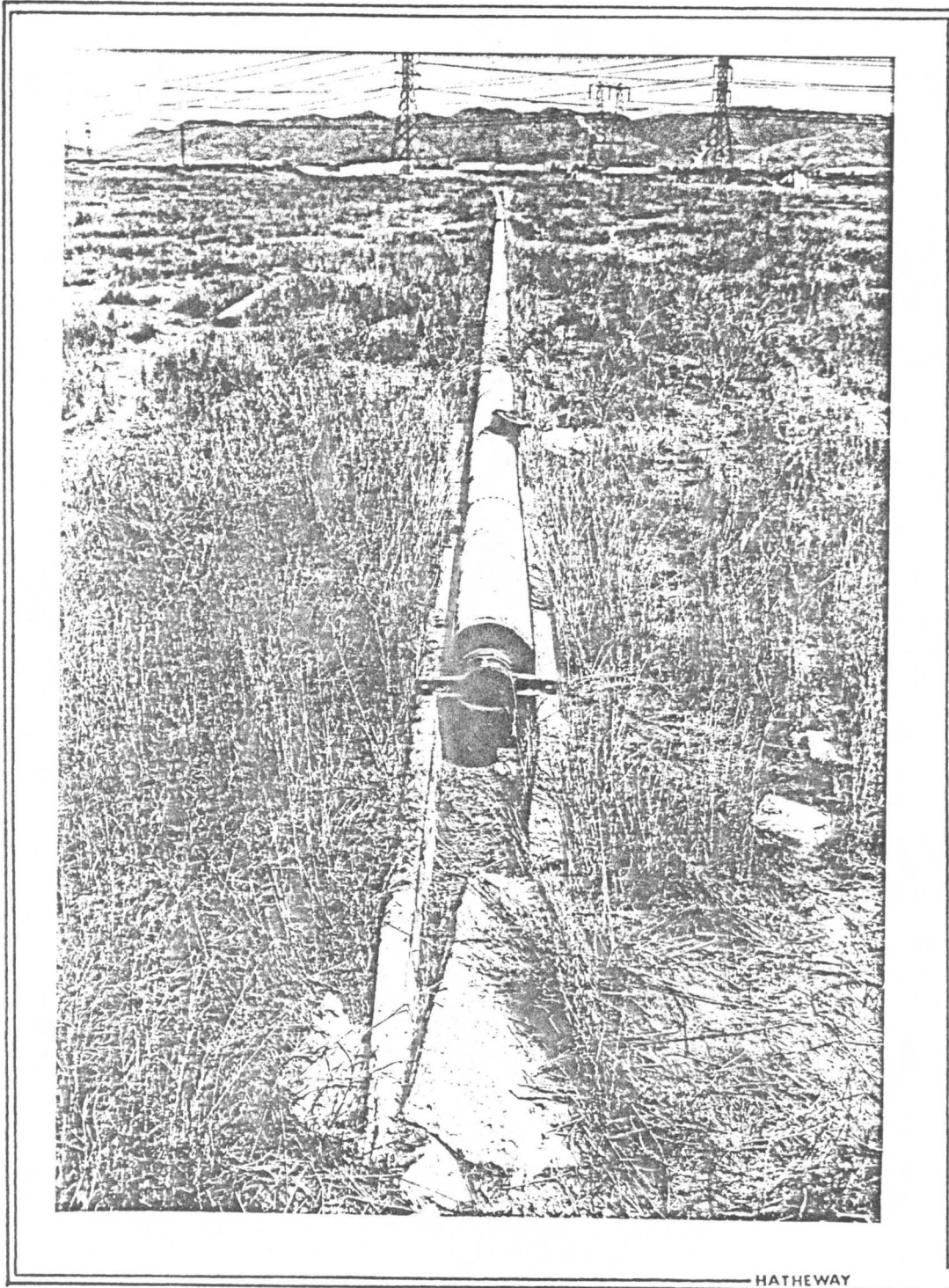
S32-6940H
P36-006940



HATHEWAY

PHOTO 1: PROJECT AREA IRRIGATION CANAL #1

SBR-6940H
P36006940



HATHEWAY

PHOTO 2: PROJECT AREA IRRIGATION CANAL #2

P36-006904
SBR-6940H

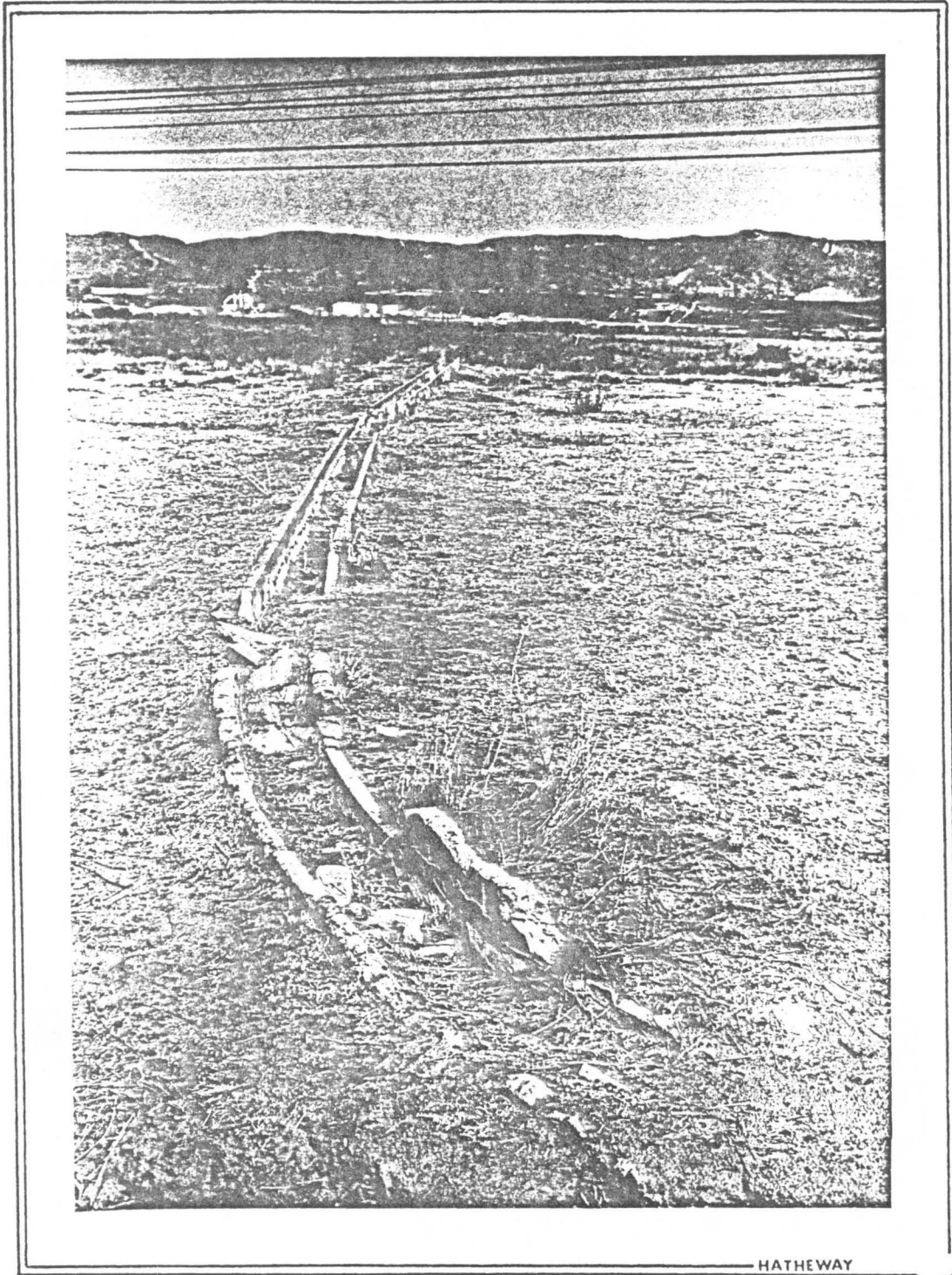
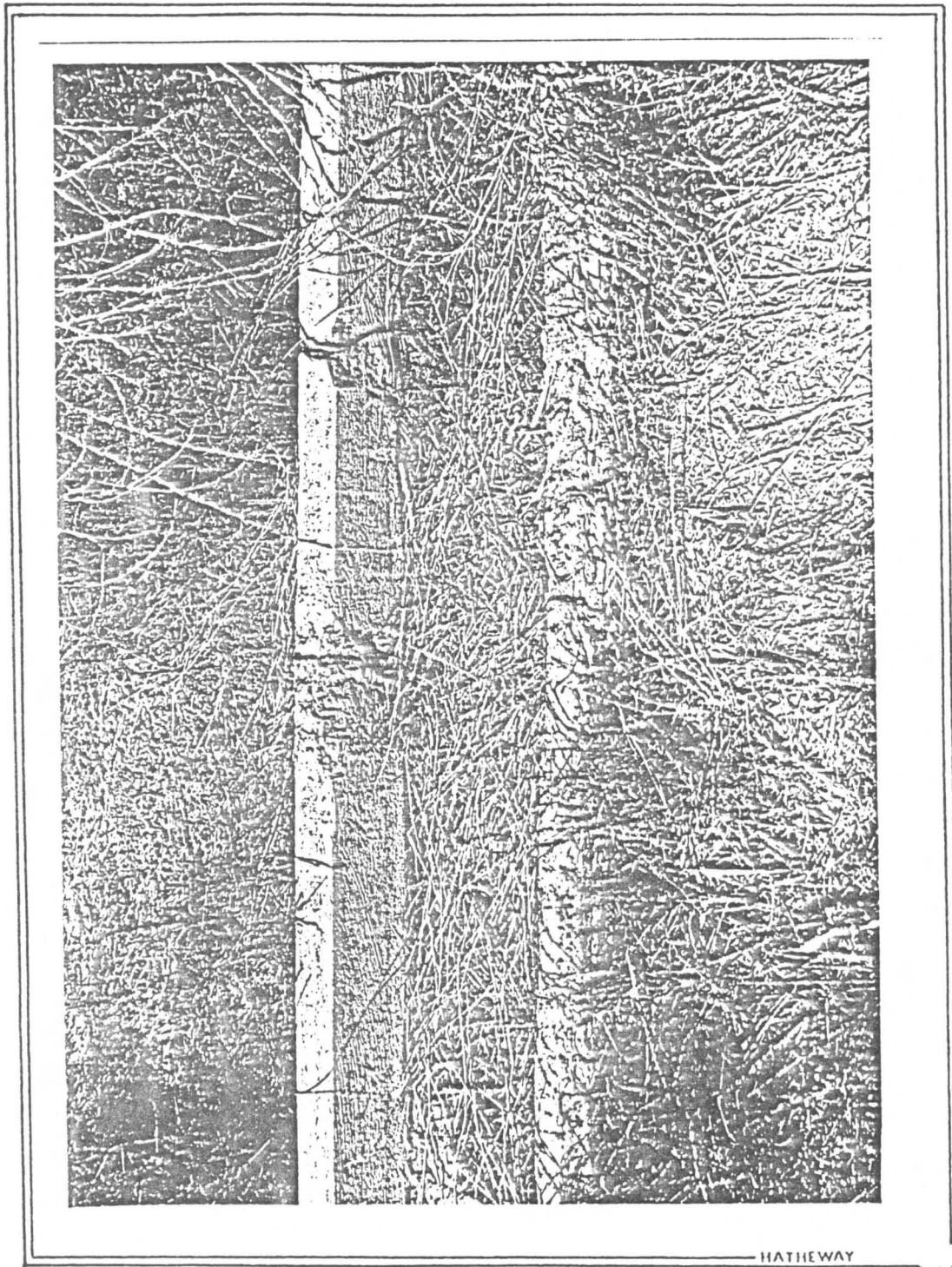


PHOTO 3: PROJECT AREA IRRIGATION CANAL #3

P36-006940
SBR-6940H



HATHEWAY

PHOTO 4: PROJECT AREA CANAL--DETAIL OF CONSTRUCTION

VIII. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The field survey of the project area was completed as of October 4, 1989. The results of the field study are as follows:

- 1.) No prehistoric resources were recorded during the field survey.
- 2.) The following project area historic resources were noted:
 - a.) Three irrigation canals. These are of concrete construction, and are almost certainly related to the agricultural development of the property, and the development of the citrus industry. Two of these canals bisect the central portion of the property. The third is located in the northeastern eastern portion of the property beneath the transmission lines. A date of construction has not been established at the present time, but they do represent component of a major irrigation network. It is, however, unlikely that these canals are associated with the Chinese occupation of the old Agua Mansa Church in the early twentieth century, and that they probably date to the 1930s or early 1940s. See Appendix B for photographs, and Appendix C for preliminary site records.
 - b.) An historic canal on the west side of Agua Mansa. This canal has already been recorded as historic, and is designated as the West Riverside Canal. This canal is discussed in greater detail in section VII of this report, and further documentation is contained in Appendix A, as provided by the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center.
 - c.) The Agua Mansa Cemetery and Church sites. These two historic sites are outside of the project area boundaries, but they are both immediately adjacent to it. They have both been previously recorded as significant sites, and are owned by the County of San Bernardino. Additional information regarding these sites is contained in Appendix A of this report, and background histories of Agua Mansa and the Agua Mansa Cemetery are contained in sections V and Vi of this report.
 - d.) Quarry and mixing area for adobe used in the construction of the Agua Mansa Church. This site is located on the top of the bluff and to the northeast of the cemetery. It is not known at the present time if this site is within your project area. This site is discussed in section V of this report, and an updated site sketch map is included as Appendix D.

Based upon the results of the field investigation, it would appear that there are no "fatal flaws" in the planning process with regards to cultural resources at this point in time, although it is suggested here that some mitigations measures may be required prior to the implementation of development plans.

1074

P36007172

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 8

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBr-7172H/CA-RIV-4791-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: P1074-115H/P1074-116H/MFA-4H/
Riverside Lower Canal

PRIMARY# P36-00 7172

1. COUNTY: Riverside/San Bernardino
2. USGS QUADRANGLES: San Bernardino, South 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1980); Riverside West, 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1980); Riverside East, 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1980); Corona North, 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1981); Corona South, 7.5 minute (1967:Photorevised-1988).
3. UTM COORDINATES: Zone 11: 468010m-3767200m EASTING/NORTHING (northern terminus); 451610m-3747410m EASTING/NORTHING (southern terminus).
4. TOWNSHIP: 2S; RANGE: 4W; SECTIONS: Unsectioned portions of Rancho Jurupa;
TOWNSHIP: 1S; RANGES: 4W/5W; SECTIONS: Unsectioned portions of Rancho Jurupa;
TOWNSHIP: 2S; RANGE: 5W; SECTIONS: 33, 34; TOWNSHIP: 3S; RANGE 5W; SECTIONS: 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19; TOWNSHIP: 3S; RANGE: 6W; SECTIONS: Unsectioned portions of Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto. BASE MERIDIAN: San Bernardino.
5. MAP COORDINATES: 214mm NORTH 109mm EAST [northern terminus] (SW corner).
35mm SOUTH 91mm WEST [southern terminus] (NE corner).
6. ELEVATION: 870 feet (northern terminus); 720 feet (southern terminus).
7. LOCATION: The northern terminus of the Riverside Lower Canal is located along the base of the La Loma Hills on the south side of the Santa Ana River. The canal travels approximately 17.8 miles northeast-southwest to its southern terminus at Temescal Canyon, east of Magnolia Avenue in Home Gardens. The Upper and Lower canals joined at Hughes Alley approximately 5.2 miles northeast of the Temescal Canyon terminus.
8. PREHISTORIC _____; HISTORIC X ; PROTOHISTORIC _____; ETHNOGRAPHIC _____
9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Construction of an Upper and Lower Canal systems occurred from 1870 to 1877. The headworks for the canal was located on the south side of the Santa Ana River, about a half a mile downstream from the present Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad bridge, near the base of the La Loma Hills. The canal passed through La Placita, High Grove and Riverside, Arlington Heights and Home Gardens. The section of the canal in La Loma Hills, from the Santa Ana River to Spring Street was abandoned around 1886 where remnants still remain. Portions of the Lower Canal were used (and are still used) as a flood control channel after its abandonment as an irrigation canal in 1913.
10. AREA: 28,455 meters in length (93,900 feet - 17.8 miles).
METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Historic maps; research
11. DEPTH OF DEPOSIT: The open canal was approximately 91 cm. [3 feet] to 122 cm. [4 feet] below ground surface. Underground pipes, conduits and other related features exist along its route. METHOD OF DETERMINATION: Historical research.
12. FEATURES: Earthen and cement-lined canal with headgates; levees; flume remains; canal intakes; gate controls; intakes; siphons and conduits.
13. ARTIFACTS: See feature description.
14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS: None observed.
15. DATE RECORDED: 6-11-92 16. RECORDED BY: Robert Wlodarski

P36-001110

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE: 2 OF 8

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBr-7172H/CA-RIV-4791-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: P1074-115H/P1074-116H/MFA-4H/
Riverside Lower Canal

17. AFFILIATION: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team, 5516 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, California 91302-1080, (818) 880-6338
 18. HUMAN REMAINS: None observed
 19. INTEGRITY OF SITE/SITE DISTURBANCES: Poor to Good. Although portions of the canal route have been abandoned, other parts exist as either structural remains (La Loma Hills); partially buried or covered sections; or, as an open canal now used for flood control purposes (Jefferson Street to Temescal Canyon.)
 20. NEAREST WATER: Type: Temescal Canyon at the southern terminus and the Santa Ana River at the northern terminus.
 21. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (site vicinity): Non-native plants/agricultural crops.
 22. VEGETATION COMMUNITY (on-site): Non-native plants/agricultural crops.
 23. SITE SOIL: Alluvial fan and terrace deposits; alluvial adobe; gray clay; marly earth; and heavy red mesa soil.
 24. SURROUNDING SOIL: Alluvial fan and terrace deposits and gravels.
 25. GEOLOGY: Recent alluvium/Pleistocene Non-marine Sedimentary Deposits/Mesozoic Granitic Rocks.
 26. LANDFORM: Santa Ana river; floodplain; alluvial fan and terrace.
 27. SLOPE: Less than 10 percent.
 28. EXPOSURE: Total.
 29. LANDOWNER/TENANT (Address): City of Riverside Public Utilities Department, 3900 Main Street, Riverside, California 92522.
 30. REMARKS: The construction of the Upper and Lower Riverside canals allowed Riverside to grow and flourish. Without water, there was nothing but dry, arid, undeveloped land which could not sustain a large settlement. The canal system still appears to possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association that have made a significant contribution to local and regional history.
 31. REFERENCES: San Bernardino and Riverside 15 min. USGS (1901 editions); Scott (1976) Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California; Tom Patterson, "Cracking the case of the egg-shaped cross section [The Press Enterprise, Sunday, October 27, 1991]; (n.d.) Map of the Upper and Lower Riverside Canals [City of Riverside Public Utilities Department-Ken Anderson].
 32. NAME OF PROJECT: An Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) Documenting the Effects of Widening Interstate 215 (I-215) From the Route 60/I-125 Interchange in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, to Orange Show Road in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
 33. TYPE OF INVESTIGATION: Phase 1 Archaeological Study.
 34. SITE ACCESSION NUMBER: None.
 35. PHOTOGRAPHS: None
- CURATED AT: None.
TAKEN BY: N/A

P36007172

LOCATION OF THE RIVERSIDE LOWER CANAL

LOCATION OF THE RIVERSIDE LOWER CANAL



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

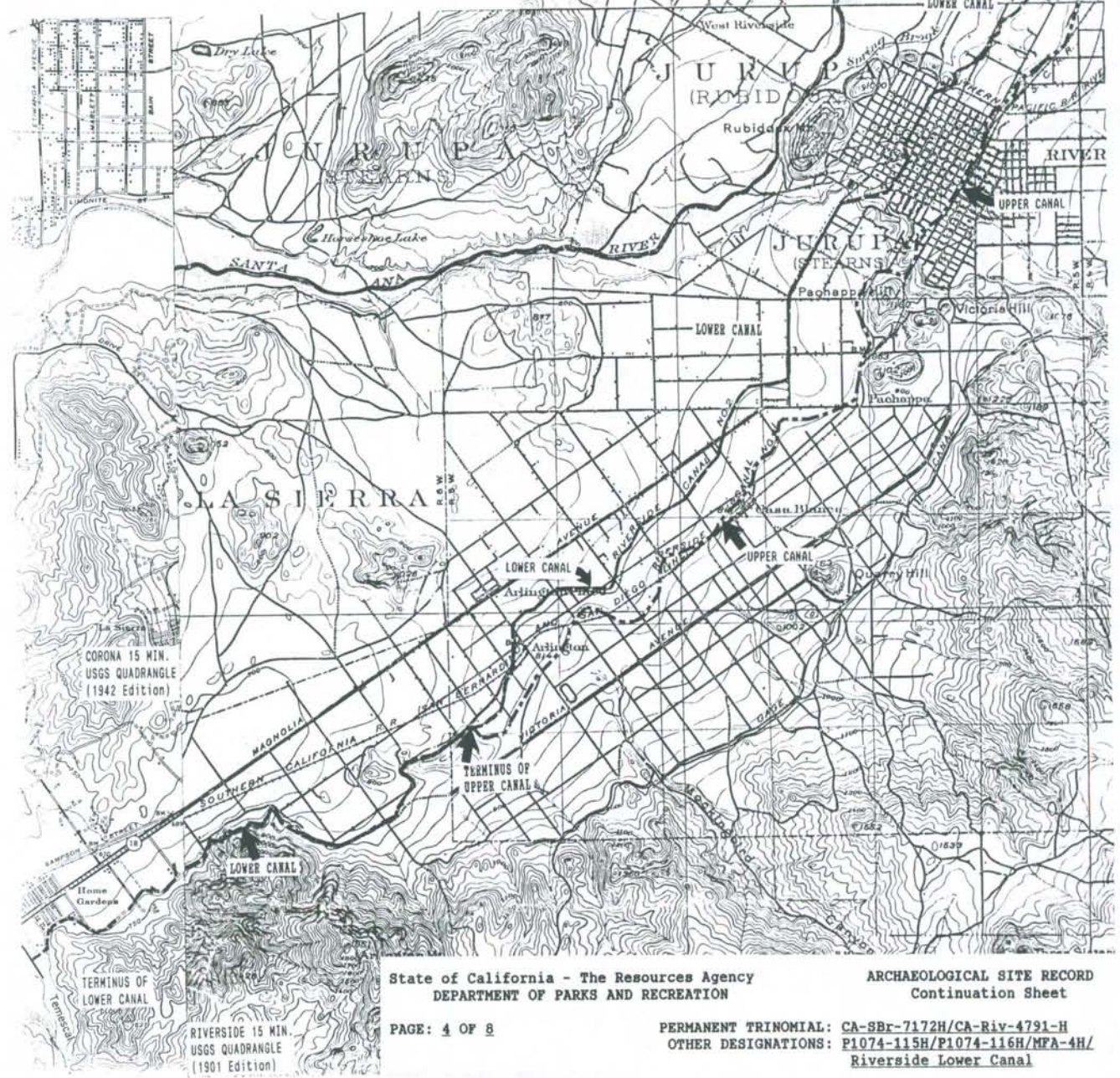
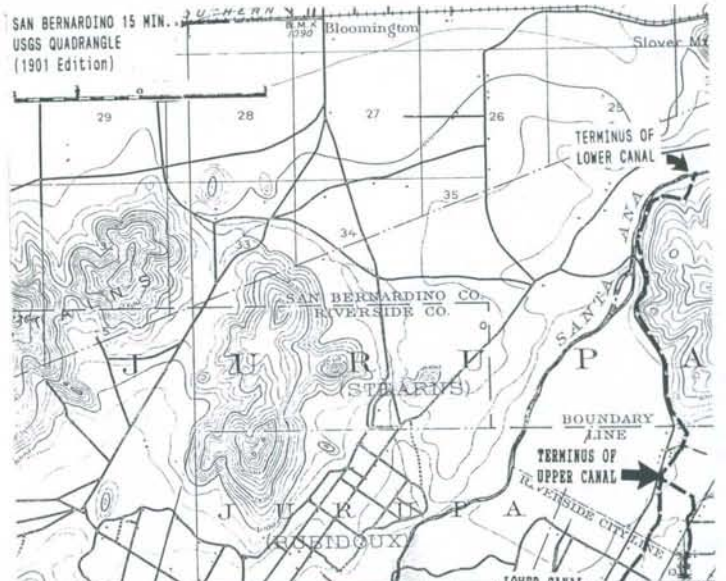
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

PAGE: 3 OF 8

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBr-7172H/CA-Riv-4791-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: P1074-115H/P1074-116H/MFA-4H/
Riverside Lower Canal

P3670112

LOCATION OF THE RIVERSIDE LOWER CANAL

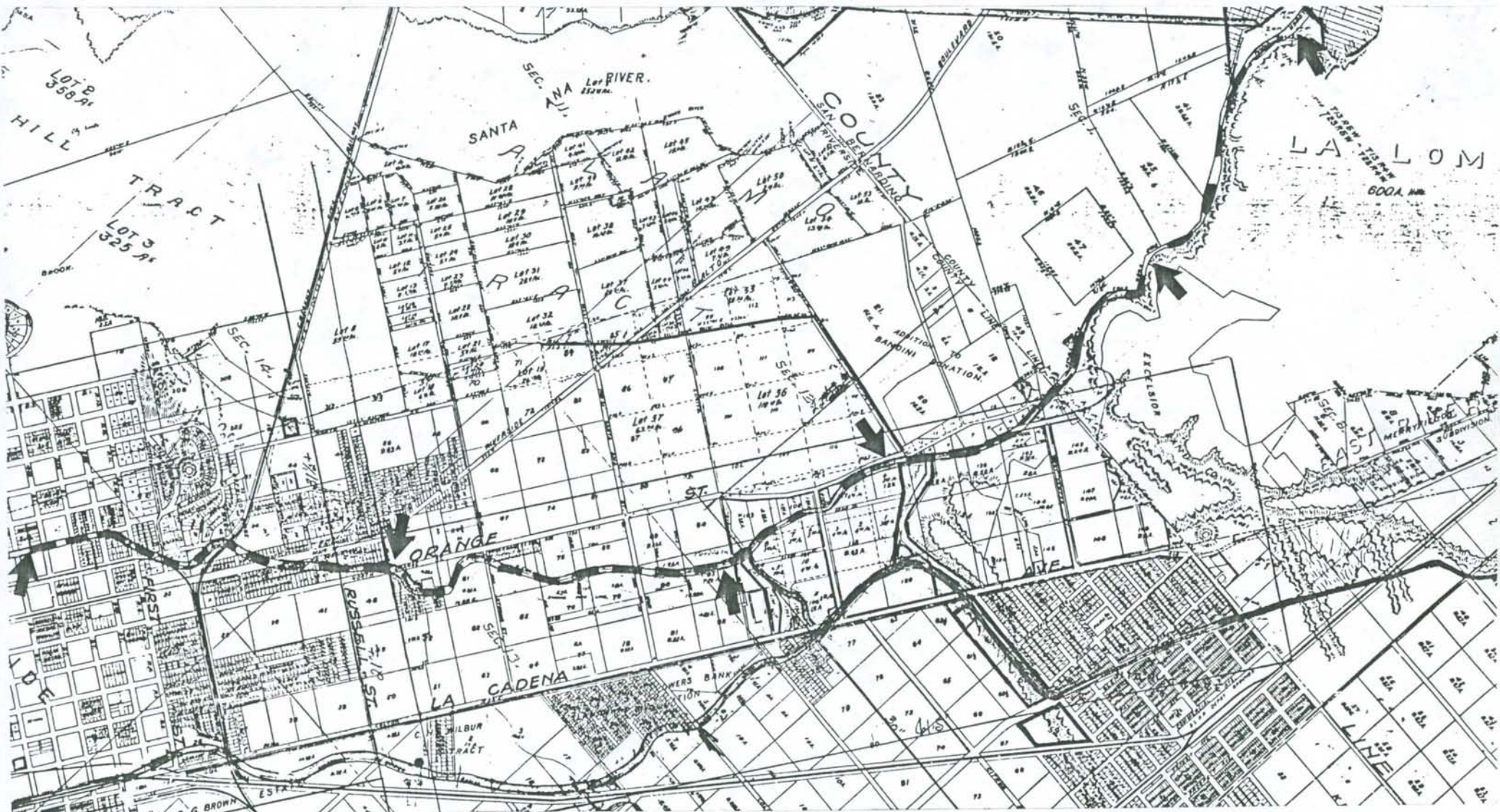


State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

PAGE: 4 OF 8

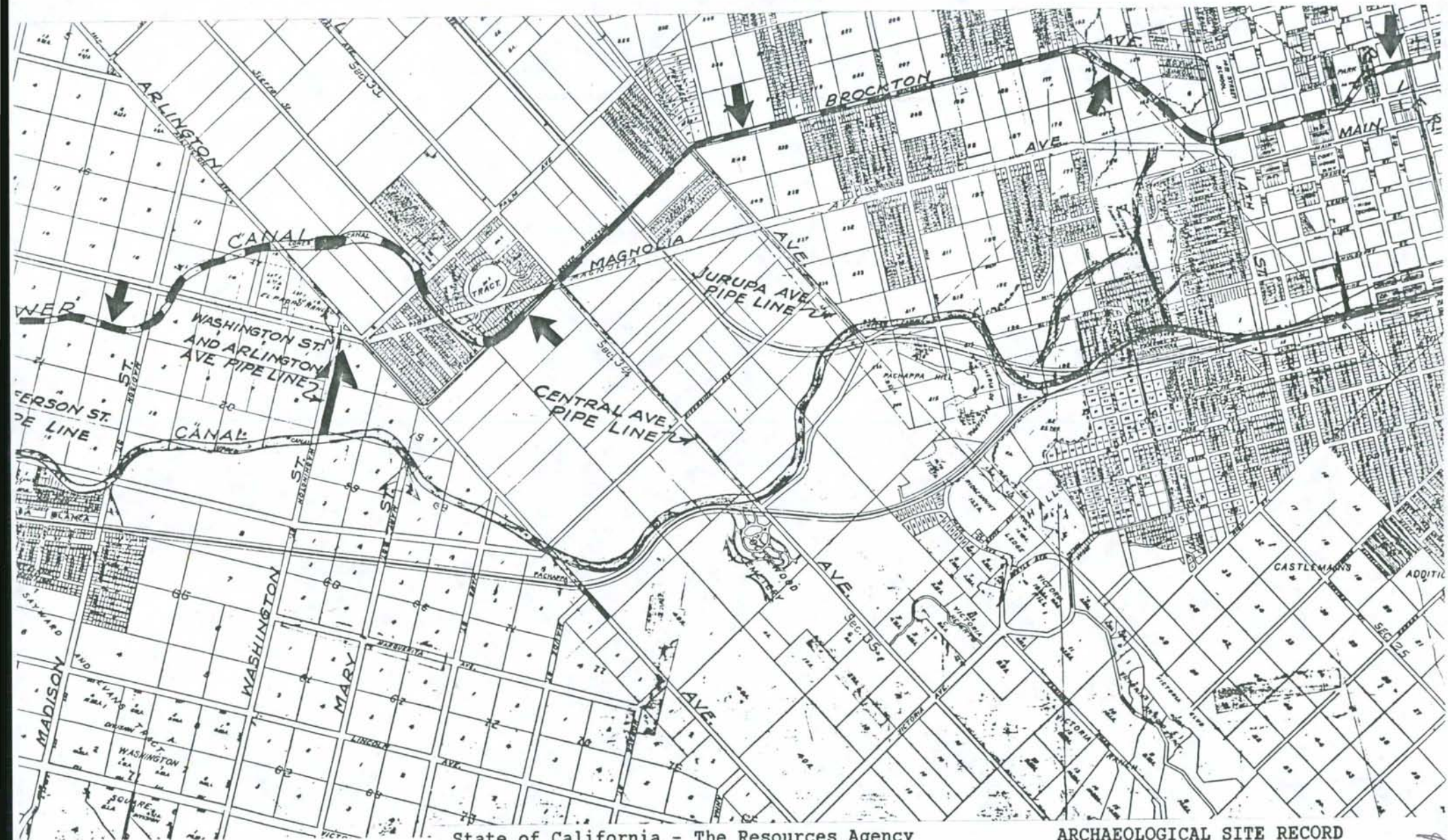
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OTHER DESIGNATIONS: P1074-115H/P1074-116H/MFA-4H/
Riverside Lower Canal



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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
 Continuation Sheet

P1074-115H



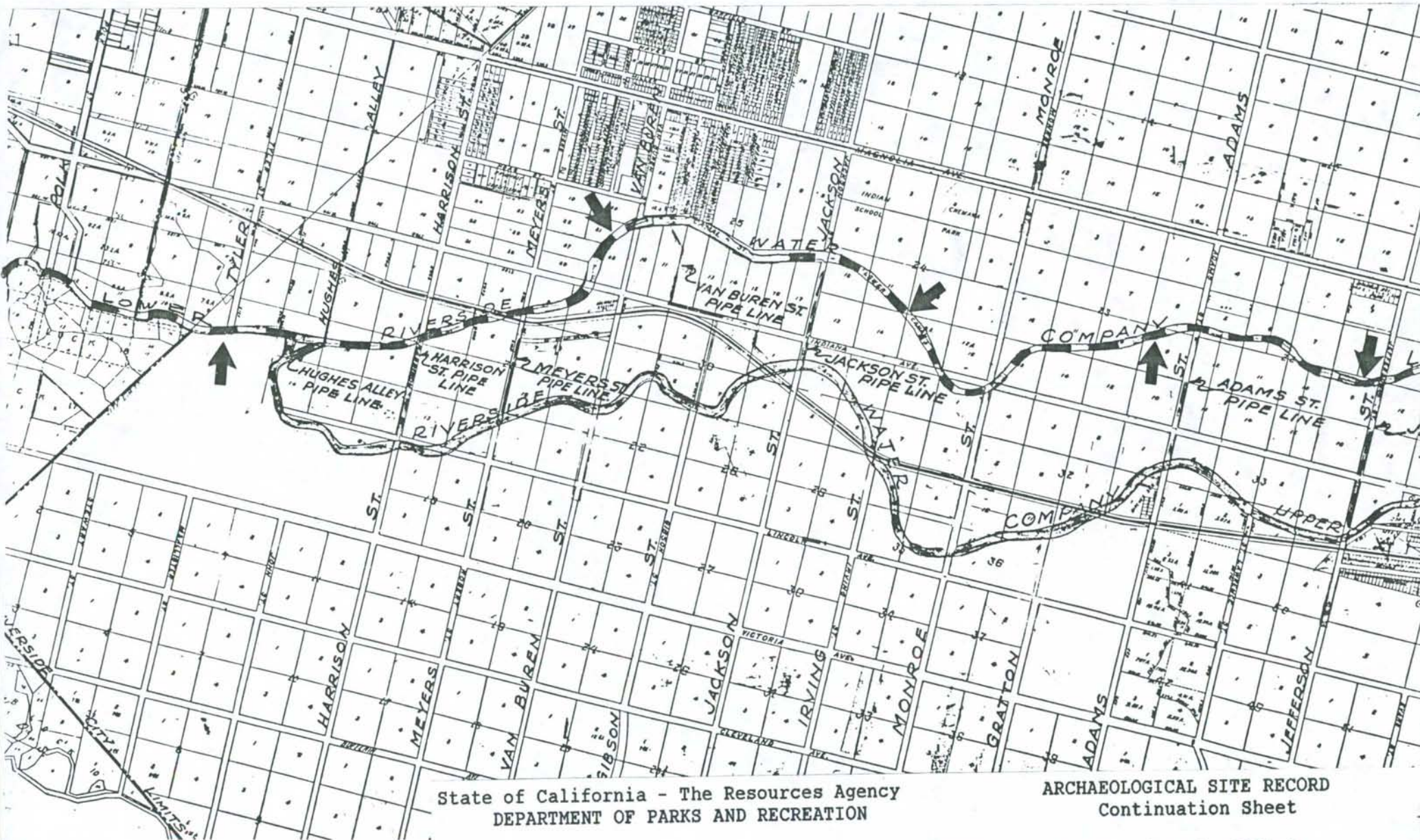
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

PAGE: 6 OF 8

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBr-7172H/CA-Riv-4791-H
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: P1074-115H/P1074-116H/MFA-4H/
Riverside Lower Canal

130001172



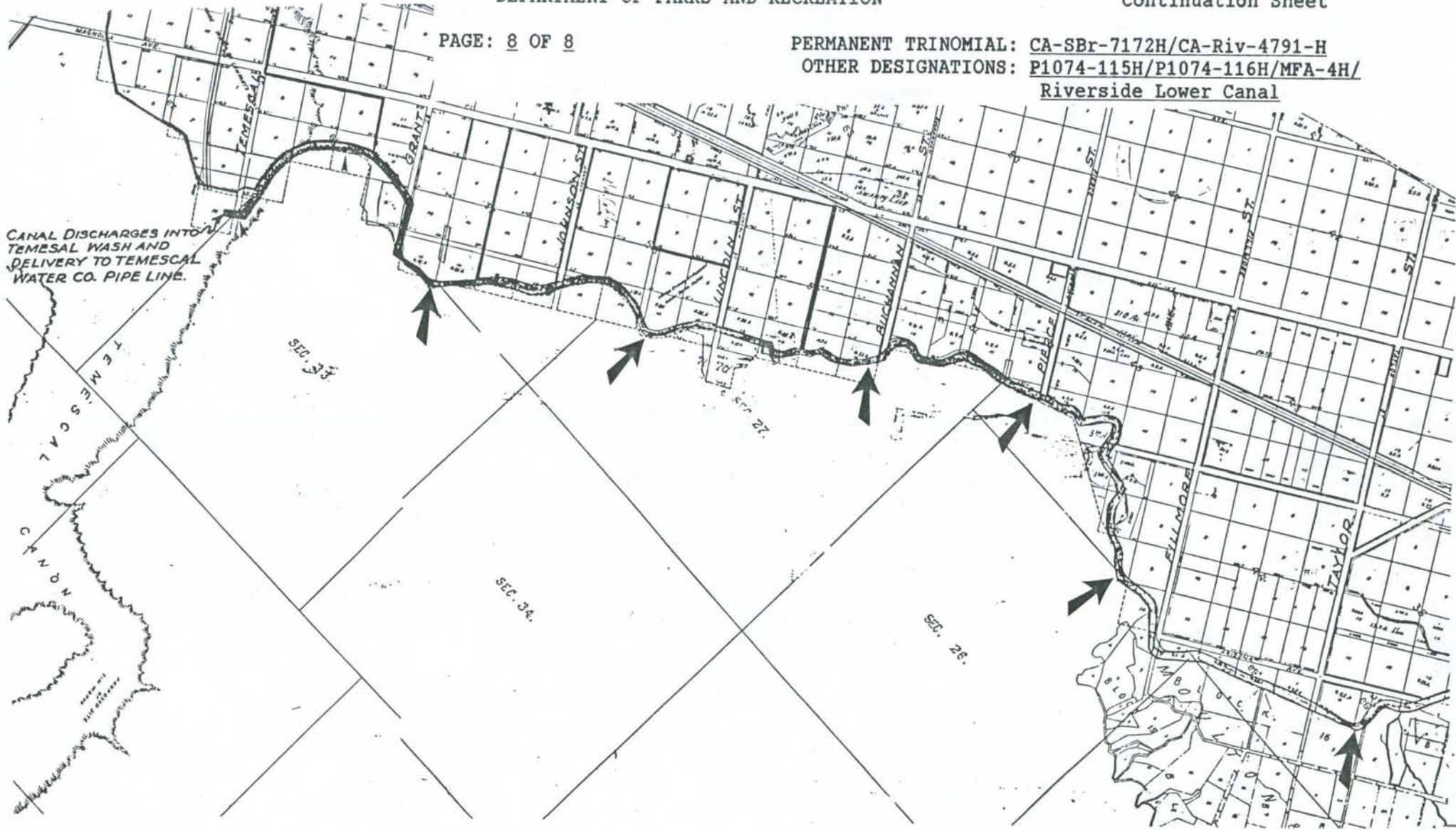
State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
 Continuation Sheet

PAGE: 7 OF 8

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBr-7172H/CA-Riv-4791-H
 OTHER DESIGNATIONS: P1074-115H/P1074-116H/MFA-4H/
Riverside Lower Canal

7110002



281100172

10660440

10/09

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-020804
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AMB Property – Agua Mansa, SB Co. (Job 1362)

P1. Identifier: Isolated Adobe Bricks

*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 ; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 36 ; SB B.M.
- c. Address Agua Mansa Road City Colton Zip 92324
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; _____ mE/ _____ mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

South side of Agua Mansa Road; East of Riverside Avenue; Opposite the Agua Mansa Cemetery.

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

Two relatively small fragments of adobe brick.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP-16 (Isolated find)

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

See attached

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
See Attached Continuation Sheet

*P6. Date of Construction/Age and Source
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
AMB Property Corporation
17777 Center Court Drive N, Suite 100
Cerritos, California 90703

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Jeanette A. McKenna (McKenna et al.)
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, California 90601-3724
(562) 696-3852 (562) 693-4059 FAX

*P9. Date Recorded: Oct. 13, 2008

*P10. Survey Type: Archaeological Monitoring

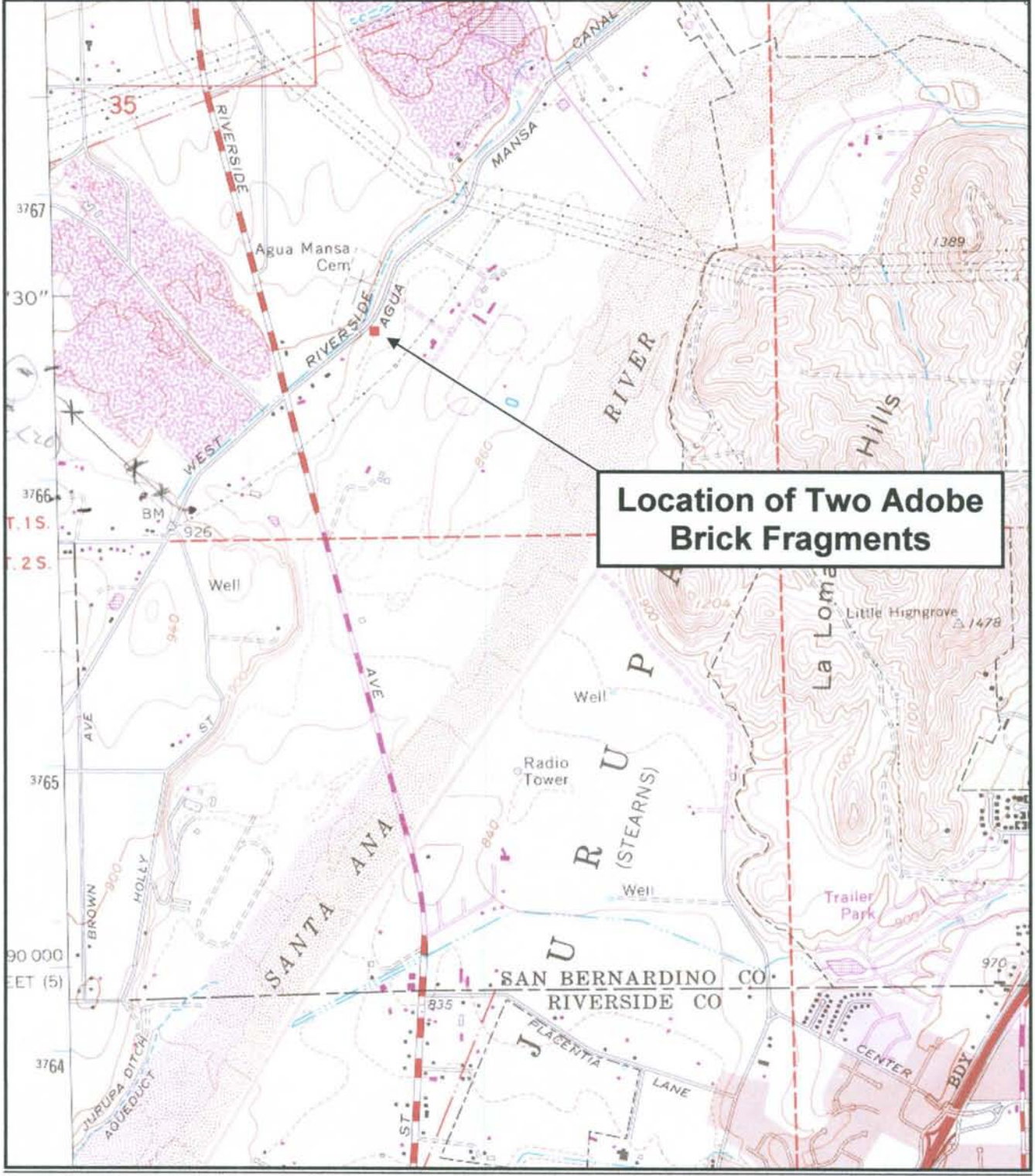
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) McKenna, Jeanette A. (2008) – Results of an Archaeological Monitoring at the AMB Property Corporation Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California

*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
DEPARTMENT F PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AMB Property – Agua Mansa, SB Co. (Job 1362)
*Name of Map: USGS San Bernardino South *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map 1980



State of California
DEPARTMENT F PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____



Adobe Brick Fragments

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

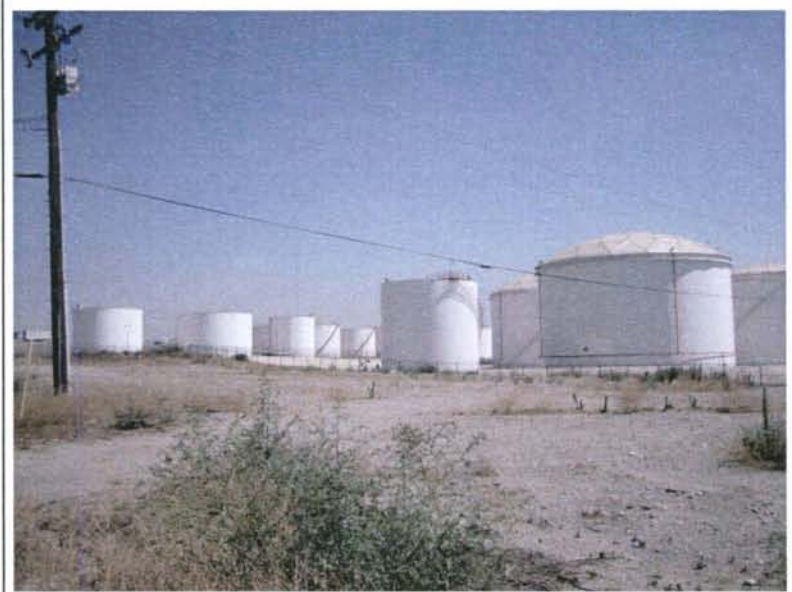
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 10, **768548** mE/ **3916769** mN

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)

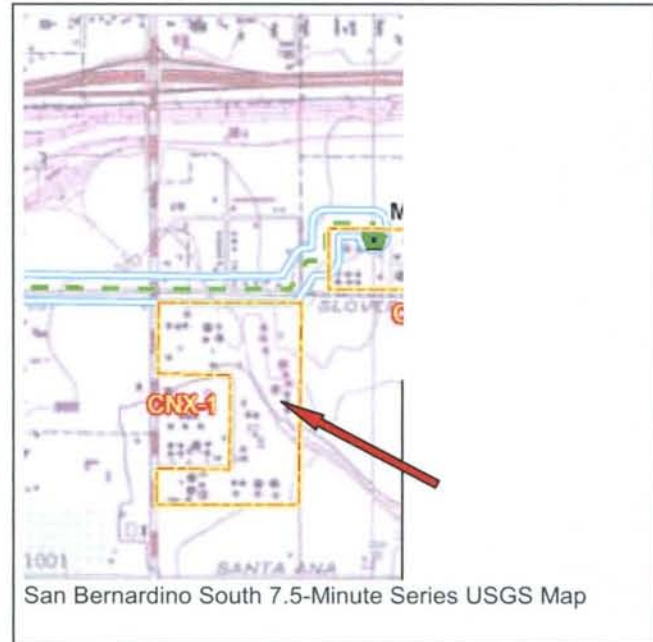
*B12. References:

(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

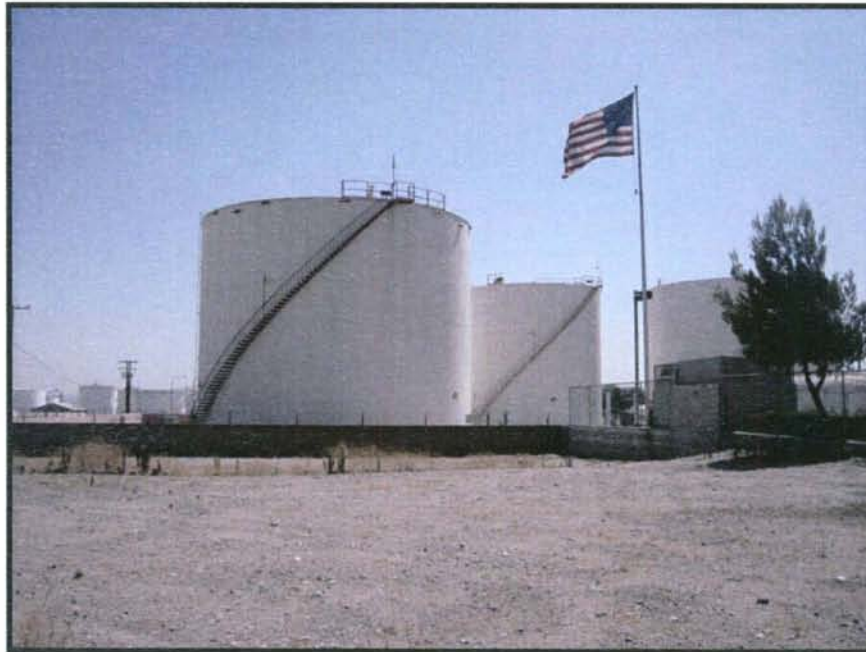
***B10. Continued**

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

6/13

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

Primary # 36-025601
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____ H
NRHP Status Code 62
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2712-2

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, Calif. Date 1980 photorevised in 1979
T1S R5W NW/NE Sec 30 S.B.B.M. (a portion of the Jurupa [Stearns] land grant)
Elevation: Approximately 885 feet above mean sea level

c. Address 650 Agua Mansa Road City Colton, CA Zip 92316

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 467312 mE/ 3767517 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0260-072-02;
on the south side of Agua Mansa Road at Dunn Ranch Road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The one-story residential building at 650 Agua Mansa Road appears to be the product of joining an older rectangular wood-framed mass and a pre-formed rectangular module of similar size but about a foot less tall. These two halves are slightly offset by about three feet, with both halves surmounted by flat roofs ending in medium eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards painted blue. The exterior walls on the front mass are vertical boards, while the rear portion wall are horizontal boards with (Continued on p. 3)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single family property

*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: Photo taken on May 17, 2013; view to the northeast

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Ca. 1912/1970s (see Items B6 and B12 for details)

*P7. Owner and Address: Agua Mansa Properties, Ontario, CA

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Terri Jacquemain and Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: May 17, 2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Tang, Bai "Tom, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0260-072-01 to -04, 0260-072-15 and -016, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

*Attachments: None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2712-2

B1. Historic Name: _____ B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Residence _____ B4. Present Use: Vacant _____

*B5. Architectural Style: _____

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The San Bernardino County Assessor real property database indicates that a 948 square-foot residence was first constructed on the property in 1912, a property improvement that nevertheless was not taxed until around 1926, when W.E. Heatlie acquired (Continued on p. 3)

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

*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Early-20th century residential development

Area Agua Mansa Period of Significance 1912-1945

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 building at 650 Agua Mansa Road is has been extensively modified, evidently including an original component that may date to 1912, and a modern modular unit that likely dates to the 1970s. Extensive historical research yielded little information regarding its early owners or (Continued on p. 3)

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

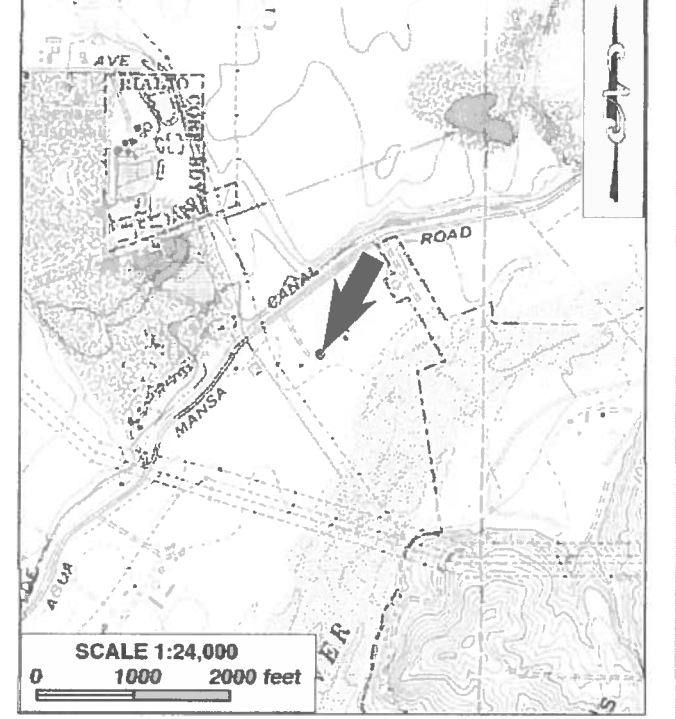
*B12. References: Bortin, Harry (1965): Great Duck Weather Ain't What It's Quacked Up To Be. The Pasadena Star-News November 23:3; County of San Bernardino, County Assessor records and property information database; Scauzillo, Steve (2012): Former Owner of 605 Duck Farm Now a Paso Robles Vintner. The Whittier Daily News February 2; O'Neill's Ghostories (2008) The Barrens: Dog Walker 6... (submitted by M.E.) Http://www.blakbirdz.com/ barrensus aguamansa.htm

B13. Remarks: The building lies within the mapped boundaries of 36-015221 (Agua Mansa), it's construction date postdates the 1862 flood that destroyed the townsite.

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain

*Date of Evaluation: May 2013

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester

*Date: May 2013

Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (continued):** areas of vertical skirting. The entire building is painted grey with peeling blue trim and rests on a raised concrete footing.

The front of the building faces northwest, with a centered entryway filled with a white panel door covered by a black steel security door. The entry is approached by two concrete steps and sheltered by a doors-width, corrugated metal canopy painted white and supported by metal brackets attached at the top of the door frame. A rear entryway located in a near the southwest corner is approached by three wooden steps, and filled with a white panel door covered by an aluminum screen door. The exterior wall around the entry is slightly recessed from the rest of the rear wall.

Fenestration consists mostly of aluminum-framed sliders, some with wood trim, others untrimmed. A large window to the east of the front entry features a central divided pane flanked by two double-hungs, which appears to have been salvaged and used here, likely procured from the part of the building that was removed to add the pre-formed portion. The building is vacant and in fairly dilapidated condition.

***B6. Construction History (continued):** the property from A. Pellissier. Heatlie was a carpenter at Cal Portland Cement Company. He remained owner through 1947, adding Sarah E. Heatlie to the title in 1945. Sarah became sole owner two years later, after which John O. and Betty J. Tuntland, and Ole O. and Florence D. Tuntland became property owners.

For a time in the 1950s and 1960s the property was in use as a branch operation of the Ward Duck Company, founded in Petaluma in 1906. The enterprise was founded by the father of Patricia Woodland, whose husband Richard Woodland was asked to assume the helm of the company in 1960s, after serving in the military. Ward Duck Company was renamed Woodland Farms, and the couple remained property owners until 2004, when it was acquired by Agua Mansa Properties. The Woodland's main duck-raising operation was located in the La Puente area, where the Woodlands also lived. It closed in 2000. A series of upgrades to the property in 1978 by the Ward Duck Company included electrical work, a 30'x60' barn with a metal roof, and the installation of a mobile home for "offices and security," which is a likely indicator of the arrival of the pre-formed portion of the building.

***B10. Significance (continued):** uses, but has revealed that the property in the 1950s and 1960s served as a stock farm for the Ward Duck Company, founded in Petaluma in 1906 and headquartered in La Puente until closing in 2000. As a minor structure in a peripheral part of a large animal agricultural operation, it does not display a particularly close relationship to this relatively unique business or appear to be closely associated with any important historical events, persons of recognized significance in national, state, or local history. The building does not stand out as an important example of its style, type, period, region, or method of construction, or express any particular ideals or design concepts, and in fact the altered appearance of the building significantly compromises its ability to relate to its 1912 construction date. As such, this building does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

6/13

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

Primary # 36-025602
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____ H
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings _____
Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3
Review Code _____
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2712-3

- 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, Calif. Date 1980 photorevised in 1979
T1S; R5W NW/NE Sec 30 S.B.B.M. (a portion of the Jurupa [Stearns] land grant)
Elevation: Approximately 885 feet above mean sea level
c. Address 656 Agua Mansa Road City Colton, CA Zip 92316
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 467259 mE/ 3767475 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0260-072-01;
on the south side of Agua Mansa Road at Dunn Ranch Road.
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The one-story single-family residence at 656 Agua Mansa Road faces north to Agua Mansa Road but is set back on the property about 600 feet from the road. This wood-framed structure rests on a concrete foundation and is surmounted by a cross-gable roof, with the room-sized additions on the (Continued on p. 3)
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single family property
- *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: Photo taken on May 17, 2013; view to the southwest
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Ca. late 1940s (see Items B6 and B12 for details)
- *P7. Owner and Address: Brigette DeLaura, 2024 Mira Monte Ct. Chino Hills, CA
- *P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- *P9. Date Recorded: May 17, 2013
- *P10. Survey Type: Intensive-level for CEQA-compliance purposes

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Tang, Bai "Tom, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0260-072-01 to -04, 0260-072-15 and -016, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

*Attachments: None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2712-3

B1. Historic Name: _____ B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residence _____ B4. Present Use: Vacant _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Archival property records indicate building first occurred on the property around 1934, some three years after Geoffrey Peplow acquired the property from Filomena Martinez. Peplow immigrated to the United States from England in 1923 and was working as a farm laborer in 1930. Around 1943, Peplow deeded the property to Elmer L. and Sybil E. Dunn, who lived in Riverside in the 1930s-1940s. (Continued on p. 3)

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

*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Mid-20th century residential development

Area Agua Mansa Period of Significance 1945-1961

Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Evidently originally dating to the late 1940s, this building appears to have been expanded in all directions except in the front central portion. These additions and remodeling efforts have included the addition of modern window replacements, doors, stucco work, and roofing, leaving the building modern in overall appearance and significantly diminishing its ability to relate to the historic period. It does not demonstrate any (Continued on p. 3)

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

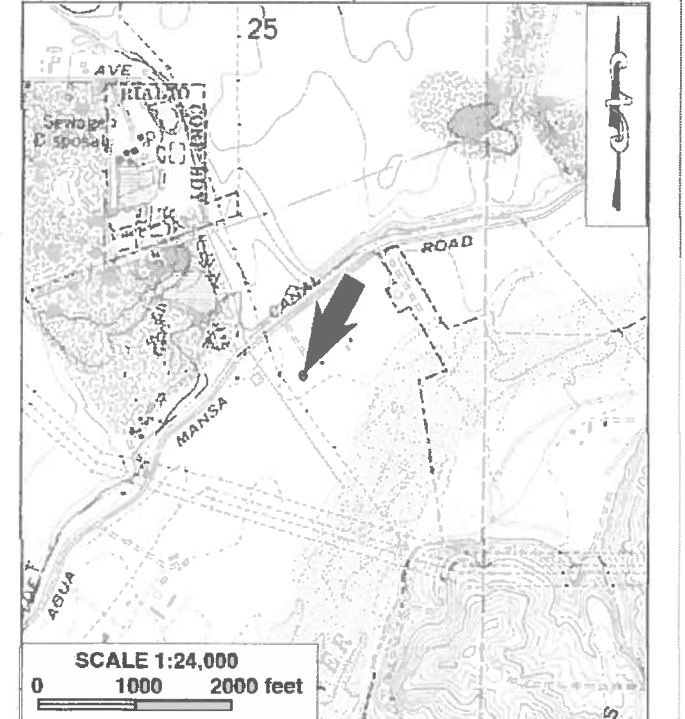
*B12. References: San Bernardino County real property assessment records (1935-1945); U.S. Federal Census records (1930); Riverside City Directory (1939, 1941); Gravefinders.com

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain

*Date of Evaluation: May 2013

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Terri Jacquemain

*Date: May 2013

Continuation Update

*P3a. **Description (continued):** rear and both sides sporting hipped roofs that are slightly lower than the main roof. The entire roof is sheathed with brown composition sheets and ends in medium eaves and fascia boards painted white. The exterior walls are tan stucco.

The additions create a footprint that generally T-shaped, with the central portion of the primary facade extending out. The main entryway is here, filled with a white panel door with a fanlight. It is sheltered by a large overhang made of wood boards attached under the gable peak and supported by six metal pole with peeling white paint. Below the covering is a concrete slab patio area, painted red, that extends beyond the covering. A red brick chimney with an attached brick oven is found on the west side of the central extension, and two-foot high red and white brick planters high line most of the rest of the extended portion of the primary facade. Low rectangular wood planter boxes are laid out on either side of the central portion. All of the planters are currently empty or weedy.

Fenestration consists of untrimmed, white aluminum, multi-pane replacement windows of various size and orientation, and a few, smaller aluminum sliders. Two large 32-paned windows are featured to the west of the main entry and on the easterly side of the central portion. Two eight-paned windows on the eastern addition, and one on the western portion, along with an high-set aluminum slider, completes the fenestration on the primary facade. A northeast-facing rear entryway filled with a white panel door is found tucked on the rear addition where it meets the main mass.

Outbuildings to the northeast of the residence include two weathered, sheet-metal and concrete block buildings with a flat roofs, a smaller sheet metal building with a pitched medium-pitched metal roof, and a small shed on the western side of the residence. The house is vacant and neglected, with dormant and overgrown grasses and weeds surrounding the buildings.

*B6. **Construction History (continued):** In the meantime, the couple apparently constructed other buildings on the Agua Mansa property, as reflected in improvement tax increases from \$150 to \$310 in 1947, and to \$460 in 1948. The residence currently extant at 656 Agua Mansa Road likely represents one of these later structures. Despite the evident construction on the property, no permits were found on file in city building records. According to a source on hand during the field inspection, the Dunn's property was a working ranch with livestock and horses, and host to the occasional small-scale rodeo.

Elmer Dunn served in the U.S. Marine Corps, and also worked as an attendant at the Riverside Shell Oil station later as a mill operator. Both Elmer (1910-1984) and Sybil (1914-1990) are buried in Riverside National Cemetery. Family members James and Sandra Dunn became property owners around 1991, and remained owners until around 1998.

*B10. **Significance (continued):** notable architectural, artistic, or esthetic merits, and none of the property owners identified in the archival records appears to have attained recognized significance in history, nor have any events of historical interest been identified in the building's past. Consequently, the building is determined not to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial **CA-SBR-31378H**

Other Listings:

Review Code: 6Z

Reviewer: Jeanette A. McKenna

Date: 5/21/17

Page 1 of 31 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soarea Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA

P1. Other Identifier: Bandini Donation Lots 13 to 22

*P2. Location Not for Publication Unrestricted

*P2a. County: San Bernardino

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1980 T1S ; R4W; SW ¼ Sec. 30 and S.B.B.M.
T1S ; R5W; SE ¼ Sec. 25 ;

P2c. Address: Agua Mansa Road City: Colton Zip: 92324

P2d. UTM's: Zone: 11 See Continuation Sheet mE mN

P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

South side of Agua Mansa Road, between Riverside Avenue (west) and Rancho Road (east); just west of Sewage Treatment Plant and south of Slover Mountain

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

See Continuation Sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes.) HP-32 (Rural Open Space); HP-33 (Farm/Ranch)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Others (Isolate, etc.) Artifact Scatter

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo Required for Buildings, Structures, and Objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

Aerial (2017)

*P6. Date of Construction/Age

 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

California Portland Cement Co.
Agua Mansa Road
Colton, California 92324*P8. Recorded by: McKenna et al.
Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
Whittier CA 90601
(562) 696-3852

*P9. Date Recorded: May 21, 2017

*P10. Survey Type: Phase I CEQA

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") McKenna, Jeanette A. (2017) – A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Portland Cement Co. Project Area on Agua Mansa Road, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

*Attachments NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet BSO Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photographic Record Other (List): Photos

State of California
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 31 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA

- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: ½ mile (E/W) b. Width: 1/8 mile (N/S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate Other
Method of Determination : (check any that apply) Artifacts Features Soil
 Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal Burrow Excavation
 Property Boundary Other:
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:
Limitations: (Check any that apply) Restricted Access Paved/Built Over Vegetation
 Disturbances Site Limits Incompletely Defined Other: (Explain)
- A2. Depth:** NONE Unknown Method of Determination:
- A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain)
- A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) **See Continuation Sheets**
- A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
See Continuation Sheets
- A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.) **McKenna et al., Whittier, CA**
- A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor
Describe Disturbances: **Structural demolitions, disking, grading, other earth moving activities**
- A8. Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction.) **Santa Ana River (adjacent)**
- A9. Elevations:** **870-900 feet AMSL**
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) **Primarily along Santa Ana River Bank and Flood Zone**
- A11. Historical Information:** **Part of Bandini Donation (1850s and 1860s; post-1895 occupation)**
- A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880
 1880-1914 1914-1945 1945-1965 Post-1965 Undetermined
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, or other interpretations)
Part of the Manuel Soares properties, est. after 1895 to include recently research project area
- A14. Remarks:** **Property slated for redevelopment by California Portland Cement Company**
- A15. References** (Documents, Informants, Maps, and other references) **McKenna, Jeanette A. (2017)**
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photographic Record.)
Original Media/Digital Files Kept At: McKenna et al., Whittier, CA
- A17. Form Prepared by:** **Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal**
Affiliation and Address: **6008 Friends Avenue**
Whittier, California 90601-3724
(562) 696-3852
jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

Date: May 21, 2017

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #

HRI #

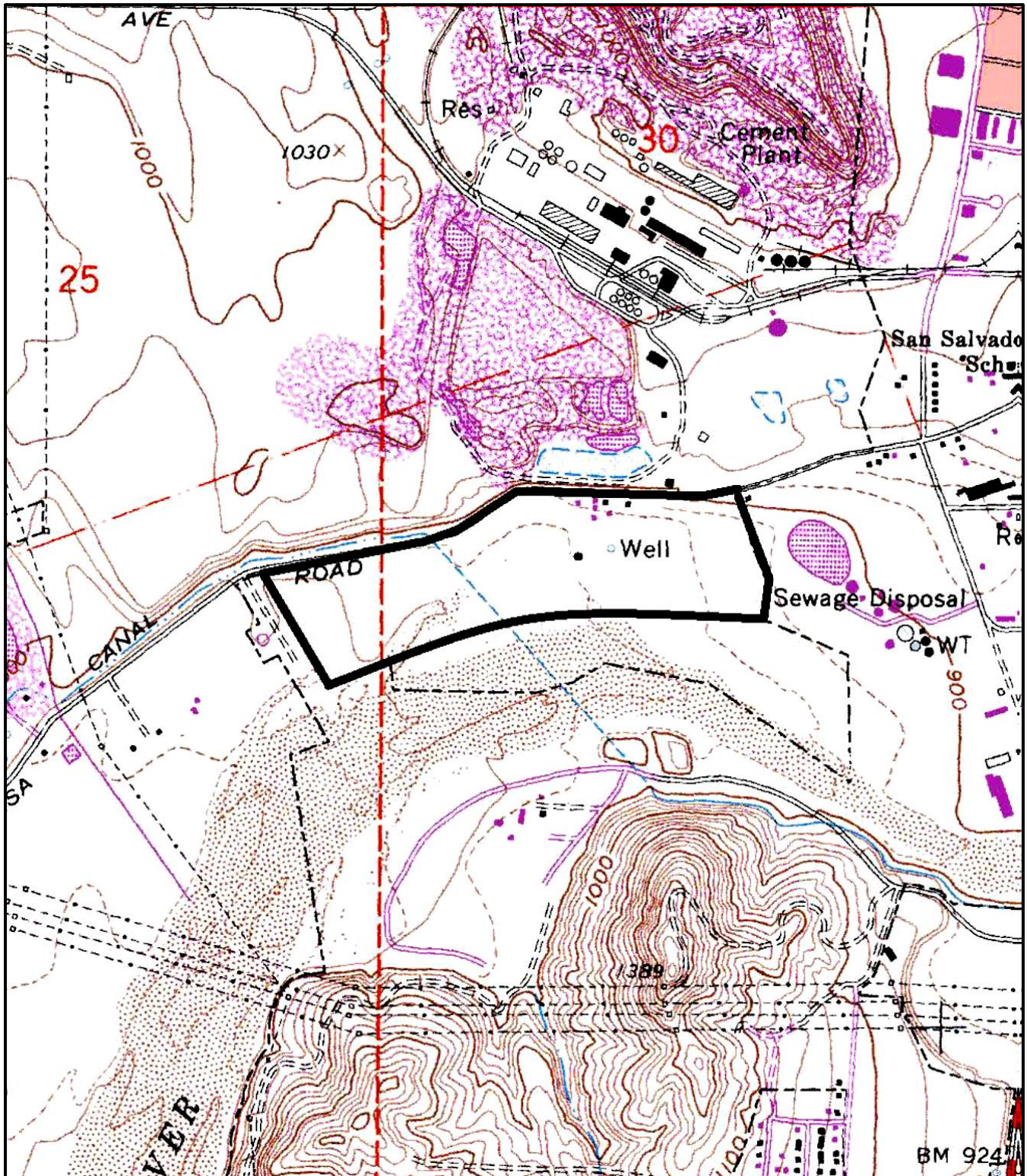
Trinomial

LOCATION MAP

Page 3 of 31 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co. CA

*Map Name: USGS San Bernardino South *Scale 1:64,000

*Date of Map 1980



State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

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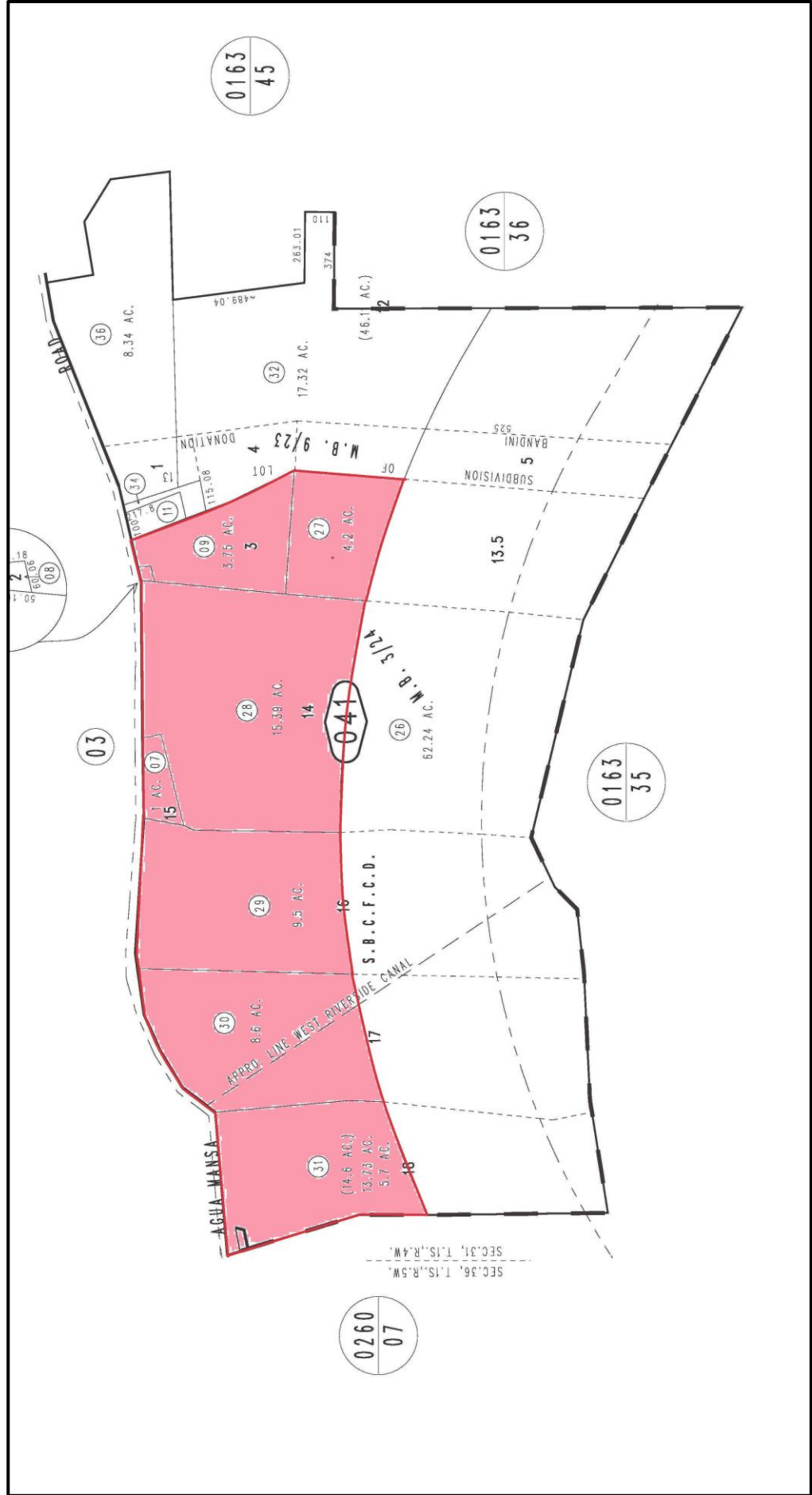
*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

*Date May 21, 2017

X Continuation

Update



State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

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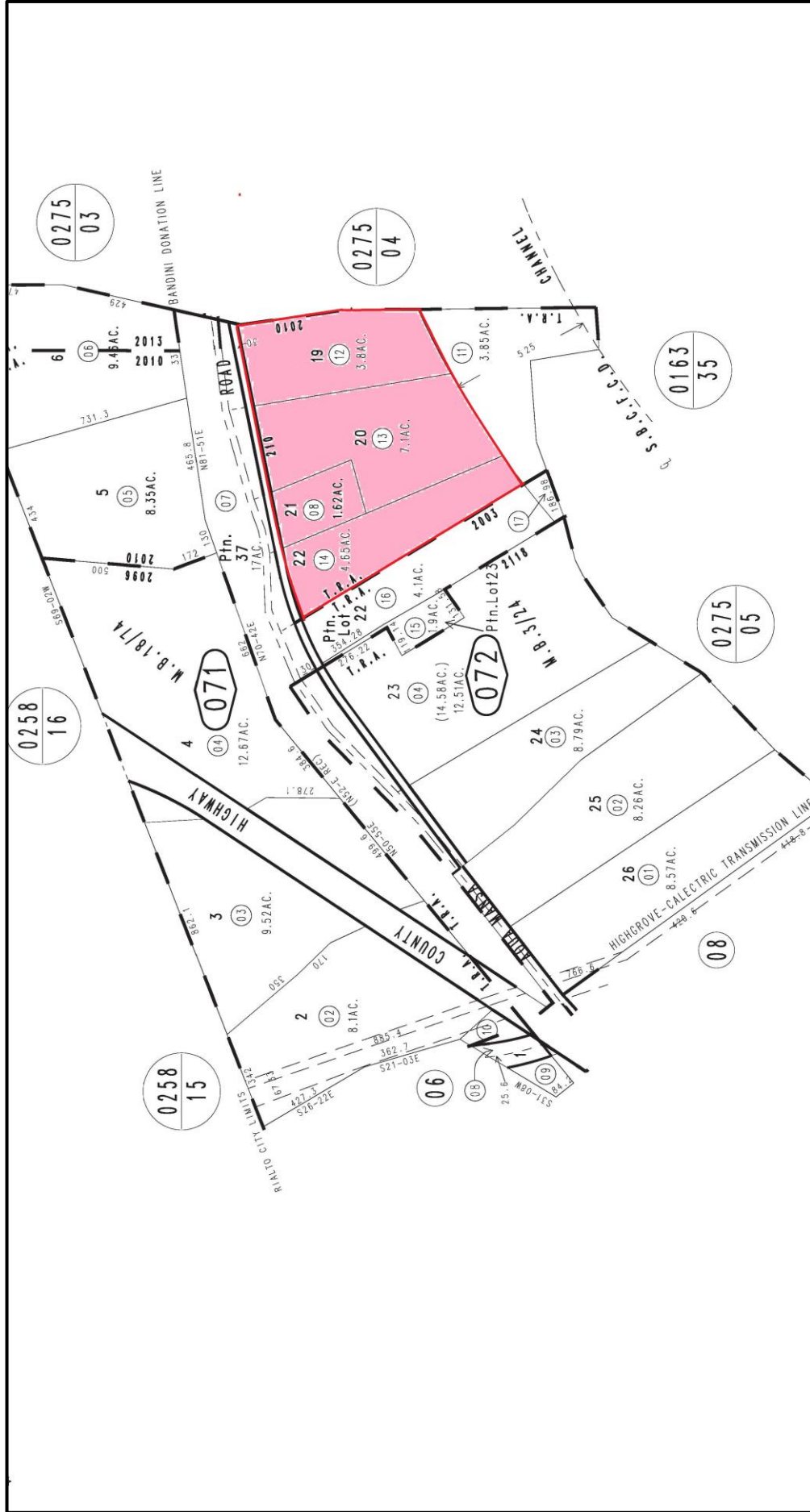
*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

*Date May 21, 2017

X Continuation

Update



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #

HRI #

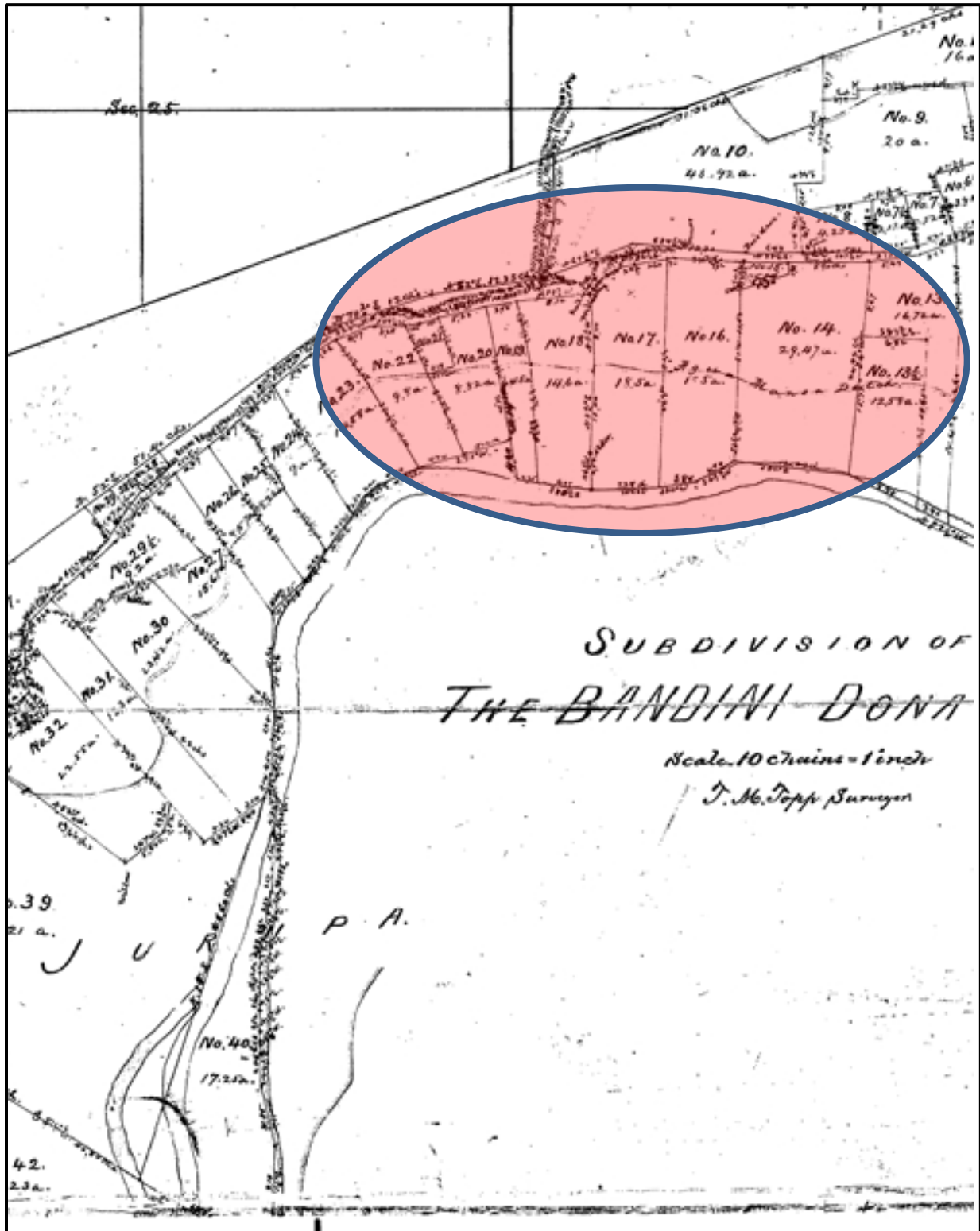
Trinomial

SKETCH MAP

Page 6 of 31 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA

Drawn by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier CA

*Date May 21, 2017



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date May 21, 2017 Update

X Continuation

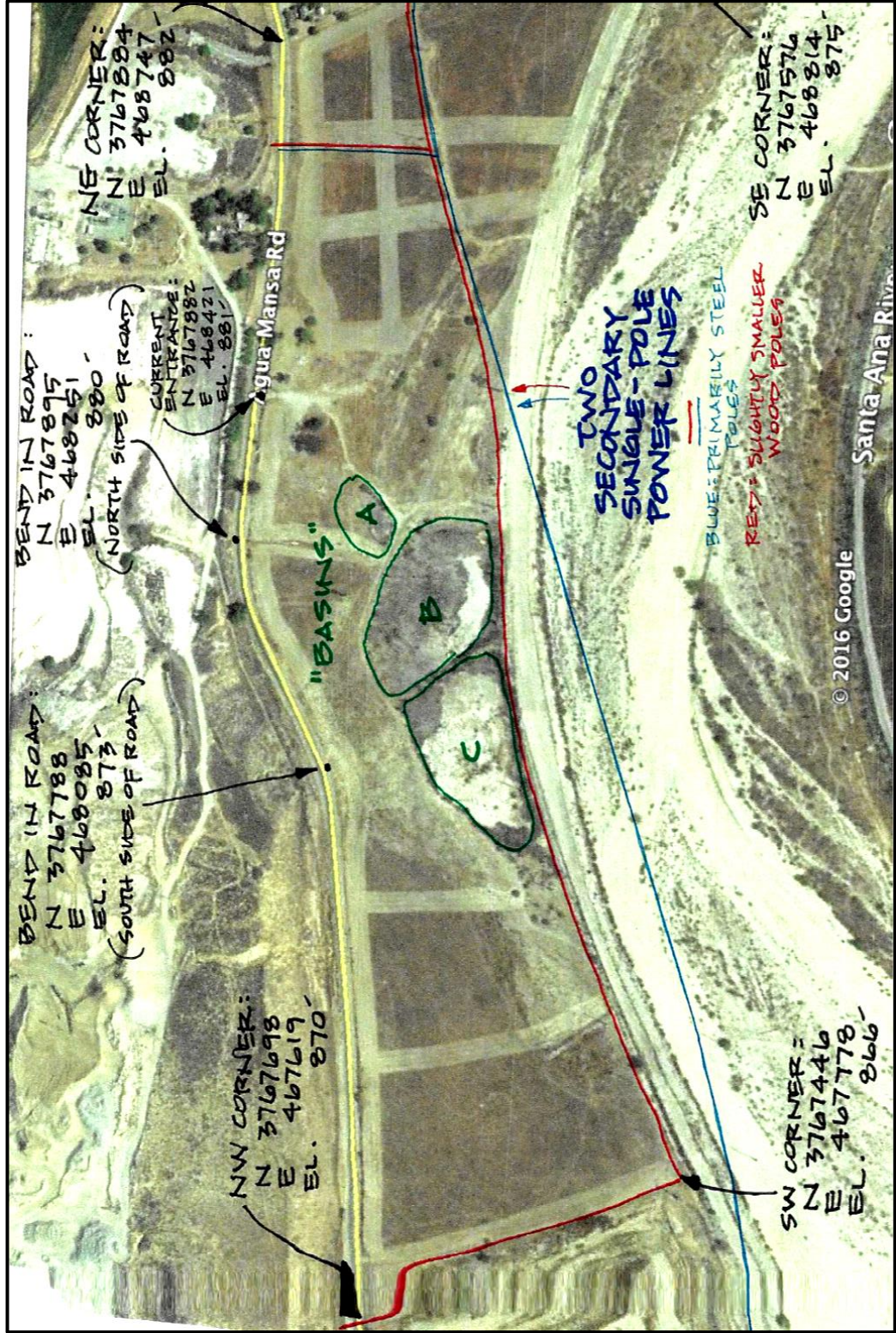


CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

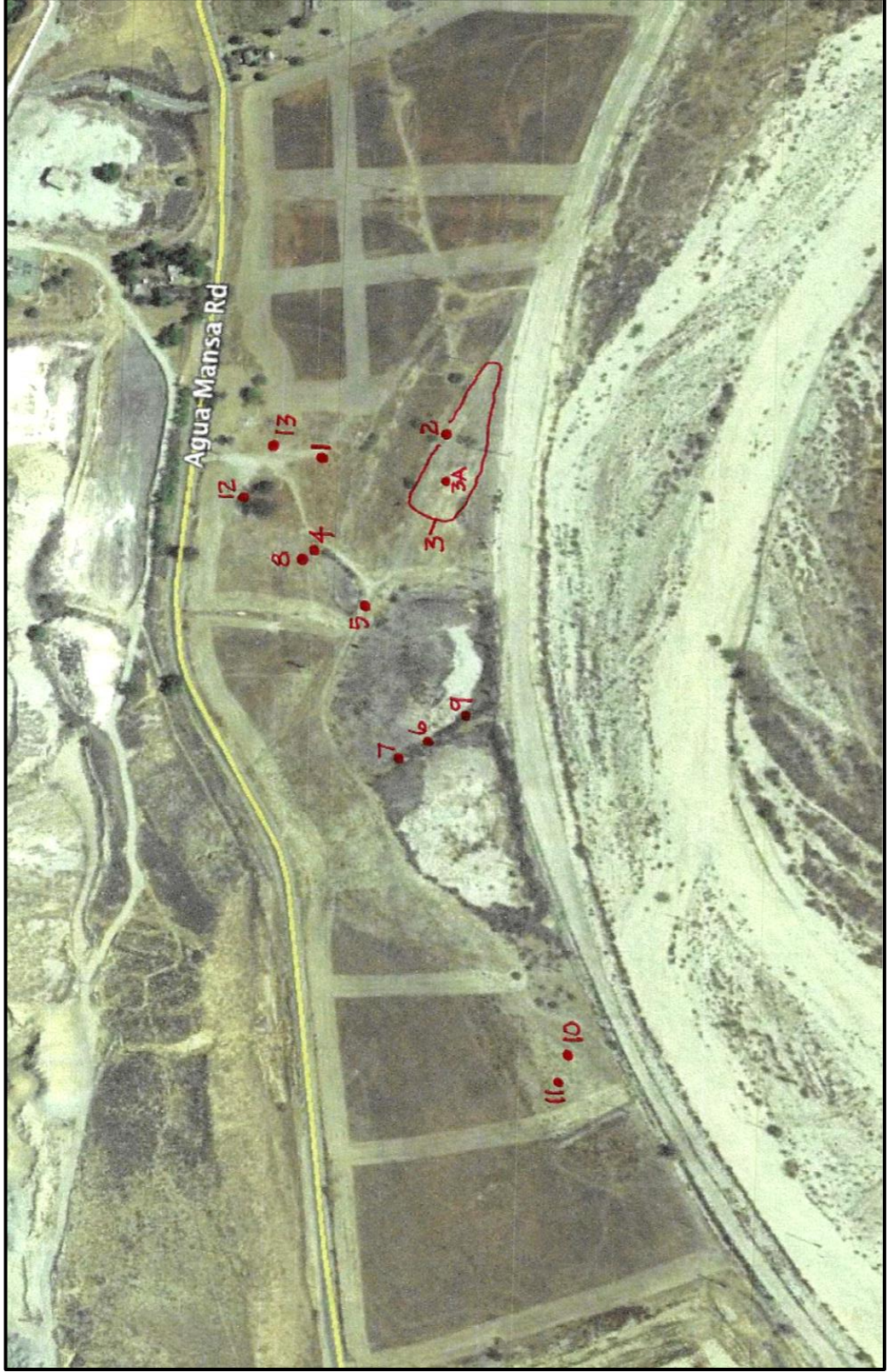
Page 9 of 31

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

*Date May 21, 2017

X Continuation

Update

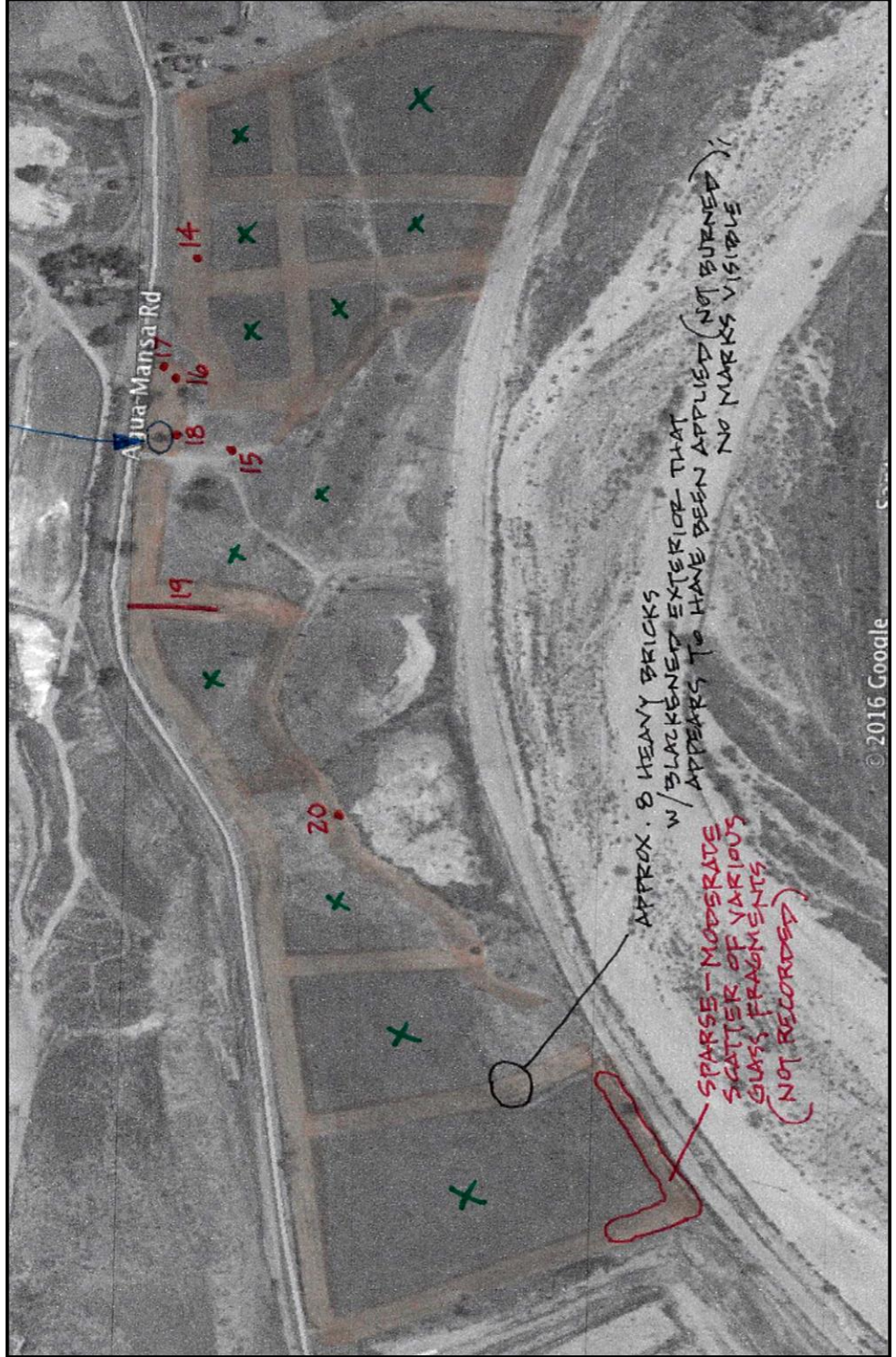


State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 10 of 31

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co., CA
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date May 21, 2017 X Continuation Update



State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 11 of 31 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co.

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date May 21, 2017

 Continuation Update

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s, representing minor contact during early explorations by the Spanish. Intensive contact was not established until the 1770s, when Father Garces traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986).

In the 1770s, the Spanish padres, under the direction of Junipero Serra, began the process of establishing a series of missions throughout Alta California, as California was then known. Noted earlier, the project area is within the boundaries of lands held by the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel. The mission continued to hold these large tracts until the Mexican government declared its independence from Spain and issued orders for the secularization of the Missions (ca. 1824).

By 1833-34, the majority of Mission lands were taken from the Catholic Church and reissued to individuals who had served as either Spanish or Mexican soldiers, settlers, financiers, etc. The Mexican government hoped to initiate a pattern of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from other Mexican settlements to recently established Alta California settlements (Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Dumke 1944; and Scott 1977).

Maps provided by Avina (1932); the Bureau of Land Management; and Beck and Haase (1977) illustrate the extent of the Rancho/Grant system. In this case, the project area is within the historic Rancho Jurupa (Stearns), originally confirmed to Juan Bandini by Governor Alvarado in 1838. The rancho consisted of approximately seven square leagues in San Bernardino County (now including a portion of Riverside County). Bandini's grant was approved on May 22, 1840 (Avina 1932:53). Gudde (1998:188) describes Jurupa as follows:

The name was applied because the range and the railroad station are situated on the territory of the Jurupa land grant, dated Sept. 28, 1838. Jurupa, even earlier, had been a rancho of Mission San Gabriel. The origin must be Gabrielino ... "sagebrush-place" (Munro), or a similar form in a related language, with a "place" suffix *-pa*. Jurupa is mentioned as a place by Ord in 1849 (p. 119) and is shown on his sketch of the Los Angeles plains. Riverside was apparently first called Jurupa ... however, the von Leicht-Craven map of 1874 shows the two names in different locations.

Summarizing a discussion presented by McKenna in 1990 and 2007, the Rancho Jurupa was originally under the jurisdiction of the Mission San Gabriel and used for cattle grazing and, with the assistance of "neophytes" (Native American converts), small gardens. The neophytes continued with many of their ancestral ways, despite the influences of the Mission padres. After the declaration of independence by Mexico from Spain, the secularization of the Missions opened large tracts of land for settlement. Following the prior policies of Spain, the Mexican government continued to issue large land grants and supported the settlement of Alta California. Hanna (1951:249-250) notes:

The ranchos of California comprised one of the quartette [sic] of elements by which Spain accomplished the conquest of the province, the others being missions, presidios and pueblos. The principal of granting lands to encourage settlement and colonization of undeveloped areas is an ancient custom of empire-minded nations, which found its counterpart in the more recent homestead and railroad grant laws of our United States. In the

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 12 of 31 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Manuel Soares Property, Agua Mansa, SB Co.

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date May 21, 2017

 Continuation

Update

beginning, as W.W. Robinson so aptly points out in his "Rancho Become Cities", the ranch grants of California were merely grazing or pasturage permits which entitled the grantees to the use but not the ownership of the land. Eventually these permits became actual transfers of ownership by the regnant sovereign or political jurisdiction. And so California's more than 500 private land grants came into being.

Juan Bandini held the majority of his rancho until his death in 1859 (Newmark and Newmark 1930:254). However, when he needed funds, he sold a large portion of the Rancho Jurupa to Louis Rubidoux, resulting in the identification of the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux). The Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) was acquired by Bandini's daughter and son-in-law (Dona Arcadia and Don Abel Stearns) following Bandini's death. Again, citing Newmark and Newmark (1930: 254-255):

Surrounded by most of his family, Don Juan Bandini, a distinguished Southern Californian and a worthy member of one of the finest Spanish families here, after a long and painful illness, died at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Dona Arcadia and Don Abel Stearns, in Los Angeles, on November 4, 1859. Don Juan had come to California far back in the early twenties, and to Los Angeles so soon thereafter that he was a familiar and welcome figure here many years before I arrived ... Don Juan married twice. His first wife, courted in 1823, was Dolores, daughter of Captain Jose Estudillo, a *comandante* at Monterey; and of that union were born Dona Arcadia, first wife of Abel Stearns and later of Colonel R.S. Baker; Dona Ysidora, who married Lieutenant Cave H. Coats, a cousin of General Grant; Dona Josefa, later the wife of Pedro C. Carrillo (father of J.J. Carrillo), formally marshal here and now Justice of the Peace at Santa Monica), and the sons, Jose Maria Bandini and Juanito Bandini. Bandini's second wife was Refugio, a daughter of Santiago Arguello and a granddaughter of the governor who made the first grants of land to rancheros of Los Angeles ... By Bandini's second marriage there were three sons: Juan de la Cruz Bandini, Alfredo Bandini and Arturo Bandini.

With the exception of the sale to Rubidoux, the Rancho Jurupa remained intact into the 1880s. As early as 1840, however, Don Juan Bandini offered a portion of his land as a place of settlement for the displaced population from Politana. Politana was a small community of **Native Americans from Abiquiu, New Mexico**, bought to California by the Lugos of the Rancho San Bernardino. This gift of land was known as the "**Bandini Donations**," consisting of approximately 2,200 acres of land along the Santa Ana River in the northeastern portion of the Rancho Jurupa. Various accounts describe this land as covering an area of six miles along the River and one half mile wide along both sides of the River (McKenna 1990:20). These two settlements were named "Agua Mansa" (gentle water) and "La Placita" (small town). Agua Mansa was northwest of the River and La Placita was southeast of the River. [Note: the current project area is within the boundaries of Agua Mansa.]

La Placita was the larger of the two communities and included many of the original families from New Mexico. Both communities were established as pueblos, with small central plazas, a church, and dwellings surrounding the plaza. Individual lands were established along the river frontage and included approximately 550 feet of frontage on the River and approximately 1,300 feet deep, although the frontages varied). The current project area involves all or portions of Bandini's Lots 13, 13 ½ 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,

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20, 21, and 22. Farming was conducted near the water source(s) and livestock was kept slightly further away from the River. The community of Agua Mansa was established along the road established to connect Riverside with San Bernardino (later referred to as the Agua Mansa Road). Hayes (1929) suggests the church within the Cemetery at Agua Mansa was the third church built for the community and likely dates to ca. 1854. This structure and the associated Cemetery are located north of Agua Mansa Road and atop the bluff overlooking the community of Agua Mansa (northwest of the current project area).

The floods of the 1860s destroyed the community of Agua Mansa (and La Placita). In 1862, a wall of water estimated to be between thirty and fifty feet tall overran the communities on the Santa Ana River, destroying everything except the church and a single residence near the church (the bluff being above the flood line). In 1868, a second flood destroyed the reestablished community and left many feet of silt and debris atop the community's lands. Following the second flood, the community was officially abandoned and the church fell into ruins.

Harley (1989), Diocesan Archivist for the Diocese of San Bernardino, notes that they "pioneers" of Agua Mansa were the first true settlers along the Santa Ana River and established the first Catholic parish in the area (following secularization of the Missions). Following the floods of 1862 and 1868 (and the demise of the community of Agua Mansa), the Rancho Jurupa was "finally confirmed" to Abel Stearns. All surficial evidence of the New Mexican Native Americans was buried or destroyed.

Later, in 1893, when San Bernardino County was divided into San Bernardino County and Riverside County, the boundary line was established along the line separating the Rancho Jurupa Rubidoux from the Rancho Jurupa Stearns. Lippencott's Water Supply Paper (1898) illustrates the project area and the presence of Agua Mansa Road and other maps of the late 1800s identify the Bandini Donation by name. In 1898, there were two structures illustrated north of the road (presumably the Agua Mansa Church and adjacent residence) and one structure south of the road - in the vicinity of Lot 43.

A review of historic maps illustrated two structures within the project area in ca. 1901; eight structures in 1942; and only three structures in 1980. At the time of this investigation, no structures remained.

Research completed at the San Bernardino County Archives documented property ownerships from 1895. The data for the general area showed various lots now comprising the project area was held by the estate of M. Byrne and P.J. Stockman. No improvements were noted. In a biography of Stockman, Harley (n.d.; on file, McKenna et al.) states:

Polydore Justin Stockman ... served as pastor at the "mother church" of St. Bernardine's for over two decades. Was a missionary to the Indians before Father Hahn arrived in banning in 1890, and founded ten Catholic churches and chapels plus the first parochial school in today's Inland Empire area ... Father Stockman was born on July 3, 1843, in Belgium, and moved to California from the Diocese of Ghent in December, 1873, after completing his seminary studies ... he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Thaddeus Amat ... he was reassigned to be in charge at San Bernardino ... Father Stockman inherited as a mission San Salvador Chapel at Agua Mansa, the third structure for that location which was finished in 1853. This farming community had been in economic de-

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cline since the late 1860's ... Somehow, Father Stockman as a community leader found the time for numerous non-clerical activities. Two examples will suffice to illustrate this facet of his many-sided career. It was an unfortunate circumstance that the Agua Mansa settlers had continuing problems with their land titles on the tract known as the "Bandini Donation." Juan Bandini only gave each family a paper designating it property, but did not follow through with recorded deeds. Abel Stearns, a son-in-law of Bandini, purchased Rancho Jurupa in 1857. After several dulsatory [superficial] efforts at eviction, Stearns increased the pressure for the people either to leave the land or pay for the property originally granted free. He decided to enter a lawsuit in 1869 to recover the entire tract of the Donation. The pioneers, he claimed, by moving temporarily from their home sites after the disastrous flood of 1862, had thereby forfeited their property rights. Referee T.G. Howard upheld the defendants' cause: "My opinion is that (they) are entitled to the land in dispute, (and) that the plaintiff has not now and never had any title thereto." Howard's decision was later confirmed by Judge Morrison of the 17 District Court in San Bernardino just before Father Stockman appeared on the scene ... although this decision established finally the legal ownership of the village tract, it did not really determine the boundaries. Complicated litigation against the Riverside Lands and Irrigation Company lasted for another quarter of a century. To facilitate matters, the later colonists who had as yet not satisfied the requirements of settlement, conveyed their titles in 1886 to the St. Bernadine's/Agua Mansa pastor so that he could act as trustee. Once the suits were settled in favor of the settlers, the titles were returned by their priest if the families desired to retain ownership. By that time, however, economic pressures had caused many of the descendants to move elsewhere. Father Stockman as a result ended up retaining title to 12 contiguous lots later termed Agua Mansa Rancho. At his death, the property reverted to the Bishop of Los Angeles-San Diego (created in 1922) and thence in 1936 to the Bishop of San Diego when that diocese was created. Finally, California Portland Cement Company bought the dozen parcels in 1977.

Ownership documentation for the lots now identified as being associated with the current project area are as follows:

Lot 13	M.A. Murphy (East 13.58 acres; 1895-1904)
Lot 13	Juan Salazar (West 2.95 acres; 1895-1904)
Lot 13	Ampora Salazar (NW .25 acres; 1895-1904)
Lot 13 ½	J.D. Castillo (12.58 acres; 1895-1904)
	Manuel Soares (1905-1951)
Lot 13	Daniel Salazar (Lot 3 od Subdivision; 1 acre; 1905-1941)
	Manuel Soares (1942-1951)
Lot 14	Alex Frazier (NE 13 acres; 1895-1898)
	E.D. Robert (1899-1903)
	Manuel Soares (1904-1951)
Lot 14	J.D. Castillo (SE 6 acres; 1895-1897)
	William T. Holladay (1898)

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Manuel Soares (1904-1951)

Lot 14 W.L. Burnett and M.L. Henderson; E ½ W ½; (1895-1896)
W. Burnett est. (5/8), W.L. Burnett (3/16), M.L. Henderson
(3/16; 1895-1903)
E.D. Roberts (1904)
Manuel Soares (W ½ W ½; 12.08 acres; 1899-1951)

Lot 15 Est. of D. Belardes (1895-1899)
E.D. Roberts 1899-1903)

Lot 15 Juan Valdez (NE ½; 1895)
E.J. Grieger (1896-1899)
Manuel Soares (1900-1951)

Lot 15 E.J. Grieger (1 acre; NW ½; 1895)
Juan Valdez (1896-1899)
Manuel Soares (1900-1951)

Lot 16 Manuel Soares (16.85 acres; 1895-1951)

Lot 17 Juan Valdez (W ½; 9.25 acres; 1895-1912)
Lot 17 Manuel Soares (E ½; 9.25 acres; 1895-1951; purchased Valdez half)

Lot 18 Mercedes Flores (14.6 acres; 1895-1907)
Manuel Soares (1908-1951)

Lot 19 E. Robinson (1895-1900)
W.E. Pedley (1901-1912)
L.M. Davenport (1911-1912)
John Mynes (1913)
Carl Hirt (1914)
Manuel Soares (1915-1951)

Lot 20 Christian Tongis (1895-1904)
Heirs of Christian Tongis (1905-1907)
Manuel Soares (1908-1951)

Lot 21 Christian Tongis (1895-1904)
Heirs of Christian Tongis (1905-1907)
Manuel Soares (1908-1951)

Lot 22 J.R. Brunn (1895-1914)
Manuel Soares (1915-1951)

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As noted, there were various owners of the lots within the project area from 1895 to 1951 (the extent of the records as the Archives). However, the pattern shows Manuel Soares began purchasing lots as early as 1895 (Lot 16; possibly earlier) followed by:

Lot 15 - 1900	Lot 17 - 1912
Lot 14 - 1904	Lot 19 - 1915
Lot 18 - 1908	Lot 22 - 1915
Lot 20 - 1908	Lot 13 - 1942
Lot 21 - 1908	

For all intents and purposes, Manuel Soares owned all of the project area by 1942, as well as other properties in the general area. He maintained ownership until at least 1951. Subsequent owners of all or parts of the project area have been identified as:

The Dioceses of San Diego (pre-1977)
 The Portland Cement Company of California (1977)
 Cal Mat (1987)
 ReAccommodations Co. (1992)
 Onoda California, Inc. (1994)
 Onoda USA (2013)
 The Portland Cement Company of California (2013)

In 1954, structures are still illustrated (3 within the project area). These structures are just north/northwest of the modern well illustrated on the 1980 USGS San Bernardino South Quadrangle. This area appears to equate with the location of Lot 15, as illustrated on the current Assessor Parcel map. As such, this property can be associated with Manuel Soares (by 1900), but also E.J. Grieger (1895) and Juan Valdez (1896-1899). A \$100 structural improvement was noted in 1895, suggesting this property was occupied prior to 1895. Any subsequent improvements would have been attributed to Soares.

In 1915 there was a \$150 noted improvement and in 1919, improvements increased to \$700. A greater listing of over \$1500 was noted in 1946, suggesting Soares was still improving the property after World War II (e.g the three noted on the 1954 map). By 1980, seven structures (two older – pre-1969; and five newer – post-1974) were depicted. These, also, are tentatively attributed to the Soares family, pending filling in the data gap between 1951 and 1977.

No structures remained at the time of this survey. A review of historic aerial photographs show the residential/ranching complex intact in 1980, but only one structure remaining in 1995. This structure was demolished just after 2012. Physical evidence of this complex yet still be identifiable in the form of foundations or artifact scatters and these remains may date as early as 1895 (+/-).

As a result of the physical examination of the property, it was confirmed that no standing structures remain with the property boundaries. There was scant evidence of one foundation with the previously identified structure locations illustrated on maps and aerial photograph. The survey confirmed the presence of

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numerous examples of historic artifacts scattered throughout the property. The property boundaries were recorded in NAD 27 UTM reading as follows:

SW Corner	467778E/3767446N
SE Corner	468814E/3767576N
NE Corner	468747E/3767884N
NW Corner	467619E/3767698N
Bend on Road	468085E/3767788N
East Bend in Road	468251E/3767895N
Gate on Road	468421E/3767882N

The eastern portion of the project area was crossed by two secondary power lines and the "well" noted on the USGS quadrangle was relocated (468444E/3767760N). There was no visible evidence of the blue-line water course illustrated on the USGS quadrangle. McKenna et al. noted the presence of three shallow earthen basins ringed by thick reeds. These appears to be relatively recent water retention basins.

Following the weed abatement activities, evidence of scattered glass, plastic, terra cotta pottery (modern), bricks, concrete fragments, white ceramic fragments, tile fragments, rubber, and a single metal can were identified. These items were sparsely scattered and simply represented the occupation of the property and the dislocation of materials following demolition activities and periodic weed abatement. To illustrate the more readily identifiable features and/or isolated artifacts identified within the property, McKenna et al. recorded the following:

1. **Well.** The well noted on the USGS quadrangle was identified as a abandoned structure with associated pump and tank assemblages. The 8 ½' shaft is still present, supported by five small concrete footings. Located at 468444E/3767760N, the well is at a surface elevation of 878 feet AMSL.
2. **Ceramic Sherd.** This isolated ceramic sherd is a small fragment of a brownware clay pot. Measuring 3.6 cm x 2.4 cm x .8 cm, this item could be representative of an early pot associated with the New Mexican Native American presence in the area (pre-1862), but could also be associated with the late 1800s presence of the Mexican population. As an isolated artifact with no contextual associations, it is not considered significant, but indicative of the potential for other artifacts of a similar nature to be present. This artifact was recovered from an area along an old dirt access road at 468448E/3767695N.
3. **Glass Scatter.** Found near the isolated ceramic sherd, this glass scatter consists of worn and tumbled opaque glass fragments mixed with some more recent (modern) fragments. Some fragments were amethyst, indicating a late 1800s to early 1900s manufacturing period. There were approximately 50 to 75 fragments. This scatter was quite sparse, given it covered an area of 365 feet east/west and 50 feet north/south. The core area was recorded as 348403E/3767694N.

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4. **Water Outfall Structure.** Located at 368338E/3767783N, this feature consists of a reinforced steel pipe with no identifiable markings. It appears to provide drainage from an area near or on Agua Mansa Road and feeds into the Santa Ana River. Given the material, it is considered to be a modern addition to the property.
5. **Concrete Pipe.** This segment of reinforced concrete pipe connects the easternmost retention basin (A) to the central basin (B). The northern extent at Basin A was located at 468294E/3767750N. The southern extent at Basin B was located at 468288E/3767736N.
6. **Concrete Pipe.** This pipe was placed vertically on the western boundary of Basin B (468190E/3767680N. Measuring 19 ½' in diameter, the walls were 2" thick. Again, there were no markings on the pipe, but it is considered modern.
7. **Concrete Pipe.** This pipe connects Basin B with the westernmost Basin C. It is 36 inches in diameter and the eastern extent at Basin B was located at 468162E/ 3767716N. The western extent at Basin C was located at 468156E/3767711N. It, too is considered modern.
8. **Concrete Sewer Access/Manhole.** Marked "Sewer" and "Concrete Conduit Co. 150", this 50 inch diameter manhole was identified in an area of tall grass at 468337E/ 3767791N. It is steel reinforced and considered to be another modern addition to the general area and one associated with the other concrete pipes previously noted.
9. **Collapsed Wooden Pier.** This plank structure appears to have once spanned the area in the southwestern portion of Basin B, permitting access to likely check depths of retained water. It measures roughly 20 inches wide and 8 feet long, with round common nails. It was located at 468204E/3767664N and, with the association to the basins, is considered modern.
10. **Amethyst Glass Fragment.** This partial base was identified at 467919E/3767565N and is representative of the late 1800s and early 1900s manufacturing period. As such, it is indicative of the historic occupation of the property and not an unusual find.
11. **Amber Bottle Base.** Located at 467892E/3767576N, this bottle fragment exhibited no stippling indicative of modern manufacturing and, therefore, is considered another example of glass dating to the historic period and representing the historic occupation of the area – likely the Soares ownership period.
12. **Concrete Slab.** This "L" shaped concrete pad was located directly west of the main site entrance gate on Agua Mansa Road; 468375E/3767838N. This pad measured 43 inches east/west and 28 inches north/south (at its maximum). There are no markings and no indications of use.
13. **Concrete Structure.** This low-profile concrete structure was mostly obscured by weeds, but was identifiable as consisting of three discernable sides approximately 48 inches tall. Located at 468433E/3767934N, the longest wall (east/west trending, measured approximately 24 feet. There was evidence of a superstructure (boards and bolts), and the size suggests it may have served as a garage or storage shed. Located within the identified historic structural complex, this feature appears to represent a later addition to the Soares complex (e.g. 1940s-1950s).

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14. **Amethyst Glass Fragment.** This small fragment was identified with the core area of the historic structure location, at 468598E/3767846N. As previously noted, this item is indicative of later 1800s-early 1900s manufacturing and indicative fo the historic occupation of the property.
15. **Hurricane Lamp Glass Fragment.** This amethyst glass fragment has been identified as a rim shard from a Hurricane lamp/lantern. Located at 468432E/3767806N, this item is also indicative of the late 1800s-early 1900s and was likely an oil and wick lamp. No other fragments were noted.
16. **Aqua Bottle Finish.** This partial bottle finish is indicative of the “bead lip” closure often associated with crown caps. Its color suggests a post-1917 manufacturing, consistent with the Soares ownership period. It is roughly finished, exhibiting some tool marks, so may date slightly earlier (not machine made). It was located at 468490E/3767850N.
17. **Aqua Bottle Finish.** This partial bottle finish is indicative of the “bead lip” closure often associated with crown caps. Its color suggests a post-1917 manufacturing, consistent with the Soares ownership period. It was located at 468505E/3767861N.
18. **Glass Marble.** This very pale green marble is relatively large (1.05 inches) and exhibits impurities that suggest it is a home-made toy. It is slightly off-centered and exhibits evidence of melting and molding. It was located at 468438E/3767852N and recovered by McKenna et al. Its presence suggests children was on-site at some point, likely Soares children during the first half of the 20th century.
19. **Field Fence.** This fence is represented by a hollow steel poles set into a concrete footings and attached to strung wire (not barbed wire). This fence line runs north to south from Agua Mansa Road for approximately 230 feet and averages four feet in height. The northern point was marked at 468284E/3767885N and the southern point at 468284E/3767815N.
20. **Amethyst Glass Fragment.** Located on the edge of Basin C, 468104E/3767714N, this small fragment is another example of pre-1917 glass representative of the early occupation of the property. It was found in a disturbed area, suggesting other examples may be present, but in a buried context.

The scatter of historic artifacts and scant evidence of structural remains area all located in areas known to have been occupied by 1895 (likely earlier) and through the 1950s. Despite the extent of the occupation – attributed primarily to the Manuel Soares family - the extent of the artifact scatter is considered to be quite sparse. Likewise, the demolition of the residential/ranch complex was extensive and little remains of any buildings. Archaeologically, the identified remains are negligible. However, they are indicative of the early occupation of the area and there is evidence to suggest there may be buried archaeological elements within the property, some dating as early as the pre-1862 occupation of the area.

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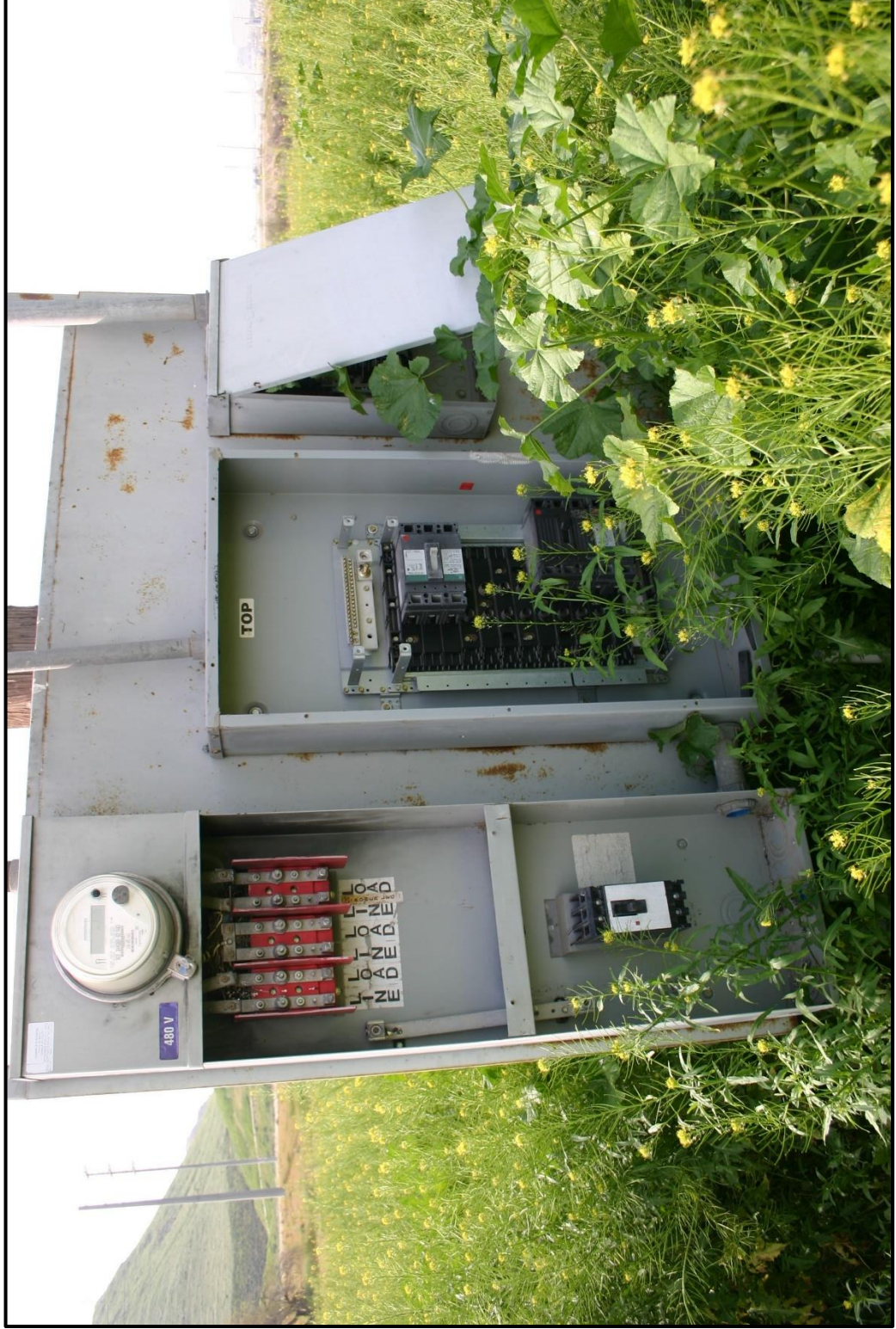
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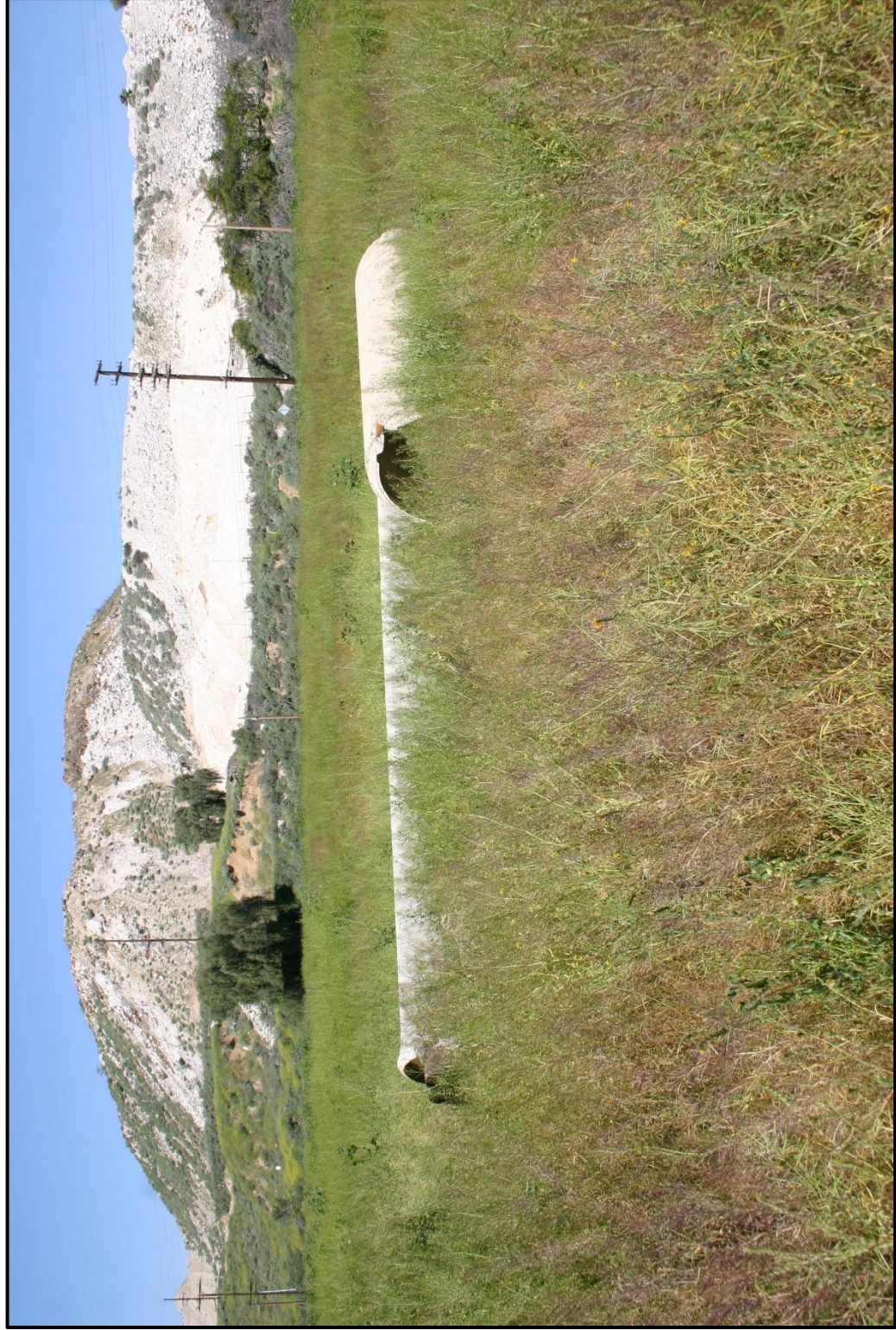


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*Resource Name or #: AM-001-i

P1. Other Identifier: AM-001-i

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

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS:** San Bernardino South **Date:** 1967 rev 1980 **T:** 1N **R** 5W **of Sec** 36 San Bernardino B. M.

c. Address: N/A

City: Colton

Zip: 92324

d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone:11; 466771 mE 376687 mN

e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:** 872 feet AMSL

Directions: From the Rancho exit of Interstate 10, head south to Agua Mansa Road and turn right. Take Agua Mansa Road for 1.9 miles to Miguel Bustamante Parkway and turn left (southeast). Travel 0.17 mile on Miguel Bustamante Parkway to the entrance of the Agua Mansa Power Plant. Turn left onto the road leading into the power plant and travel for .09 mile. The isolate is located .03 mile bearing 319 degrees northwest from the end of the road.

***P3a. Description:** This historic-period isolate consists of a green glass oval bottle base fragment, embossed with "S". It contains light stippling around the heel and gas seeds in the glass, suggesting a pre-1950s date of manufacture.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AP16: Other (isolate)

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Green glass bottle base, Photo #AM-008 Detail view.

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

Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Colton Electrical Department
150 S. 10th Street
Colton, CA 92324

***P8. Recorded by:**

K. Lindgren, R. Cunningham

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 N. 5th Street
Redlands, Ca 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:** 10/29/2013

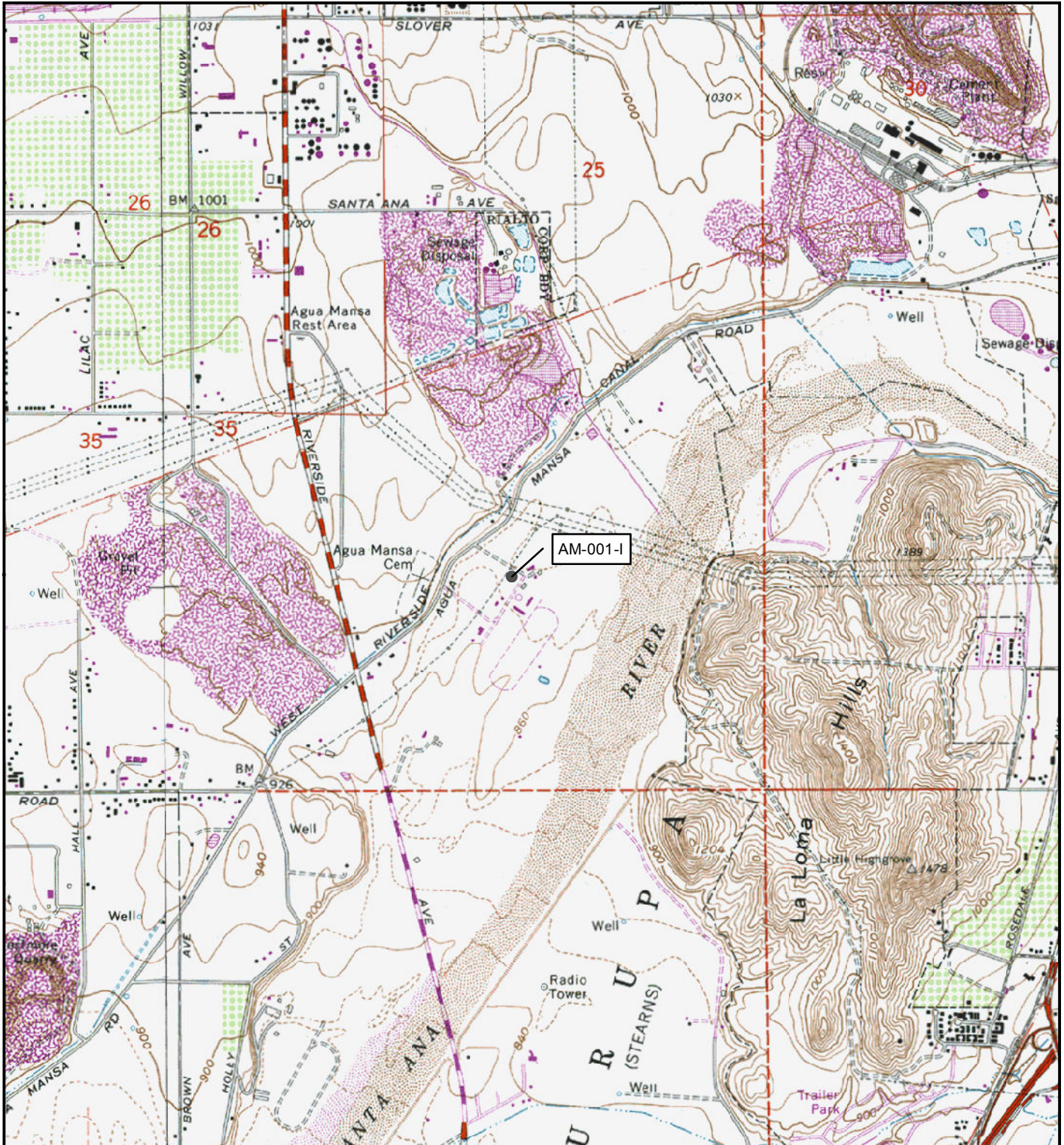
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
pedestrian archaeological survey

***P11. Report Citation:**

Lindgren, Kristina and Roger D. Mason.

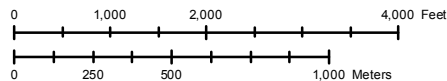
2014 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Agua Mansa Substation Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, CA.

***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):



***Required Information**

DPR 523J (1/95)



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Location: N:\2013\2013-133 Agua Mansa Station\6 sub to 2 Global City of Colton\WARS\Cultural_Resources\Location_Maps\AM-001_Location.mxd [compiled by 10/30/2013]

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial # **CA-SBR-31677H**
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: AM-002

P1. Other Identifier: AM-002

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

***b. USGS:** San Bernardino South **Date:** 1967 rev 1980 **T:** 1N **R** 5W ***a. County:** San Bernardino

c. Address: N/A

of Sec 36 San Bernardino B. M.

City: Colton

Zip: 92324

d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone:11; 466809 **mE** 3766830 **mN**

e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:** 872 feet AMSL

Directions: From the Rancho exit of Interstate 10, head south to Agua Mansa Road and turn right. Take Agua Mansa Road for 1.9 miles to Miguel Bustamante Parkway and turn left (southeast). Travel 0.17 mile on Miguel Bustamante Parkway to the entrance of the Agua Mansa Power Plant. Turn left onto the road leading into the power plant. The site is located approximately 133 meters at the end of this road on the right.

***P3a. Description:** This site consists of one-historic period barn (Feature 1), one historic-period concrete horse rehabilitation pond (Feature 2), and 1 glass artifact. Feature 1 is a wood-frame corrugated metal barn, Feature 2 is an empty concrete horse training pond with an isolated glass bottle base fragment, partially embossed with a Duraglas maker's mark located on the northern edge.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4: Ancillary Buildings

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of Feature 1 and 2, Photo #186, View southeast,

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

Historic
 Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Colton Electrical Department
150 S. 10th Street
Colton, CA 92324

***P8. Recorded by:**

K. Lindgren, R. Cunningham

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 N. 5th Street
Redlands, Ca 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:** 10/29/2013

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey

***P11. Report Citation:**

Lindgren, Kristina and Roger D. Mason.

2014 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Agua Mansa Substation Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, CA.

***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):

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # :

Trinomial :

Page 2 of 7

Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): AM-002

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 77 meters (NE/SW) × b. Width: 42 meters (NW/SE)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate (with Google Earth) Other:Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances Site limits incompletely defined Vegetation Other (Explain):A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Not tested

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Feature 1 is a historic-period wood frame building, referred to by Agua Mansa Power Plant employees as “the Barn”. It is covered in corrugated metal sheets, and is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 57 feet northeast/southwest by 31 feet northwest/southeast. It has a gable roof approximately 25 feet tall from foundation to roof, and two large sliding doors, one on the southwest façade and one on the northeast façade. One plywood door in an unfinished wood frame is located on the southeast façade. The door is approximately 6’ high. Three visible utility poles have been incorporated into the construction of the building, and are located in the door on the southeast façade, in the east corner and in the south corner. The utility pole incorporated into the door on the southeastern face is located to the left of the door frame, which is fixed to this pole. The pole near the door is dark and looks to be treated with creosote. The height of the pole is unknown as it terminates inside of the structure. The second utility pole is incorporated in the structure frame on the east corner and is connected to an outside utility line. The third utility pole is incorporated into the south corner. One large industrial light is mounted on the southeast façade. The barn has a poured-concrete slab foundation. There are two poured-concrete pads located at both large sliding doors on southwest and northeast facades.

Feature 2 is a circular, concrete-lined horse rehabilitation pond, which is currently empty of water. It is approximately 105 feet in diameter. The pond has a central “turret” constructed from concrete that is approximately 8 feet tall from the pond bottom and four courses of cinder blocks. The turret is topped with approximately 2 ½’ metal railing. The turret has a steel and plywood gang plank extending to northeast edge of horse pond. The gang plank is mounted to a cinderblock base on the northeast edge of horse pond. The base is supported by four utility type poles. The base is approximately 3 feet high at the northeast end and approximately 8 feet high at the southwest end, due to slope of pond. A horse holding area is attached to the base. The holding area is located to the north, and consists of two cinder block walls approximately 8 feet high, on a concrete pad. The area is lined with rubber mats. The walls are 9 courses of cinder blocks. The concrete leading into the pond from the holding area is undulated for traction, creating seven steps into the pond. This is also lined with rubber mats. Rubber mats are located south of the gang plank base, but the lining is only slightly undulating here. The pond contains two pump mounts located within pond, both approximately 5 feet from the outer edge of the pond. The mounts consist of 5-7 courses of concrete cornered brick capped by a concrete pad. Height ranges from 1 foot, 7 inches to 2 feet, 3 inches (due to slope of pond). The mounts measure 2 feet 8 inches by 2 feet across. A concrete encased pipe leads from rear of mount to edge of pond.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

A brown glass bottle base fragment partially embossed with a scripted Duraglas maker’s mark was found on the northwestern edge of the horse pond. This maker’s mark was in use from 1940-1963 (Toulouse 1971).

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.):

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Santa Ana River located 585 meters to the southeast

*A9. Elevation: 870 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as: vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Vegetation consists of a planted lemon tree between features, and an ornamental tree of unknown species located outside the northwest façade.

A11. Historical Information: McKenna states in an oral interview with previous owner Mr. Beckett in 1993 that all structures on this property were built approximately 25 years ago (in 1993), in support of the horse breeding and rehabilitation facility. (McKenna 1993)

*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 historical dates if known):

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDPrimary # :
Trinomial :

Page 3 of 7

Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): AM-002

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

A14. Remarks: These structures were recorded and evaluated because they are slated for demolition under the proposed Agua Mansa Substation Project. AM-002 was evaluated for the CRHR using the four standard eligibility criteria and seven elements of integrity criteria outlined in *Section 4.6 Evaluation Methods*. According to the archival research, Feature 1 (the corrugated metal barn) was built in 1966-1967 and is therefore 46-47 years old. Feature 2 (the horse pond) was built immediately after, most likely late 1967, making it also 46 years old. As these fall close to the 50-year historic period threshold, they were both evaluated.

Archival research and additional fieldwork did not show that these two features were related to an event that was significant in the region's history. The most significant historic event in the region was related to Santa Ana River flooding and the New Mexican pioneers dating over 100 years prior. Therefore, site AM-002 is not significant under Criteria 1.

Research into the previous owners of the property did not reveal any persons identified with significant events in the regions' history. Therefore, the two features of site AM-002 are not eligible under Criteria 2 of the CRHR. The corrugated metal and wood frame structure (Feature 1) and the concrete horse pond (Feature 2) are of conventional design, lacking architectural distinction, and do not strongly embody the distinctive characteristics of any period, type, or method of construction. These were utilitarian structures designed for use in breeding and rehabilitating horses. Thus, site AM-002 is not considered eligible under Criteria 3 of the CRHR.

The two features as they stand alone do not provide additional information into their former use as a horse breeding and rehabilitation facility and therefore, do not provide information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation. Therefore, the site AM-002 is not considered eligible under Criteria 4 of the CRHR.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

McKenna, Jeanette

1993 *Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area and Associated Soil Testing Areas, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA.* On file at the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino, CA

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

1971 *Bottle Makers and their Marks.* Thomas Nelson, Inc: New York.

A16. Photograph (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): Camera C12-11Photos 159, 161 and 178

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Kristina Lindgren **Date:** November 4, 2013

***Affiliation and Address:** ECORP Consulting, Inc., 215 N. 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92373

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

Primary #:
HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 4 of 7

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): AM-002

*Recorded by: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

*Date: 10/29/2013

Continuation Update



Feature 1 (AM-002): Southwest and Southeast Façade. Photo # 159



Feature 1 (AM-002): Southeast and Northeast Façade. View West. Photo # 161

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

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 5 of 7

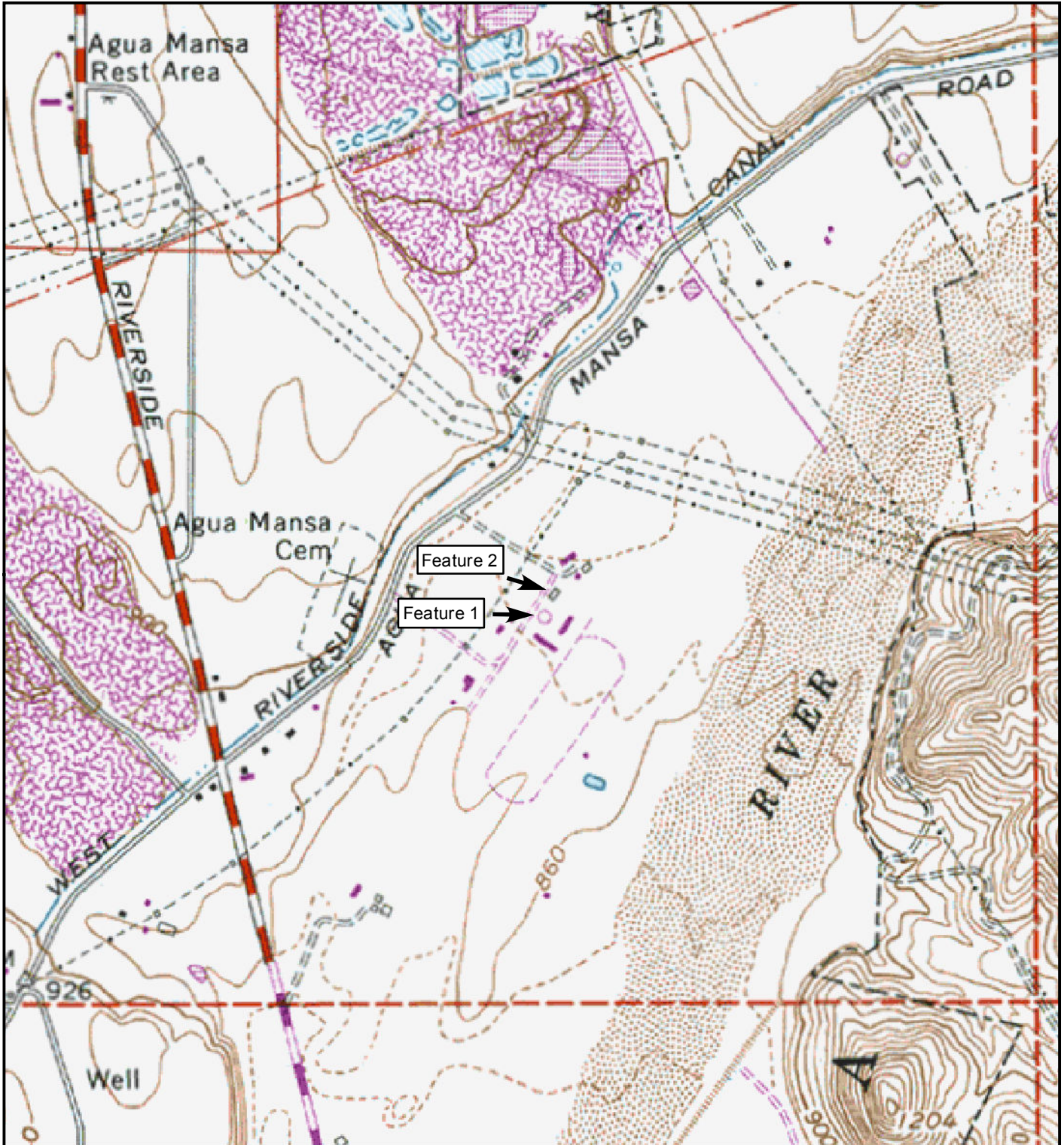
*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): AM-002

*Recorded by: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

*Date: 10/29/2013

 Continuation Update

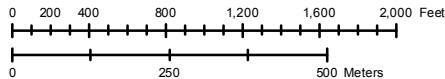
Feature 2 (AM-002): Overview of Horse Rehabilitation Pond, with Barn in Background. View Northeast Photo # 178



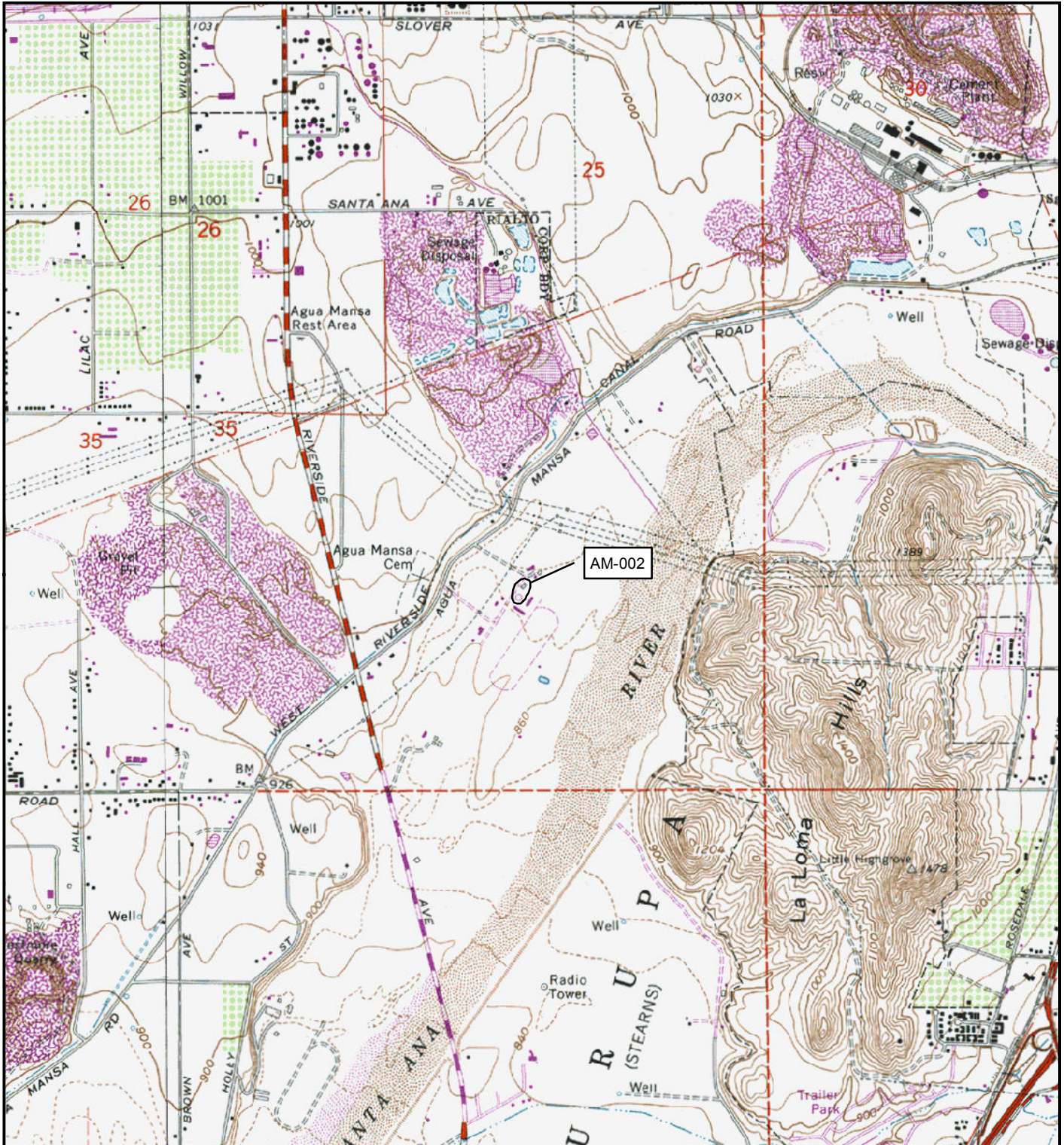
Location: \\Rockin\MAPPING\DATA\2013\2013-103\Agua Mansa\Sketch\6 sub to 2 Global City of Colton\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Sketch_Map\AM-002_Sketch_v2.mxd (mpgday 11/1/2013)

***Required Information**

DPR 523K (1/95)



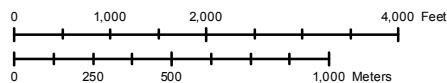
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



Location: N:\2013\2013-133 Agua Mansa Station 6 sub to 2 Global City of Colton\WAPS\Cultural_Resources\Location_Maps\AM-002_Location.mxd (MGR.dfw)mgr.dfw 10/30/2013

***Required Information**

DPR 523J (1/95)



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-SBR-31715H
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____
Reviewer _____
Date _____

Page 1 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H

- P1. Other Identifier: Agua Mansa Ditch
- *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, Calif. Date 1980
T1S; R5W; S.B. B.M. [a portion of the Jurupa (Stearns) land grant]
- c. Address N/A City Colton Zip 92324
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; **A:** 467,593 mE/ 3,767,808 mN
B: 467,262 mE/ 3,767,441 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) The segment of the ditch reported on here is located in the field between Agua Mansa Road and the Santa Ana River, beginning approx. 1 mile west of S. Rancho Avenue, within APNs 0260-072-01 to -04, -15, and -16. The northeast end (Point A) is about 400 feet south-southeast of Agua Mansa Road while the southwest end (Point B) is about 700 feet south-southeast of the road. The alignment is approx. 880 feet above mean sea level.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a portion of the Agua Mansa Ditch. The ditch was encountered at depths varying from 6 inches to 1 foot below the ground surface. The ditch would have originally been an unlined open channel with, possibly, some portions being rock-lined. The segment encountered here is now concrete-lined. The sloping sidewalls often contain rounded river rocks that were split, with the flat surfaces set in a layer of mortar 0.5 to .75 inches thick. Smaller rocks were used to support these larger split rocks. The concrete bottom of the ditch is typically approx. 26 inches wide and 3 inches thick. The sloping side walls are about 12 inches high.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20: Canal (segment)

*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 #): Facing

northeasterly; 07/09/2015

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
Ca. 1862 (see Items L3 and L7 for details)

*P7. Owner and Address:

N/A

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): John Goodman, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: 07/8-10/2015

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Archaeological monitoring for CEQA-compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") See Continuation Sheet, page 9

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Easement map

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

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 1,700 feet b. Width 30 inches
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GIS / USGS quad.
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): ALTA map showing easement; backhoe excavations at various locations
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Not found in all backhoe cuts.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): Explored only in area indicated. The property was previously used as a chicken ranch and then a paintball park.
- A2. **Depth:** 12 in. None Unknown Method of Determination: Backhoe and tape measure
- *A3. **Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
The Agua Mansa Ditch; see Items L3, L6, and L7 below
- *A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): None
- *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.): see A1. Limitations
- *A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The Santa Ana River is located approx. 860 ft. southeast from the site.
- *A9. **Elevation:** Approx. 880 ft. above mean sea level.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
The property is surrounded by open land to the south, east, and west. Agua Mansa Road borders the property on the north. The site is located on relatively level ground. The property had been mostly cleared of vegetation at the time of the fieldwork, but some fiddle necks, tumbleweeds, foxtails, wild mustard, datura, small grasses and scrubs were present. Soils in the top 10 inches consist of silty sand with plant roots and rodent burrows; well-sorted flood sands were encountered from 10 to 38 inches; and a semi-compacted silty sand was found below 38 inches.
- A11. **Historical Information:** The ditch was originally constructed to bring water to the fields of the town of Agua Mansa. See L3, L6, and L7, below.
- *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 Agua Mansa Ditch was constructed in 1862 as a part of the rebuilding effort after the flood that washed out the village of Agua Mansa had also deposited a layer of sand over the fields, making irrigation necessary (Scott 1977:70). The "crude" (undoubtedly earthen) ditch was among the earliest in the area and integral to the growth of the rebuilt Agua Mansa settlement. In 1885, the ditch was extended north and east to meet the Meeks and Daley Ditch (*ibid.*:64). But by 1900, very little agriculture was occurring in Agua Mansa.
- A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The ditch was used by early Hispanic/Americans to irrigate their agricultural fields.
- A14. **Remarks:** Exploratory excavations encountered the ditch only at certain locations within the project area.
- A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Continuation Sheet, page 9
- A16. **Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
 Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Ste.B, Colton, CA 92324
- *A17. **Form Prepared by:** John Goodman, Michael Hogan, Salvadore Boites **Date:** 05/12/2017
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H

- L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Agua Mansa Ditch
- 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.)
UTM coordinates (NAD 83) of endpoints **A:** 467,593 mE/ 3,767,808 mN
B: 467,262 mE/ 3,767,441 mN

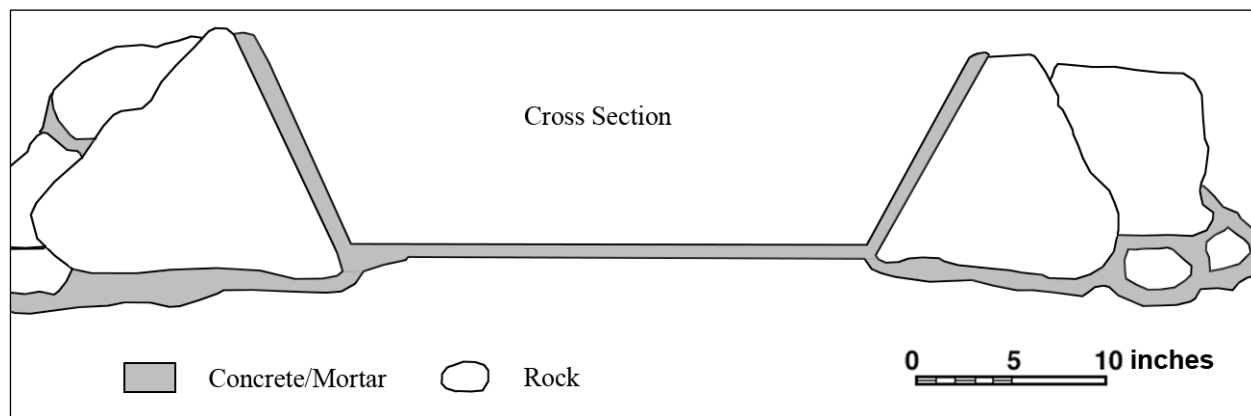
The easement is shown on the ALTA land title site survey map (see attached): "An easement shown or dedicated on the map of subdivision of the Bandini Donation recorded July 29, 1886 and on file in Book 3, page 24, of Tract maps. For: Agua Mansa Ditch and incidental purposes. *Approximate location shown hereon" (see Continuation Sheet, page 5).

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

The ditch would have originally been unimproved, cut into the ground, but possibly with segments rock- or wood-lined. The portions of the segment encountered here had been concrete-lined. The sloping sidewalls often contain rounded river rocks that were split, with the flat surfaces making the inner wall of sides of the ditch. They were set in a layer of mortar 0.5 to 0.75 inches thick. Smaller rocks were used to support these larger split rocks. The bottom of the ditch is typically approx. 26 inches wide, with the concrete about 3 inches thick. The sloping side walls are about 12 inches high. The ditch was encountered at depths varying from 6 inches to 1 foot below the ground surface.

- L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for pre-historic features)
- a. **Top Width** approx. 38 inches
- b. **Bottom Width** approx. 26 inches
- c. **Depth** approx. 12 in
- d. **Length of Segment** approx. 1,700 ft

- L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section (Include scale)**
Facing: Northeast



- L5. **Associated Resources:** none

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD (cont.)

Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H

- L6. Setting** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate) This segment of the ditch is located above the bank of the north side of the Santa Ana River. The land is relatively level in this area. Trenching revealed that the soils consist of an upper disturbed soil stratum of silty sand with plant roots and rodent burrows that extended to a depth of approx. 10 inches; well-sorted flood sands were encountered from 10 to 38 inches, and a semi-compacted silty sand was found below 38 inches. The area had undoubtedly been farmed in the past, and by at least 1938 the City of Colton had installed a wastewater treatment plant near the eastern end of the segment of the ditch reported on here. By the 1970s a chicken ranch was in operation on the property, and by 2009 the area had been converted into an outdoor paintball field/park (historicalaerials.com).
- L7. Integrity Considerations:** The Agua Mansa Ditch was constructed in 1862 as a part of the rebuilding effort after the flood that washed out the village had also deposited a layer of sand over the agricultural fields, making irrigation necessary (Scott 1977.:70). The "crude" ditch was among the earliest in the area and integral to the growth of the rebuilt Agua Mansa settlement. Initially used to irrigate some 300 acres of "bottom land," by 1880 that number had dropped to around 116 acres (Scott 1977:70). Owners of the ditch incorporated as the Agua Mansa Water Company in 1885, and sold a third interest to the North Riverside Land and Water Company in 1887 (*ibid.*). In the same year, the ditch was extended north and east to meet the Meeks and Daley Ditch (*ibid.*:64). As the rising water table in the vicinity significantly diminished arable land in the low-lying area, by 1900 very little of the original Agua Mansa land was under cultivation (*ibid.*:68, 70). A deep frost in 1913 killed much of local citrus and other crops, further sealing the demise of the ditch (*ibid.*:68; Garcia and Rockman 2007:3). The ditch would have been an earthen canal, with, possibly, parts lined with rocks or wood. At some point, it was lined with concrete, possibly after being connected to the Meeks and Daley Ditch. The course of this recorded segment of the ditch is still visible in the 1938 aerial photo of the area (historicalaerials.com). It is unclear if the ditch was buried by nature (a flood episode) or by man. As noted previously, a chicken ranch and then a paintball park operated on this land. The town of Agua Mansa, and the Agua Mansa Ditch represent vestiges of a colorful chapter of the Agua Mansa area's early history, with both the former village and the ditch continuing to enjoy a high level of local historical interest. The fact that the segment of the ditch reported on here has been lined with concrete reduces the site's integrity as it relates to this early period of the history of the area. However, the ditch did continue to play a role in the irrigation and water transport into the early 1900s. This segment of the ditch relates to this later period of the history of the area.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

See P5a and L4e above and Continuation sheets below

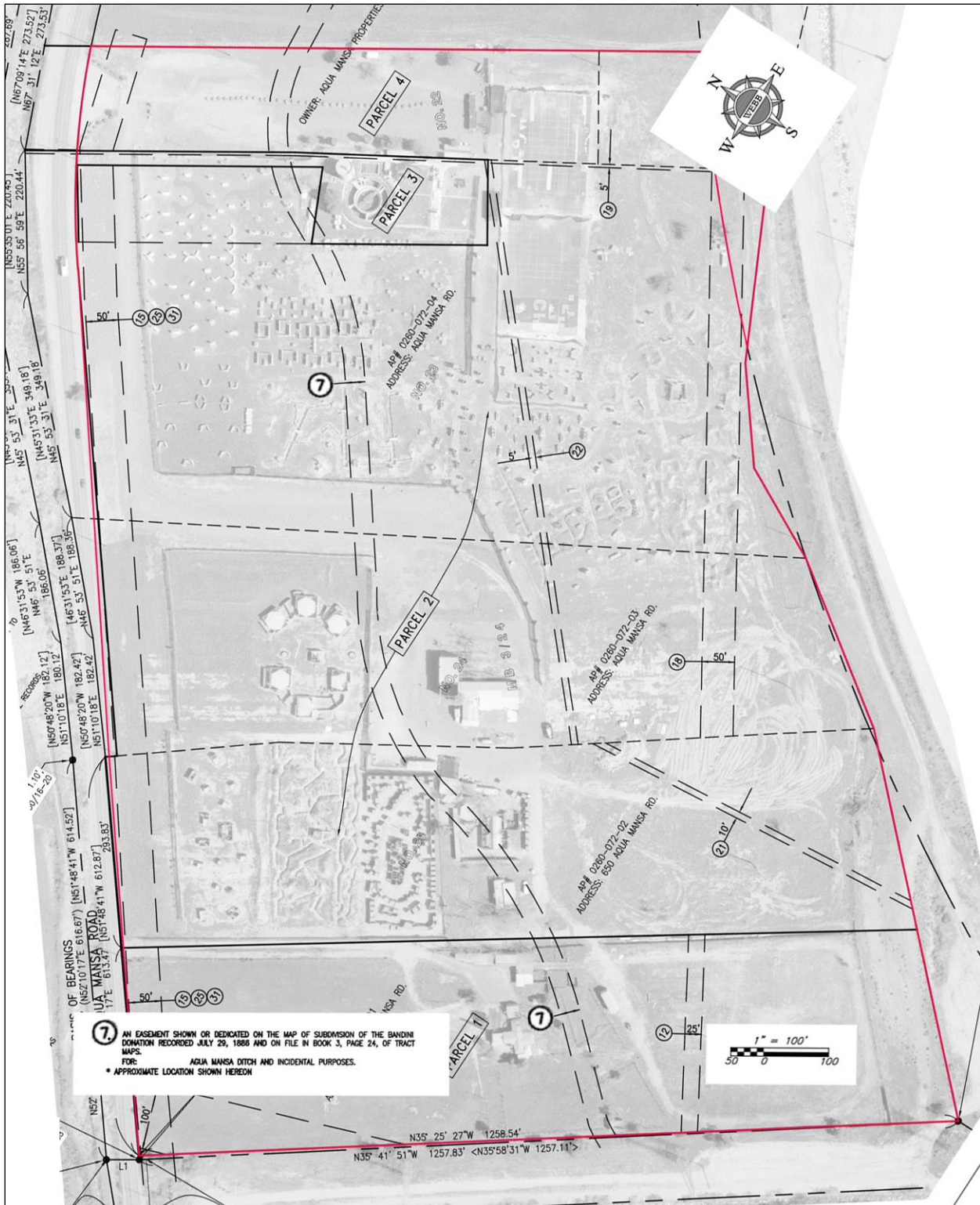
L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.) See P5a and L4e above and continuation sheets below**L9. Remarks:** Ditch not present at all trench excavation locations; see Continuation sheet below.**L10. Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation and address) John Goodman, Michael Hogan, and Sal Boites, CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite B; Colton, CA 92324**L11. Date:** Aug. 28, 2017

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

Primary# _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Aqua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H
 Page 5 of 9



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H
*Map Name: San Bernardino South, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1980



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

*Date of Map: 06/14/2015



State of California - Natural Resources Agency
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Trinomial _____

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Property Name: Agua Mansa Ditch CRM TECH 2946-1H

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Recorded by: John Goodman & Daniel Ballester

*Date: March 21, 2016



Table 1. Summary of Soil and Trench Attributes from Backhoe Exposure of the Ditch.

Trench #	Location	Length (Ft)	Width (In)	Depth of Trench (Ft)	Comment
1	SW corner	100	24	6	Ditch found at 11-1/2 inches below the surface; ditch impacted in this area with loose rocks and mortar, but ditch outline is apparent
2	SW corner	100	24	6	Ditch not encountered; impacted in this area
3	SW area	70	24	6	Ditch not encountered; impacted in this area
4	SW area	100	24	8	Ditch not encountered; impacted in this area
5	Central area	100	24	8	Ditch not encountered; impacted in this area
6	NE area	100	24	8	Intact ditch found at 6 inches below surface
7	East central	70	24	8	Intact ditch found at 6 inches below the surface
8	East central	100	24	8	Intact ditch found at 8 inches below surface

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