Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment

California Street/Redlands Boulevard Intersection Improvements Project

Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

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Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Sections 19 & 20, USGS 7.5' *Redlands, Calif.*
Keywords: 1.8 acres, Negative Findings

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to CASC Engineering and Consulting (CLIENT) to provide cultural and paleontological resources services for the California Street/Redlands Boulevard Intersection Improvements Project (Project) located in the City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California. The Project is approximately 1.8 acres in size. The purpose of this study is to document efforts made to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and to provide the necessary information and analysis to the City of Redlands (City) as the lead agency for CEQA to determine whether the segment of the Mission Creek Chanel located within the Project area is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). There is no federal nexus on this Project.

The paleontological resources assessment included a records search at the Western Science Center (WSC), archival research, and an intensive pedestrian survey to identify paleontological resources within the Project area. The study did not identify any paleontological resources within the Project. The Holocene-age sediments underlying the Project area are assessed as having a low sensitivity for buried paleontological resources.

The cultural resources assessment included a cultural records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), historic archival research from public and private sources, an intensive pedestrian field survey to identify cultural resources within the Project area, and an evaluation of the affected segment of the Mission Creek Channel for eligibility for the CRHR. The records search identified 15 cultural resources within ½ mile of the Project area, 12 of which are historic structures, and one (1) cultural resource within the Project area. This resource, a segment of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482), was previously evaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research, field inspection, and evaluation of the Project property identified one (1) additional cultural resource within the Project area, a segment of the Mission Creek Channel. The current study has evaluated the resource as ineligible for the CRHR. The Project area is therefore assessed as having a low sensitivity for buried prehistoric and historic resources and the two (2) built environment resources within the Project area have been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR.

Given the current negative findings, archaeological and paleontological monitoring are not recommended during ground disturbance related to implementation of the proposed Project within the Project area. If archaeological or paleontological resources are discovered during Project activities the CLIENT and the City shall be contacted immediately, and a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist shall be retained to investigate the discovery. 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 (PRC) Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American in origin the CITY as lead agency shall comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA, California Health and Safety Code Section 8010-30) which includes ancestral human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The CITY shall consult with local Native American groups that are most likely culturally affiliated with the remains in developing a plan of action for the protection and repatriation of the human remains (43 CFR 10).

In addition, 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 or more human bodies are buried (Section 8100), and unauthorized disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052).

Additional efforts may be necessary if any changes are made to the proposed Project with regards to planned ground disturbing activities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

APN	Accessor's Parcel Number
ATSF	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
BERD	Built Environment Resources Directory
BP	before present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Redlands
CLIENT	CASC Engineering and Consulting
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DUKE CRM	Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC
M.A.	Master of Arts
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
CalNAGPRA	California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PCT	Paleocoastal Tradition
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	California Street/Redlands Boulevard Intersection Improvements Project
Qa	younger Holocene alluvial sand and clay
Qoa	older Pleistocene nonmarine deposits
RCB	Reinforced Concrete Box
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
USGS	United States Geographical Survey
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition
WSC	Western Science Center

INTRODUCTION

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to CASC Engineering and Consulting (CLIENT) to provide cultural and paleontological resources services for the California Street/Redlands Boulevard Intersection Improvements Project (Project) located in the City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California (Figure 1). The purpose of this report is to document compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and to evaluate the segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project area for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The City of Redlands (City) is the lead agency for CEQA. There is no federal nexus on this Project.

Project Description and Location

The Project is located at the intersection of California Street and Redlands Boulevard in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The City is proposing to reconstruct the northwest corner of the California Street and Redlands Boulevard intersection and widen the west side of California Street. The Project is within the *Redlands, Calif.* 7.5' United States Geographical Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle within Sections 19 and 20 of Township 1S, Range 3W (Figure 2). The Project footprint is approximately 1.8 acres and spans southbound California Street from approximately 0.1 miles south of Interstate 10 to Redlands Boulevard (Figure 3). The Project footprint also includes a portion of the Mission Creek Channel.

The purpose of the proposed is to reconstruct the northwest corner of the California Street and Redlands Boulevard intersection and widen the west side of California Street. The California Street widening extends approximately 770 feet north of the Redlands Boulevard intersection. The Project site is located south of Interstate 10 (I-10) and extends into a portion of the Mission Zanja Channel. The Project includes storm drain improvements that involve the construction of a triple reinforced concrete box (RCB) culvert and concrete transition structure in the Mission Zanja Channel. The Project area is located on three (3) irregular shaped parcels: Accessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0292-034-10, 0292-034-11 & 0292-034-17.

The City's General Plan Land Use designation for the Project site is Linear Parks for the Mission Zanja Channel (APN: 0292-034-11) and the remaining portion of the site has a Land Use designation of Commercial with a zoning designation of C-3 (General Commercial) (APN: 0292-034-10, 0292-034-17). Additionally, the Project site is in a Transit Village Overlay Zone. The Project site is located within the western portion of the City of Redlands and is surrounded by commercial uses to the north and east, high density residential uses to the southeast, open space to the northwest, high density residential uses within the City of Loma Linda to the west, and an elementary school within the City of Loma Linda to the southwest. Surrounding recreational uses include the multi-use Orange Blossom Trail that runs parallel to the Mission Zanja Channel.

The Project area on the west side of California Street, southbound travel, currently consists of two (2) travel lanes that become one (1) combination right turn lane and through lane, one (1) designated left turn lane, a shoulder, an asphalt berm depression that provides access to the Channel for maintenance, electrical utility poles, and vacant land to the west. The Project area on the north side of Redlands Boulevard currently consists of a concrete sidewalk and commercial driveway that provides access to the Channel for maintenance, a parapet wall that extends from the top of the existing culvert, a traffic signal at the intersection, and electrical utility poles. The Project area within the Mission Zanja Channel currently consists of a culvert with two (2) concrete wingwalls, a parapet wall that projects to Redlands Boulevard, a concrete invert, retaining fences on either side of the channel, and rock lined channel walls and bottom. The Project includes the reconfiguration of the two (2) west lanes (designated combination right turn lane/through travel and travel lane) on California Street, the shoulder, culvert wingwalls, parapet wall, channel bottom, portions of the existing retaining fence, and sidewalk. Additionally, the existing traffic signal at the California Street and Redlands Boulevard intersection and the electrical utility poles on California Street will be relocated.

The City proposes to widen the west side of California Street, north of Redlands Boulevard and south of the existing Anthem Oil gas station. California Street is classified as a Major Arterial roadway and the proposed

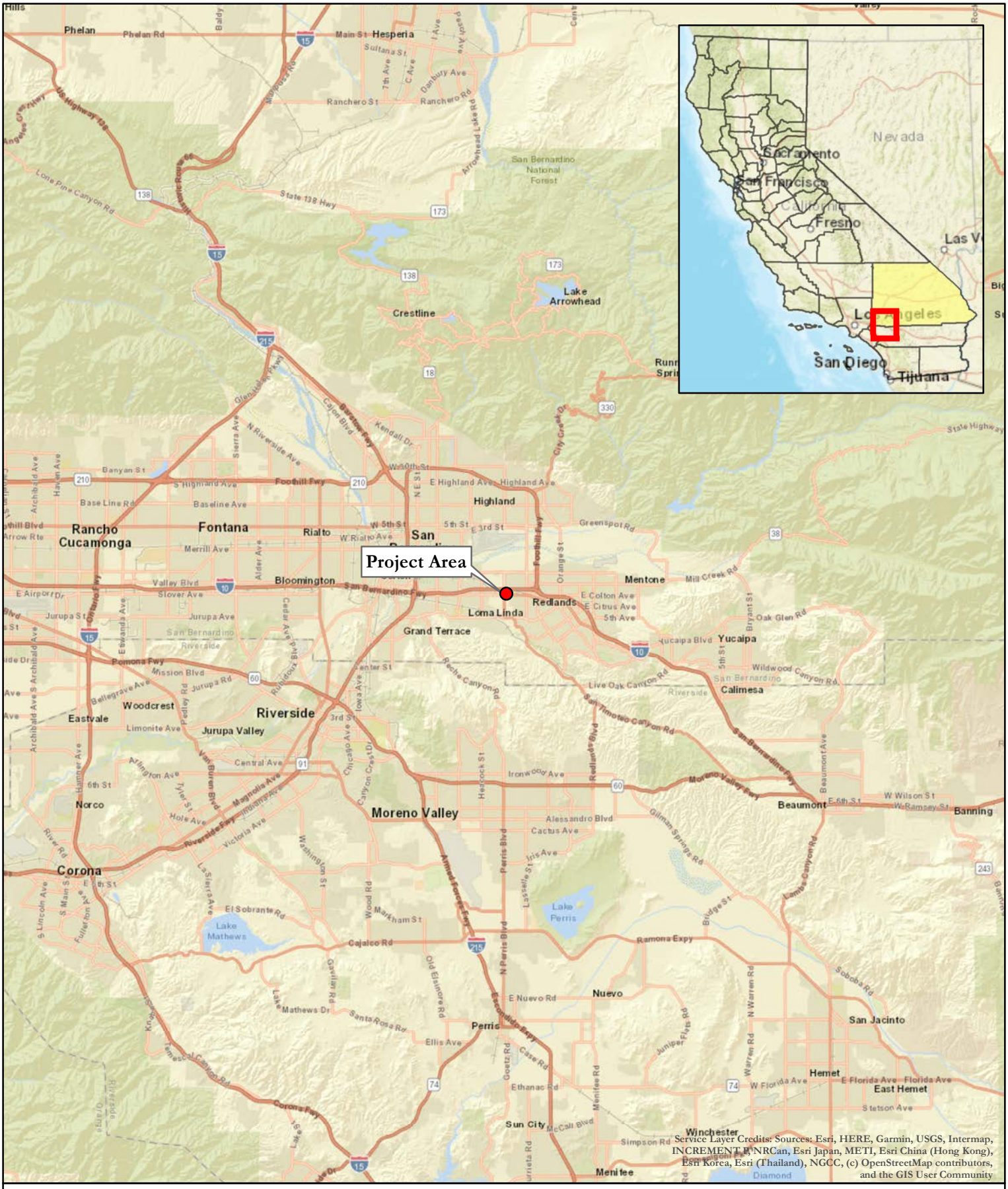

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

California Street - Redlands Boulevard Widening, Redlands, C-0460

DUKE CRM

● Project Area

0 6 12 Miles

N

1 inch = 6 miles 1:360,000

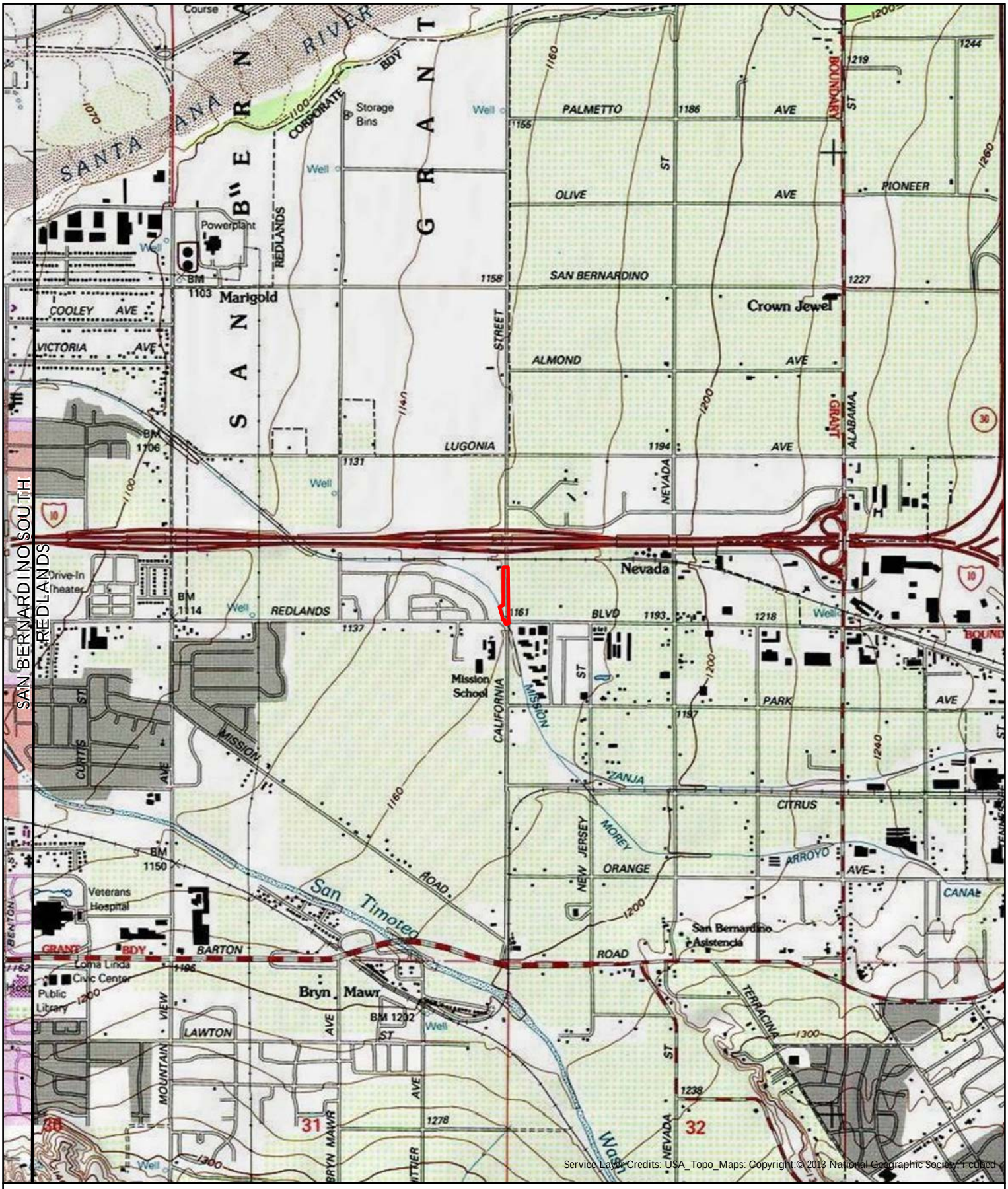

Figure 2. Project Location
California St - Redlands Blvd Widening, Redlands
C-0460

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Redlands, Calif USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
T1S, R3W, Section 19 & 20
Date of Map: 1954 / Photorevised: 1996

Project Area
USGS 7.5' Quads

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1 inch equals 2,000 feet 1:24,000

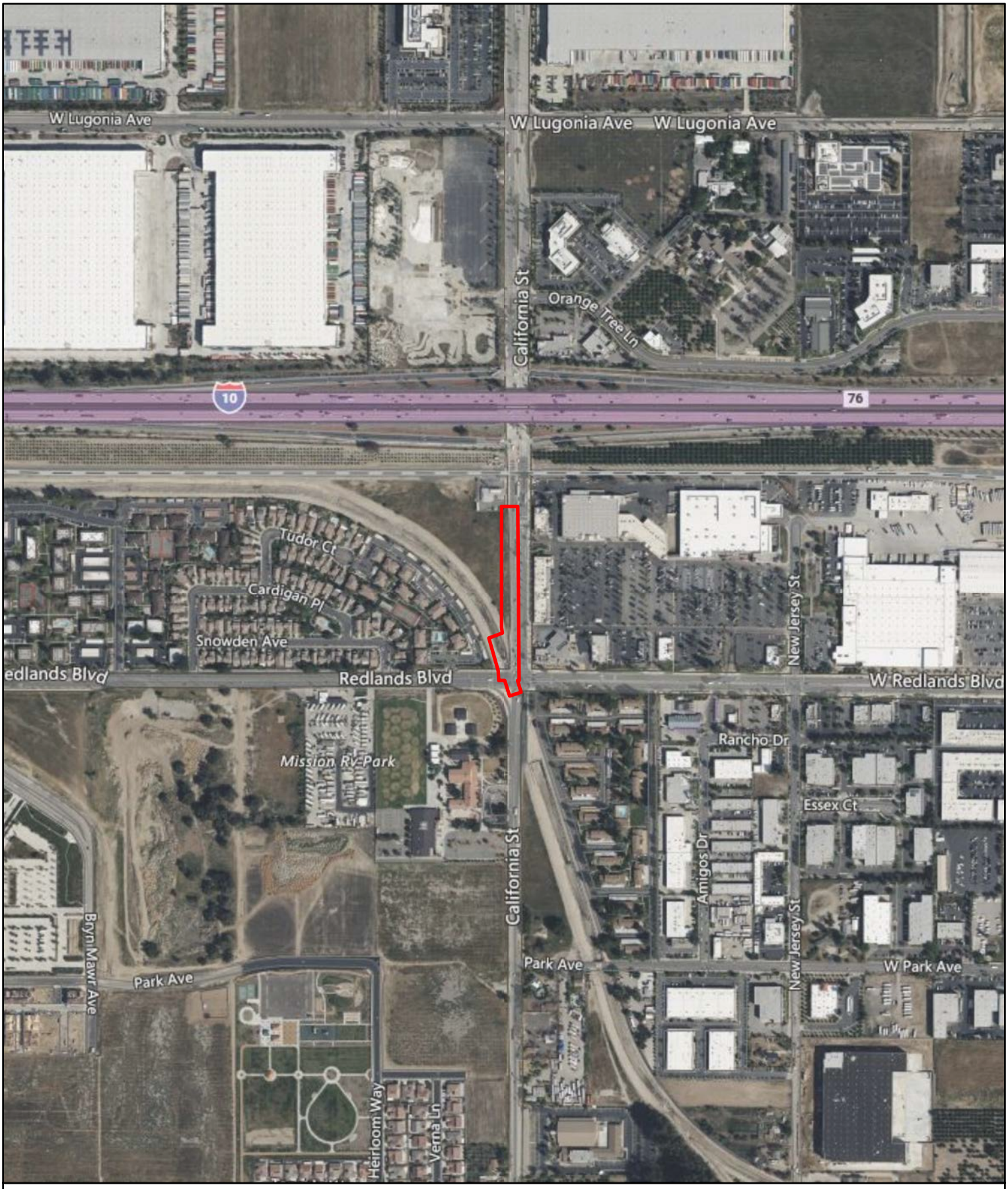

Figure 3. Project Aerial Photo

California Street - Redlands Boulevard Widening, Redlands, C-0460

DUKE CRM

Project Area

0 300 600 Feet

1 inch equals 600 feet 1:7,200

widening Project is designed to accommodate the high volume of motorists that utilize the roadway to travel between residential areas, major activity centers, and the I-10 and I-215 freeways. The proposed widening of California Street consists of the construction of one (1) designated right turn lane, two (2) travel lanes, a 6.5-foot-wide concrete sidewalk with curb and gutter, and a 24-foot-wide concrete sidewalk depression to provide access to the Channel for maintenance. The specifications for the sidewalk and gutter improvements meet the requirements of the City's Standard Specifications and Detail Drawings for Design Construction of Public Improvements guidelines (PW Standards).

The proposed storm drain improvements consist of the construction of an RCB triple culvert totaling fifty-four (54) feet wide and eleven (11) feet tall in the Mission Zanja Channel. The RCB culvert is comprised of concrete transition structures, a sloped concrete invert, the installation of a guard rail, and a 6-foot-tall chain link fence. The specifications for the culvert are in accordance with the County of San Bernardino Flood Control Standards and the Standard Plans for Public Works Construction (SPPWC) Standards. Construction of the Project is proposed to commence in Spring 2024 and be completed by Winter 2024.

Regulatory Context

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

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 eligible for a local register through a local historical resources survey. A resource may be considered potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the four criteria listed below:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. It 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. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

To be considered a *historical resource* a cultural resource must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association. *Integrity* is defined as the ability of a historical resource to convey its significance. The facet of integrity that is most important will depend on the property being evaluated and on the particular CRHR criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing.

CEQA further stipulates that the lead agency consider whether the project will significantly affect *unique archaeological resources* that may be ineligible for listing in the CRHR, and to avoid these unique archaeological resources when possible or to mitigate any effects to less than significant levels (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21083.2). A *unique archaeological resource* is defined as 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. It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or best available example of its type.
3. It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological

resource qualifies as a Tribal Cultural Resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA provides protection for paleontological resources if they represent "a unique paleontological resource or site" (Section V(c) of Appendix G). CEQA does not provide a specific definition of *unique*, but in their discussion of paleontological resources under CEQA, Scott and Springer (2003) establish five criteria for determining if a fossil or resource is scientifically significant:

1. The fossils provide data on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, both living and extinct.
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the associated rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein.
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas.
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life.
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

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 Transverse Ranges beginning at 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 1.8-acre area in the City of Redlands, approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains and approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains in southwestern San Bernardino County (see Figures 1 and 2). The Project area is approximately 1,150 feet above sea level.

The Project area is geologically and geographically characterized by younger Holocene alluvial sand and clay (*Qa*) overlying older Pleistocene nonmarine deposits (*Qoa*), with outcroppings of these Pleistocene deposits throughout the hills to the south (Rogers 1965). Soils within the Project area consist primarily of Hanford series granitic sandy loam deposits. These deposits are generally deep, well-drained, and coarse-grained, and form on floodplains and alluvial fans (SoilWeb 2023).

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

Two 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 because many archaeological sites lack absolute datable material (ex. Carbon for radiometric ^{14}C dating) and so researchers need to cross-date sites by comparison to either coastal or desert chronologies with established chronological sequences backed by absolute dates. In western Riverside 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 cultural horizons for the southern California coastal province, each with characteristic local variations:

I. Early Man (~9000–8500 B.P.) 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 B.P.) 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 B.P.) 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 B.P.) 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 fish hooks, perforated stones, asphaltum, diversified bone tools, ample shell ornaments, and elaborate mortuary customs.

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

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

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 continues to this day. The work by Warren and Crabtree (1986) is built upon, in part, by 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 schemas contrast in important ways. The units employed by Warren (1968) 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 schema 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 Riverside 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 before present [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 gravers. 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. Along the coast, rising sea levels created bays and estuaries. Following initial settlement along the coast, groups adopted marine subsistence including fish and shellfish. These shell middens contain flaked cobble tools, metates, manos, discoidals, and flexed burials and allowed for a semi sedentary lifestyle (Byrd and Raab 2007). Eventually, shellfish became the primary source of food, while plant gathering, hunting and fishing were less important.

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 eating 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 a vast amount of recent research that has been conducted along the California coast and the 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 Paleocoastal Tradition 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.

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The middle Holocene was a time of change and transition. As conditions continued to warm and dry, lakes and streams in the desert disappeared, and ancient inhabitants shifted to a mixed food procurement strategy with emphasis on gathering shellfish, grasses, and hard seeds. Fishing and the hunting of smaller animals played a less significant role in day-to-day activity. This shift in subsistence is what Wallace (1955) named the Millingstone Horizon and this name has continued among archaeologists studying 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. Trade networks are postulated by researchers that have dated *Olivella* grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4,900-3,500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

During the late Holocene there was a migration of Takic speakers from the San Joaquin Valley into southern California (Sutton 2009, 2010). Characteristics of the late Holocene include the introduction of the bow and arrow, mortar and pestle, use of ceramics, and a change to more complex and elaborate mortuary behaviors. Technologies associated with marine resource exploitation proliferated and diversified. The climate fluctuated with 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 that were more abundant. Throughout this period, economic and social diversity flourished and became increasingly complex, and populations continued to grow.

Ethnography

The Project is located in an area that was shared between several Native American groups at the time of European contact. Groups that traditionally used the area included the Cahuilla, Gabrieleno, and Serrano. These groups are all members of the Takic subfamily family of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Moratto 1984),

which is thought to have entered the southern California or the Mojave Desert region roughly 3,500 – 1,500 years BP (Sutton 2009).

Cahuilla

Cahuilla territory included the Coachella Valley as well as the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountain ranges. The Cahuilla called themselves the *Iviatim*; the word "Cahuilla" is likely derived from *kawi'a*, the word for "master" in the Cahuilla dialect *ivia*. This dialect belongs to the Cupan language subgroup of the Takic language family. Bean and Smith (1978) estimated that the Cahuilla numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 at the time of Spanish contact. Although ethnographers categorize the Cahuilla population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert), the Cahuilla divided themselves first into two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote) with subdivisions based on patrilineal descent clans and further subdivisions within clans based on politically important lineages. According to Franciscan Mission records and ethnographic information, each lineage occupied their own village (Earle 2004). The nearest ethnographically known Cahuilla village to the Project is *Saxhatpa*, located approximately nine (9) miles southeast of the Project.

Cahuilla clans were led politically and ceremonially by a Chief, or *Net*. The *Net* controlled the sacred dance house and the sacred bundle, *masut*, which consisted of matting wrapped around items sacred to the clan. The *masut* was the sacred expression of each clan. Like other Takic-speaking groups, the Cahuilla would publicly gather for the naming of children, marriage, male and female initiation ceremonies, the ascendency of a *Net*, Eagle-Killing ceremonies, and mourning ceremonies. Mourning ceremonies took place as a way to collectively mourn all those that had died since the previous mourning ceremony. Each person was cremated along with his or her possessions in a ceremony separate from the larger mourning ceremony. Mourning ceremonies were one of the most important ceremonies in that sacred songs were sung, sacred dances were danced, and moieties exchanged food and other valued goods (Bean 1972; Hooper 1920).

The three ethnographically documented Cahuilla habitation zones (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) serve as guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general, the Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn, yucca, agave, and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast, the Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds. These are generalizations, however, and Desert Cahuilla sometimes utilized resources in the foothills (Bean and Saubel 1972). The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, melons, and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops potentially made their way to the region from the Colorado River area, and ethnographic interviews suggest that cultivation of these crops was a recent practice at that time (Bean et al. 1995).

Gabrieleno

The Gabrielino are one of the least known Native American groups in California. Generally, their territory included all of the Los Angeles Basin, portions of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica mountains, the coastline spanning from Topanga Canyon in the north to Aliso Creek in the south, and the southern Channel Islands (McCawley 1996). The name "Gabrielino" was given by the Spanish to the Native Americans that lived within the influence of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The Gabrielino spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family.

Groups of Gabrielino lived in autonomous villages. The nearest ethnographically known Gabrieleno villages to the Project are *Wa'Aachnga*, located approximately two (2) miles northeast, and *Homhoa*, located approximately three (3) miles northwest. Villages were typically located within or near protected areas like canyons, foothills, and coves, with access to bodies of water and areas suitable for hunting, fishing, and collecting. Acorns and shellfish were staples in the diet of the Gabrielino, though types and quantities of these and other foods varied by season and locale. Other important food sources included grasses, seeds, deer, rabbits, woodrats, mice, ground squirrels, quail, doves, waterfowl, fish, shellfish, and marine mammals. Each village typically had a chief who controlled religious, economic, and warfare authorities. The chief generally had an advisory council to

assist with making important decisions and conducting important rituals. These positions were hereditary and were passed down from generation to generation (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Serrano

The Serrano inhabited the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, the Mojave Desert, and the San Bernardino Valley. The Serrano language is a dialect of the Serran subgroup of the Takic language family (Bean and Smith 1978b). Various ethnographies divide the Serrano into two groups (Mountain and Desert Serrano). The Desert Serrano were uniquely adapted to living year-round in desert conditions, with some expeditions to higher altitudes and to the Colorado River to collect varied resources.

The Serrano lived in small villages near permanent water sources. Sutton and Earle (2017) estimated the population of Desert Serrano to be approximately 700 in 1776. The nearest ethnographically known Serrano village to the Project is *Amutskupiabit*, located approximately 23 miles northwest. Villages were usually composed of related family lineages. Like the Cahuilla, the Serrano had two patrilineal moieties, Wildcat and Coyote. These moieties commonly intermingled for marriage, economic reciprocity, or ritual, and villages often consisted of two or more lineage sets bound by these factors (Bean and Smith 1978b). Structures within villages were thatched of brush or reeds, and consisted of dwellings, ramadas, granaries, sweathouses, a ceremonial structure, and a cemetery. The Serrano cremated their dead and participated in mourning ceremonies. The spiritual leader of the village, known as the *ki-ka?*, lived in the ceremonial structure and maintained the village's rituals and ceremonies. The Serrano divided control of the sacred space and ceremony between the two moieties, a practice unique among Takic-speaking groups (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who exploited a wide variety of resources based on specific environment and seasonality. They gathered desert plants including Joshua Tree flowers, mesquite bean, yucca, cacti, and desert seed plants, and also gathered higher elevation plants such as pinyon nuts and acorns. A wide variety of large and small game was hunted. Food preparation implements included earth ovens, watertight baskets, heated stones, shallow trays, metates, wooden and stone manos, flint knives, stone and bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, baskets, and horn and bone spoons and stirrers. The Serrano regularly traded with groups along the Colorado River and along the coast (Bean and Smith 1978b).

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three 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 government began establishing missions in San Diego in 1769 to facilitate colonization and deter rival European nations. In 1819, near the end of the period of Spanish colonization of California, an Asistencia mission was established in what is now Redlands to serve the nearby Mission San Gabriel in the Los Angeles area.

The first Europeans to explore the coast of California belonged to the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Europeans are thought to have first visited the interior of California in 1769, when Gaspar de Portola led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. Two later expeditions were led by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora, Mexico through southwestern Arizona and southern California (Brown 2001).

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1822. The Mexican Period is largely identified with the ranchos bestowed to individuals through the land grant system as well as the secularization of the missions, which began in 1826 after a decree from Governor Jose Maria Echeandia (Engstrand and Ward 1995). The Project is located on land that was part of the original *Rancho San Bernardino* Spanish land grant deeded to the Lugo and Sepulveda families by Governor Juan B. Alvarado during the Mexican Period in 1842 (Ogden 1862).

The Mexican Period ended in California on June 14, 1846, when a band of American settlers supported by explorer John C. Fremont captured Mexican general Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo in a raid in Sonoma. This became known as the "Bear Flag Revolt," and it established the short-lived California Republic, which ended

on July 7, 1846 when U.S. Navy forces captured Monterey. The war between the U.S. and Mexico ended in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which greatly expanded U.S. Territory including California in exchange for $15 million paid to Mexico (Rolle 2003).

California became a state in 1850 and a major destination for Anglo-American settlers from the eastern side of the U.S., in large part due to the publicized discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada foothills. Between 1850 and 1900, the population of California grew dramatically from approximately 93,000 to 1,500,000 (U.S. Census 1995). Although property rights of rancho owners were secured by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, many ranchos were transferred and subdivided as California transitioned from a ranching to an agricultural economy. Anglo-American settlers and immigrants from Europe and Asia, and Central and South America all settled into the Los Angeles Basin.

The following is a history of the Mission Creek Canal that lies within the Project area. It is summarized from the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms prepared by Dana Supernowicz (Appendix B):

The historic context for the Mission Creek Channel lies with the Mission Zanja Canal, which was constructed through Redlands in 1819 by Mission Indians to provide water for the San Bernardino de Sena Estancia Mission outpost. The priests of the Estancia contracted with a local Native American tribe to build a twelve-mile irrigation ditch, or *zanja*, to irrigate the farms being built in the area. This canal formed the basis of what is still the *zanja* today. In 1834, the Asistencia was ransacked by a neighboring tribe and the canal was left in disrepair for the next five years until 1839, when Jose del Carmen Lugo received a charter from the Mexican government for eight leagues worth of the Rancho San Bernardino area. This grant included not only the old Asistencia, but also a water right to the *zanja* and the water it brought to the area. This began a permanent resettlement of the San Bernardino area (Fields 2021; Ramos 2009).

The Lugo family sold a large portion of the Rancho San Bernardino and accompanying *zanja* water rights to the Mormon Church in 1851, the year after California was admitted to the Union. By 1859, as ranches expanded in the area, litigation began regarding water rights and allocation plans. The water carried by the *zanja* was the lifeblood of the region, and the number of lawsuits filed over water rights reflects its importance. The Crafton Water Company was formed in 1882 by a group of upstream *zanja* users to consolidate the flow of the *zanja* into one central distribution mechanism. By 1910, the population of the City of Redlands had grown to over 10,000, and in 1926 the City voted to issue a bond to begin purchasing water rights from *zanja* owners. By 1939, the City owned approximately 40 percent of the total hours of allocated water use and Crafton Water owned over 50 percent, with private owners accounting for only eight (8) percent of water rights ownership. Today, the City and Crafton Water still own approximately half of the allocated flow hours and use more efficient intake mechanisms than the original dirt-lined canals, but the *zanja* itself remains largely intact (Fields 2021; Ramos 2009). The *zanja* is a California Historical Landmark designated on August 1, 1932 within the City of Redlands.

METHODS

Personnel

The records search and field survey were conducted by Alexandria Bulato, Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). Ms. Bulato is the Archaeologist assigned to the Project for DUKE CRM and is the primary author of this report. Ms. Bulato holds a B.A. in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, San Bernardino. She has worked in all phases of archaeology since 2016 throughout southern and central California and parts of Arizona and is cross-trained in the identification of paleontological resources.

Historic and architectural evaluation of the segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project boundary was conducted by Dana Supernowicz, Master of Arts (M.A.), Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Mr. Supernowicz meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) for prehistoric and historical archaeology and historic architecture. He has worked in all phases of archaeology and historic

preservation since 1976. Mr. Supernowicz holds an M.A. in History from California State University, Sacramento. Mr. Supernowicz has worked as a Principal Section 106 reviewer for the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and as a Principal Architectural Historian for Caltrans. He has been the Principal Architectural Historian for Historic Resource Associates since 1985.

All work was conducted under the direct supervision of Curt Duke, M.A., RPA. Mr. Duke is the Principal Archaeologist of DUKE CRM. Mr. Duke meets the professional qualifications of the SOI for prehistoric and historical archaeology and has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring) since 1994. He is also listed on the County of Riverside's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Duke holds an M.A. in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, Fullerton. Mr. Duke has worked throughout southern and northern California and parts of Arizona and Nevada (Appendix A).

Literature Review

Paleontological Records Search

On December 19, 2022, DUKE CRM requested that the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California perform a paleontological records search for known fossil localities within and in the vicinity of the Project.

Cultural Records Search

On January 9, 2023, Alexandria Bulato, archaeologist with DUKE CRM conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). The SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton, is part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and reports within a ½-mile radius of the Project. This research was undertaken to establish the status and extent of previous surveys in the Project and to note what types of cultural resources have been identified or might be expected to occur within or adjacent to the Project.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by DUKE CRM on March 8, 2023. The purpose of this request was to ascertain the presence of known sacred sites within and near the proposed Project, and to obtain a list of tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project area.

Additional Research

The records searches were supplemented by a review of both published and unpublished materials. The California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) was examined. The BERD is maintained by the SHPO and includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Additionally, a review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps was conducted using the University of California, Santa Barbara's online *FrameFinder* program and the USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. The internal archives at DUKE CRM were also inspected for relevant background information.

Field Inspection

On January 13, 2023, Alexandria Bulato, archaeologist with DUKE CRM conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 1.8-acre Project area. Ms. Bulato is cross-trained in the identification of paleontological resources. The purpose of the pedestrian survey was to characterize and document the Project area, document the Mission Creek Channel for recordation and evaluation for eligibility for the CRHR, and to identify additional cultural resources or potential paleontological resources within the Project area. Pedestrian survey transects were spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. A Spectra GPS and field map were used to locate the Project boundary. Photographs of the Project property were taken with a Google Pixel 5a smartphone camera.

CRHR Evaluation

The segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project boundary was assessed for eligibility for listing on the CRHR by Dana Supernowicz, M.A., RPA. This assessment was based on historical research and on the field inspection of the Project property.

The regulatory framework for this historic resource evaluation lies within the guidelines imposed for CEQA and the CRHR under PRC section 5024.1. CEQA guidelines define a significant cultural resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. A historical resource may be eligible for listing in the CRHR if it:

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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Additionally, to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must possess integrity in addition to meeting one of the four significance criteria. Integrity is defined in CRHR guidelines as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." The CRHR criteria recognize seven aspects of integrity: integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Even if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, the lead agency may consider the resource to be an "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA provided that the lead agency determination is supported by substantial evidence (CEQA Guidelines 14 CCR 15064.5).

According to CEQA guidelines, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, or a unique archaeological resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). CEQA further states that a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair the significance of a historical resource are any actions that would demolish or adversely alter those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR or in a local register or survey that meet the requirements of PRC 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g).

RESULTS

Literature Review

Paleontological Records Search

The WSC responded on January 12, 2023 indicating that no fossil localities were documented within the Project or the surrounding one-mile radius. The geology within the Project has been mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2003, 2004). This geologic mapping indicates that the Project is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial sand and clay deposits (*Qa*) dating to the Holocene; although these units are conducive to the preservation of biological material, they are considered to have low paleontological sensitivity due to their relatively modern age.

Cultural Records Search

Review of SCCIC data indicates a total of 15 cultural resources have been previously documented within ½ mile of the Project area (Table 1; Appendix C).

Twelve (12) of the previously documented resources are historic structures. These structures include the Mission School, the San Bernardino County Museum, five (5) single-family residences, one (1) commercial building, one (1) farm, two (2) historic road segments, and a segment of the Morey Arroyo which, like the

Mission Creek Channel, is associated with the Mission Zanja. One (1) of the road segments has been previously identified adjacent to and within the Project. This resource, P-36-032482, is a 3.5-mile segment of Redlands Boulevard that was recorded in 2017 and evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP. The BERD did not identify any cultural resources within the Project.

The other three (3) previously documented resources are archaeological sites. These include a subsurface historic refuse scatter consisting of seven (7) glass bottles, the buried remains of a historic irrigation feature, and a prehistoric isolated artifact, a bifacial granite mano.

Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources Within ½ Mile of the Project area

Resource No.	Site Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Distance from Project area
P-36-007139	Historical structure	Marigold Farms	Not evaluated	0.2-mile NW
P-36-013887	Historical structure	Single family residence	Not evaluated	0.1-mile W
P-36-013893	Historical structure	Historic structure	Not evaluated	0.3-mile S
P-36-015135	Historical structure	San Bernardino County Museum	Not evaluated	0.15-mile NW
P-36-019921	Historical structure	Single family residence	Not evaluated	0.25-mile S
P-36-019922	Historical structure	Single family residence	Not evaluated	0.4-mile S
P-36-019923	Historical structure	Single family residence	Not evaluated	0.2-mile SW
P-36-019924	Historical structure	Commercial building	Not evaluated	0.15-mile SW
P-36-019925	Historical structure	Single family residence	Not evaluated	0.1-mile SW
P-36-027671	Historical structure	Historic road segment	Not evaluated	0.5-mile S
P-36-029388	Historical structure	Flood control channel	Not evaluated	0.35-mile SE
P-36-029539	Prehistoric isolate	Prehistoric isolated artifact	Not evaluated	0.25-mile SW
P-36-032482	Historical structure	Historic road segment	Evaluated not eligible for NRHP	Adjacent to Project
P-36-032950	Historical site	Historic refuse scatter	Not evaluated	0.05-mile S
P-36-033080	Historical isolate	Historic isolated artifact	Not evaluated	0.2-mile SW

SCCIC data indicates that 22 cultural resource studies have been conducted within ½ mile of the Project (Table 2). Of these, four (4) studies (SB-0557, -1764, -2853, and -3287) cover portions of the Project area. These studies were completed within or adjacent to the Project between 1978 and 1997 and did not document any cultural resources within or directly adjacent to the Project area.

Table 2. Cultural Resource Reports within ½ Mile of the Project area

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Author(s)
SB-00447	1976	Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California, 1810-1986	Scott, M.B.

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Author(s)
SB-00557	1977	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Project Site Located on the North Side of Redlands Boulevard and West of California Street in the Bryn Mawr Area	Hearn, Joseph E.
SB-00600	1978	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately Eight Acres at the Northeast Corner of Redlands Boulevard and Bryn Mawr Avenue, Loma Linda Area	Hearn, Joseph E.
SB-00647	1978	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of 63 Acre Parcel of Land Located on the North Side of Redlands Boulevard Between Mountain View Avenue and Bryn Mawr Avenue, Loma Linda-Redlands Area	Hearn, Joseph E.
SB-00931	1980	Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 262-061-11, Redlands Area	Smith, Gerald A.
SB-01160	1981	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Old San Bernardino Mission District, 315 Acres Northeasterly Planning Area, City of Loma Linda	Smith, Gerald A., Michael K. Lerch, and Arda Haenszel
SB-01425	1984	Man and Settlement in the Upper Santa Ana River Drainage: A Cultural Resources Overview	Altschul, Jeffrey H., Martin R. Rose, and Michael K. Lerch
SB-01764	1988	A Windshield Survey and Preliminary Architectural/Historical Inventory of Loma Linda, California	Hatheway, Roger G.
SB-01837	1988	Prehistoric Sites in the Prado Basin, California: Regional Context and Significance Evaluation	Goldberg, Susan K. and Jeanne E. Arnold
SB-02625	1992	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barton Center of Redlands, Marigold Farms, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Swope, Karen K. and Michael K. Lerch
SB-02853	1991	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern California	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood
SB-02963	1992	Mormons in San Bernardino	Haenszel, Arda
SB-03287	1997	Cultural Resources Survey of the Mission Road Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Swope, Karen K.
SB-04040	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor Parcel #s 0292-152-40, 41 & 42 in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Dahdul, Miriam
SB-04586	2004	The Zanja on Mission Road: Location and Evaluation of CA-SBR-8092, University Village Project Area, Loma Linda, California	Lerch, Michael K.
SB-04589	2004	An Archaeological Resources Survey of 8.6 Acres for the Nevada Street Project Northeast of the Intersection of Redlands Boulevard and Nevada Street (APNs 0292-063-12, -13, -17 and -41) in the City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California 92373	Budinger, Fred E.
SB-04809	2006	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Kaiser Redlands MOB Study Area, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	W & S Consultants
SB-04812	2004	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB38XC919E (City Grove), California Street and I-10, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Dice, Michael
SB-04813	2005	Cultural Resources Survey of an 8.50 Acre Parcel at Redlands Boulevard and Nevada Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Sander, Jay K.
SB-05662	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment Letter Report for the Approximately 5-Acre Park – Nevada Avenue Project Area, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California	Glenn, Brian
SB-06498	2004	Ethnographic Overview of the Northern San Bernardino Forest	Northwest Economic Associates and Cultural Systems Research, Inc
SB-08199	2015	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Redlands Commerce Center Buildings 1 and 2 Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Abdo-Hintzman, Kholood and Josh Smallwood

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File

The NAHC responded on April 12, 2023 and indicated that the results of the SLF search were positive but did not indicate which tribal organization to contact for more information. Additionally, the NAHC provided a contact list that included 26 individuals representing 17 tribal organizations.

Additional Research

Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs on file with the University of California, Santa Barbara were examined for details that would aid in reconstructing the history of development within the Project area. A 1901 *Redlands, Calif.* 1:62,500 USGS topographic map plots a north-south road slightly west of the current alignment of California Street an east-west road slightly south of the current alignment of Redlands Boulevard. Given the age, the scale and the plot of the natural drainage, this intersection likely represents the Project area. The drainage equates to the Mission Creek Channel. This map also depicts the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (ATSF) railroad tracks running east to west north of the Project area and directly south of the current alignment of Interstate 10 (USGS 1901). A 1930 aerial photograph shows the tree-lined Mission Creek Channel running through the intersection of California Street and Redlands Boulevard, both of which appear in their current alignments (Framefinder 1930). A 1954 *Redlands, Calif.* 1:24,000 USGS topographic map depicts California Street in its current alignment and Redlands Boulevard, then labeled as Colton Avenue, in its current alignment. This map also depicts the ATSF tracks in the same alignment as the 1901 *Redlands, Calif.* USGS topographic map, as well as the Mission School southwest of the intersection of California Street and Redlands Boulevard. The Mission Creek Channel is also depicted on this map (USGS 1954). A 1967 *Redlands, Calif.* 1:24,000 USGS topographic map depicts the area largely unchanged except for the addition of Interstate 10 north of the ASTF tracks (USGS 1967).

Field Inspection

The field inspection of the Project area was conducted on January 13, 2023 by DUKE CRM archaeologist Alexandria Bulato (Figures 4 through 11). The Project area has been extensively disturbed by construction of California Street and the Mission Creek Channel. Ground visibility in the unpaved area along the west shoulder of California Street is generally very good from Redlands Boulevard north for approximately 200 feet. Ground visibility is poor north of this point due to dense vegetation. Soils within the Project area were primarily a light grayish-brown silty sand containing approximately 60 to 70 percent rounded gravels. Vegetation within the Project consisted primarily of introduced grasses and weeds. Abundant modern refuse including glass, plastic, cardboard, and clothing was observed throughout the Project area.

The field survey identified one (1) previously recorded historic era cultural resource, a segment of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482). This resource was previously evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR. The field survey also identified one (1) previously unrecorded historic era cultural resource, a portion of the Mission Creek Channel. This resource was photographed and documented during field inspection for formal recordation and evaluation for eligibility for the CRHR. No additional cultural resources or paleontological resources were identified during the field inspection.

Figure 4. Overview of Project area looking north.

Figure 5. Overview of Project area looking south.

Figure 6. Overview of Mission Creek Channel looking northwest.

Figure 7. Overview of Mission Creek Channel looking southeast.

Figure 8. Overview of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482) culvert over Mission Creek Channel looking southwest.

Figure 9. Overview of Mission Creek Channel and Redlands Boulevard culvert, looking southeast.

Figure 10. Close view of ground surface within Project area, looking east.

Figure 11. Example of ground cover and modern refuse within Project area, looking south.

CRHR Evaluation

The following is a summary of the evaluation of the Project property by Mr. Supernowicz. The complete evaluation can be found on the DPR forms prepared for the Mission Creek Channel (Appendix B).

The historic context for the Mission Creek Channel lies with the Mission Zanja Canal, which was constructed through Redlands in 1819 by Mission Indians to provide water for the San Bernardino de Sena Estancia Mission outpost. The water provided by the canal fueled an agricultural boom in the area and became the subject of several legal disputes over water rights. The western half of the *zanja* was covered by the City of Redlands in the 1920s. The *zanja* was designated a California Historical Landmark in 1932, was named a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1972, and was listed on the NRHP in 1977. It is the oldest civil engineering product in southern California and the irrigation canal in California that is still in use, and now carries storm runoff out of the City (Fields 2021, Ramos 2009). The entire Mission Zanja Canal runs for 12 miles and was cut from the banks of an intermittent creek. The portion of the canal listed on the NRHP (CA-SBR-8092H) spans six (6) miles and begins approximately 3.2 miles east of the Project (Figure 12).

The canal segment within the Project forms the upper extension of Mission Creek and was developed between 1929 and 1938, with improvements made during the 1950s and 1960s to channelize the creek north of Redlands Boulevard. These improvements were carried out by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District in order to prevent stormwater from damaging farms and homes along the channel's course through Loma Linda. Additional improvements have been made to the channel since the 1960s, including reinforcement of the channel walls with concrete and rip-rap and periodic clearing of debris. The concrete slab culvert that crosses the channel at Redlands Boulevard was constructed in 1938, and the southern culvert railing was recently removed when the southern portion of the intersection at Redlands Boulevard and California Street was widened. A cultural resources study completed for the improvements to the southern portion of the intersection found the segment of the Mission Creek Channel just south of the current Project to be ineligible for the NRHP or the CRHR (Brunzell 2016).

The CRHR defines a significant resource as one that meets at least one (1) of the four (4) significance criteria and also retains integrity. The purpose of this evaluation is to apply these significance criteria to the segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project. Under Criterion 1, the resource still retains an association with its function of channelizing the creek to prevent flooding; however, while still functioning in a similar manner as when it was built, the configuration and design of the former channel have changed, and it therefore lacks integrity. Under Criterion 2, the resource does not appear to be associated with a person or persons of significance in the history of Redlands. Under Criterion 3, because of its lack of integrity, the resource no longer possesses engineering features associated with its period of significance. Under Criterion 4, the resource does not have the ability to yield, nor is it likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

This segment of the Mission Creek Channel is associated with local flood control efforts, which are of significance to the history of the area. However, it does not retain a sufficient level of integrity to convey its historic character and design. The channel segment retains integrity of location but does not retain any of the other six (6) elements of integrity. The channel segment does not retain integrity of design, workmanship, or materials, as the original materials have been altered and/or supplemented with concrete and rip-rap and the engineering design and workmanship have been altered through the addition of these materials and through widening. The channel segment also does not retain integrity of setting or feeling due to the post-1960s development of apartments and widening of the channel and adjacent road. The channel segment retains some integrity of association in that it retains association with flood control efforts, but the structure does not bear association with the original *zanja* canal or with the natural creek.

In summary, the segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic character and design. While it still retains association with local flood control efforts, it does not appear to be a significant resource per the CRHR under any of the four criteria. The Mission Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H), which is listed on the NRHP (and by extension the CRHR), lies outside of the Project and

Figure 12. Location of Mission Creek Channel segment in relation to the Mission Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H)
California St - Redlands Blvd Widening, Redlands
C-0460

DUKE CRM

Redlands & Yucaipa, Calif USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle
Date of Maps: 1954 / Photorevised: 1996

Mission Creek Channel
Mission Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H)
USGS 7.5' Quads

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1 inch = 3,000 feet
1:36,000
N

away from this segment of the Mission Creek Channel (Figure 12). The reinforced concrete culvert that still exists on the north side of Redlands Boulevard west of California Street is associated with a previously recorded segment of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482) that was previously evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP and that does not appear to be a significant resource per the CRHR under any of the four (4) criteria.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CRHR Eligibility

The portion of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project area is evaluated as not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Although the structure bears some association with flood control efforts relevant to the establishment of agriculture and industry in the area, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

Summary and Recommendations

DUKE CRM assessed the proposed Project for potentially significant impacts to paleontological and cultural resources under CEQA. Research and field survey did not identify any paleontological resources within the Project area, and research suggests that the Project area can be considered to have a low sensitivity for paleontological resources. Based on this assessment, no further paleontological investigation is warranted.

Based on data obtained from the records search, 15 cultural resources have been previously recorded within ½ mile of the Project area. Twelve (12) of these resources are historic era structures. One (1) of these resources, a segment of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482), is adjacent to and within the Project area. This resource was previously evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP. The remaining three (3) of the previously documented resources are archaeological sites, and include a small historic era refuse scatter, the remains of a historic era irrigation feature, and a prehistoric isolated artifact. The field investigation documented one (1) newly recorded historic era cultural resource within the Project area, a segment of the Mission Creek Chanel. The field investigation did not identify any additional cultural resources aside from the previously recorded section of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482).

The segment of Redlands Boulevard adjacent to and within the Project area (P-36-032482) was evaluated by a previous study as ineligible for the NRHP (and by extension the CRHR), and this study concurs with that finding. The segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project area was evaluated by the present study and determined to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. The Project area was analyzed for sensitivity for buried prehistoric and historic era cultural resources based on records search data, historical topographic maps and aerial photographs, field investigation, and historical evaluation of the segment of the Mission Creek Channel within the Project area. Based on these data, the Project area is assessed as having a low sensitivity for prehistoric or historic era cultural resources.

Inadvertent Archaeological or Paleontological Finds

Given the current negative findings, archaeological and paleontological monitoring are not recommended during ground disturbance related to implementation of the proposed Project within the Project area. If potential prehistoric or historic era archaeological resources are encountered during earthmoving, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist examine the find to determine if it is intact and potentially significant. If intact and potentially significant subsurface deposits are identified during project activities, it is recommended these cultural resources undergo evaluation to determine CRHR eligibility by a qualified archaeologist. To reduce impacts to a level of less than significant, data recovery or other treatments of eligible deposits may be required.

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 PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American in origin the CITY as lead agency shall comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA) which includes ancestral human remains,

funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The CITY shall consult with local Native American groups that are most likely culturally affiliated with the remains in developing a plan of action for the protection and repatriation of the human remains (43 CFR 10).

In addition, 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 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 with regards to ground disturbing activities, additional efforts may be necessary.

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Sutton, Mark
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Sutton, Mark Q. and David D. Earle
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Appendix A

Resumes

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Curt Duke

President/Principal Archaeologist

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 Compliance
CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anth, 2006
SDSU, Grad Studies, Anth, 1996-97
UC Santa Cruz, B.A., Anth, 1994

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 15969
County of Riverside (No. 151)
County of Orange

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Assoc. of Environmental Professionals
Building Industry Association

Professional Experience

President/Principal Archaeologist, DUKE CRM, March 2011 to present
Archaeologist/Principal, LSA Associates, 1997-2011
Archaeological/Paleontological Technician, Various Companies, 1995-97
Archaeological Technician/Teachers Assistant, Cabrillo College, 1994
Anthropological Laboratory Technician, UC Santa Cruz, 1994

Selected Project Experience

Reid/Baldwin Adobe, LA Arboretum, Arcadia, 2019-Present
Veteran Affairs Medical Clinic, Santa Rosa, 2019
Deane Dana Friendship Park, Rancho Palos Verdes, 2019
Makayla Mine Expansion Project, Olancha, 2019
Sweeny Road, Lompoc, 2018
Vantage Point Church, Eastvale, 2016 and 2018
VA West Los Angeles Campus Master Plan, 2017-Present
Avenue S-8 and 40th St. E. Roundabout, Palmdale, 2017-18
SR-110 Improvements, Los Angeles, 2017
Diamond Valley Estates Specific Plan, Hemet, 2017
VA West Los Angeles Campus Hospital Replacement, 2016-Present
Shoemaker Bridge Replacement, Long Beach, 2016-Present
Spruce Goose Hangar, Playa Vista, 2016
Rice Avenue at 5th Street Grade Separation, Oxnard, 2015-Present
Vila Borba, Chino Hills, 2013-Present
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2011-Present
Baker Water Treatment Plant, Lake Forest, 2014-2015
VA Clinic, Loma Linda, 2014-Present
Evanston Inn, Pasadena, 2014-2016
Petersen Ranch, Leona Valley, 2013-2014
California Street/Highway 101, Ventura, 2014-Present
6th Street Bridge Replacement, Los Angeles, 2013-Present
I-15/I-215 IC Project, Devore, 2008-10
Colton Crossing Rail-to-Rail Grade Separation, 2008-11
City of LA DPW BOE, On-Call, Cultural/Paleo Services, 2008-11
Mid County Parkway, Riverside County, 2014-10
McSweeny Farms Specific Plan, Hemet, 2004-08
Mesquite Regional Landfill, Coachella Valley, 2006-08
Hacienda at Fairview Valley Specific Plan, Apple Valley2007-08
Majestic Hills Specific Plan, Hesperia, 2006-07
Chuckwalla Solar I Project, Desert Center, 2007-08
Needles Highway Improvement Project, 2004-06
Superstition Solar I Project, Salton Sea, Imperial County, 2008
Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project, Newport Beach, 1997-2001
Temecula 32, Archaeological Phase II Testing, 2007
Mammoth Lakes Parks/Rec and Trail System Master Plan, 2010
24th Street Improvements, City of Bakersfield, 2008-11
California Valley Solar Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, 2009-10
Delano-Alpaugh Water Pipeline, Kern/Tulare Counties, 2006-09
I-15/SR-79 IC Project, Temecula, 2006-10
Westlake Historic Resources Survey, Los Angeles, 2008-09
CETAP, western Riverside County, 1999-2001
Los Coches Creek Elementary School, near Alpine, 2003-06
Oak Valley Specific Plan 1 Amendment, Beaumont, 2004
San Nicolas Island, Naval Base Ventura County, CA, 1997

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Dana E. Supernowicz
Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist

Professional Experience
Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist, Independent Contractor, DUKE CRM – 4 Years
Principal Architectural Historian/Archaeologist, HRA, El Dorado Hills, 1985-Present
Principal Architectural Historian, Caltrans, Sacramento, 1999-18
Principal Section 106 Reviewer, CA SHPO, 2002; 2004-05
Zone Historian, USFS, Placerville, 1987-99
Regional Historian, USFS, Placerville, 1986-87
Historian and Archaeologist, USFS, Placerville, 1979-87
Archaeological Surveyor, Westec, San Diego, CA, 1976-79
Archaeological Surveyor, Regional Environmental Consultants, San Diego, CA, 1976-79

Expertise
Cultural Resources Management
History/Architectural History
Historical Archaeology
Section 106 Compliance
CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education
CSU, Sacramento, M.A., History, 1983
UC Irvine, BA, Social Ecology/Planning 1978
Orange Coast College, Anthropology, 1976

Professional Memberships
Society for California Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Victorian Society

Professional Registrations
RPA, No. 989977

Summary of Qualifications
Mr. Supernowicz worked for the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as a staff reviewer in the Section 106 unit. During his tenure with the SHPO, Supernowicz assisted in the development of HABS/HAER documentation, Programmatic Agreements (PAs), Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs), and other agreement documents, reviewed reports prepared by over 20 federal agencies, and assisted in planning efforts for the office. Mr. Supernowicz has been professionally involved in the research, documentation, and mitigation of historic districts, sites, buildings and structures since 1976. He has worked for a variety of federal and state agencies, including Caltrans, the Department of Parks and Recreation, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management. He was the first full-time historian and historical archaeologist employed by the U.S. Forest Service in California and served as the first Regional Historian and Zone Historian for California. Mr. Supernowicz has experience both in historical and archaeological studies, both large and small, including those initiated by city and state governments. Mr. Supernowicz served as guest lecturer, UC Davis, Department of Environmental Design and Cosumnes River College, and has authored and co-authored numerous reports and published articles. Several of those reports focused on establishing design guidelines and standards for evaluating historic properties throughout California, including water delivery systems.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

2017 Architectural Evaluation Study of the Saint Hilary Catholic Church Complex Project, 5465 Citronell Avenue, Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California.

2017 Historical Evaluation Study of the Laguna Canyon Channel Improvement Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California.

2016 Cultural Resources Study of the Duarte Residential, 3rd & Oak Project, Duarte, Los Angeles County, California.

2015 Architectural Resource Assessment Study for the Reno VA Hospital, Washoe County, Reno Nevada.

2014 Historical Context and HABS/HAER Study for the Davis Family and Ranch, Fair Oaks, Sacramento, California.

2014 Architectural Evaluation Study of 1677 Whitham Avenue, Los Altos, Santa Clara County, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Test Excavation Report for the Ocean View High School Project (Option 3), AT&T Site No. LAC214, 17071 Gothard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California.

2010 Cultural Resources Study of the Kodak Theatre Project, 6801 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

2009 Huntington Beach Historic Context Statement. Prepared for the City of Huntington Beach, California.

2008 HABS/HAER, Amador Central Railroad Martell Terminal and Grade (Ione & Eastern Railroad Company, Amador Foothill Railroad), Martell, Amador County, California.

2008 Archaeological Study of Guidici Ranch, Feather River Fish Hatchery, 475 Old Hatchery Road, Clio, Plumas County, California.

2006 Cultural Resources Study of the Granada Theatre Project, 1216 State Street, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California.

2006 Architectural Assessment of the Golden Gate Park Stables (Equestrian Center) Barn and Grandstand, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California.

2006 National Register Nomination, Parish-Paugh House, Jackson, Amador County, California.

2005 Cultural Resources Study of the Secondo Farm, 20985 Buena Vista Road, Salinas, Monterey County, California.

2005 Cultural Resources Study of the Dune/17 Mile Drive Project, The Lodge at Pebble Beach, 1700 Seventeen Mile Drive, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California.

2004 Architectural Study of the Leavesley/Dexter Mountain Ranch, Coyote Creek, East of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California.

2003 Architectural Study of the Storm/Fetter Farm and Residence, 181 Hitchcock Road, Salinas, Monterey County, California.

2002 Rancho Murieta South: The Proposed Greens Subdivision Archaeological Monitoring Report, Phase I: Pre-Grading Field Survey and Results of the Historic Site Evaluation.

2000 National Register Determination of Eligibility for the USDA, Mt. Roubidoux Experiment Station and Laboratory, Riverside, California. Prepared for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Davis, California.

1999 Archaeological Survey Report and Test Excavations of the Sawmill Ranch Property: A Proposed Planned development, El Dorado County, California.

1998 Addendum to Archaeological Investigation Report of Historic Placer Tailings and Ditches in Kingsville: A Proposed Country Club, Public Golf Course and Residential Community, El Dorado County, California.

1997 Phase II Archaeological Test Excavation at the Site of Rolling Hills House within Lake Forest: A Proposed Subdivision in El Dorado Hills, El Dorado County, California.

1994 Archaeological Survey Report of the Proposed Apple Hill Golf Ranch: A 27 Hole Championship Golf Facility Northwest of Camino, El Dorado County, California.

1991 Archaeological Investigations and Data Recovery of the Alexander Owen "Pike" Bell Site, Auburn, Placer County, California.

1990 Data Recovery and Mitigation of an Overseas Chinese Site in El Dorado County, California.

1987 Historic Resources Survey and National Register Nomination of the Mariposa Town Historic District, Mariposa High School, and St. Joseph Catholic Church, Mariposa, Mariposa County, California.

1985 National Register Nomination, Combelleck-Blair House, Placerville, El Dorado County, California.

2013 Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Mills Peak Lookout, HRM #01-31-2013; Thompson Peak Lookout, HRM #01-47-2012; and Smith Peak Lookout, HRM #01-19-2013, Beckwourth and Milford Ranger Districts, Plumas National Forest, Plumas County, California.

2011 Architectural Survey and Development of Preservation Ordinance and Design Guidelines for the City of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California.

2008 Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Mining Properties in California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation.

2007 Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation.

2004 Historic Resource Survey - The Architecture and Social History of the City of Tulare, Tulare County, California. Final Report, Volumes I & II.

2004 Historic Architectural Survey of Bungalow Courts in the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California.

1999 Thematic Study of Recreational Residences in California. Prepared for the USDA, United States Forest Service.

1998 Draft, Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, Environmental Impact Statement for the California and Pony Express National Historic Trails. Prepared for the National Park Service.

1989 A Programmatic Approach for Evaluating Historic Water Conveyance Systems in California. Prepared for the USDA, United States Forest Service.

1989 Thematic Study of Fire Lookouts in California. Prepared for the USDA, United States Forest Service.

1989 Thematic Study of Forest Service Administrative Buildings in California. Prepared for the USDA, United States Forest Service.

1986 Thematic Study for Railroad Logging Properties in California. Prepared for the USDA, United States Forest Service.

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Alexandria M. Bulato

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 Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Bulato has seven years of experience in cultural resource management throughout central and southern California. She is well-versed in research, all phases of excavation, research, laboratory processing and analysis, cataloging and curation preparation, technical writing, and construction monitoring. She has experience leading and performing cultural resource investigations under Section 106 of the NHPA and under CEQA.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

PCH Pavement Rehabilitation, Malibu, CA
Archaeologist/Field Director, DUKE CRM, 2022 – 2023

Ventura Broadband, Ventura County, CA
Archaeologist/Field Director, DUKE CRM, 2022 – 2023

Section 110 NRHP Evaluations of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Vandenberg Space Force Base, Lompoc, CA
Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, 2020 – 2022

Vandenberg Space Force Base Fence-to-Fence, Lompoc, CA
Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, 2020 – 2022

VSFB Range Sustainment Project, Lompoc, CA
Archaeologist, Applied Earth Works, 2020 – 2022

VSFB Union Pacific Railroad Honda Trestle Improvement Project, Lompoc, CA
Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, 2020 – 2022

Ocean Place Project, Seal Beach, CA
Archaeologist, DUKE CRM, 2018 – 2019

Diamond Valley Estates Specific Plan, Hemet, CA
Archaeologist, DUKE CRM, 2017 – 2019

Vila Borba Specific Plan, Chino Hills, CA
Archaeologist/Laboratory Technician, DUKE CRM, 2016 – 2019

Skyridge Residential Project, Mission Viejo, CA
Archaeologist/Laboratory Technician, Duke CRM, 2017 – 2019

Spruce Goose Hangar Project,Playa Vista, CA
Crew Member, Statistical Research, Inc., 2016 – 2016

Appendix B

California DPR 523 Forms

Confidential Appendix:
Not for Public Review

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

 ***Resource Name or #:** Mission Creek Channel

P1. Other Identifier: Zanja Channel
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ■ Unrestricted ***a. County:** San Bernardino
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Redlands, California
c. Address: N/A **City:** Loma Linda **Zip:**
d. UTM: N/A
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): A portion of the Mission Creek Channel, located north of the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and California Street for approximately 200'.

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property consists of a segment of a former natural channel or creek commonly referred to as the Mission Creek Channel or the Zanja Canal, a name associated with the nearby Mission Zanja. The segment addressed in this record runs north from the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and California Street for approximately 200'. The drainage or storm water channel is trapezoidal in shape and filled with rip-rap and concrete. The channel, which measures approximately 50' in width, together with two concrete and gravel filled and compacted access roads or paths, is operated and maintained by San Bernardino County Flood Control. Channelization of Mission Creek occurred between 1929 and 1938, with the segment addressed in this record north of Redlands Boulevard fully channelized in the 1950s-1960s (Brunzell 2016: 7). Refer to Primary Record, Page 2 of 14).

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP11 – Engineering structure
***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ■ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

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

P5b. Description of Photo: View looking southeast down the Mission Creek Channel towards the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and California Street.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■ Historic 1929-1938; 1950s-1960s with later improvements.
***P7. Owner and Address:** San Bernardino County Flood Control District/City of Loma Linda.
***P8. Recorded by:** Dana E. Supernowicz, Architectural Historian, Historic Resource Associates, 3142 Bird Rock Road, Pebble Beach, CA 93953.
***P9. Date Recorded:** January 2023
***P10. Type of Survey:** ■ Architectural
Describe: Architectural Recordation and Evaluation per CEQA.
***P11. Report Citation:** Historical Evaluation Study of the California Street/Redlands Boulevard Intersection Improvements (C-0460) Project, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC, 18 Technology Drive, Suite 103, Irvine, CA 92618. Prepared by Historic Resource Associates, 3142 Bird Rock Road, Pebble Beach, CA 93953. January 2023

***Attachments:** Building, Structure, and Object Record; Photograph Record

***P3a. Description: (Continued):**

At the south end of the channel, before it crosses under Redlands Boulevard, is a reinforced concreted slab bridge with concrete rails, presumably built in the late 1930s when the channel was constructed. The Zanja Canal, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), begins at the Mission Zanja, located approximately 2,500' southeast of the Mission Creek Channel and trends southeast into Redlands (Brunzell 2016: 7).

The Mission Creek Channel is flanked by open space, apartments and single-family homes. To the west of the channel north of Redlands Boulevard are the Somerset Apartments that date to mid-1980s with a small sliver of undeveloped land to the east. South of Redlands Boulevard along the east side of the channel are the Vista Loma Village Apartments built in 1970s and to the west another sliver or undeveloped land. The concrete battered wall channel continues northwest for approximately 2.5 miles before it turns into an open channel flanked by vegetation. From there the channel continues to the west for 0.40 miles before it terminates into the Santa Ana River Floodway. To the south the channel continues as a concrete battered wall channel for approximately 1.3 miles where it terminates at Tennessee Street in the City of Redlands.

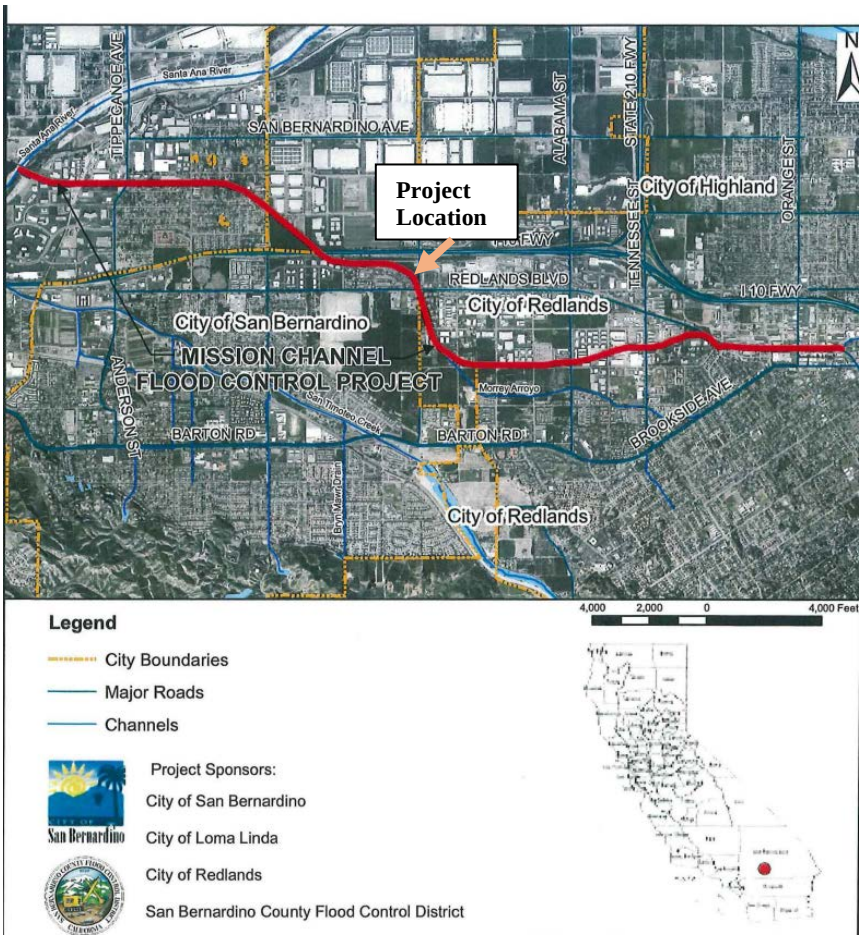


Figure 1: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Aerial Map of the Mission Channel.

B1. Historic Name: Mission Zanja Canal
B2. Common Name: Mission Creek/Zanja Channel
B3. Original Use: Flood control or storm water channel **B4. Present Use:** Flood control or storm water channel
***B5. Architectural Style:** Battered rip-rap and concrete drainage or storm water channel
***B6. Construction History:** The flood control channel was constructed between 1929 and 1938 with later improvements.
***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** The segment of channel bisects Redlands Boulevard and California Street, running northwest to southeast, flanked by apartments to the west, unimproved land to the northeast, and a school to the southwest.
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Engineering/Flood Control **Area:** Loma Linda **Period of Significance:** 1929-1938
Property Type: Engineering Structure **Applicable Criteria:** CRHR 1-4

The historic context for the Mission Creek Channel lies with the Mission Zanja and the Zanja Canal, also known as the Zankey, which runs through Redlands. The Zanja Canal was built in 1819 by Mission Indians and provided water for the San Bernardino de Sena Estancia Mission outpost, which was built near the canal to access its water. The canal's water became a highly desirable resource in the area; it fueled a local agricultural boom and was the subject of several legal disputes over water rights during the nineteenth century. The City of Redlands covered the western half of the *zanja* in the 1920s. The *zanja* was designated a California Historical Landmark in 1932, named a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1972, and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The canal now carries drainage water and storm runoff out of the city; it is the oldest irrigation canal in California which is still in use and the oldest civil engineering project in Southern California. The Mission Zanja Canal also known as the Mill Creek Zanja is over 200 years old, runs for twelve-miles and was cut from the banks of an intermittent creek. The Zanja was built originally as an irrigation canal to serve agriculture and industry in what is now Redlands, California located just outside Los Angeles. Since the Zanja's construction in the early nineteenth century, the "rights" to the waters of the Zanja have been intensely litigated, highly sought after, and heavily debated. Today, the Zanja flow is around 40,000 to 50,000-acre feet per year. The water is used primarily by the City of Redlands for drinking water and by Crafton Water Company for local agrarian interests (Fields 2021: 18; Ramos 2009). Refer to BSO, Page 4 of 14.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
B12. References: Brunzell, David. Cultural Resources Assessment, California Street Widening Project, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. December 6, 2016; Chastain, Carrie. Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 10 Corridor Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, Caltrans, April 2015; City of Loma Linda. Loma Linda General Plan Safety Element, August 2021; Fields, Tyler. "Enabling Instream Rights in the Mill Creek Zanja." *Hastings Environmental Law Review*. Volume 27, No. 1, Winter 2021; Goodman & Associates. City of Loma Linda, California Street and Storm Drian Improvement Plans, 2011; Netroline Website. Historic Aerial Photographs. www.historicaerials.com. Accessed January 2023; Ramos, James. "Indian Village, Ditch leads to Transformation of San Bernardino Valley." *Sun Redlands*, Newspaper, November 12, 2009; Redlands Area Historical Society website, USGS 7.5' *Redlands, California* Topographic Quadrangle Maps 1899, 1901, 1954, 1967, 1996, and 2012; Van Boyen, Alice. National Register Nomination. "Mill Creek Zanja." 1976. Copy on file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Sacramento, California.
B13. Remarks: None.
B14. Evaluator: Dana E. Supernowicz, Architectural Historian, Historic Resource Associates, 3142 Bird Rock Road, Pebble Beach, CA 93953.
Date of Evaluation: January 2023

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (Google Earth 2023)

This space reserved for official comments.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

In 1819, during the Spanish colonization of California, an Asistencia mission was set up by Spanish priests in what is now Redlands, California to serve the nearby Mission San Gabriel in the Los Angeles area. In the same year, the priests contracted with a local tribe of Native Americans to assist them in building a twelve-mile irrigation "zanja" that would bring water to the region and irrigate the farms being built in the surrounding area. Legend has it that the original builders used the shoulder blade bones of cattle as spades and grass woven baskets to move the earth and pave the way for water to flow down to the Asistencia. This canal formed the basis of what is the Zanja today. The Asistencia was sacked by a neighboring tribe fifteen years later and the canal was left in some disrepair for the next five years. As a result, in 1839, Jose del Carmen Lugo applied for and received a charter from the Mexican government for eight leagues worth of the Rancho San Bernardino. area. This grant included not only the old Asistencia but specifically a water right to the Zanja and the water it brought to the area. Thus began what would become the permanent resettlement of the San Bernardino area. California was admitted to the United States in 1850 and in 1851 a large portion of the Rancho San Bernardino area and accompanying Zanja water rights were sold to the Mormon Church. The U.S. Land Commission for California approved the Zanja water rights sold to the Lugo family after the annexation and by 1859, the litigation had already begun. Some of this litigation is highlighted below, but a number of Zanja water right-specific decisions have created a traceable history of the varied allocation plans. The water was primarily allocated on an hourly rate, meaning that most often, a user exercised their right by taking the entirety of the flow for a specified number of hours. Most prominent among these agreements was the famed "3:00 pm to 9:00 pm" agreement. In short, the upstream users determined that if they took all of the flow of the Zanja between 3:00 pm and 9:00 pm, the empty Zanja flow would not be felt by the downstream users until the middle of the night. Thus, much of the litigation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries centered around enforcement and tweaks to this deal as land ownership splintered and ranches expanded both up and downstream. In an effort to coordinate among the rapidly fragmenting ownerships, in 1882, the Crafton Water Company (Crafton Water) was formed by a number of upstream users to begin consolidating their flow of the Zanja into one central irrigation distribution mechanism (Fields 2021: 19-31; Ramos 2009).

Over the next 100 years, a mountain of litigation ensued. The Zanja and the water it carried were the lifeblood of the region and the number of lawsuits filed reflects its importance and financial value. Everything from local agriculture, vineyards, power plants, and even a furniture plant sprung up around the shores of the Zanja. Around the same time, the City of Redlands (City) was forming and beginning to attract more than just agrarian interests. Settlers of all backgrounds came to Redlands and by 1910 the population had swelled to over 10,000.36 In 1926 the City voted to issue a bond to begin purchasing water rights from current Zanja owners. By 1939, the 3:00 pm to 9:00 pm agreement had moved to a ten-day flow schedule. This means that the total number of hours to which an owner had a right was out of the 240 hours in a ten-day period, as opposed to the 168 hours in a seven-day week period. As such, in 1939, the City owned 92.65 and Crafton Water owned 127.5 of those 240 total hours. Thirteen other owners possessed hour rights, though the biggest owner after the City and Crafton Water was an estate with just 4.5 hours. Today, Crafton Water and the City still own roughly half of the flow hours and split the amount evenly on the same ten-day schedule. Both utilize somewhat more efficient mechanisms at their intakes than the dirt lined canal built in 1819, but the Zanja itself remains largely intact (Fields 2021: 33-42; Ramos 2009). The Zanja is a California Historical Landmark designated on August 1, 1932 within the City of Redlands.

The canal segment discussed in this record forms the upper extension of Mill Creek and was developed between 1929-1938 with improvements during the 1950s and 1960s that channelized the creek or flood control channel north of Redlands Boulevard and California Street. The construction was carried out by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District in order to restrict flood water from damaging farms and homes along its course through the city of Loma Linda. Since the 1960s, there has been improvements to the channel that included reinforcement of its walls with concrete and rip-rap and clearing the channel periodically of debris. The standard reinforced concrete slab bridge that crosses under Redlands Boulevard is believed to have been constructed in 1938 with the southern concrete bridge railing removed in the past decade or so when the intersection was widened.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

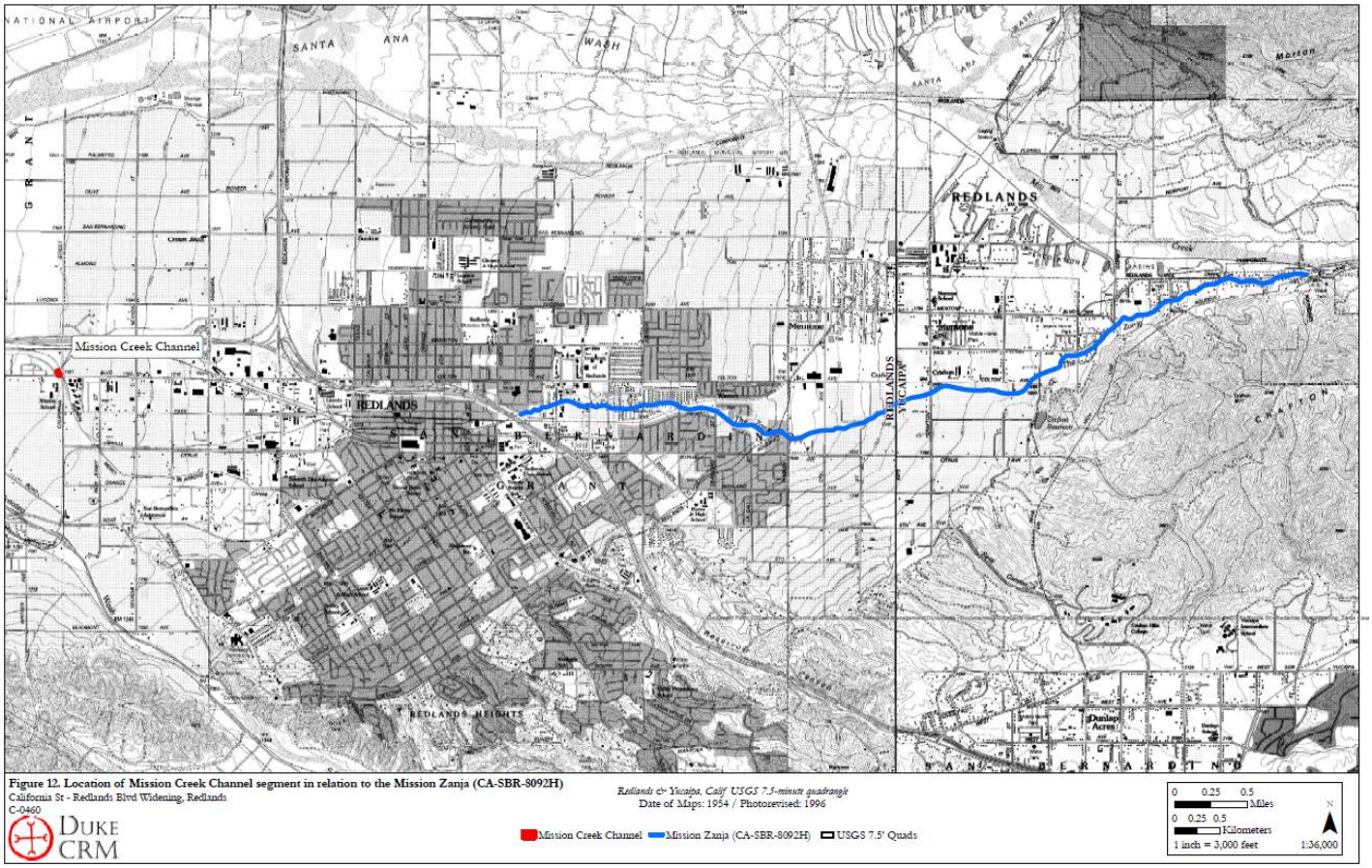


Figure 2: Location of the Mission Creek Channel segment addressed in this record in relation to the Mission Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H).

Figure 3: Aerial photograph 1938 showing the Mission Creek segment with no channelization and natural vegetation.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

Figure 4: Aerial photograph 1959 showing the Mission Creek segment with channelization on the left and right.

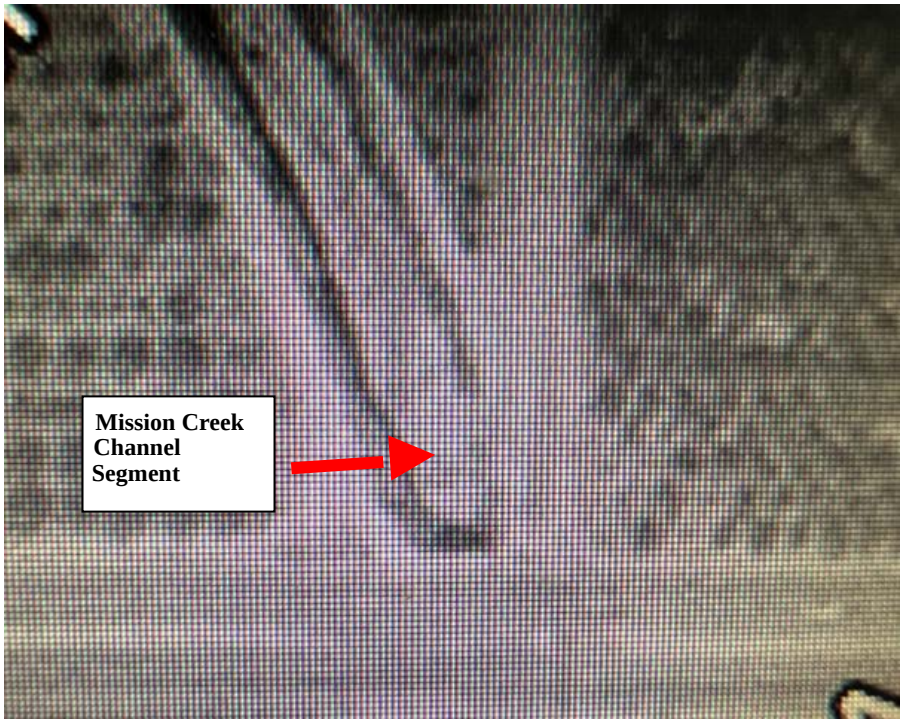


Figure 5: Aerial photograph 1966 showing the Mission Creek segment with full channelization and loss of natural vegetation.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

Figure 6: Aerial Photograph of Mission Creek Channel segment addressed in this record.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

Figure 7: View looking north at the Mission Creek Channel Segment (Google Earth 2023).

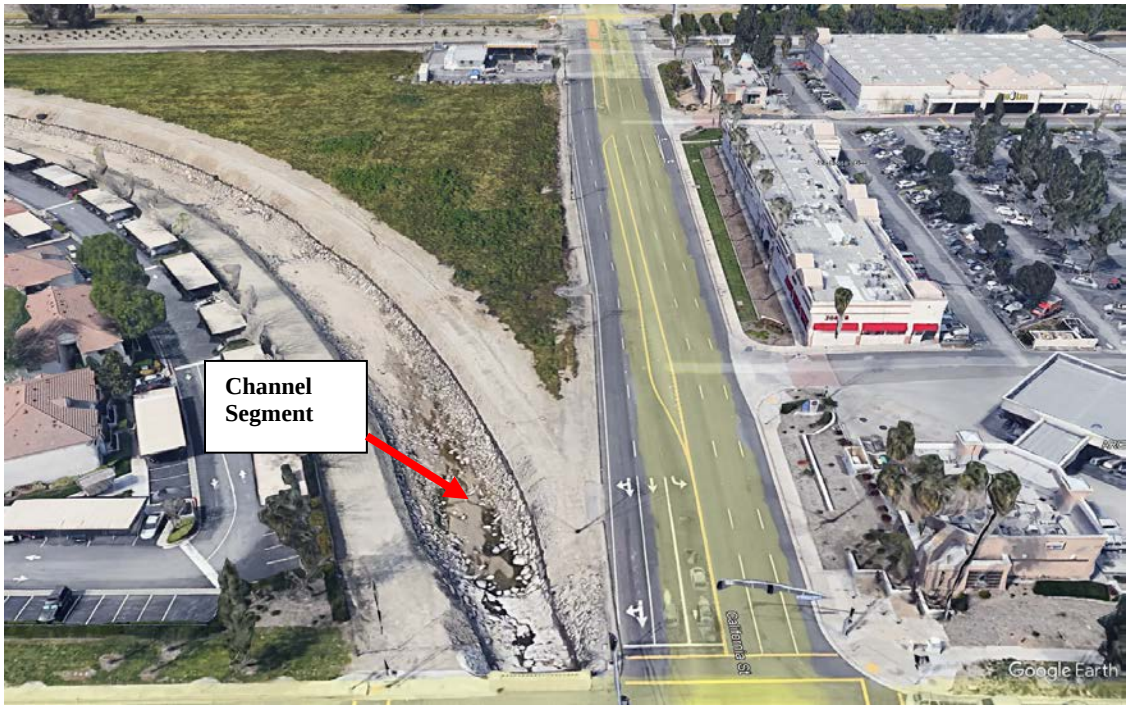


Figure 8: View looking north at the Mission Creek Channel Segment (Google Earth 2023).

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) Criteria

The regulatory framework for this historic resource study and the evaluation lies within the guidelines imposed for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Public Resources Code section 5024.1. CEQA guidelines define a significant cultural resource as "a resource listed in or eligible for listing on the CRHR. A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Even if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, the lead agency may consider the resource to be an "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA provided that the lead agency determination is supported by substantial evidence (CEQA Guidelines 14 CCR 15064.5). According to the state guidelines, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). CEQA further states that a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair the significance of a historical resource are any actions that would demolish or adversely alter those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR or in a local register or survey that meet the requirements of PRC 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g).

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Determining the significance of the Mission Creek Channel and associated improvements is predicated on the property being associated with a significant event or events, a person or person of significance in the history of Loma Linda, and the structure's potential engineering significance retaining a sufficient level of integrity in order to convey its historic character and design.

Integrity Considerations:

Location - The Mission Creek Channel retains its original location.

Design - The engineering design of the channel has been altered over the years through widening and the addition of rip-rap and concrete.

Setting - The setting of the property has been altered by the post-1960s development of apartments and road widening.

Materials - The original materials applied to the channel appear to have been altered and/or supplemented by additional concrete and rip-rap.

Workmanship - The original workmanship of the structure has been compromised by widening and rip-raps.

Feeling - The feeling of the structure is marginally visible, although the channel has been widened.

Association - The structure retains an association with flood control efforts in Redlands and is still recognizable as a flood control or stormwater channel. The structure bears little or no association with the original Zanja Canal or natural creek.

CONCLUSION

In applying the criteria of the CRHR, under Criterion 1, the subject property still retains an association with its function – channelizing the creek to prevent flooding. However, the property lacks integrity, and while still functioning in a similar manner as when built, the configuration and design of the former channel has changed. Under CRHR Criterion 2, the property does not appear to be associated with a person or persons of significance in Redlands. Under Criterion 3, because of its lack of integrity, the property no longer possesses engineering features associated with its period of significance to qualify under this criterion. Finally, under CRHR Criterion 4, the subject property does not have the ability to yield, nor is it likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history. In summary, the segment of Mission Creek Channel addressed in this record lacks integrity and does not appear to be a significant resource per the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4. The circa late-1930s reinforced concrete culvert that still exists on the north side of Redlands Boulevard and east of California Street is associated with a previously recorded segment of Redlands Boulevard (P-36-032482) that was previously evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP and that does not appear to be a significant resource eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. The Mission Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H), which was listed on the NRHP in 1976, lies outside the segment of channel addressed in this record to the east.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1: View looking at the remaining part of the former reinforced concrete bridge over Mission Creek east up Redlands Boulevard on the west side of California Street.

Photograph 2: Close-up of the end wall of the bridge with its numeric designation.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

Photograph 3: View of the south end of the Mission Creek Channel segment before it goes underneath Redlands Boulevard.

Photograph 4: View looking southeast at the Mission Creek Channel segment toward Redlands Boulevard and California Street.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

Photograph 5: View looking north from the bridge over Redlands Boulevard at the Mission Creek Channel Segment.

Photograph 6: View looking north across Redlands Boulevard at the remaining concrete railing over the Mission Creek Channel.

***B10. Significance: (Continued):**

Photograph 7: View looking southeast towards the Redlands Boulevard crossing of the Mission Creek Channel.

Photograph 8: View looking across the channel at the bank cut, undeveloped land, and California Street.

Appendix C

CHRIS Records Search Data

Confidential Appendix:
Not for Public Review

36-007139 update 7/13

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

Primary # P-36-001134 UPDATE
HRI# 36-007139
Trinomial CA-SBR-7139H UPDATE

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: P.Fulton, LSA *Date: 4/10/2012 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

The site has been destroyed by large scale industrial development.

USGS Redlands

P36-W1124

36-007139

1063

Archaeological Site Record

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Michael K. Lerch & Associates **Field No.:** MKLA-9102-1
Page 1 **of** 8 **Site Name:** Marigold Farms

1. **County:** San Bernardino
2. **USGS Quad:** Redlands 7.5', 1967, photorevised 1988
3. **UTM Coordinates: Zone** 11; **A:** 479210 **mE;** 3771850 **mN. B:** 479210 **mE;** 3769800 **mN.** **C:** 477600 **mE;** 3769800 **mN. D:** 477600 **mE;** 3771225 **mN.**
4. **Township** 1S **Range** 3W; S ½ **of Section** 18, N ½ **of Section** 19 (projected), SBBM
5. **Map Coordinates:** 220-254 **mmS;** 28-95 **mmE.** **6. Elevation:** 1,100-1,160 feet
7. **Location:** Marigold Farms is bounded on the north by the Santa Ana River, on the east by California Street, on the south by Lugonia Avenue, and on the west by Mountain View Avenue. The dairy barn associated with Marigold Farms is located on the west side of California Street at Almond Avenue. The site record is based on fieldwork south of San Bernardino Avenue; the northern portion is recorded on the basis of archival and oral historical sources.

8. **Prehistoric** **Historic** X **Protohistoric**
9. **Site Description:** Marigold Farms was/is a dairy, farming, and ranching operation that dates from 1915 to the present. A dirt road once extended into the property from the east. This road may have been an extension of Almond Avenue, or Hugo Avenue, parallel to and south of Almond. Bryn Mawr Avenue, another dirt road, bisects the center of the property from north to south. A railroad siding named Marigold was located at the north center of the property on the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company line.
10. **Area:** 1¼ **mi. x** 1 **mi.;** 750 **acres** **Method of Determination:** scaled from map
11. **Depth:** surface **cm.** **Method of Determination:** estimate
12. **Features:** Extant on the southern portion of the site are a historic milking barn (Feature 1; CA-SBr-6857H) and a presumed modern equipment storage shed. Other historical features associated with Marigold Farms (domestic structure, hammer mill, silos, etc.) are located north of San Bernardino Avenue, outside the boundaries of the property under investigation, and were not formally recorded during this research. A historic resources inventory record of the north portion of the site has been assigned pending # P1063-68H. A cluster of residences was once located west of the barn. Wooden structures located at the south central portion of the property are thought to postdate the historical period. Two dirt roads are described in item 9, above. A red fired-brick standpipe is located approximately 10 meters southwest of the southwest corner of the barn. Reservoirs were once present on the property. The Marigold railroad siding was located near the north central portion of the property.
13. **Artifacts:** Only two artifacts were noted that may be associated with historical activities at the site; a metal clamp from the top of a (milk?) barrel was found in Room 2 of the dairy barn, and a metal doorknob plate was found in Alcove B.
14. **Non-artifactual constituents/Faunal Remains:** most of the site is under cultivation with alfalfa

15. **Date Recorded:** 29-30 July 1991 **16. Recorded By:** K. Swope, K. Slater, B. Cardoza
17. **Affiliation and Address:** Michael K. Lerch & Associates
P. O. Box 55134, Riverside, CA 92517-0134

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1
Site Name: Marigold Farms

18. **Human Remains:** none observed nor likely

19. **Site Disturbance:** Grafitti have been painted on the interior walls of the barn. Upper portions of both the interior and exterior walls contain numerous holes through the plaster. Extensive modern dumping has partially filled the milking lanes, making architectural observations difficult. The barn is slated for demolition prior to development of the property. Continual cultivation of the property since Marigold Farms was dissolved would have destroyed the integrity of potential surface artifacts.

20. **Nearest Water:** Santa Ana River at north edge of site. In historical times as at present, the property was furnished with irrigation water.
21. **Vegetation Community (vicinity):** cultivated palms, orange groves, alfalfa, vegetables
22. **Vegetation Community (onsite):** alfalfa (*Medicaga sativa*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and avocado (*Persea americana*) trees; tumbleweeds (*Salsola iberica*).
23. **Site Soil:** sandy loam
24. **Surrounding Soil:** same
25. **Geology:** Quaternary alluvium
26. **Landform:** alluvial terrace
27. **Slope:** very slight to west
28. **Exposure:** open

29. **Landowner(s)/Tenants, Address:** Southern portion—Barton Development, 10535 Foothill Boulevard, #350, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730; Northern portion—Marigold Business Park
30. **Remarks:** Site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP but is locally significant.

31. **References:** Southern portion—Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barton Center of Redlands, Marigold Farms, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California, by Karen K. Swope and Michael K. Lerch, March 1992; Northern portion—An Architectural Determination of Eligibility/ Significance Report and an Archaeological Survey of the Marigold Business Park, by Roger G. Hatheway, December 1991.
32. **Name of Project:** Southern portion—Barton Center of Redlands Concept Plan; Northern portion—Marigold Business Park.

33. **Type of Investigation:** Intensive surface inventory and historic structure recording on southern portion (Swope and Lerch 1992); archaeological "walkover" and architectural evaluation on northern portion (Hatheway 1991).
34. **Site Accession No.:** n/a **Curated At:** n/a
35. **Photos:** B/W prints and color slides, on file at MKLA, see report

P36007139

36-007139

Historic Feature Record

Michael K. Lerch & Associates

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1, Feature 1
Site Name: Marigold Farms

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY: Feature 1

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. Historic Name: Marigold Farms Dairy Barn
2. Common or Current Name: same
3. Number & Street: California Street
   City: Redlands Vicinity Only: ZIP: 92408 County: SBr
4. UTM Zone: 11 A: 479130/3770210 B: C: D:
5. Quad Map No.: Parcel No.: Other:

Ser. No.:
National Register Status: 5S1
Local Designation: none
Cross-Corridor: Almond Avenue

DESCRIPTION

6. Property Category: Building If District, Number of Documented Resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This milking barn measures 45 ft. N/S x 145 ft. E/W. It is basically of rectangular construction, with a single gable roof on the west, and a low hip roof on the east. Corrugated sheet metal provides the roofing material. The barn is constructed of poured concrete, with cement stucco on portions of the upper exterior walls. Five louvered cupola ventilators are situated on the roof, which has projecting eaves and exposed rafters. Flat casement windows are incorporated into the construction. Fifteen rooms and alcoves were identified in the barn, as well as a wooden shed addition. Included are: a washing room, a cold-storage room, an electrical control room, and two milking lanes. Other extant historical structures associated with Marigold Farms, but not recorded during this assessment, are located north of the recorded portion of this site. These structures include a residence, a hammer mill, silos, and a hay barn.

8. Planning Agency: City of Redlands
9. Owner & Address: Barton Development, 10535 Foothill Boulevard, #350, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
10. Type of Ownership: Private
11. Present Use: Vacant
12. Zoning: unknown
13. Threats: approved for demolition

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

14. Construction Date(s): 1915-1917 A Original Location: same Date Moved: n/a
15. Alterations & Date: Wooden shed added to south-central exterior, date unknown.
16. Architect: Unknown Builder: Unknown
17. Historic Attributes (with Number from List): 04—Ancillary Building, 08—Industrial Building, 33—Farm/Ranch, 37—Highway/Trail

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

18. Context for Evaluation: Theme: Economic/Industrial Area: Redlands
    Period: 1915-1945 Property Type: Barn Context Formally Developed?: No

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1, Feature 1
Site Name: Marigold Farms

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY: Feature 1 (cont.)

19. **Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.** This barn represents the only remaining physical evidence of early dairy activity in the Redlands area. Particularly because so much of the agricultural history of Redlands is focused on the citrus industry, this barn, as an example of dairy activity, has local importance.

20. **Sources** Numerous archival records, oral interviews, and newspaper articles; see Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barton Center of Redlands, Marigold Farms, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California, by Karen K. Swope and Michael K. Lerch, March 1992

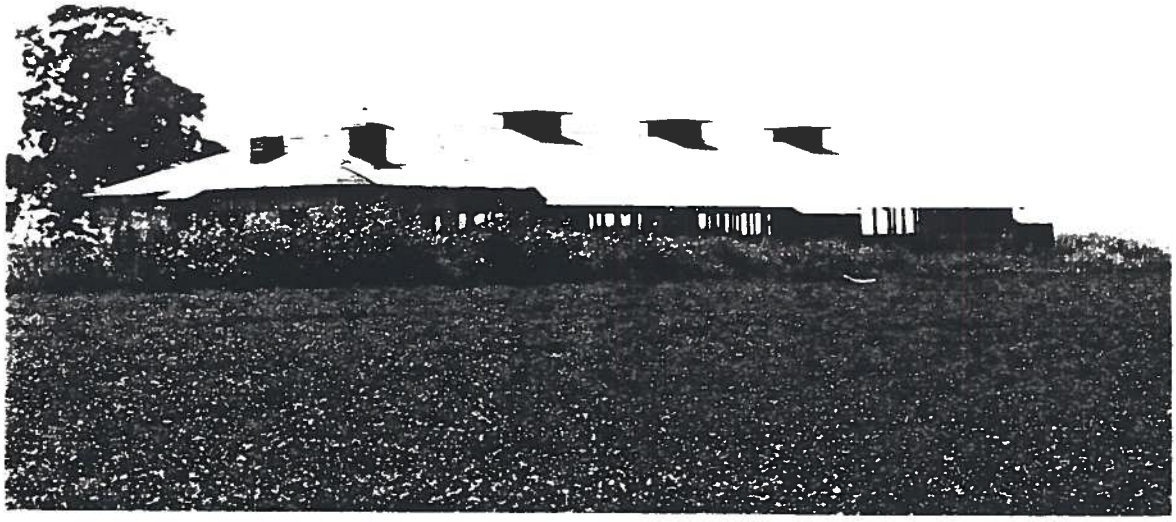
21. **Applicable National Register Criteria** n/a
22. **Other Recognition** California Archaeological Inventory, CA-SBr-6857H
State Landmark No. (if applicable) none

23. **Evaluator** Karen K. Swope
Date of Evaluation 15 December 1991
24. **Survey Type** Project Related
25. **Survey Name** Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barton Center of Redlands
26. **Year Form Prepared** 1992

By (name) Michael K. Lerch, Karen K. Swope
Organization Michael K. Lerch & Associates
Address Post Office Box 55134
City & Zip Riverside, CA 92517-0134
Telephone (714) 784-6293

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1, Feature 1
Site Name: Marigold Farms

View southeast of barn, showing arched entry vestibules

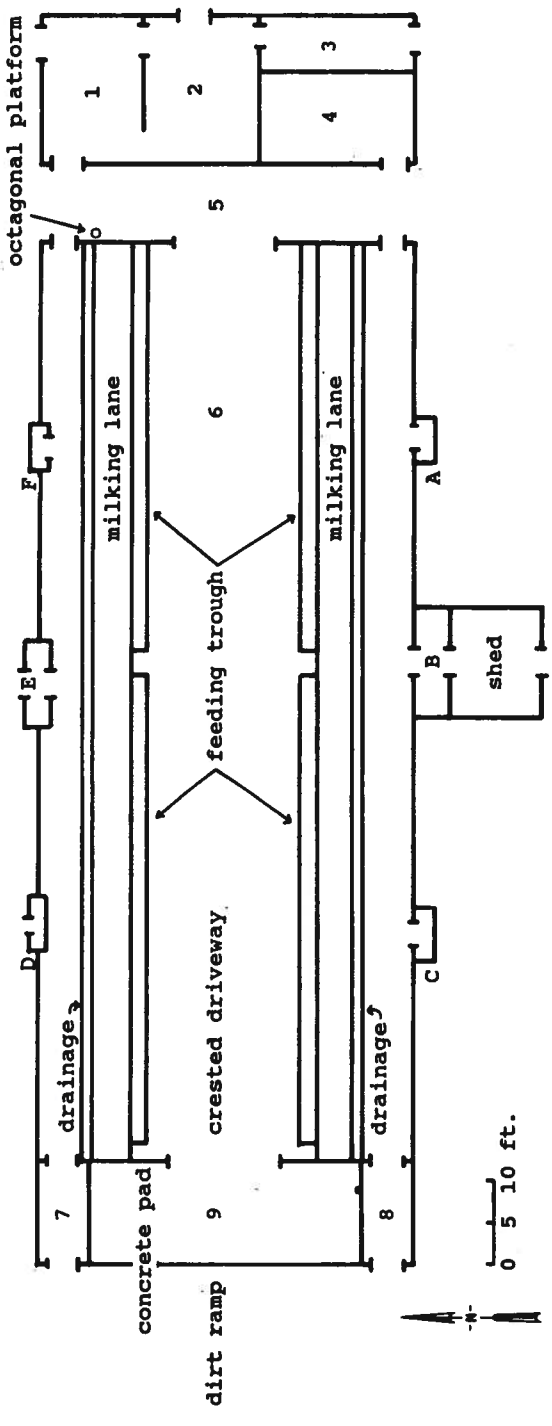


View southwest of barn, showing cupola ventilators

Archaeological Feature Map

Michael K. Lerch & Associates

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1, Feature 1
Site Name: Marigold Farms



Legend

Room 1	Milk can washing/sterilizing room	Alcove A Closet
Room 2	Unknown function	Alcove B Bathroom
Room 3	Cold storage room	Alcove C Closet
Room 4	Electrical control room	Alcove D Outside closet
Room 5	Wagon/truck driveway	Alcove E Closet with interior/ exterior access
Room 6	Main room/milking area	Alcove F Closet
Room 7	Arched entry vestibule for cows	
Room 8	Arched entry vestibule for cows	Shed Wooden shed addition
Room 9	Main entrance	

P36-007139
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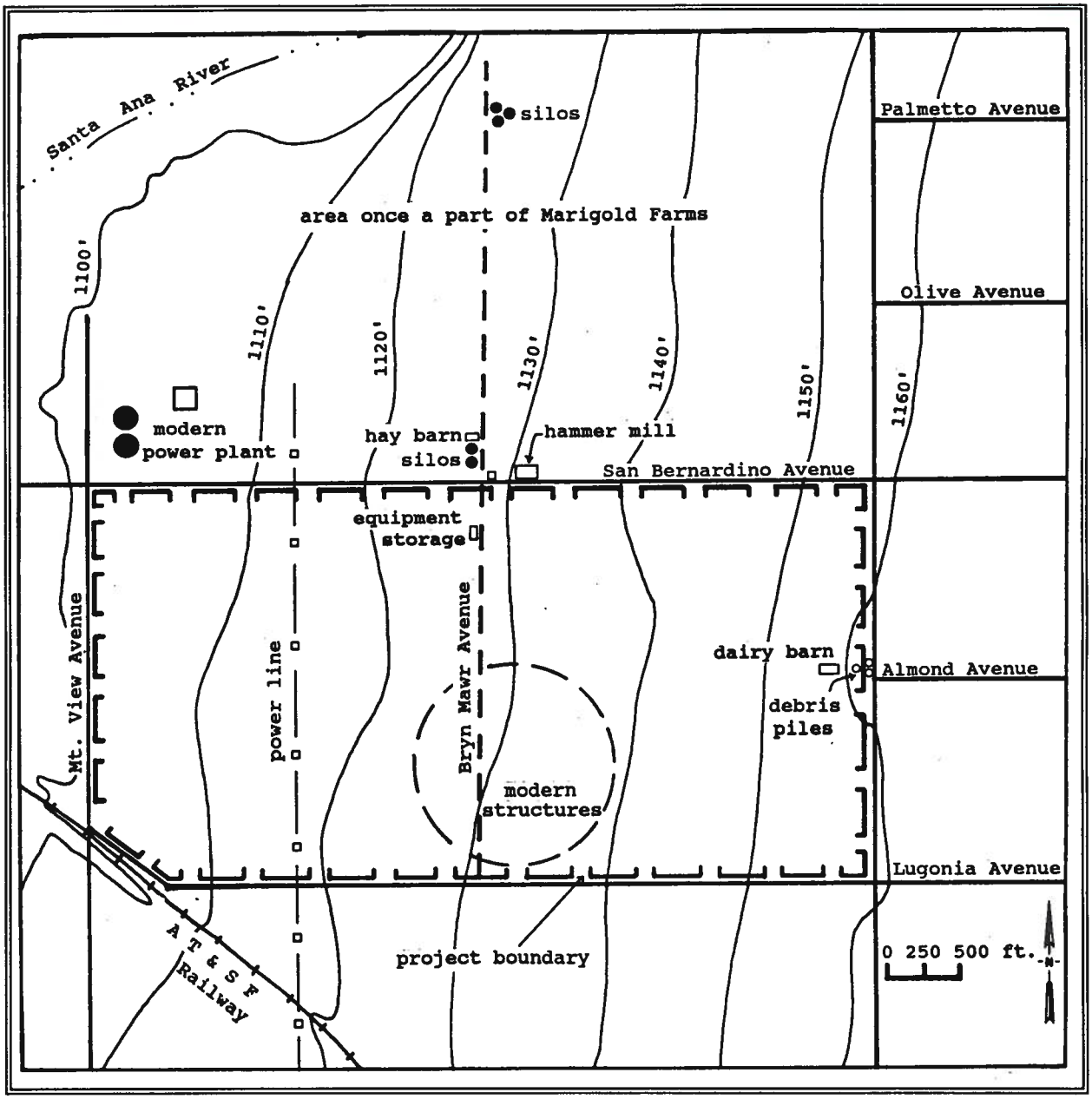
Archaeological Site Map

Michael K. Larch & Associates

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1
Site Name: Marigold Farms



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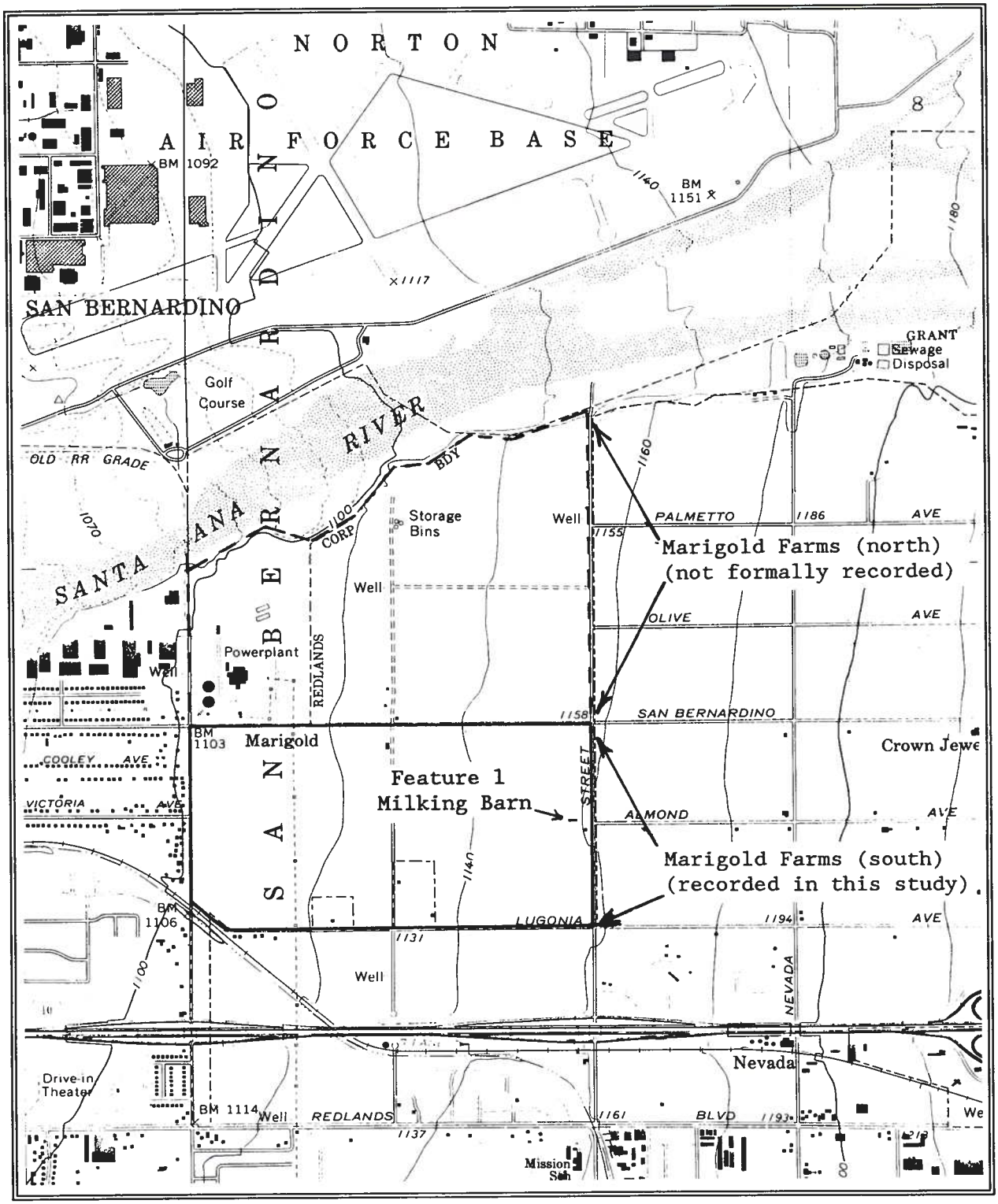
Archaeological Site Location

Michael K. Lerch & Associates

Trinomial: CA-SBr-7139H
Field No.: MKLA-9102-1
Site Name: Marigold Farms



Source: USGS Redlands 7.5'topographic quadrangle, 1967, pr. 1988

MKLA (Rev. 10/91)

PART OF SBR-7139H

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

P1063-68H
36-007139
P36-007139
CA-SBR-7139H

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

RAT-100-2486

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. Historic Name: Marigold Farms
2. Common or Current Name: Marigold Farms
3. Number & Street: 26114 San Bernardino Ave. Cross-Corridor: California St.
   City: Redlands Vicinity Only: ___ ZIP: 92408 County (3-Letter Designator): SBR
4. UTM Zone: ___ A: N/A B: ___ C: ___ D: ___
5. Quad Map No.: N/A Parcel No.: N/A Other: ___

Ser. No. ___
National Register Status ___
Local Designation ___

DESCRIPTION

6. Property Category: Bldg., Struc. If District, Number of Documented Resources: N/A
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style.

Marigold Farms, otherwise known as the Marigold Business Park property, is located at 26114 San Bernardino Avenue, City of Redlands, California. It consists of an extended complex of building and structural features. The main building complex fronts along the north side of San Bernardino Avenue, approximately one-half mile to the west of California Street (Photos 1-2). It includes a small tenant house (Photos 3-4), a large barn/utility building (Photo 5), a weigh scale and scale house (Photo 9), a small corrugated metal building (Photo 10), a large open shed (Photo 14), a set of gas pumps (photo 16), twin concrete silos (Photo 6), several equipment storage areas (Photo 14-15), and several modern trailers and RV's used as employee housing (Photo 13). A pump house, well, and storage shed are located approximately one-third of a mile to the north of the

8. Alterations & Date: 1919-present (see report)
9. Related Features on Property: (See report)

Attach Photo Envelope Here
Put Address and Photo Date on Rear of Photo

(SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS)

10. Planning Agency: Redlands
11. Owner & Address: (See Report)
12. Type of Ownership: private
13. Present Use: farm
14. Zoning: N/A
15. Threats: N/A

Send a copy of this form to: State Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
DPR 523 (Rev. 11/89)

91
LATHEWAY

~~P1063-68-H~~
36-007139
P36-007139
JBR-7139H

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

16. Construction Date(s) 1913-Present Original Location Yes Date Moved _____

17. Architect None Builder Unknown

18. Historic Attributes (with Number from List) N/A (see report)

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Context for Evaluation: Theme (See Report) Area (See Report)
Period (Report) Property Type (See Report) Context Formally Developed? Yes

20. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The Marigold Business Park property was originally owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited, an enterprise established by Matthew Gage in order to carry out his irrigation plans for the Riverside area. Subsequently, portions of the property were owned by the Cage Canal Company, a "spin-off" of the Riverside Trust Company Limited, and by various private investors including Arthur Gregory (Redlands Security Company), and C. S. Chapman, Alice Ellen Chapman, Sam Collins, and Lester Semans. The ownership and improvement history of the property is as follows:

21. Sources

Refer to Report Bibliography

22. Applicable National Register Criteria None
(Possible local landmark)

23. Other Recognition None
State Landmark No. (if applicable) None

24. Evaluator Roger Hatheway
Date of Evaluation December 1991

25. Survey Type (See Report)

26. Survey Name (SEE REPORT)

27. Year Form Prepared 1991
By (Name) Roger Hatheway
Organization Hatheway & Associates
Address PO Box 3246
City & ZIP Crestline 92325
Phone (714) 338-0027

Sketch map. Show location and boundaries of property in relation to nearby streets, railways, natural landmarks, etc. Name each feature.

N

(REFER TO ATTACHED MAPS)

ITEM #7 DESCRIPTION CONTD.

main building complex (Photos 11-12), and three additional silos are located approximately one-quarter of a mile to the north of the well and pump house (Photo 7). Additional features include a small concrete reservoir (Photo 8), and numerous irrigation standpipes and junction boxes (Photos 17-18). The majority of building features are in poor to fair condition. All of the silos have been abandoned, and their caps and equipment have been removed. The small above-ground reservoir is abandoned, and the sheds and barns are minimally maintained. The tenant house appears to be in fair to poor condition.

The tenant house consists of a single story wood frame building unit. It is built in an essentially rectangular plan, and is built on a concrete foundation. The building is designed as a very minimal example of the Craftsman architectural style, including the use of exposed rafter ends and clapboard siding. The structure appears to have been added onto at least twice, and is undistinguished architecturally.

The twin silos near the main building complex are of monolithic concrete construction. They are approximately 18 feet in diameter, and are circular in plan. The three silos located in the northwestern corner of the property are also of concrete construction, and they are each approximately 18 feet in diameter. Two of these are stave type silos, while the third is based on a variation of the Unadilla type. All of the silos have their caps and equipment removed. The silos are, however, the only examples of their architectural type within the City of Redlands.

The large barn, small shed and pump house are of wood frame construction with corrugated metal siding. They are strictly utilitarian/industrial in design, and are not unique architectural examples of their type. The small wood frame scale house, and large concrete scale are (architecturally) relatively unique at a local level, but they are not the only examples of their type in the region. The large open shed has a wood frame, and a pitched corrugated metal roof. It is of typical construction and is in poor condition.

The remaining structural features, standpipes, junction boxes, abandoned reservoir, etc., are all typical in design and method of construction. Essentially the same units may be found throughout the entire Inland Empire.

*****

In summary, by far the majority of features of the Marigold Farms building complex are undistinguished architecturally. The five silos are unique to the Redlands area, and they clearly have local interest and significance. It must also be noted that a considerable variety of historic agricultural implements are to be found on the property, including water wagons, hay rakes,

discs, harrows, and a planter. These pieces of equipment are becoming increasingly rare, and should be regarded as unique.

ITEM #20: SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION CONTD.

County Assessor's Map and Lot Book Information

Book 9: 1895-1903 and Book 10: 1895-1903
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited.

Book 9: 1904-1907 and Book 10: 1895-1903
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited.

Book 9: 1908-1912 and Book 10: 1908-1912
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Riverside Trust Company Limited.

Book 9: 1913-1917 and Book 10: 1913-1917
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Gage Canal Company beginning in 1913. A $100 improvement is listed.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Redlands Security Company..

Book 4: 1917-1922
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Gage Canal Company.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Redlands Security Company. Lot number 66 has a $275 improvement listed in 1913, and Lot #35 has a $650 improvement first listed in 1920.

Book 23: 1923-1928
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Gage Canal Company.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Redlands Security Company. Lot #35 has a $1550 improvement in 1923, lot #65 has a $500 improvement, and lot #66 has a $900 improvement.

Book 48: 1929-1934
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Gage Canal Company. A total of $4500 in improvements are listed.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by the Redlands Security Company from 1929-1930.

Lots 1-3, 34-47, 54-55, and 64-70 are listed as owned by Charles S. Chapman from 1930-1933.

Lots 1-3: Transcounties Corp. briefly in 1933, and Sam L. Collins in from late 1933-1934.

Lots 34-35: Transcounties Corp. briefly in 1933, and Lester Semans from 1933-1934. Lot #35 has a $1550 improvement.

Lots 36-45: Transcounties Corp. briefly in 1933, and Alice Ellen Chapman from 1933-1934. Lot #36 has a $350 improvement.

Lots 46-50: Lester Semans from 1933-1934.

Lots 54-55: Transcounties Corp. briefly in 1933, and Lester Semans from 1933-1934.

Lots 64-65: Alice Ellen Chapman from 1933-1934. Lot #65 has a $500 improvement.

Lot 66: Lester M. Semans from 1933-1934. A $900 improvement is listed.

Lots 67-70: Alice Ellen Chapman from 1933-1934.

Book 70: 1935-1939
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Gage Canal Company. A total of $3700 in improvements are listed.

Lots 1-3: Sam L. Collins owner.

Lots 34-35: Lester Semans owner. Lot #35 has improvements ranging form $1240-$1860.

Lots 36-45: Alice Ellen Chapman owner. Lot #36 has improvements ranging from $280-$420.

Lots 54-55: Lester M. Semans owner.

Lots 64-65: Alice Ellen Chapman owner. Lot #65 has improvements ranging from $400-$500.

Lot 66: Lester M. Semans owner. Improvements range from $720-$1080.

Lots 67-70: Alice Ellen Chapman owner.

Book 101: 1940-1945
Portions of Lots 3-8 (south of river) are owned by the Gage Canal Company.

Lots 1-3: Owner by Sam Collins from 1940-1943, and by C. S. Chapman from 1943-1945.

Lots 34-35: Lester Semans owner. A $1860 improvement on Lot #35.

Lots 36-45: Alice Ellen Chapman owner.

Lots 46-50: Lester M/ Semans owner.

Lots 54-55: Lester Semans owner. A $1000 improvement on Lot #35 in 1943.

Lots 64-65: Alice Ellen Chapman owner. A $600 improvement on Lot #65.

Lot 66: Lester Semans owner. A $1080 improvement in to 1941. A $160 improvement from 1941-1945.

Lots 67-70: Alice Ellen Chapman owner.

*****

In review, the ownership of the Marigold property is actually relatively less complex than as is indicated by the official records. The first two major owners were the Riverside Trust Investment Company, and the Redlands Security Company (as controlled by Arthur Gregory). The property was subsequently owned (1933-1945) by a number of individuals, but was largely under the control of the Chapman family. Lester Semans and Sam Collins were friends of the family, and it is clear that the sale of portions of the property were largely a result of efforts on the part of the Chapman family to lessen the impacts of a depression period economy.

Matthew Gage: The Gage Canal and the Riverside Trust Investment Company.

Matthew Gage was born in Coleraine, Ireland, on January 11, 1844, the son of James and Margaret Jane (Orr) Gage. Gage would become one of the most prominent businessman in the Riverside/San Bernardino district during the last two decades of the twentieth century. Educated in Kingston, Canada, Gage moved to Riverside in 1881. Following initial efforts to establish a citrus

orchard with insufficient water, Gage purchased what would become known as the Victoria tract on March 1, 1886. He quickly drilled a number of artesian wells on this property. Earlier, in July of 1885, Gage had purchased a major share of the Hunt and Cooley ditch. Clearly, Gage had recognized the critical role that water would play in southern California, and he further sought to build a canal (the Gage Canal) to reclaim section 30 lying east of Riverside. Gage envisioned a much larger irrigation project, but was unable to secure adequate financing. As a result, he journeyed to England in 1889, ultimately forming the Riverside Trust Company on December 13, 1889.

For many years Gage served as the managing director of the Riverside Trust Company. He died on January 22, 1916.

The Gage Canal has recently been recognized as having considerable historic significance. It has also been documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) guidelines (a draft product is available from the City of Riverside Redevelopment Agency).

Arthur Gregory: Prominent Redlands Investor and Businessman, and Initial Proprietor of Marigold Farm

Arthur Gregory was a prominent Redlands businessman and investor. He contributed to many civic projects throughout his lifetime, and was for many years active in the citrus packing industry. In 1913, Gregory purchased what would become the Marigold property from the Riverside Trust and Investment Company.

Gregory was one the founders of the first Baptist church in Redlands. Organized in 1887, Gregory would later serve as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Church.

In 1909, Gregory donated a bandshell to Redlands. Earlier, in 1907, he was appointed one of the original members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Redlands. He would serve as an active member from 1907 to 1948, and then as Emeritus from 1948-1954. Gregory was also the original Chairman of the Building Committee for the University.

By 1910, Gregory owned a citrus packing business in Redlands, and was generally regarded as one of the leading citizens of the city.

In 1913, Gregory, in an apparent effort to expand his business interests, purchased what is know known as the Marigold property. The first improvement on the property was made in 1913, and city directories first contain a listing for Marigold Farm in 1917.

Information relevant to Gregory during the period extending

form 1914-1931, is contained in various Redlands city directories.

Redlands City Directories

1914-1915
Arthur Gregory is listed as manager of the Mutual Orange Distributors. He is living at 716 Orange with wife Emma.

1915-1916
Arthur Gregory is listed as general manager of the Mutual Orange Distributors. He is living at 716 Orange with wife Emma.

1917
Arthur Gregory is listed as the proprietor of "Marigold Farm."

Arthur Gregory is listed as the proprietor of Marigold Farm Dairy.

1919
Arthur Gregory is listed as the president of Redlands Orangedale Groves Inc. He is living with wife, Frances E., at 716 Orange.

Gregory is listed as the proprietor of Marigold Farm.

1921
John R. Bruckhart is listed as the foreman of Marigold Farm.

Gregory is listed as the proprietor of Marigold Dairy Ranch.

Albert Van Dienst is listed as the proprietor of Marigold Dairy Ranch.

1923
Arthur Gregory (wife Frances) is listed as a rancher

1927
Arthur Gregory is listed as living on Dwight, one block north of Mariposa.

There is a listing for Marigold Farm.

Redlands Security Company (Arthur Gregory) real estate is listed at 7 1/2 East State.

1929
Arthur Gregory is listed as manager of the Redlands Security Company. He is living at 1601 Dwight.

1931
Gregory is listed as president of the Redlands Orangedale Association Inc., and as manager of the Redlands Security Company.

Update 5/9

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-013887 H
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 963-9H

P1. Other Identifier: Cole Ranch Residence

*P2. Location: ____Not for Publication √ Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Redlands, Calif. Date 1985
T1S; R3W; S.B.B.M.; (within the Rancho San Bernardino land grant)

c. Address 26251 Redlands Boulevard City Loma Linda Zip 92354

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 478640 mE/ 3767850 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ____ GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0292-461-04; on the south side of Redlands Boulevard between Rhonda Street and Mountain View Avenue.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) One of the better-known historic homes in Loma Linda, this large, two-story, Free Classic Queen Anne-style residence features a wrap-around open veranda supported by classical columns, several wood-framed double-hung windows, and a high-pitched hip roof with centered gables. The house retains a high level of architectural integrity.

*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: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on June 19, 2003; view to the southeast.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
√ Historic ____ Prehistoric ____ Both
Construction Date: Ca. 1882-1886 (see Items B6 and B12 for details)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Loma Linda Redevelopment Agency
11138 Anderson Street
Loma Linda, CA 92666

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet
CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: June 2003

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: University Village Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

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

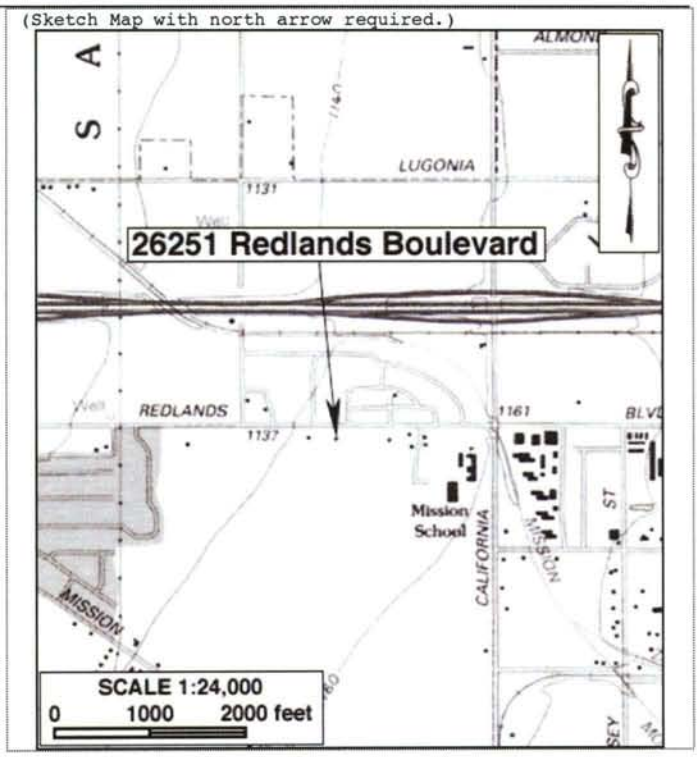
Primary # 36-013887
HRI #

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 3B
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 963-9H

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: Cole Ranch Residence
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence
B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
*B5. Architectural Style: Free Classic Queen Anne
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This residence was constructed by early settler Hugh Henry Cole in 1882-1886 and occupied by the Cole family until at least 1960. It is reportedly the largest grove house remaining in the City of Loma Linda.
*B7. Moved? √ No ___ Yes ___ Unknown Date: Original Location:
*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a on p. 1.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Rural residential development
Area City of Loma Linda Period of Significance Ca. 1882-1886
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 Cole Ranch House is among the oldest surviving buildings in the City of Loma Linda. Retaining excellent architectural integrity and historic character, it has been determined to be a primary contributor to the Mission Road Historic District as designated by the City of Loma Linda, and was additionally found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through previous survey evaluation. It was constructed during the district's most tangible period of significance, namely the 1870s-1930s.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
*B12. References: Hathaway, Roger G. (1998): Determination of Eligibility Report for the Mission School and the Cole Ranch Residence and a Cultural Resource Mitigation Plan for a Proposed "Commercial Project" Located at the Southwest Corner of Redlands Boulevard and California Street.
B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
*Date of Evaluation: June 2003

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information

P1063-16-H

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL BUILDING INVENTORY #15

36-013887

LOCATION/IDENTIFICATION (See Also Attached Map)

1. Street: 26251 Redlands Blvd. Name: _____

2. City: Loma Linda Zip: _____ County: San Bernardino

3. Parcel #: (See Attached General Location Map)

4. Present Use: Res. ● Com. ___ Ind. ___ Other _____

DESCRIPTION (See Also Attached Photo)

5. Architectural Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Influence

6. Plan: Rect. ● Sq. ___ "L" ___ "U" ___ "T" ___ Irreg. ___ Other _____

7. Height: 1 ___ 2 ● 3 ___ 4 ___ Multiple ___ Other _____

8. Roof Shape: Gabled ___ Hip ● Flat ___ Composite ___ Other _____

9. Fabric: Wood ● Stucco ___ Brick ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other _____

10. Windows: Flat ● Arch ___ Segmental ___ Sash ___ Fixed ___ Other _____

11. Condition: Excellent ___ Good ● Fair ___ Poor ___ Deteriorated _____

12. Alterations: None ___ Major ___ Minor ● Type ● Addition to rear

13. Related Features: None ___ Type ● Garage

SIGNIFICANCE: CATEGORY 1 (2) 3 4 5 D

14. Main Theme of Resource: (Check more than one if necessary)
Architecture ● Settlement ___ Economic/Industrial ___ Religion ___
Gov. ___ Arts/Leisure ___ Military ___ Education ___ Other _____

15. Construction Date: Estimated 1898 Factual _____

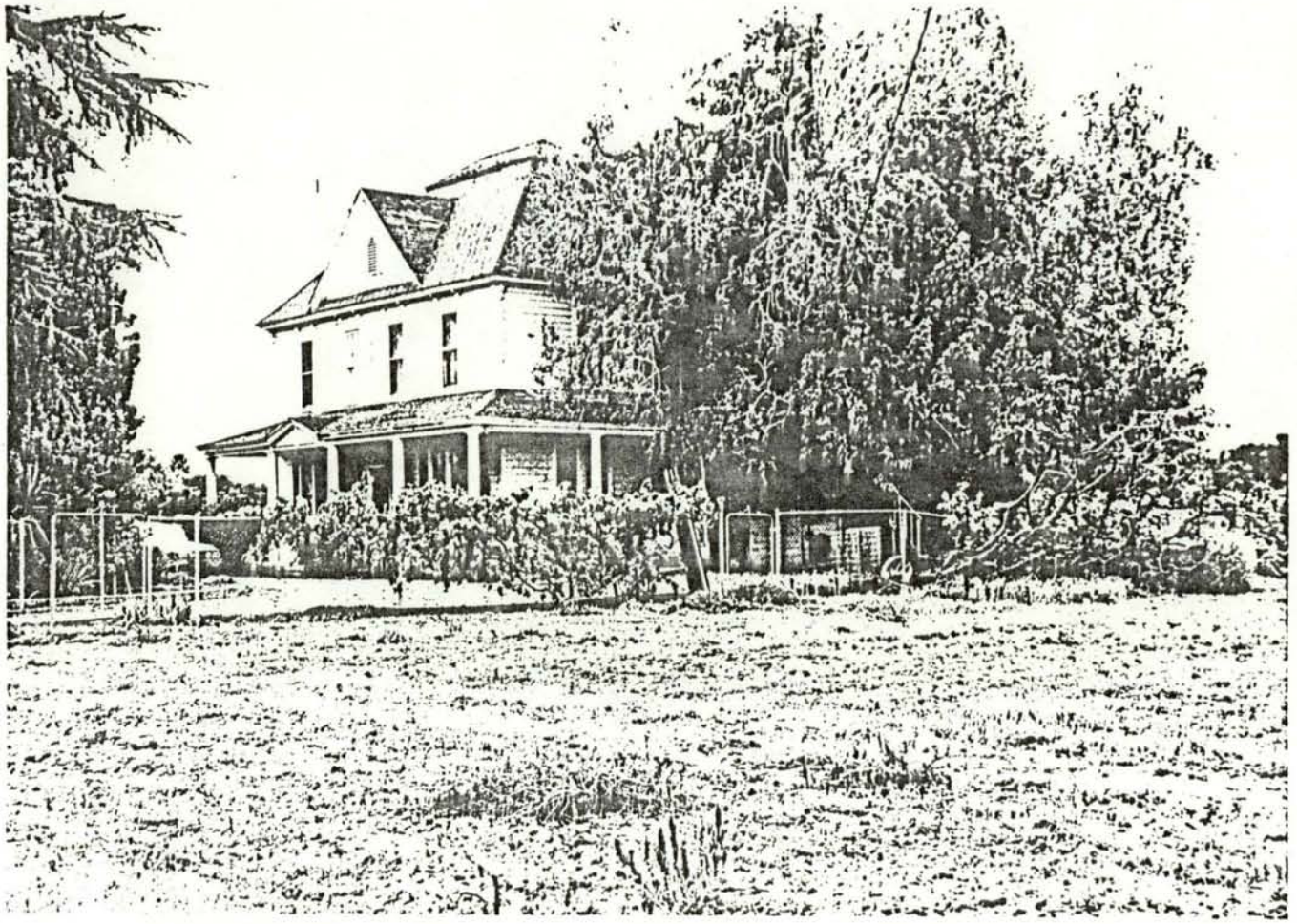
16. Historic Use: Res. ● Com. ___ Ind. ___ Other/Name _____

17. Historic Association(s): None ___ Type ● Citrus industry, largest 19th Century structure in Loma Linda today

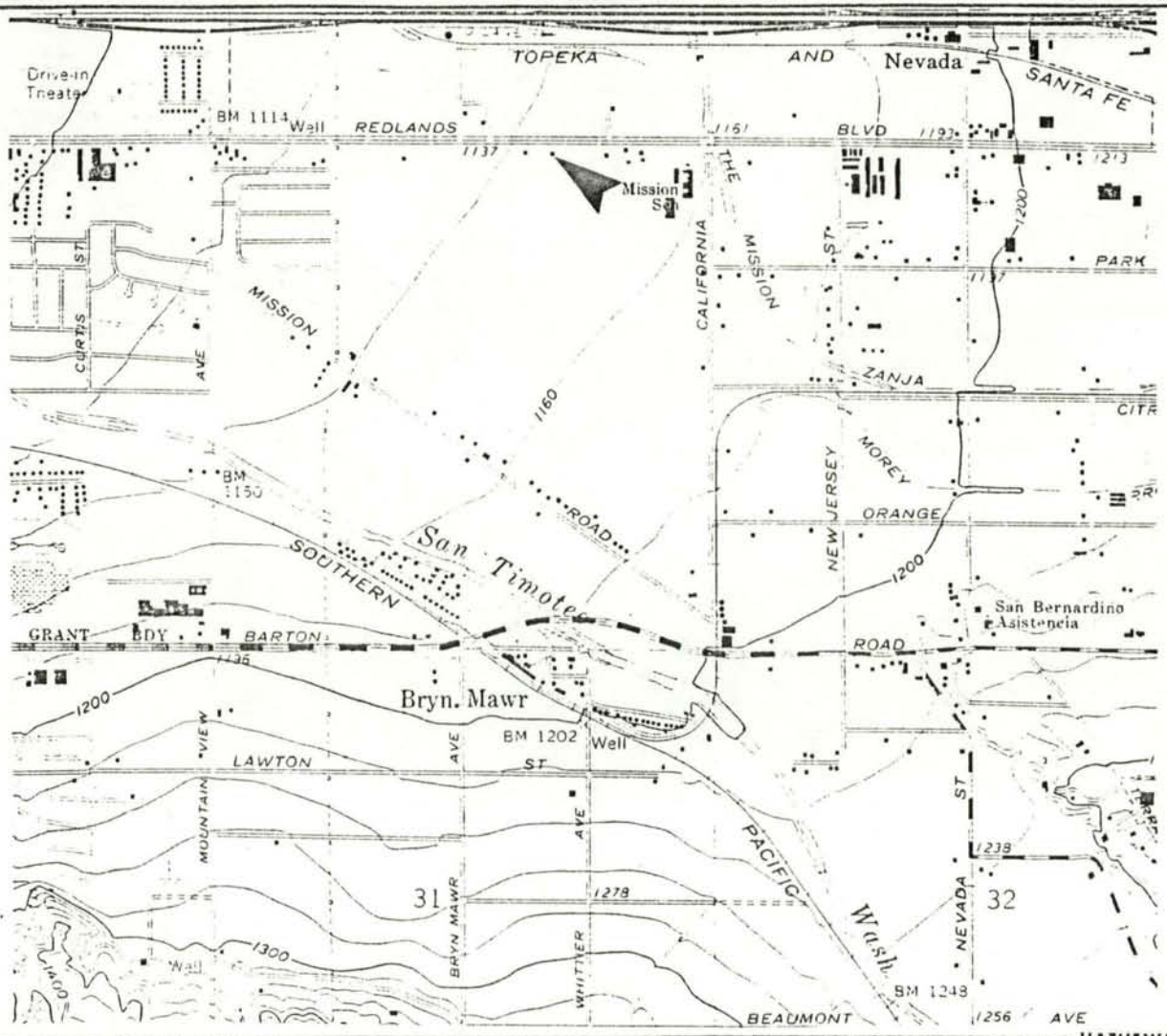
SURVEY DATA

18. By Roger Hatheway Date 10/8/87 Photo To N NE E (SE) S SW W NW
Organization Hatheway & McKenna Film Type--Plus X
Address 23301-A La Glorieta Roll (A) B C D E F
City Mission Viejo Zip 92691 Exp. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Phone (714) 458-1245 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 (20) 21 22 23 24

20. Sources: Please Refer to the 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Attached Report 32 33 34 35 36



HATHEWAY & McKENNA



15

REDLANDS, CALIF.
SW/4 REDLANDS 15' QUADRANGLE
34117-A2-TF-024

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 2552 II SW—SERIES V895

36-01887

Update 5/09

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-013893
HRI # H
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-1H

P1. Other Identifier: Mission School

*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 Redlands, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1985
T1S; R3W; S.B. B.M. Within the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant.
Elevation: Ca. 1140 feet above mean sea level

c. Address 10568 California Street City Loma Linda Zip 92354

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 479160 mE/ 3768900 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___ GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) This building is located on the west side of California Street, just south of Redlands Boulevard.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The most buildings of the Spanish Eclectic-style Mission School are intact and retain a high degree of architectural integrity; the school's grounds are in a somewhat neglected state.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15 Educational building

*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 #) Photo taken on May 20, 2003; view to the west.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
√ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both
1936-1937 (see Items B6 and B12 for detail)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: July 2003

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

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

Primary #
HRI #

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 3B

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-1H

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: Mission School

B3. Original Use: School B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Spanish Eclectic-style

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The Mission School was built in 1936-1937 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, and was considered "state-of-the-art for the mid-1930s." It currently is "mothballed" by the school district, with only a small portion in use.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** See Item P3a on p. 1.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

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

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **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 Mission School previously has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and thus readily meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." Additionally, as successor to the original Mission School on the south side of Cottonwood Row, it served the Old San Bernardino area for many decades and retains its integrity to relate to its 1930s origin. As such, it is considered a primary contributor to the significance of the Mission Road Historic District as designated by the City of Loma Linda.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4—Ancillary buildings

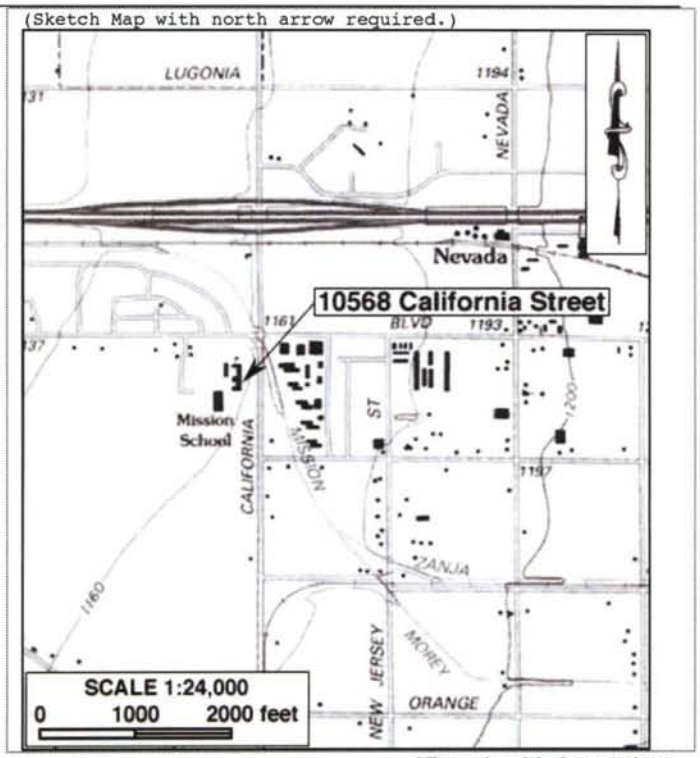
*B12. **References:** Roger G. Hathaway (1998): Determination of Eligibility Report for the Mission School and the Cole Ranch Residence and a Cultural Resource Mitigation Plan for a Proposed "Commercial Project" Located at the Southwest Corner of Redlands Boulevard and California Street. On file, RBF Consulting, Irvine.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Bai "Tom" Tang

*Date of Evaluation: July 2003

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

R1063-45-11

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL BUILDING INVENTORY #16

LOCATION/IDENTIFICATION (See Also Attached Map) 36-013893

1. Street: 10568 California Street Name: Mission School

2. City: Loma Linda Zip: _____ County: San Bernardino

3. Parcel #: (See Attached General Location Map)

4. Present Use: Res. ___ Com. ___ Ind. ___ Other School

DESCRIPTION (See Also Attached Photo)

5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival Influence

6. Plan: Rect. ___ Sq. ___ "L" ___ "U" ___ "T" ___ Irreg. ● Other _____

7. Height: 1 ● 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ Multiple ___ Other _____

8. Roof Shape: Gabled ● Hip ___ Flat ___ Composite ___ Other _____

9. Fabric: Wood ___ Stucco ● Brick ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other _____

10. Windows: Flat ● Arch ___ Segmental ___ Sash ___ Fixed ___ Other _____

11. Condition: Excellent ● Good ___ Fair ___ Poor ___ Deteriorated _____

12. Alterations: None ___ Major ___ Minor ● Type ● Various additions

13. Related Features: None ___ Type ● Playground, classrooms, support bldg

SIGNIFICANCE: CATEGORY 1 2 (3) 4 5 D

14. Main Theme of Resource: (Check more than one if necessary)
Architecture ● Settlement ___ Economic/Industrial ___ Religion ___
Gov. ___ Arts/Leisure ___ Military ___ Education ● Other _____

15. Construction Date: Estimated _____ Factual 1938

16. Historic Use: Res. ___ Com. ___ Ind. ___ Other/Name ● Mission School

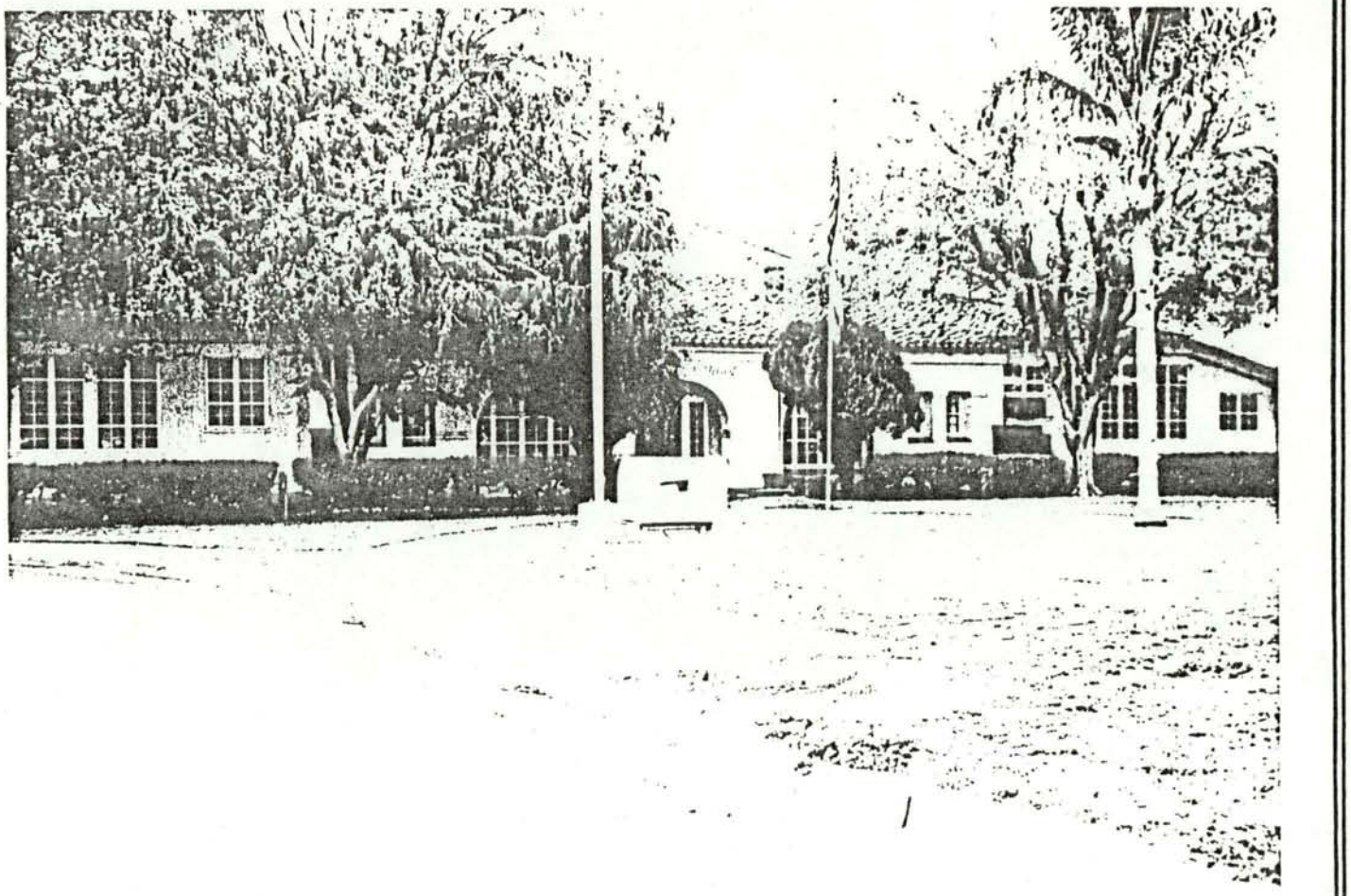
17. Historic Association(s): None ___ Type ● Growth of Loma Linda, WPA contribution

SURVEY DATA

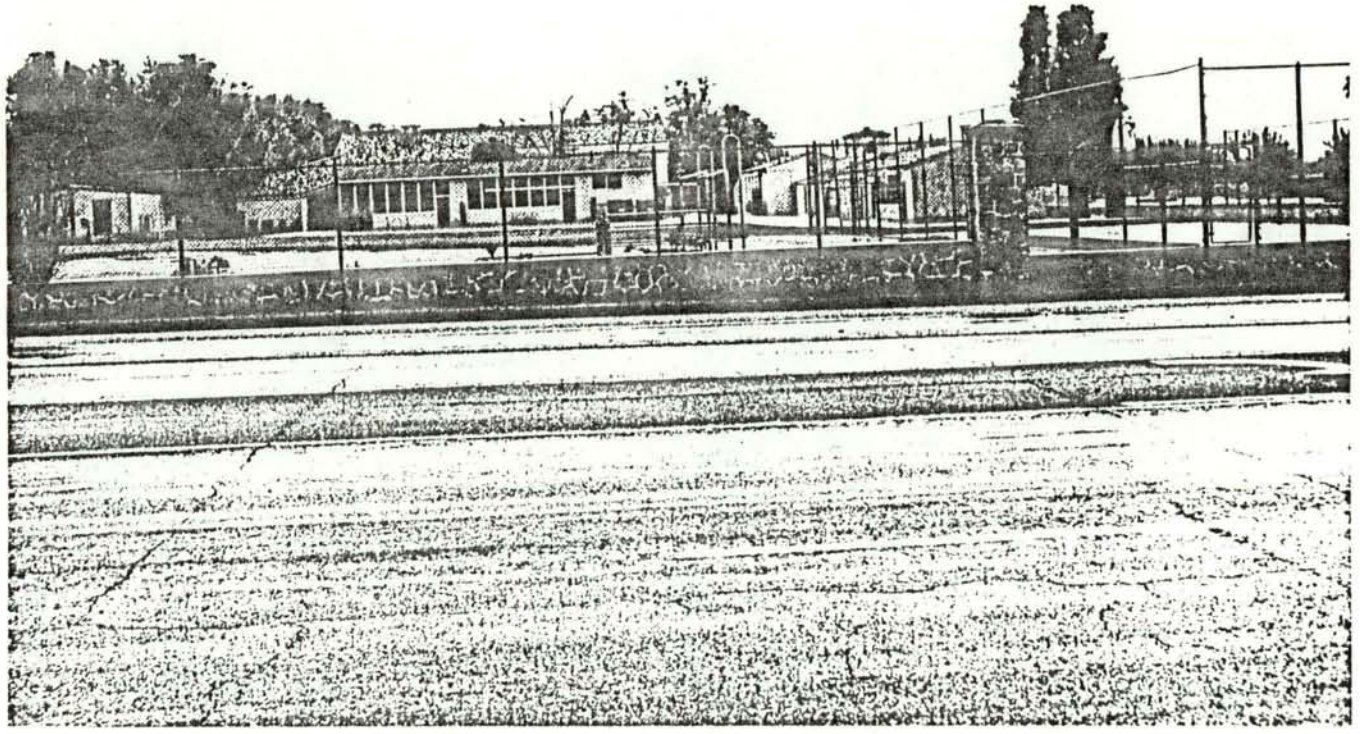
18. By Roger Hatheway Date 10/8/87
Organization Hatheway & McKenna
Address 23301-A La Glorieta
City Mission Viejo Zip 92691
Phone (714) 458-1245

Photo To N NE E SE (S) SW (W) NW
Film Type--Plus X
Roll (A) B C D E F
Exp. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 (22) (23) 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 34 35 36

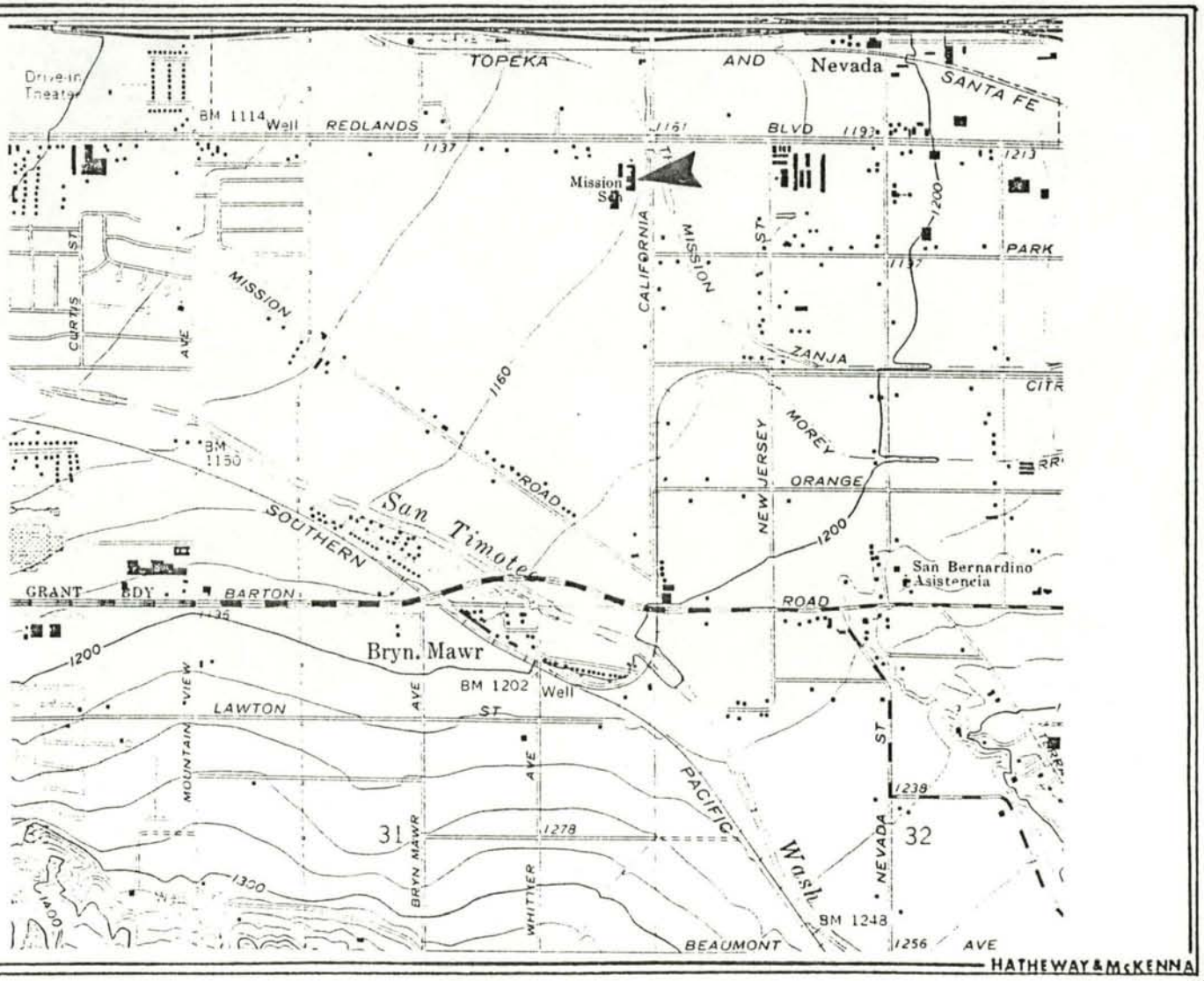
20. Sources: Please Refer to the Attached Report



HATHEWAY & McKENNA



HATHEWAY & McKENNA



REDLANDS, CALIF.

SW/4 REDLANDS 15' QUADRANGLE

34117-A2-TF-024

1967

PHOTOREVISED 1980

DMA 2552 II SW—SERIES V895

16

26-013843

36-015135

CPH-1

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
Reg. No. CPH1 - 1
Date
By

County San Bernardino | Name San Bernardino County Museum

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

Historical Significance:

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

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

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

RECOMMENDED:	APPROVED:
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors	Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee
Date MARCH 24, 1975	Date

DPR-147 (4-66)

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
36-015135
Reg. No. SBr-001
Date August 29, 1969
By

County San Bernardino | Name San Bernardino County Museum

Location 18860 Orange Avenue, Bloomington, California 92316

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

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

Prior & continuing relationship with Cajon Lyman School

RECOMMENDED:	APPROVED:
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors	Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee
Date JUN 30 1969	Date August 20, 1969

DPR-147 (4-66)

68355-768 4-66 5M TRIP ② OSP

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San Bernardino County Museum History

Dr. G. A. Smith

36-015135

Museum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From San Bernardino: (6)	L. Burr Belden	Arda Haenszel
	Dean Painter	Emily Knight
	George A. Klapp	Ruth Goodman
	Gerald A. Smith	Hermann Obrikat
From Bloomington: (4)	Bobbette Sipe	Ruth Harris
From Redlands: (3)	Ed. Fisher	Paul Allen
	Fred Gros	
From Upland: (1)	Gilbert Krebill	

From Colton:
(6) **Jane MacLin**, **Eugene Shepard**, **C.F.Schonberger**, **Ralph Binford**, **Wilson C. Hanna**, **Paul Young**, from (Co. Bd. Supervs) (our friendly banker)

From Bryn Mawr:
(1) **S. Wesley Break**, Ch. Co. Bd. Supervisors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

owned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asistencia ---------- Carl Herman
Sepulveda Adobe ---------- Ralph Cumming
Agua Mansa Pioneer Memorial Park ---- Pauline Saunders
Yorba-Slaughter Adobe ---------- Orlie Scranton
John Rains House Cucamonga ---------- C. Gale Reeves
Daggett Old Stone Hotel ---------- Frank Strickler

There were also several presidents of Association Chapters at various locations in the county. This list included:

Lucerne Valley ---------- Janice Horst
Needles ---------- Maggie McShan
Rancho Cucamonga ---------- L. Gorczyca
Rim of the World ---------- R. Robinson
Redlands Historical Society---------- Roger Baty
Mojave River Valley ---------- Gordon Stricler

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

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

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

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

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

San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors:

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

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

Nancy E. Smith, San Bernardino Area

Daniel D. Mikesell Ontario Area

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

San Bernardino County Administrators

Robert A. Covington County Administrative Officer
Robert B. Rigney Assistant CAO and later CAO
Howard Littlefield General Services Agency Administrator

San Bernardino County Museum Commission

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

Dr. Gerald A. Smith, Secretary to the Commission

San Bernardino County Museum Association Board of Directors

Ruth O. Harris,	President	**Dr. Pauline A. Andrews**	
Dr. Joseph E. Hearn,	1st VP	**William E. Gifford, Jr.**	
Lynn A. Choate,	2nd VP	**Eugene A. Cardiff**	
Bernard W. Muffley	3rd VP	**Betty H. Greska**	

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

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

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

San Bernardino County Museum Volunteer Positions
Wilson C. Hanna, Ornithologist
Steven Cardiff, Jr. Asst. Ornithologist
Robert Sanders, Curator Herpetology
Burneal McGowan, Curator of Dolls
Robert Leatherman, Nature Photographer
Winifred Stewart, Preparator
Terry Suss, Intern Curator of History

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

Chapter Presidents of San Bernardino County Museum Assn.
Ada Cooper, Casa de Rancho Cucamonga Historical Society
Roger Baty, Redlands Area Historical Society
Robert Robinson, Rim of the World Historical Society
Joseph Elincky, Lucerne Valley Chapter
Maggie McShan, Needles Chapter

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

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

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

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

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

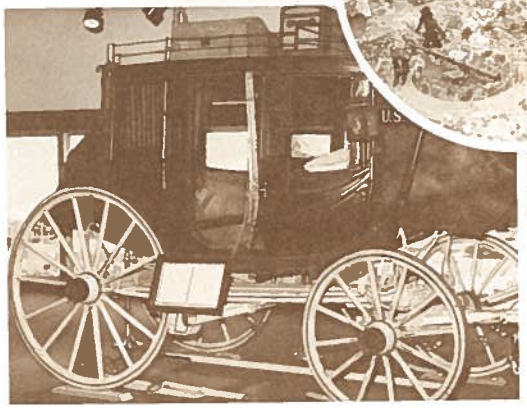
The volunteers developed intense loyalty to the individual Curator they worked with, and sometimes competition for thier services resulted in conflicts between curators. This was most evident between the Curator of Education and other Curators. The Curator of Education would solicit volunteers from the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

San Bernardino County Museum Guide

Please come with us

To the Hall of History

GEORGE C. KLAPP HALL OF HISTORY



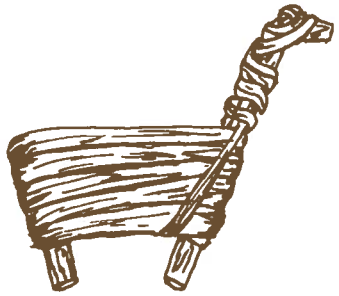
What do we see as we glance over the Hall? American Indians, Spanish priests, Mexican rancheros, pioneer farmers, lumbermen, and miners.

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

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

Dr. Louis S.B. Leakey

Newberry Cave

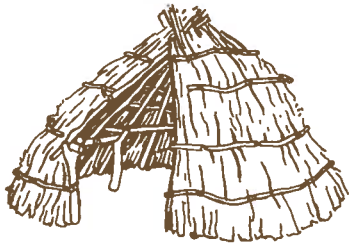


Split twig figurine

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

Petroglyph

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



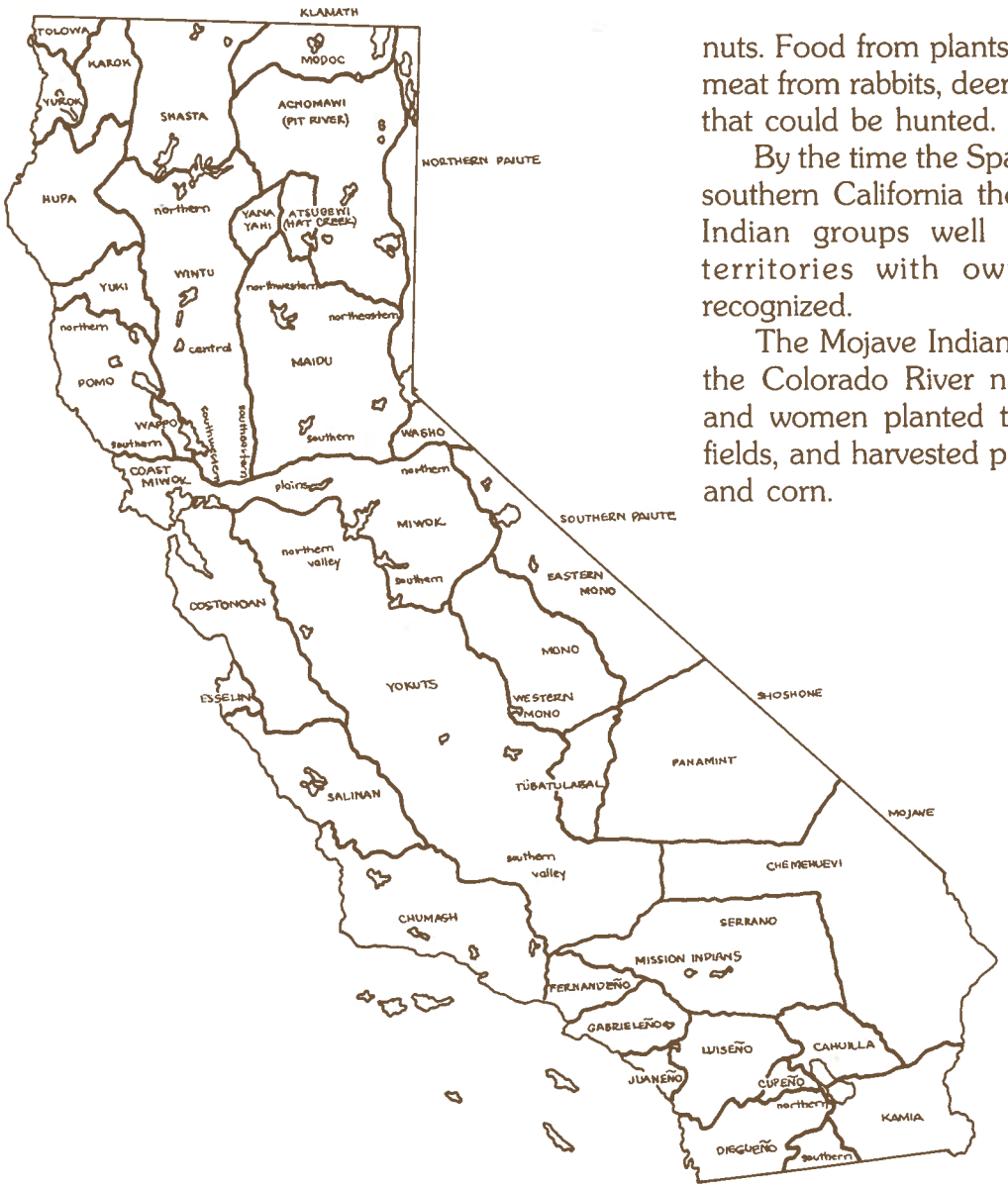
The Indians living in the mountains, valleys, and deserts of San Bernardino County were skilled craftsmen. They built homes, and made weapons, tools, clothing, pottery, and fine baskets.

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

Baskets and Pottery

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

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

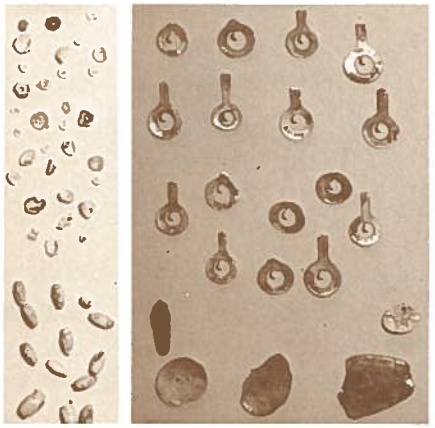


nuts. Food from plants was supplemented with meat from rabbits, deer, sheep, and other game that could be hunted.

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

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

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



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

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

The Serrano

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

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

The Chemehuevi

Chemehuevi Basket

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

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

The Panamint

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

A communal rabbit drive

The Cahuilla

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

An Indian well

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

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

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

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

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

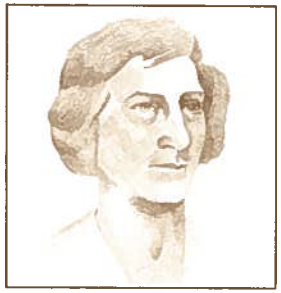
Father Garcés

Father Dumetz

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

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

San Bernardino Asistencia



Jedediah Smith

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

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

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

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

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

San Bernardino Rancho

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

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

María Armenta Bermúdez

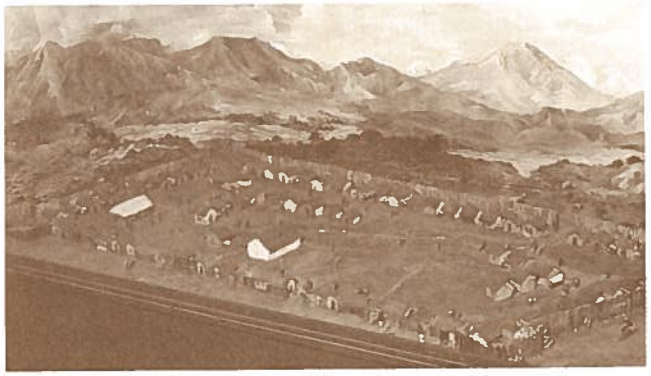
oxen. Before long, María had carved a road from San Bernardino Valley to Los Angeles.

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

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

Apostles Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich headed the Mormon colony. The Los Angeles *STAR* printed the following: "The Mormons are an industrious community, and will develop the resources of this country to an extent that will give it an importance second to no county in the State. It is said that the Mormons now located near Cajon Pass will raise enough wheat to supply the whole southern portion of California with flour . . . The mountains nearby are covered with pine sufficient to supply with lumber all southern California for years . . . We understand that a flouring mill and several sawmills will be erected there during the rainy season."

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



The Mormon "Fort San Bernardino"

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

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

Mormon Pioneers

Pioneer Black Families

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

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

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

On the Butterfield Stage Route

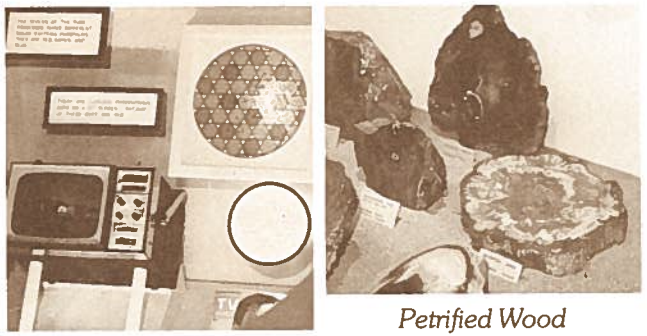
Yorba-Slaughter Adobe in Chino, which is now restored and open to the public as a County Museum.

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

Yorba-Slaughter Adobe

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

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



Petrified Wood

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

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

Prehistoric Flying Creatures

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

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

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

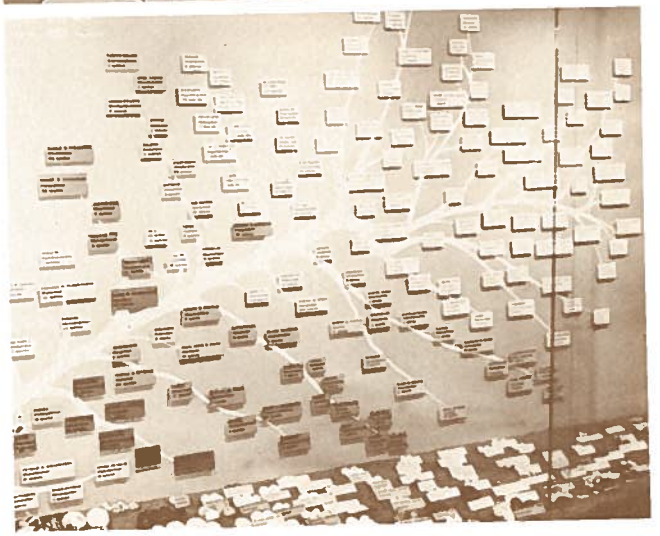
WILSON C. HANNA HALL OF ORNITHOLOGY

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

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

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

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



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

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

FISK AUDITORIUM

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

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

Halite (Rock Salt)

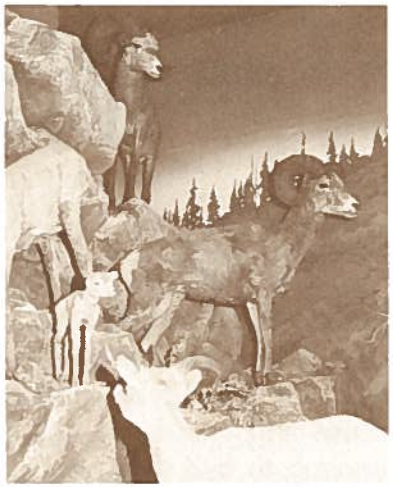
Borax altering to Tincalconite

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

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

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

JOHN C. BELCHER HALL OF MAMMALS

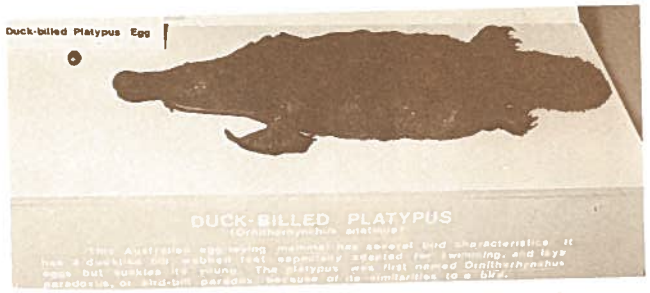


People are the most advanced life form on earth, but we share this planet with an enormous number of other living things.

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

Mammals also possess intense vitality and have an intricate highly developed brain. They are divided into three main subclasses which include the egg-laying order, such as the platypus and spiny anteater; the marsupials, such as the opossum and kangaroo; and the placental group, which comprises most mammals including human beings.

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



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

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

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

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

Reptiles

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

Snakes shed their skins two to five times per year. At that time, the snake's skin takes on a dull appearance, the eyes cloud over, the snake loses its appetite, and is irritable. Often they soak themselves in water. Their bodies are dry since part of their body fluid is lost along with the old skin. Shedding begins when the snake rubs its mouth on a rough surface and loosens the skin around the lips. When this is accomplished, it proceeds to work the skin up over its head. As the snake moves through brush and rocks, the thin outside layer peels off like a glove. The entire process may take as little as half an hour.

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

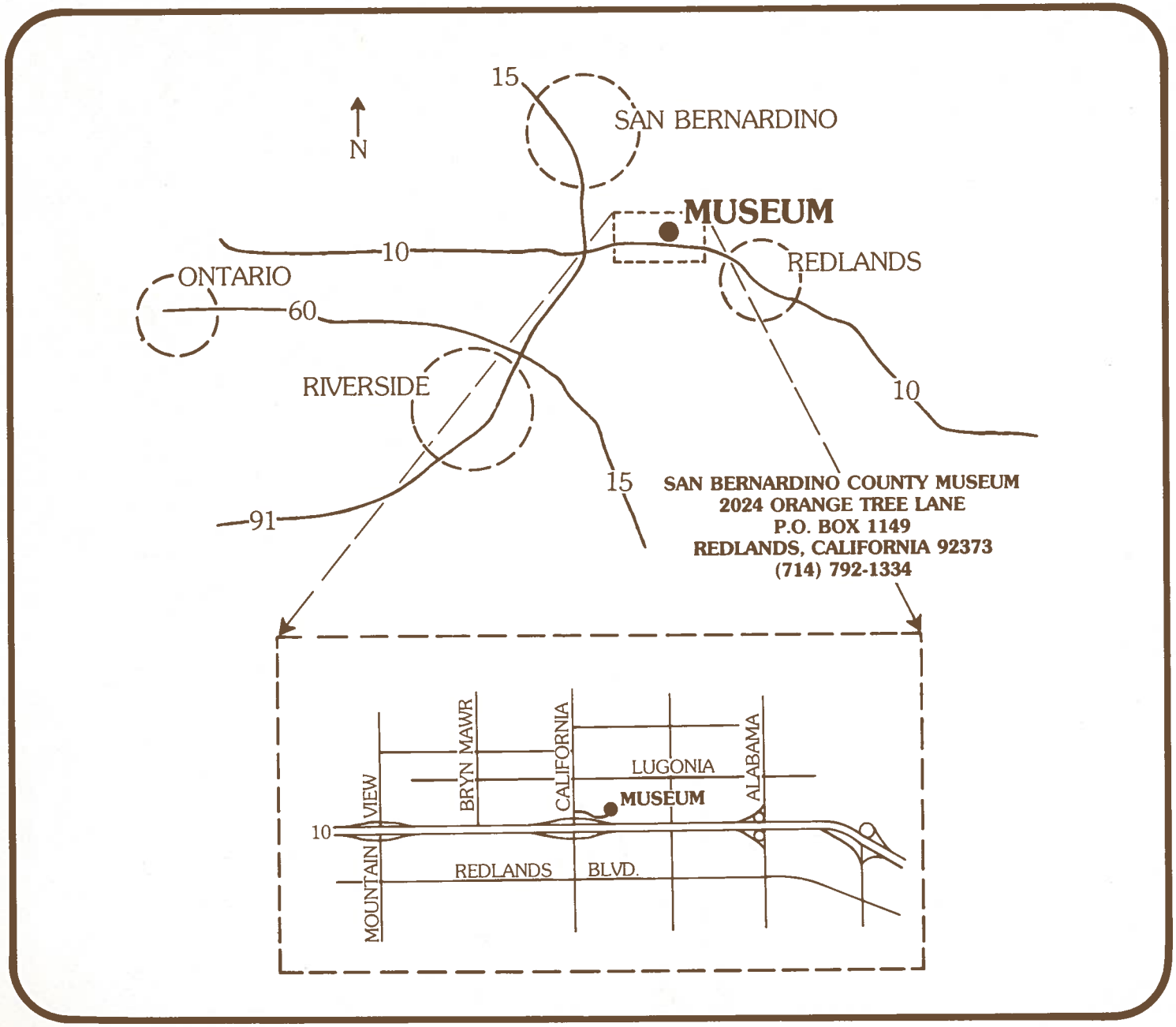
Can you think of any place that is not home to at least one kind of insect? Insects surround people continually. They eat our food, clothes, and crops; puncture the unwary person's skin; and invade our homes.

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



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

Please come again!


N
15
SAN BERNARDINO
MUSEUM
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REDLANDS
ONTARIO
60
RIVERSIDE
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91
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
2024 ORANGE TREE LANE
P.O. BOX 1149
REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA 92373
(714) 792-1334
VIEW
BRYN MAWR
CALIFORNIA
LUGONIA
ALABAMA
MUSEUM
10
MOUNTAIN
REDLANDS
BLVD.

5/09

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-019921
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-2H

P1. Other Identifier: Curtis Residence

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Redlands, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1985
T1S; R3W; S.B. B.M. Within the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant. SE/NE Sec 30
Elevation: Ca. 1140 feet above mean sea level

c. Address 10684 California Street City Loma Linda Zip 92354

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 479780 mE/ 3768550 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___ GPS

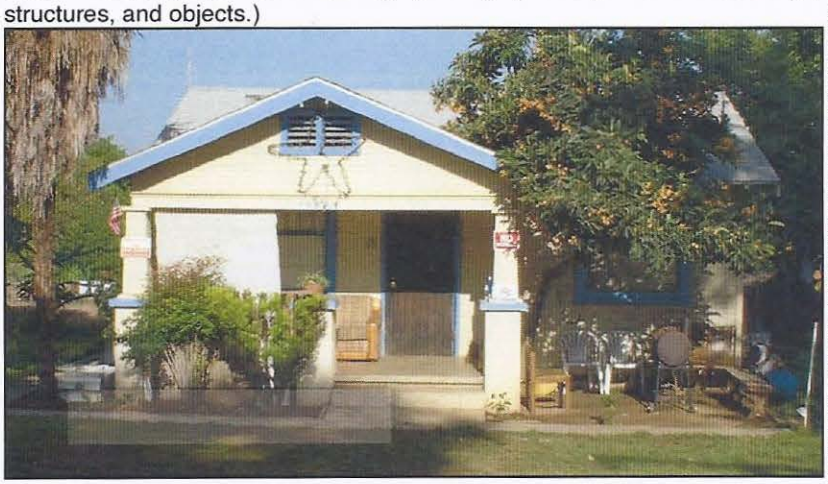
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) West side of California Street between Redlands Boulevard and Mission Road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Rectangular in plan, this one-story wood-frame single-family dwelling has an asymmetrical façade and a medium-pitched, cross-gabled composition roof and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The asymmetrical façade features wood-framed windows on either side of the entry and an off-centered, gable-roofed porch supported by slightly battered posts resting on concrete piers. The residence appears to be relatively unaltered and retains most of the character-defining elements of its California Bungalow design.

*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: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on May 20, 2003; view to the west.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
√ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both
Ca. 1920 (see Items B6 and B12 for detail)

*P7. Owner and Address:
James Findley
97 San Marino Drive
San Rafael, CA 94901

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: July 2003

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

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

Primary # 36-019921
HRI #

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 3D
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-2H

B1. Historic Name: Curtis Residence
B2. Common Name: Curtis Residence
B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
*B5. Architectural Style: California Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) A search of available historical sources yielded no specific information regarding the construction date of this house, which nevertheless has been estimated at around 1920. According to archival property records, the Curtis family was property owners from at least the 1890s to the 1950s. Having arrived in the area in 1861, they were among the earliest settlers and orange-growers in the Old San Bernardino area, farming large tracts of land on both sides of today's California Street. Patriarch William Curtis was a prominent figure county politics around the turn of the century. Curtis, who died in 1912, had eight children, many of whom continued to live in the area and possibly the house through at least the 1950s.

*B7. Moved? √ No ____ Yes ____ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a on p. 1.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A
Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A 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 Curtis Residence dates to the early 20th century, is associated with members of prominent pioneer families in Old San Bernardino, and retains excellent historic integrity to relate to its period of origin. As such, this residence is considered a primary contributor to the Mission Road Historic District and falls within the district's most tangible period of significance, namely the 1870s-1930s.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
*B12. References Riverside City and County directories; John Brown, Jr., and James Boyd (1922): *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.* The Western Historical Association, Madison, Wisconsin.

(*Continued on p. 3*)

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

Primary # 36-019921
HRI #

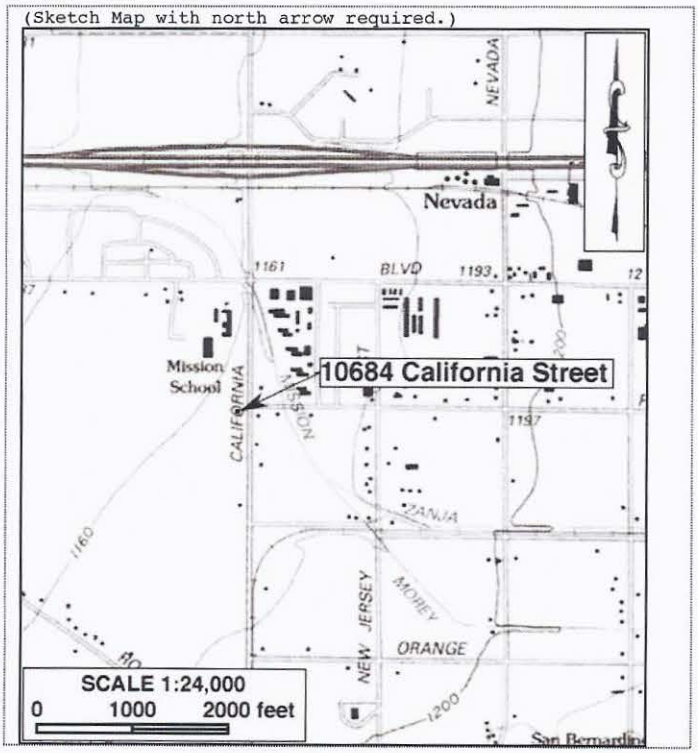
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD (Continued)

Page 3 of 3 *NRHP Status Code 3D

B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
*Date of Evaluation: July 2003

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required information

5/09

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-019922
HRI # A
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-3H

P1. Other Identifier: Raymond Curtis House

*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 Redlands, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1985
T1S; R3W; S.B. B.M. Within the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant. SE/4 SE/4 Sec 30
Elevation: Ca. 1140 feet above mean sea level

c. Address 10852 California City Loma Linda Zip 92354

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 479780 mE/ 3766020 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___ GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Located on the west side of California Street, in between Redlands Boulevard and Mission Road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This property consists of a single-family residence, a large rear ancillary building, and other related structures. The ancillary building, which includes a garage, secondary residential quarters, and a storage shed, appears oldest of the group. The one-story, Ranch-style residence of stucco is rectangular in plan with a medium-pitched, side-gabled, wood-shingle roof. The front entrance opens to the side of a small, recessed entry porch, and is accompanied in the asymmetrical façade by wood-framed windows with patterned panels, mostly double-hung. A side entrance is centered under the south-facing gable and is flanked by two windows, all sheltered under awnings.

The Bungalow-influenced ancillary building is a one-story, wood-frame structure built on a rectangular plan and surmounted by a medium-pitched front-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal flush boards and fenestrated with wood-framed casement and double-hung windows. The asymmetrical façade features a secondary gable supported by wooden brackets and a metal-framed mesh canopy, both sheltering a tilted bin that serves as a fruit stand. A rustic split-log fence lines the front and side of the structure. These buildings retain a high level of architectural, visual and design integrity.

*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.)

(Continued on pg. 2)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary # 36-019922
HRI #
Trinomial

PRIMARY RECORD (Continued)

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-3H

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on May 20, 2003; view to the northwest.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
√ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both
Ca. 1950s (see Items B6 and B12 for detail)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
J. J. and Amelia Ramirez Trust
P.O. Box 205
Bryn Mawr, CA 92318

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 2003

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

*Required information

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

Primary # 36-019922
HRI #

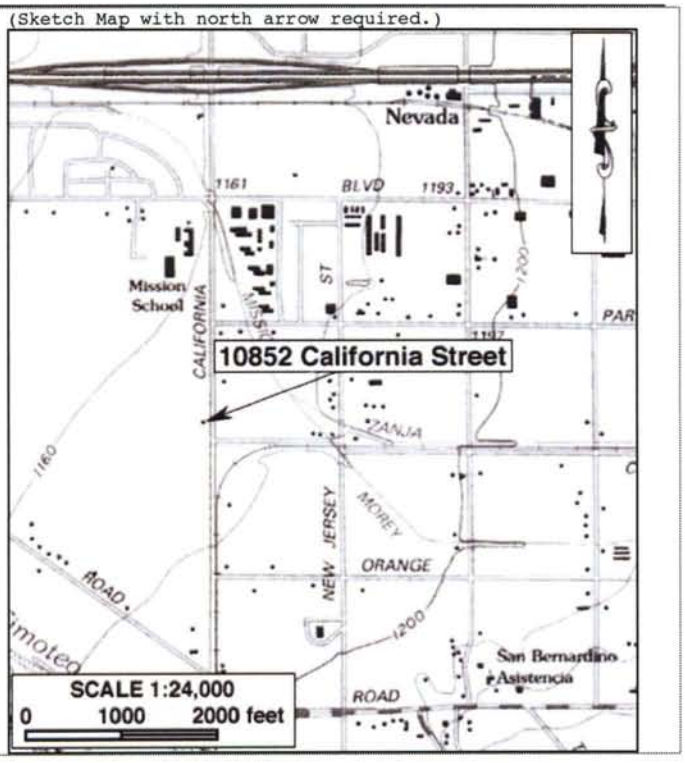
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3D
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-3H

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: Raymond Curtis House
B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) No permits for the construction of these buildings were found on file, however, a long-time area resident places the ancillary building as early as 1920, and the residence as being built in the 1950s by Raymond Curtis. Directories indicate that Gloria and Robert E. Curtis, a student and later a rancher, lived at this location in 1952-1954 In 1958, Raymond T. Curtis, an orange and persimmon grower, and his wife Myrtle may have occupied the house.
*B7. Moved? √ No ___ Yes ___ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a on p. 1.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Raymond Curtis
*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A
Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, but contributes to the significance and overall historic integrity of the Mission Road Historic District as designated by the City of Loma Linda. Dating only to the post-WWII period, a less significant era in the district's history, this building is determined to be a secondary contributor to the Mission Road Historic District.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4—Ancillary buildings
*B12. References: Riverside City and County Directories; Hale Paxton, Personal communication.
B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
*Date of Evaluation: July 2003

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information

As of April 2015, this structure was no longer standing. The house, a 1943 vernacular adobe single-family residence, has been demolished and cleared. Aerial photography indicates the foundation is still present, but presence of other features or artifacts is unknown.

Report reference:
Mengers, Doug (2016) *Cultural Resources Survey of Site Boundary Conflicts within the APE of the Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project (WODUP), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California*. Report on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Figure 1. P36-019923 location, facing south (Google Maps)

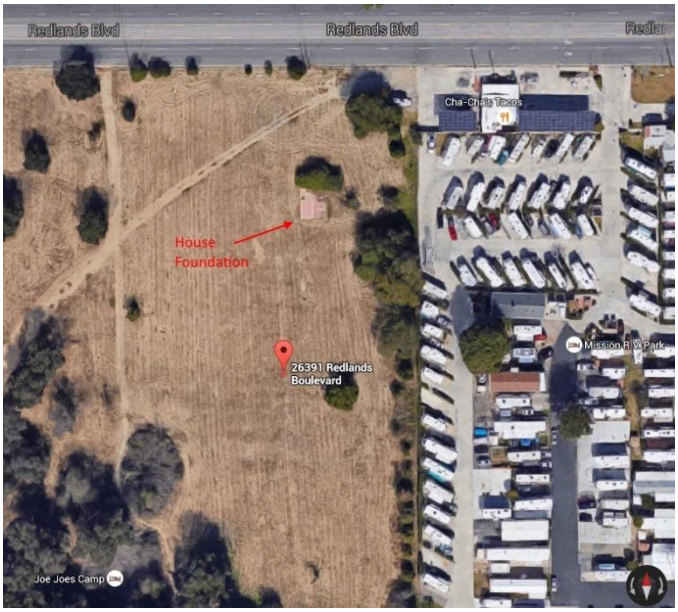


Figure 2. P36-019923 location (Google Maps)

5/09

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-019923
HRI # H
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-5H

P1. Other Identifier: Burned Adobe Residence

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Redlands, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1985
T1S; R3W; S.B. B.M. Within the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant. DE/NDESee 30
Elevation: Ca. 1140 feet above mean sea level

c. Address 26391 Redlands Boulevard City Loma Linda Zip 92354

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 478880 mE/ 3768960 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___ GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) This residence is located on the south side of Redlands Boulevard, between Mountain View Avenue and California Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This adobe residence, now burned and boarded up, was previously documented during the 1998 study as being constructed of adobe bricks with cement/concrete mortar, dimensional lumber, and concrete bond beams.

*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: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on May 20 2003; view to the north.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
√ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both
Ca. 1943 (see Items B6 and B12 for detail)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: July 2003

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

DPR 523B (1/95) *Required information

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

Primary # 36-019423
HRI #

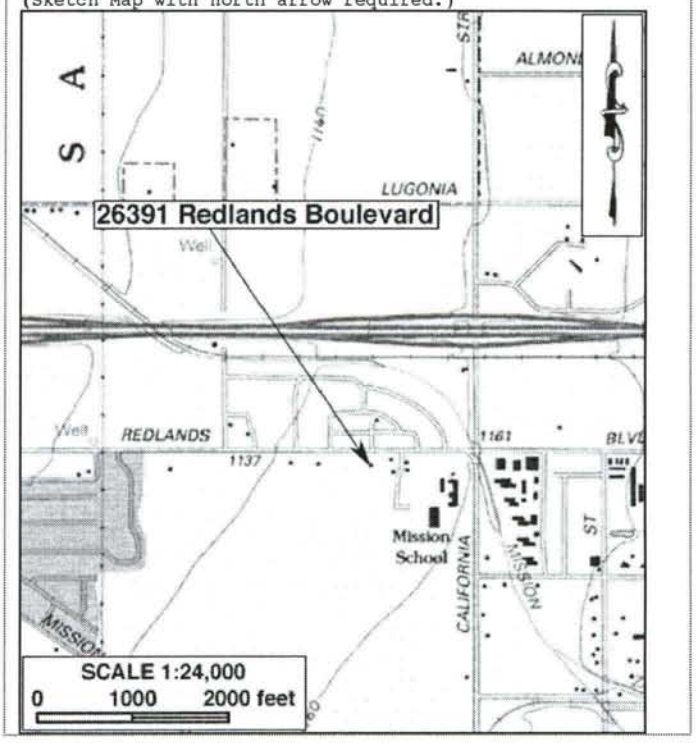
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 6Z
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-5H

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Vacant
*B5. Architectural Style: None
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Although a tenant at the time asserted that the house was constructed over 100 years ago, the construction methods and historical data indicate it was most likely constructed around 1943.
*B7. Moved? √ No ___ Yes ___ Unknown Date: ___ Original Location: ___
*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a on p. 1.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A
Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, nor does it contribute to the significance and overall historic integrity of the Mission Road Historical District as designated by the City of Loma Linda.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
*B12. References: Roger G. Hathaway (1988): A Windshield Survey and Preliminary Architectural/Historical Inventory of Loma Linda, California. Report prepared for the City of Loma Linda Department of Community Development by Hathaway and McKenna, Mission Viejo. On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.
B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
*Date of Evaluation: July 2003

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

5/09

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-019924
HRI # #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-6H

P1. Other Identifier: Cha Cha's Restaurant

*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 Redlands, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1985
T1S; R3W; S.B. B.M. Within the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant.
Elevation: Ca. 1140 feet above mean sea level

c. Address 26393 Redlands Boulevard City Loma Linda Zip 92354

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 478940 mE/ 3768980 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___ GPS

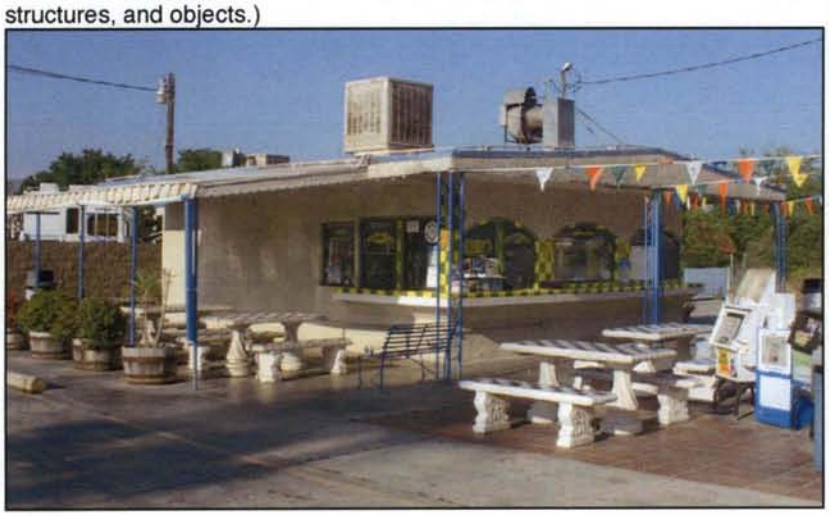
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) South side of Redlands Boulevard in between Mountain View Avenue and California Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This one-story roadside restaurant is roughly rectangular plan with exterior walls of stucco and a low-pitched front-gable roof covered with corrugated metal sheets ending in wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative wrought-iron posts. The façade features three metal-framed, arched plate-glass service windows with green and yellow ceramic tiles along the customer counter. A patio adjoining the east side is sheltered by a shed-roof. Exhibiting no definitive architectural style, the stucco walls, decorative tiles, and arched windows nevertheless lend a Spanish flavor.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6—1-3 story commercial building

*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 #) Photo taken on May 20, 2003; view to the southwest.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
√ Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both
Ca. late 1950's (see Items B6 and B12 for detail)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Gustavo Saavedra
26393 Redlands Boulevard
Redlands, CA 92373

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Casey Tibbet, CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: July 2003

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey; Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

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

Primary # 36-019924
HRI #

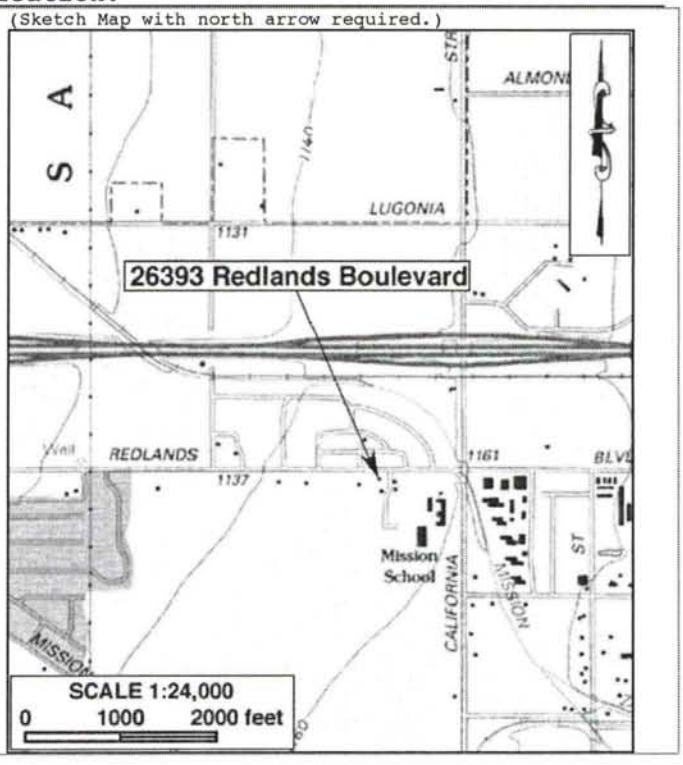
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 6Z
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-6H

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: Cha Cha's Restaurant
B3. Original Use: Restaurant B4. Present Use: Restaurant
*B5. Architectural Style: None
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Aerial photos suggest this building likely was constructed between the late 1950s to mid-1960s. Alterations include renovations in 1981, a "walk-in box," added in 1982, and the addition of a refuse storage bin in 1983.
*B7. Moved? √ No ___ Yes ___ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a on p. 1.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A
Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, nor does it contribute to the significance and overall historic integrity of the Mission Road Historic District as designated by the City of Loma.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
*B12. References: Roger G. Hathaway (1998): Determination of Eligibility Report for the Mission School and the Cole Ranch Residence and a Cultural Resource Mitigation Plan for a Proposed "Commercial Project" Located at the Southwest Corner of Redlands Boulevard and California Street, on file RBF Consulting, Irvine; Hale Paxton, Personal communication.
B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
*Date of Evaluation: July 2003

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-019925 5/69 #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-7H

P1. **Other Identifier:** Mission Mobile Park Office and Manager's residence

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

***b.** **USGS 7.5' Quad** Redlands, Calif. **Date** 1967, photorevised 1985
T1S; **R**3W; S.B. **B.M.** Within the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant. NE/NE Sec 30
Elevation: Ca. 1140 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** 26397 Redlands Boulevard **City** Loma Linda **Zip** 92354

d. **UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 479000 **mE**/ 3768940 **mN**
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ____ GPS

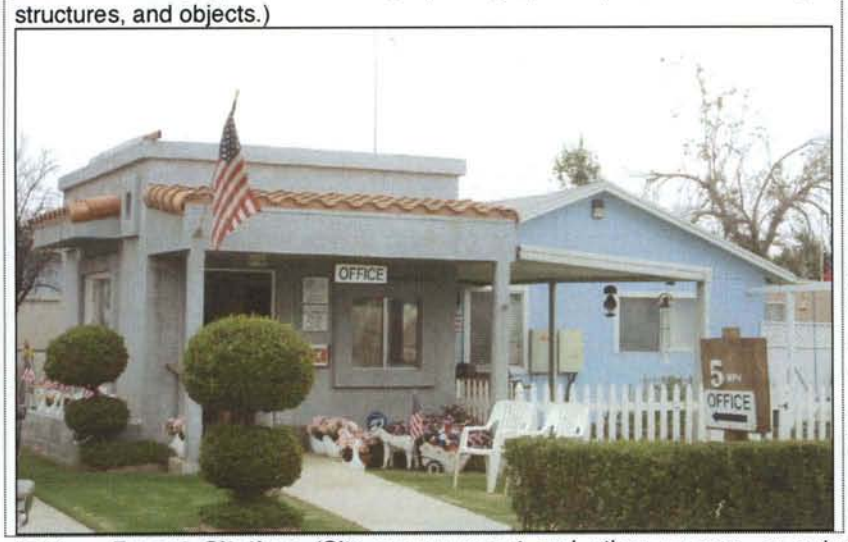
e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) On the south side of Redlands Boulevard, between Mountain View Avenue and California Street.

***P3a.** **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This recreational vehicle and trailer park includes a one-story stucco office that is rectangular in plan with a flat-roof accented with ceramic tiles over the porch roof and a pent roof over a large plate-glass window. The porch roof is supported by two stuccoed posts and shelters the entrance and an aluminum-framed sliding window. Behind the office is a manager's residence, a one-story, wood-framed structure with a low-pitched front-gable roof covered with composition shingles, with exterior walls clad with plywood panels. The visible windows are aluminum-framed sliders.

***P3b.** **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial 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: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on May 20, 2003; view to the east.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:**
√ Historic ____ Prehistoric ____ Both
Ca. 1947 (see Items B6 and B12 for detail)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Mission Mobile Park
5353 East 2nd Street, Ste. 205
Long Beach, CA 90803

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 2003

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

***P11.** **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester (2003): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey; Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, 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):

DPR 523B (1/95) ***Required information**

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

Primary # 36-019925
HRI #

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 6Z
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 965-7H

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: Mission Mobile Park
B3. Original Use: Mobile Home Park B4. Present Use: Mobil Home Park
*B5. **Architectural Style:** None
*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The Mission Trailer Park at this location first appears in city directories in 1947, when it was operated by Luther and Johanna Polder, the property owners from around 1942 to 1952. Permits issued to L. Polder include one for two wood-frame motel units in 1949, a wood-frame, stucco office addition to a residence in 1950, fire damage repairs in 1951, and a trailer shelter in 1952. Additional permits were issued in 1986 for the demolition of four buildings, a pool, and a concrete slab, and in 1991 for a front porch and windows. The property is currently owned by Mission Mobile Park.
*B7. **Moved?** √ No ___ Yes ___ Unknown **Date:** ___ **Original Location:** ___
*B8. **Related Features:** See Item P3a on p. 1.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) These buildings do not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, nor do they contribute to the significance and overall historic integrity of the Mission Road Historical District as designated by the City of Loma Linda.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4 Ancillary buildings
*B12. **References:** Riverside City and County directories.
B13. Remarks:
*B14. **Evaluator:** Bai "Tom" Tang
*Date of Evaluation: July 2003

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-17212H

Other Listings:

Review Code: 6Z Reviewer: Jeanette A. McKenna Date: 8/20/15

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Citrus Avenue Alignment

P1. Other Identifier: Citrus Avenue

*P2. Location Not for Publication X Unrestricted

*P2a. County: San Bernardino

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Redlands Date: 1996 T1S; R3W; NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 29 S.B.B.M.
;

P2c. Address: Not Applicable City: (unincorporated SB Co.) Zip: 92373

P2d. UTMs: Zone: 11 See Below mE See Below mN

P2e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Segment of roadway between California Street and New Jersey Street. UTMs (NAD 83) = Western Point = 479209 Easting/3768384 Northing (at California Street and Citrus Avenue); Eastern Point = 479613 Easting/ 3768387 (at Citrus Ave. and New Jersey St.). Road continues to east and continues into Redlands.

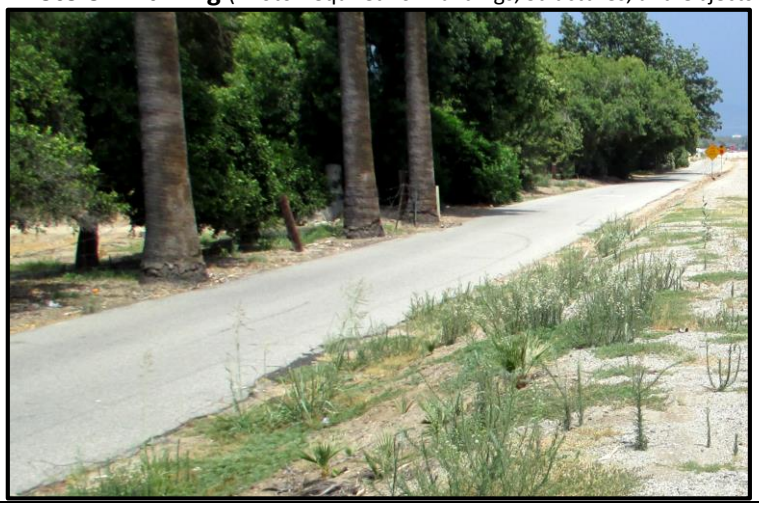
*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.) Asphalt roadway, approximately25 feet wide with no curbs or sidewalks; palm trees along portions of the alignment; no center line (slightly wider than standard one lane road). No evidence of historic roadway.

P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes.) AH-7 (Road)

*P4. **Resources Present:** ☐ Building X Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site

☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Others (Isolate, etc.)

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



P5b: **Description of Photo:** ENE (7/4/4)

*P6. **Date of Construction/Age**

X Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
San Bernardino County
825 E. Third Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415

*P8. **Recorded by: McKenna et al.**
Jeanette A. McKenna
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, CA 90601-3724

*P9. **Date Recorded: 8/18/14**

*P10. **Survey Type: Phase I CEQA**

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") McKenna, Jeanette A. (2014) – A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Citrus Lane Property Area, Assessor Parcel No. 0292-161-01-0000, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA.

*Attachments ☐ NONE X Location Map X Sketch Map X Continuation Sheet ☐ BSO Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record X Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record

☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photographic Record X Other (List): Photos

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Citrus Avenue Alignment

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Citrus Avenue (est. 1887)

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource **X** Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

L2b. 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 the Location Map.) **See Continuation Sheet**

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/ sections, as appropriate.) **Single lane road (slightly wider than a standard single land alignment) extending from California Street (west) to New Jersey Street ((east), with unrecorded extensions to the east and west. Segment recorded here runs from California Street to New Jersey Street, only. Approximately 25 feet wide, no curbs or sidewalks. Palm trees line portions of segment recorded.**

L4a. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width: 25 ft.**
b. **Bottom Width: NA**
c. **Height or Depth: NA**
d. **Length of Segment: ¼ mile (recorded)**

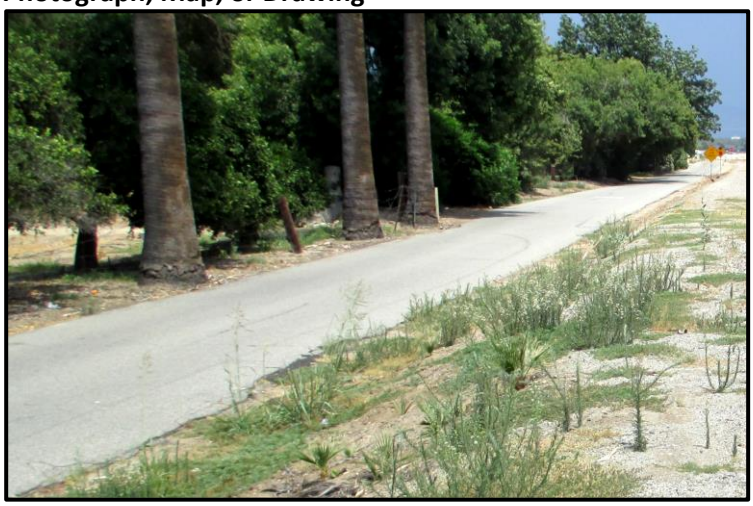
L5. Associated Resources: Historic Curtis Ranch Properties on either side of alignment

L4b. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:**

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate) **Currently located between the cities of Loma Linda and Redlands – soon to be annexed into the City of Loma Linda.**

L7. Integrity Considerations: No physical evidence of the historic alignment; roadway has been repaved and maintained by the County. Established in ca. 1887 as a dirt access road and providing access to the adjacent properties. This particular segment was moved north to accommodate the Redlands Central Railway alignment.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, Scale, etc.)
July 4, 2014 (NE)

L9. Remarks: Road will likely be improved as a result of a pend- residential development on the south side of Citrus Avenue.

L10. Form Prepared by:
McKenna et al.
Jeanette A. McKenna
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, California 90601

L11. Date: August 18, 2014

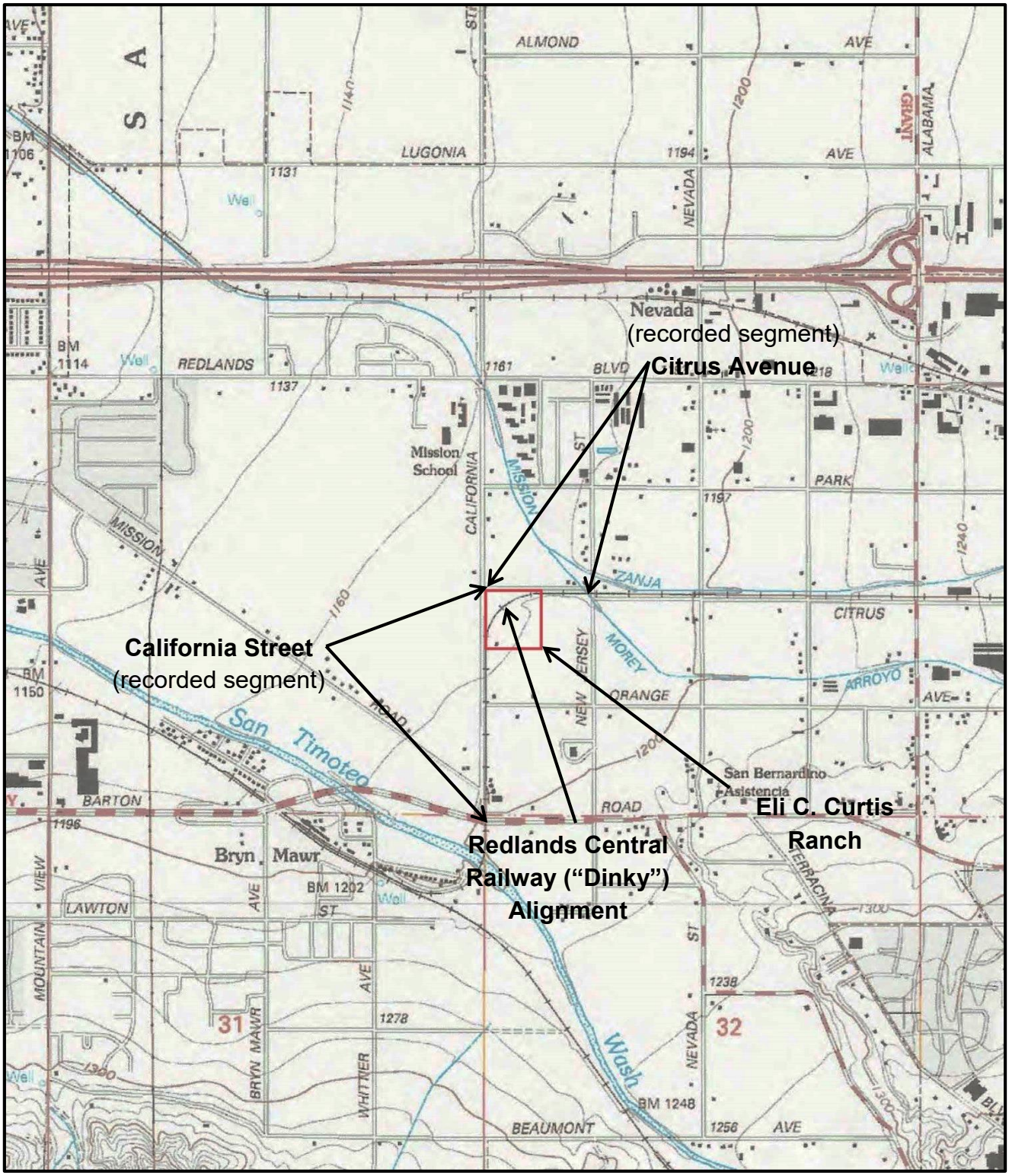
* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 6 ***Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Citrus Avenue Alignment**
***Map Name: USGS Redlands Quadrangle** ***Scale 1:24000** ***Date of Map 1996**



* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Citrus Avenue Alignment (Historic Road)

Citrus Avenue was established within the community of Redlands prior to the subdivision of Barton Ranch and extended west, through the subdivision at about the same time the "Redlands Dinky" rail line was established. As noted earlier, the maps provided by Haenszel (n.d.) and Lerch and Haenszel (1981) illustrate the alignment of the rail line along the north side of Citrus Avenue. The recent field investigation resulted in identifying the alignment on the south side of Citrus Avenue (see later discussion). At the time of this study, Citrus Avenue was identified as a narrow street (slightly wider than one lane) with an asphalt pavement and no curbing or sidewalks. The north side of the road was lined with citrus treed and some palm trees. The south side was lined, in part, by mature palm trees and the berm associated with the abandoned railway alignment.

These palm trees are similar to those recorded by Tang and Eddy (2004) as a rural landscape. According to Tang and Eddy, mature "California Fan Palms" have been present in this general area since ca. 1938 and can date as early as 1927. These palms were often used as property boundary markers and windbreaks.

In this case, the palms mark the northern extent of the Eli C. Curtis property, but were more likely planted after his death in 1926 (and after the abandonment of the Redlands Central Railway in ca. 1916). The original roadway was a dirt road and no physical evidence of its alignment was noted during this investigation.

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Citrus Avenue Alignment (facing East)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date August 20, 2015 X Continuation Update

36-027671

* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Citrus Avenue Alignment (facing West)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date August 20, 2015 X Continuation Update

36-027671

* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Other Listings:

Review Code: 6Z Reviewer: Jeanette A. McKenna Date: 8/20/15

Page 1 of 9 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel

P1. Other Identifier: Morey Ditch/Morey Arroyo

*P2. Location Not for Publication X Unrestricted

*P2a. County: San Bernardino

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Redlands Date: 1996 T1S; R3W; NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 29 ; S.B.B.M.

P2c. Address: Not Applicable City: (unincorporated SB Co.) Zip: 92373

P2d. UTMs: Zone: 11 See Below mE See Below mN

P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Segment of The County Flood Control Channel identified with the northwestern quarter of the Barton Ranch Subdivision Lot 6. This segment runs southeast to northwest, eventually joining the larger system associated with the Mission zanja. UTMs coordinates are presented in the attached Continuation Sheet.

*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.) AH-6 (Water Conveyance System)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building X Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site

☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Others (Isolate, etc.)

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

P5b: Description of Photo: ESE (8/6/15)

*P6. Date of Construction/Age

X Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
San Bernardino County
825 E. Third Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415

*P8. Recorded by: McKenna et al.
Jeanette A. McKenna
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, CA 90601-3724

*P9. Date Recorded: 8/18/14

*P10. Survey Type: Phase I CEQA

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") McKenna, Jeanette A. (2015) – A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Orchard Heights Development, Assessor Parcels 0292-161-02, 0292-161-03, and 0292-063-08, Located in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA.

*Attachments ☐ NONE X Location Map X Sketch Map X Continuation Sheet ☐ BSO Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record X Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record

☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photographic Record X Other (List): Photos

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Morey Ditch/Morey Arroyo (est. 1923)

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource **X** Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:

L2b. 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 the Location Map.) **See Continuation Sheet**

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/ sections, as appropriate.) **25 feet wide and 10 feet deep; drainage channel established within a natural arroyo; includes culverts/bridges at road crossings – New Jersey Street and Citrus Avenue within the current project area. Alignment has been maintained and improved over the years, with the addition of signage, railings, and periodic dredging.**

L4a. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width: 25 ft.**
b. **Bottom Width: 25 ft.**
c. **Height or Depth: 10 ft.**
d. **Length of Segment: ¼ mile (recorded)**

L5. Associated Resources: Curtis Ranch; Furney/Yount Properties (orchards); Citrus Avenue, New Jersey Street; Redlands "Dinky" Railroad

L4b. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:**

See Attached Photos

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate) **Currently located between the cities of Loma Linda and Redlands – soon to be annexed into the City of Loma Linda and within an area scheduled for redevelopment as a residential community.**

L7. Integrity Considerations: Intact and functioning; mostly reflecting as-built, but with some modern improvements and maintenance. Established in ca. 1923, when County claimed drainage for flood control.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, Scale, etc.)
Aug. 6, 2015 (ENE)

L9. Remarks: No impacts to drainage/channel are expected with proposed development.

L10. Form Prepared by:
McKenna et al.
Jeanette A. McKenna
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, California 90601

L11. Date: August 20, 2015

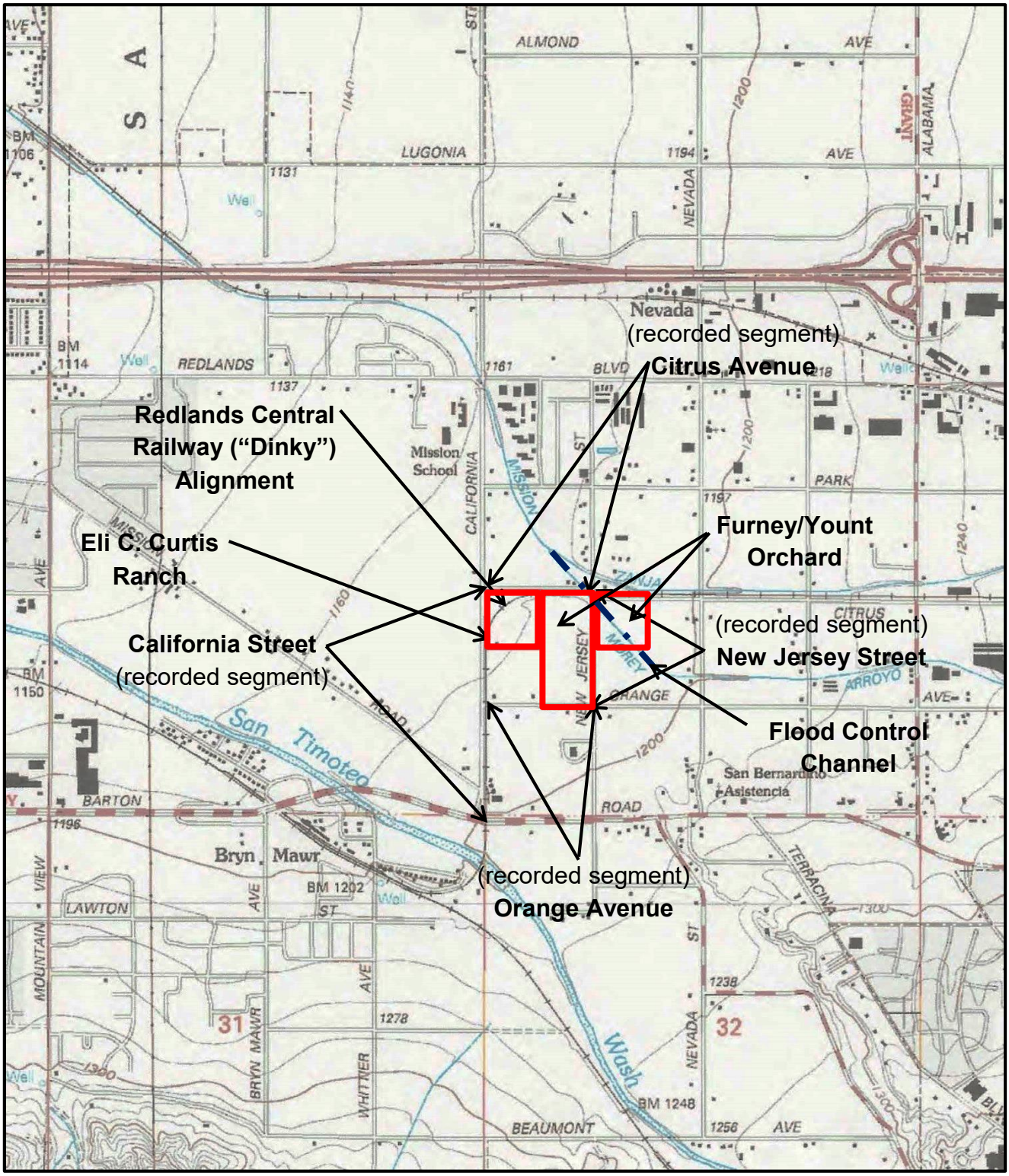
* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 9 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel (Morey Ditch)
*Map Name: USGS Redlands Quadrangle *Scale 1:24000 *Date of Map 1996



* Required Information

The Bridge(s) at Citrus Avenue and New Jersey Street

Two bridges were identified during the course of the recent survey. One is on Citrus Avenue, just west of New Jersey Street, and crosses the flood control channel as part of Citrus Avenue. The other is on New Jersey Street, just south of Citrus Avenue, and crosses the flood control channel as part of New Jersey Street. Both of these crossings date to ca. 1923, when the City of Redlands and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District channelized the natural drainage. These crossing replaced the earlier structures associated with the "Dinky" railroad crossing and the alignments of Citrus Avenue. Although considered two separate structures, these bridges are actually culverts representing a single system developed along the flood control channel.

The flood control channel was established within a natural drainage that extends from eastern Redlands, through the Furney/Yount properties, and continues to the Santa Ana River west/northwest of Loma Linda. Referred to locally as the "Morey Ditch" or "Morey Arroyo," references to the Moreys is erroneous, as the ditch/arroyo was historically limited to areas east of Brookside Avenue (in Redlands). While the natural drainage certainly pre-dates 1923, it was only formally channeled in 1923, when the City and County claimed the drainage, removed the respective acreage from the private property descriptions, and constructed the concrete lined alignments. The crossings on New Jersey Street and Citrus Avenue were part of these improvements and discussed below.

The Flood Control Channel (aka Morey Ditch)

As noted above, the County Flood Control Channel crossing the project area was established in a previously unnamed natural drainage and generically (erroneously) referred to as the Morey Ditch. Until ca. 1923, the alignment within the project area was considered to be privately owned. When the Barton Ranch was subdivided, this segment of the drainage was within the northwestern quarter of Lot 6, a ten acre property sold as a ten acre property. In 1923, the drainage was removed from the property description and the drainage became the property of the County Flood Control District, working with the City of Redlands to lessen flooding issues. Prior to 1923, the drainage was essentially in its natural state, with the exception of a crossing at the "Dinky" railroad alignment at New Jersey Street and Citrus Avenue. It is noted, the "Dinky" railroad ran along the south side of Citrus Avenue when west of New Jersey Street and north of Citrus Avenue east of New Jersey Avenue. The railroad alignment was a straight alignment. Citrus Avenue as established around the alignment, not immediately allowing vehicular traffic until after 1923.

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The two bridge crossings at the intersection consist of poured concrete exhibiting scarring from the wood framing. In some areas along the drainage, the concrete lining is "U" shaped. In the area of the bridges, the drainage is squared with an average width of 25 feet and a depth of 10 feet. The concrete surfaces on the roadways are supported by reinforcing steel "I" beams marked "CARNEGIE^{H} USA." Research suggests this beam was manufactured between 1925 and 1934 and likely dates closer to 1925, as this was the period consistent with the channeling of the drainage. No "I" beams were identified under the railroad crossing, indicating a separate period of construction.

Subsequent to the construction of these crossings, railings were added to protect vehicles from falling into the drainage and pipelines are attached to the sides of the bridges. Signage (stop signs) were placed at the intersection, and New Jersey Street was improved to provide a connection for Citrus Avenue across the drainage.

There is nothing unique or impressive with respect to these two crossings and/or the channeling of the drainage. The materials as quite standard (reinforced concrete and steel "I" beams, and the design is simple and standard. They serve a basic purpose, but are not historically significant. Both crossings are in fair condition, but if either was renovated or replaced, no adverse environmental impact would result.

NAD 27 UTM coordinates = South End 479781 Easting/3767951 Northing
North End 479599 Easting/3768158 Northing

NAD 83 UTM Coordinated = South End 479700 Easting/3768147 Northing
North End 479518 Easting/3768354 Northing

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel (Aerial)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date August 20, 2015 X Continuation Update

36-029388

* Required Information

State of California
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel

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

*Date August 20, 2015

X Continuation

Update

36-029388

* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 8 of 9 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel (Aerial)
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date August 20, 2015 X Continuation Update

36-029388

* Required Information

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 9 of 9 *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) County Flood Control Channel (Aerial)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date August 20, 2015 X Continuation Update

36-029388

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) C-0150-001-ISO

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***a. County** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5′ Quad** *Redlands, Calif.* **Date**1967, Photo Revised 1988 **T** 1S**; R** 3W**; ¼ of ¼ of Sec** Unsectioned**;** S.B.**B.M.**

c. Address: **City** **Zip**

d. Zone 11S 478774 **mE/** 3768832 **mN** NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate): From the intersection of Interstate 10 and California Street in Redlands, CA, travel south on California Street for 0.24 miles to the intersection of California Street and Redlands Boulevard. Turn right and travel west on Redlands Boulevard for .5 miles Bryn Mawr Avenue, turn left and travel south on Bryn Mawr Avenue for .25 miles. From this point travel, 263 meters due east (90°) to the location of the C-0150-001-ISO to the UTM coordinates above.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): C-0150-001-ISO consists of a granite mano with bifacial use and pecked margins which measures 13.0 cm (l) x 10.5 cm (w) x 5.1 cm (t). It was discovered during construction monitoring and was likely damaged by heavy equipment due to the presence of a recent two scars. The mano was discovered within the vicinity of the San Bernardino Asistencia which was constructed in approximately 1830, California State Historic Landmark #42. In the 1840's the area was used by Jose del Carmen Lugo in his land grant and later by Mormons Bishop Tenny and Dr. Benjamin Barton after being sold in the 1850's and the 1860's respectively. In the 20th century the area that was utilized for citrus orchards. In general, isolates are not considered significant and as their data potential is exhausted by the initial recordation. C-0150-001-ISO is also not a historical resource under CEQA, nor is it eligible for listing on the NRHP.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP2: Lithic Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District ☒ Other: Isolate

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, asccesion #) 7.1.14.to.7.15.14.NHearth.Photos.C-0150, Frames 14-17. Frame 16 below, view down, mano in plan view.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Prehistoric □ Historic □ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): Vanessa Brierty and Nicholas F. Hearth, M.A., RPA, Duke CRM, 20371 Lake Forest Drive, Suite A2, Lake Forest, California 92688

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/11/14 and 5/6/16

***P10. Type of Survey:** □ Intensive □ Reconnaissance ☒ Other
Describe: Discovered during construction monitoring.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): Duke, Curt (2016) *Native American, Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Results, Bryn Mawr Avenue Extension Project, City of Loma Linda, California, DUKE CRM Project No. C-150*. Duke CRM, Lake Forest, CA.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) C-0150-001-ISO

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

***Attachments:** □ None ☒ Location Map □ Site 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:

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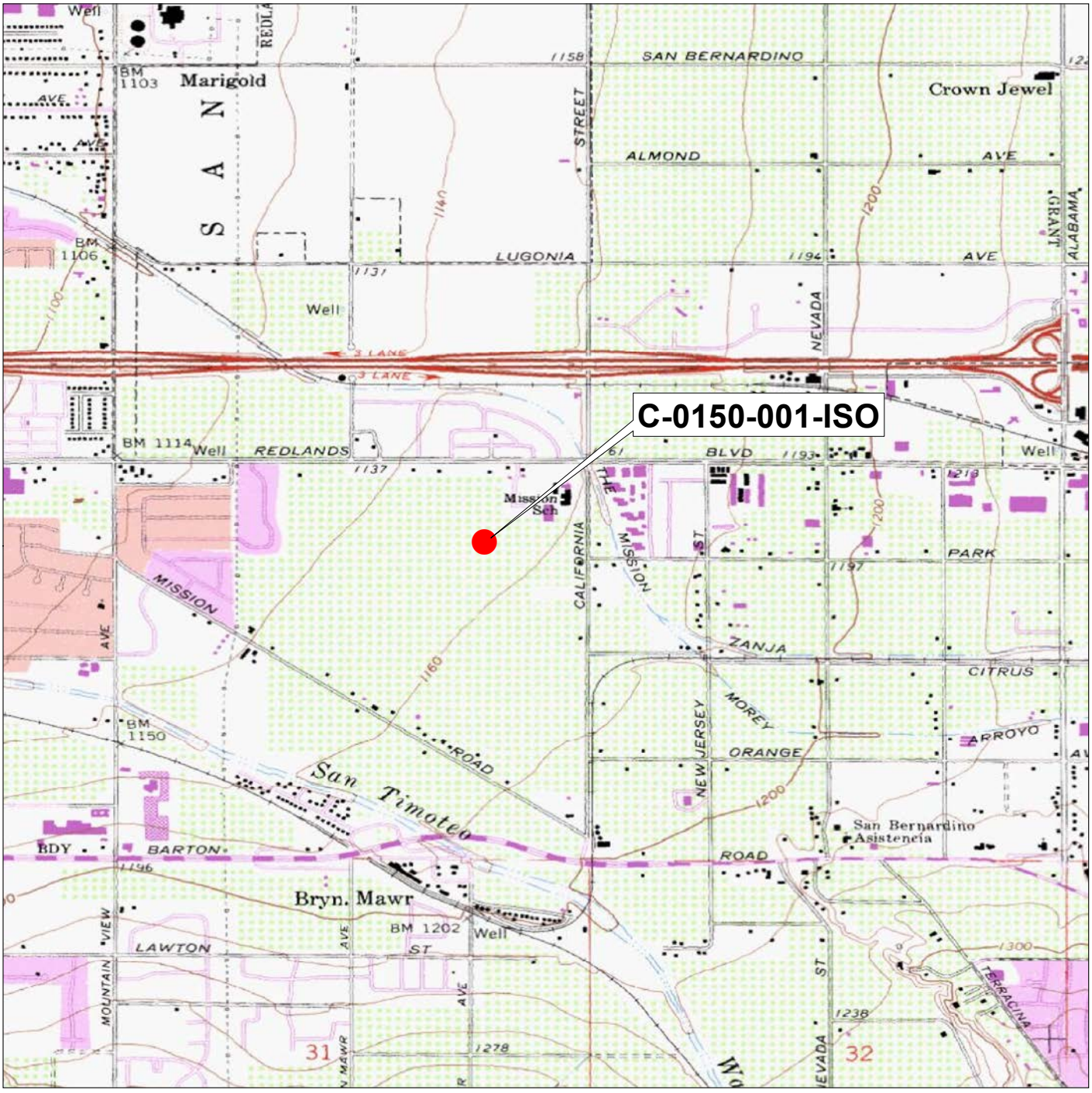
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by Recorder) C-0150-001-ISO ***Scale:** 1:24,000

*** Map Name:** Redlands, CA USGS 7.5' Quadrangle ***Date:** 1967 (P.R. 1988)



N

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Feet

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

Primary #
HRI # NA
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 Resource Name or # Redlands Blvd.

P1. Other Identifier: Redlands Blvd.

P2. Location: a. County San Bernardino, CA ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
b. USGS 7.5′ Quad Redlands, CA Date: 1967 (P.R. 1988)
USGS 7.5′ Quad San Bernardino South, CA Date: 1967 (P.R. 1980)
Section; Unsectioned T 1 S, R 3 W S.B.B.M. Unsectioned T 1 S, R 4 W S.B.B.M.
c. Address: City: Redlands Zip: 92373
City: Loma Linda Zip: 92354
City: San Bernardino Zip: 92408
d. Zone 11S; NAD83; **East end of recorded segment:** 479108 **mE** / 3769172 **mN**
West end of recorded segment: 473475 **mE** / 3769187 **mN**
e. Other Locational Data: An approximately 3.5-mile segment of Redlands Boulevard extending from California Street in Redlands, CA, to South Hunts Lane in San Bernardino, CA

P3a. Description: The recorded segment of Redlands Boulevard is a four-lane asphalt-paved road that measures 75 feet wide and 18,482 ft. (3.5 mi.) long. It spans portions of the cities of Redlands, Loma Linda, and San Bernardino, California. The recorded segment extends from California Street, in Redlands to South Hunts Lane in San Bernardino. Although it follows a historic road alignment established prior to 1901, the current road is of thoroughly modern design and standardized construction. This includes four lanes 12 feet wide, a curbed dividing median 14 feet wide except where narrowed by left turn lanes, and expanded paved shoulders to allow for bicycle traffic and right turn lanes. Several high-flow intersections are up to 82 feet wide to allow for additional turn lanes. The entire length of the segment is bounded by concrete curbs and most of each shoulder includes concrete sidewalks. The recorded segment is primarily commercial development with intermittent residential areas and vacant lots.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP37. Highway/ trail, road

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing: See attached Continuation sheets for photographs

P5b. Description of Photo: All photographs were taken on August 18, 2017

P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

P8. Recorded by: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544

P9. Date Recorded: September 2017

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive ☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other

Describe: Intensive-level survey for CEQA and Section 106 compliance purposes

P11. Report Citation Roberta Thomas and Justin Castells (2017): *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade / Expansion and Brine Pipeline Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.* Prepared by Applied EarthWorks for Albert A. Webb Associates.

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:

State of California--The Resources Agency
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Primary #
HRI #

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

NRHP Status Code
Resource Name or # Redlands Blvd.

B1. Historic Name: US Highway 70/99
B2. Common Name: Redlands Blvd.
B3. Original Use: Transcontinental Highway
B4. Present Use: Automobile road

B5. Architectural Style: Automobile road

B6. Construction History: The recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. first appears on a USG map from 1901 (USGS 1901). By 1938 the road is depicted as US Highway 70/90 (USGS 1938). The 1967 USGS map depicts the road as Redlands Blvd (USGS 1967).

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

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown
b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance:
Theme: Twentieth-century automobile roads
Area: San Bernardino, CA
Period of Significance: 1926-1956
Property Type: Automobile road
Applicable Criteria: A/1

In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers and servants. Anza's expeditionary force crossed the Cahuilla Valley, skirted the Santa Rosa Mountains, made their way up through Coyote Canyon, descended into the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek, and trekked northwest across the San Jacinto Valley into Moreno Valley. From there, the expedition passed through the Riverside area and crossed the Santa Ana River near present-day Jurupa, then continued on northwest to reach the mission at San Gabriel.

Riverside County lacked a mission proper, but remained connected to the California presidio and mission system through Franciscan outposts known as ranchos and asistencias. The Riverside area was considered to be a part of the San Diego District, a military designation associated with the San Diego presidio; most of the territory fell under the authority of the Mission San Luis Rey. Founded in 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was the 18th of California's 21 missions. During much of the Spanish Period, European settlement in Riverside County was slow and sporadic. By the end of the Spanish Period, few Europeans had settled permanently within the region. The cattle grazing lands associated with Mission San Luis Rey encompassed most of the San Jacinto Valley. The broad grasslands of these areas were used to graze the Mission's livestock.

Following the Secularization Act of 1833, which called for the immediate privatization of Franciscan lands, the Mexican government secularized all of the California missions. During the two-year period of 1834 to 1836, this radical process quickly and effectively reduced the missions to parish churches. Although the original secularization schemes called for redistribution of mission lands to those Native Americans who were responsible for the physical construction of the mission empire, the vast mission land, and livestock holdings were redistributed by the Mexican government into several hundred land grants privately owned by Mexican citizens (Langum 1987:15–18). These landowners subsequently released their neophyte Native American "workers" to fend for themselves. During the resultant Mexican Rancho Period (1834–1848), livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of Southern California. Ranchos were predominately devoted to the cattle industry and large tracts of land were used for grazing.

The city of Beaumont was never part of any Mexican Rancho; the nearest occurrence of these Rancho lands was at nearby San Timoteo Canyon and in the San Jacinto Valley; the San Gorgonio Pass area was never claimed under Mexican rule. The vast grazing lands of the Mission San Luis Rey, comprising over 133,000 ac covering the San Jacinto Valley and beyond, were divided among members of the Estudillo family into three Mexican Ranchos: Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842; Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante to his daughter, María del Rosario Estudillo, in 1846; and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero to his son-in-law, Miguel Pedrorena, in 1846

(Robinson 1997:143–161). With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War, California entered into the American Period and, in 1850, became a recognized state in the United States. During the late 1840s, there began the decline of old California's cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. By the 1850s to 1860s, cattle ranching in the general region had greatly declined, and ranchos changed ownership regularly. Through the years, settlement continued to develop across the inland valleys of what would eventually become western Riverside County. With the influx of new settlers and decline of the cattle industry, some of the larger ranchos were subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels. In 1852, San Diego organized into a county; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County would be formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties.

Redlands was the shared dream of Frank E. Brown, a civil engineer and Yale graduate, and E. G. Judson, a New York stockbroker, who met in Southern California in late 1870's. Naming their Redlands colony for the color of the adobe soil, the two busily laid out a city, brought water from the mountains to the community, introduced the newly discovered Washington navel orange, and recruited settlers. Redlands was incorporated in 1888. Redlands' population grew from 1,904 in 1890 to 4,797 in 1900; by 1910, it had more than doubled to 10,499 residents. Everything changed in early January 1913, when a three-day long cold spell referred to simply as the Freeze devastated most of the area's citrus groves. Almost the season's orange crop was ruined. Recovery from the Freeze was slow between 1913 and 1918. The U.S. entry into World War I in 1917 brought some measure of economic relief to Redlands, as it caused an increase in prices of agricultural products and oranges in particular. The 1918 end of World War I meant the resurgence of development across Southern California, and with its citrus groves largely recovered from the Freeze, Redlands saw a resurgence as well. By 1927, Redlands' population exceeded 14,000 and hundreds of new homes had been built. The stock market crash of 1929 plunged the United States into the massive economic collapse known as the Great Depression, and Redlands went with it. The Redlands economic situation saw improvement as World War II loomed; in November 1941, it was announced that a new Army Air Corps supply depot would be established at the site of the county airport in San Bernardino County. This depot was projected to provide employment for 2,500 to 4,000 civilians as well as enlistees, to the benefit of all the cities of the region. All of Southern California saw a massive population and development boom during the post-World War II period, and Redlands was no exception. New residents, including veterans, poured into California in search of jobs in the new industries that evolved from wartime defense work, new houses made possible by Veterans Administration (VA) loans, and GI Bill- funded education. Redlands offered all these things and more thanks to the nearby military installation, the University of Redlands, and the ample, increasingly unprofitable orange groves awaiting development into neighborhoods of single-family homes. The city's population increased from 14,300 in 1940, to 18,400 in 1950, to 27,000 in 1960, to 36,000 in 1970, to 43,000 in 1980 (Architectural Resources Group 2017).

On April 26, 1853, San Bernardino County was created from parts of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Mariposa Counties. In 1854 the city of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat with a population of 1,200. Gold was discovered in Holcomb Valley in 1860 and men poured into the mountains through San Bernardino to try their luck at panning. The prospectors did not stay in the region long, and it was not until the coming of the railroad in in the late nineteenth century that San Bernardino began to grow. The Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads all converged on the city, making it the hub of their Southern California operations and the population of San Bernardino began to grow. The presence of the railroads contributed to San Bernardino's continued growth into the twentieth century (City of San Bernardino 2017).

In 1886, a Riverside syndicate purchased 260 acres (including a "mound") from H.E. Hills for $31,500. The Mound City Land and Water Company plotted a city of 200 acres and constructed houses, stores and shops. A hotel, constructed on the remaining 60 acres, was completed in late 1887. The new development was named "Mound City." Mound City developers built cottages, shops, and the Mound City Hotel, but to community failed to attract much attention from settlers and tourists alike. The hotel was purchased by a group of Los Angeles businessmen and physicians reopened it as a health resort and convalescent home called Loma Linda, the Spanish words meaning "pretty hill." The Loma Linda Hotel closed again in 1904. However, in 1905, the Seventh-day Adventist Church, through the efforts of prominent author, Ellen G. White purchased the former resort property and established a sanitarium and a nursing school. A school of medicine was opened in 1909. White envisioned a school where

medical missionaries including physicians, could be trained. Her plan was that the Loma Linda facility would be the principal training school on the West Coast. Nursing instruction commenced in 1906 and the first class of nurses graduated in 1907. The Loma Linda Medical College opened on September 23, 1910, and the first class of physicians graduated in 1914. The school evolved into the Loma Linda University and Loma Linda University Medical Center. Loma Linda became an incorporated city in 1970, and today is a thriving community with a population of around 22,000.

With the development of the first affordable, mass-produced automobile by the Ford Motor Company in 1908, the United States quickly entered the era of the automobile. As the popularity of automobiles grew, so did the demand for drivable roads. In 1909, the California legislature provided $18 million for construction and acquisition of a State Highway System. This was the basis of the Legislative Route Number (LRN) system and the first large expansion of California state roads. Gaps in funding required several state bonds issued during the 1910s, and a new gasoline tax enacted to pay for the required construction. A provision of the 1909 State Highways Act created the State of California Highway Commission, who adopted the standards for road building from nation-wide studies of successes and failures. The Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, provided federal funding for road improvement and extended the country's road system. While the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916 resulted in much-needed funds to improve the nation's roads, the continued rise of automobile use and the demand for more convenient and safer routes led Congress to adopt the Federal Highway Act of 1921. The intent of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1921, successor to the earlier highway appropriations legislation of 1916, was to create a coherent highway network by requiring that Federal aid is concentrated on projects that would expedite completion of an adequate and connected system of interstate highways. A minimum of 60% of Federal funds was to be spent on what was designated the primary or interstate network. Among the earliest of these highways to reach southern California was the Atlantic & Pacific Highway/U.S. 60 which extends from New York to Los Angeles and U.S. 99 extending from Mexico to Canada. U.S. 99 was designated within the U.S. Highway System in November 1926, following this southerly route between San Bernardino, Indio, and El Centro. U.S. 99 was one of the first transcontinental highways to reach Southern California, and a principal highway running north-to-south across the Western states of California, Oregon, and Washington, spanning from Mexico to Canada. Around 1956, U.S. 70/99 was realigned as a four-lane expressway, which was later designated as Interstate 10 (Castells 2017). The former highway alignment was relegated to a local road and named Redlands Blvd.

NRHP/CRHR Evaluation

NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1: The recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. does appear to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1 for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage as a segment of one of the earliest transcontinental highway in the United States. US 70/99 served as an important commercial and tourist route from the 1920s to the mid-1950s. Therefore, the recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. does appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1. While Redlands Blvd. Does appear to be eligible under Criterion A/ Criterion 1, loss of historic integrity has compromised the ability of this resource to convey its significance.

NRHP Criterion C / CRHR Criterion 3: The recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. It has been continuously modified over time due to use and maintenance and is essentially similar to most modern roads. It does not appear to be a major departure from road construction or an impressive or unique feat of engineering. Therefore, the recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

NRHP Criterion D / CRHR Criterion 4: The recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 since it is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Therefore, the recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

State of California--The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION CONTINUATION SHEET	Primary # HRI # Trinomial
Page 5 of 8	Resource Name or #Redlands Blvd.

Recorded by: Applied Earthworks Date September 2017 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Integrity Evaluation

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic significance. To be listed in the NRHP or the CRHR, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP or the CRHR criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. retains the integrity of location, since the location has not changed. The recorded segment of Redlands Blvd. no longer retains the integrity of feeling, association, design, materials, workmanship, or setting due to alterations made to the road including repaving over time and the changes due to new construction in the surrounding area. It no longer conveys significance as a transcontinental highway and is essentially similar to other local roads throughout the United States.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

B12. References:

Architectural Resources Group
2017 Draft City of Redlands Citywide Historic Context Statement. Architectural Resources Group; Pasadena, CA.

Castells, Justin
2017 *Historic American Engineering Record Varner Road/Former U.S. Highway 60/70/9.* Applied Earthworks: Hemet, CA.

City of Loma Linda
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2017 History of San Bernardino. https://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/about/history/history_of_san_bernardino_(short_version).asp. Accessed 9.8.17

Gunther, Jane Davies
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Langum, David J.
1987 Law and Community on the Mexican California Frontier: Anglo-American Expatriates and the Clash of Legal Traditions, 1821–1846. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

Robinson, William W.
1957 The Story of Riverside County. Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, California.

USGS
1901 Southern California USGS 1:250000 Scale Quadrangle Map
1938 Colton, CA USGS 1:250000 Scale Quadrangle Map
1967 San Bernardino, CA USGS 1:250000 Scale Quadrangle Map

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Applied Earthworks Date of Evaluation: September 2017

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Resource Name or #Redlands Blvd.

Recorded by: Applied Earthworks Date September 2017

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Figure 1. Representative View of Redlands Blvd. (view to the east).

36-032482

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

*Drawn by: J. Castells, K. Moslak

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Redlands Blvd.

*Scale: 1 inch equals 1,500 feet

*Date of map: September 2017

*Required information

36-032482

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

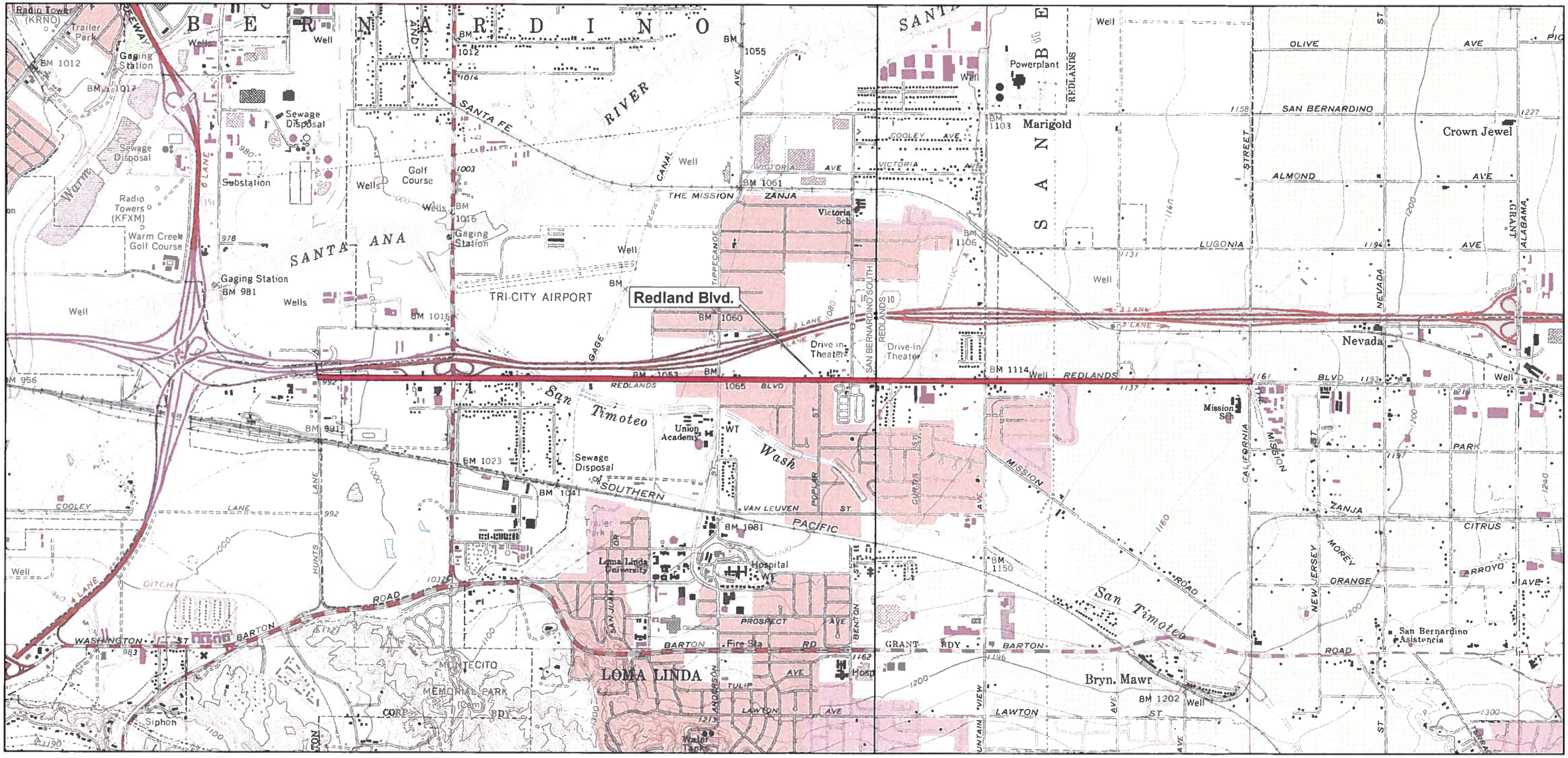
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Resource Name or #: Redlands Blvd.

Scale: 1:24,000

Map Name: San Bernardino South (1967, photorevised 1980) and Redlands (1967, photorevised 1980), CA, USGS 7.5' quadrangles

Date: 2017



SCALE 1:24,000

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 Feet

1 0.5 0 1 Kilometers

TRUE NORTH

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-32950H
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: MC-001

P1. Other Identifier: None

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

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Redlands 1996 **Date:** 07/11/2018 **T**1S; **R**3W; Unsectioned portion of the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant; San Bernardino**B.M.**

c. Address: N/A City: Loma Linda Zip: 92373

d. UTM: NAD 83 Zone: 11S ; 479130 mE/ 3769111 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: 1,158 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) Project located at intersection of Redlands Boulevard and California Street in the City of Loma Linda, CA

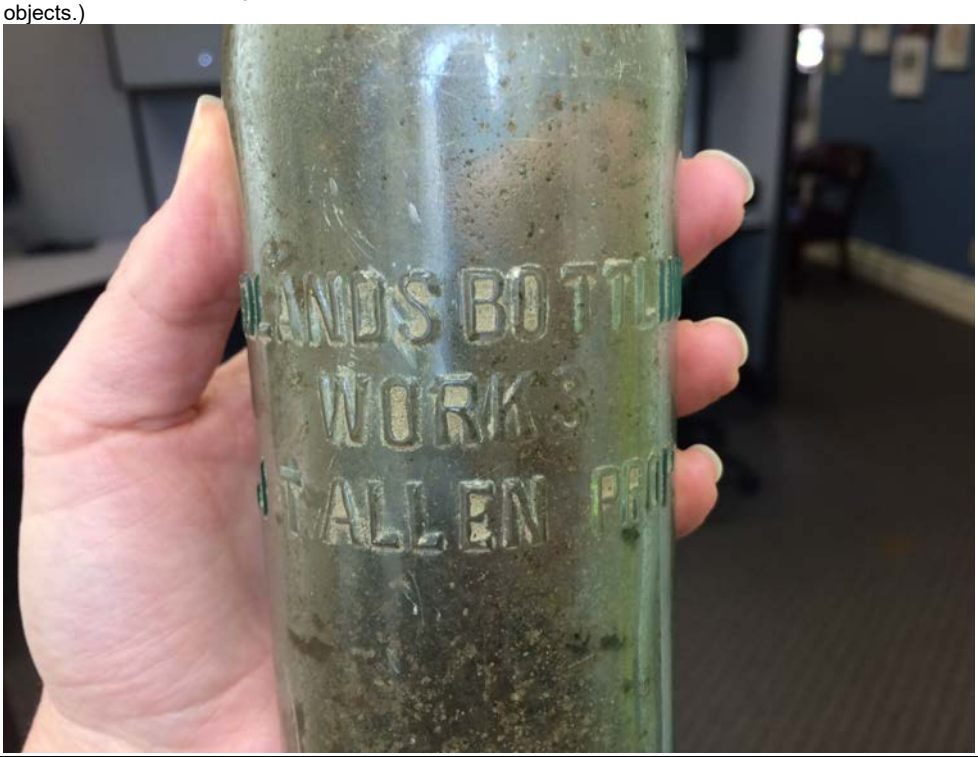
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The resource is comprised of seven historic-age bottles identified during construction activities associated with the removal of a retaining wall in the Mission Channel. The artifacts include two historic-age bottles from Redlands Bottling Works that appear to date to between 1900 and 1910 based on the materials, mold types, finish types, and markings. Several additional historic-age bottles were in the vicinity and appear to have consisted of common household items. All artifacts were found in disturbed fill behind the retaining wall and do not appear to be *in situ*. The fill appears to be a secondary deposition, and the fill contained a mix of both historic-age materials and modern materials from a range of time periods in no discernible stratigraphic sequence. This would suggest the site as not eligible for the CRHR.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH4 Privy pits/trash scatters/dump

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

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



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

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Loma Linda
25541 Barton Road
Loma Linda, CA 92354

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
R. Cunningham, S. Brierty, V. Brierty
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 North 5th Street
Redlands, CA 95677

***P9. Date Recorded:** 07/11/2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Construction monitoring

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

Blumel, Wendy
2018 Cultural Monitoring for the Redlands Boulevard and Califoria Street Intersection Improvement Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for the City of Loma Linda.

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 152 feet/46 meters (north-south) × **b. Width:** 17 feet/5 meters (east-west)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS
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 ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☒ Other (Explain): Artifacts were found within imported fill soil.

A2. Depth: 2 feet to 10 feet below ground surface ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: visual estimate

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):
***A4. Features**: None.

***A5. Cultural Constituents**: The site consists of seven subsurface historic-period bottles. All artifacts represent historic-period refuse located within modern fill soil behind a retaining wall. Diagnostic bottles consist of two amber glass Purex bottles, one colorless glass bottle with a Glass Containers Co. maker's mark, and two bottles embossed with REDLANDS BOTTLING/WORKS/J.T. ALLEN PROP. on the side and an A maker's mark on the bottle base.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☐ No ☒ Yes Two Redlands Bottleworks bottles were collected.
***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The site was found in imported fill soil.
***A8. Nearest Water:** The site is located near the west bank of the Mission Channel.
***A9. Elevation:** 1,158 AMSL
A10. Environmental Setting**:** The site is located in a urban area.
A11. Historical Information: None

***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 American Bottler* from 1911 mentions that J.T. Allen, the former owner of Diamond Soda Works in Tuscon, had opened a new bottling plant in Redlands, CA (The American Bottler 1911).

A13. Interpretations: This site represents secondary deposition of artifacts in modern fill.

A14. Remarks: MC-001 consists of seven subsurface historic-period bottles. All artifacts represent historic-period refuse located within modern fill soil behind a retaining wall. Two of the bottles bore the wording REDLANDS BOTTLING/WORKS/J.T. ALLEN PROP. on the side and an A maker's mark on the bottom. These bottles are associated with early 20th century manufacturing in Redlands and Loma Linda, and the bottles appear to date to between 1900 and 1910 due to the materials, mold types, finish types, and markings. These bottles hold historic value in relation to the early years of Redlands and Loma Linda. However, due to the disturbed context in which they were found, the site lacks integrity of location and, therefore, cannot convey the significance of that association. As such, site MC-001 is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1. still suggests the location as ineligible for CRHR and NRHP inclusion.

As an informal refuse deposit located within displaced fill soil from an unknown location, it is not possible to determine who deposited the refuse. As no clear association can be established between this site and persons significant to local or regional history, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3 does not apply because this site does not contain standing structures or other built features with distinctive characteristics or that represent the work of a master. The site is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion under Criterion 3 of the CRHR.

The site is a sparse, subsurface refuse deposit located within imported fill soil. Although the full scope of the site was not identified during construction activities, the artifact assemblage identified within the construction trench contains domestic refuse items commonly found throughout the region. Refuse deposits have the potential to provide important information if questions about socio-economic status and composition of a specific household can be addressed. As the origin of the fill soil cannot be determined, this deposit cannot be associated with any specific individuals or households. Therefore, the site is unlikely to yield any significant data that would contribute to our understanding of local or regional history beyond what is already known. As such, the site is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 4. Therefore, site MC-001 is evaluated and recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under any criteria.

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

The American Bottler
1911 With the Bottler in the Golden West. in The American Bottler 31: 49. The American Bottlers Publishing Co. New York.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc., 215 N. 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92373

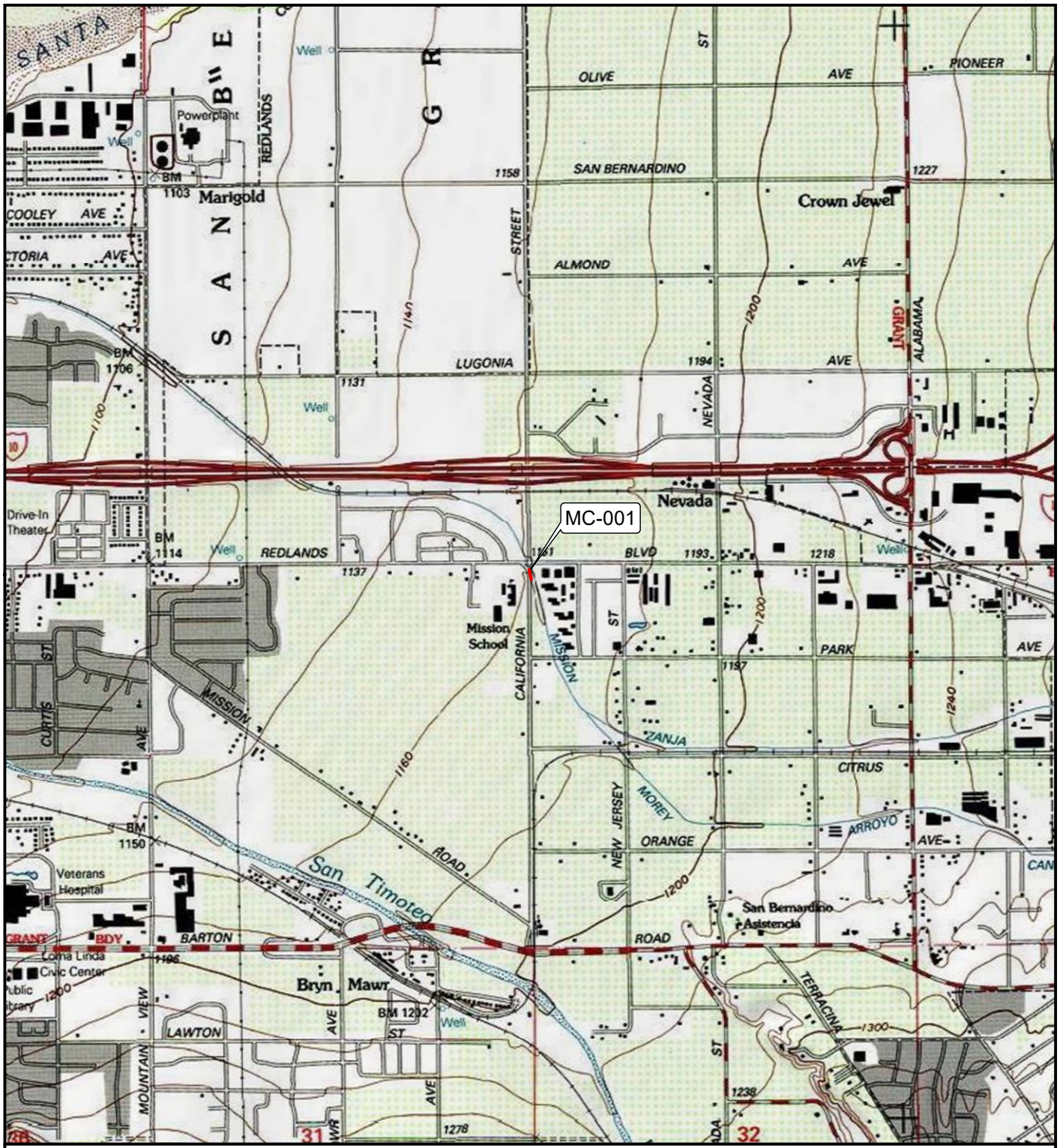
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Robert Cunningham **Date:** 9/19/2018
Affiliation and Address: ECORP Consulting, Inc., 215 N. 5th Street, Redlands, CA 9237

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** MC-001

***Map Name:** Redlands, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1988 (P.R. 1996)



Location: N:\2018\2018-092 California Street and Redlands Boulevard\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\DPR_Location_Maps\CSRB_MC001_DPRLocation_20180925.mxd (l-amyers 9/25/2018

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
0 250 500 1,000 Meters

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

DPR 523J (1/95)

State of California — The Resources Agency	**Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	**HRI #**
PRIMARY RECORD	**Trinomial**
	NRHP Status Code
Other Listings	
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**	

P1. Other Identifier: Iso-1

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

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Redlands **Date:** Digital n.d. **T** 1S; **R** 3W; unsectioned Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: Citrus Trails Development City: Loma Linda Zip: 92354

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 478837.33 mE/ 3768956.60 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1,180 feet AMSL

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

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted archaeological and historical monitoring for the Citrus Trails Project (Tract 18990) between April 30, 2018 through April 1, 2019. Most of the property was agricultural and utilized throughout the twentieth century for citrus, mainly orange groves. During the archaeological monitoring, an isolated irrigation feature was identified along the northern boundary of the project area. The feature was identified approximately one foot below the surface and represents the subsurface element of a concrete standpipe. The standpipe would have been utilized throughout the twentieth century for irrigation of the orange groves. Consisting of a circular concrete-lined brick tube, the irrigation feature would have been connected to other standpipes throughout the orchards by a series of concrete lined canals. No associated artifacts were identified with the feature. The remnant feature is not considered significant under California Environmental Quality Act criteria, as it is isolated and a common type of irrigation feature found throughout the region. However, as the feature provides further documentation to the agricultural history of the property, it has been recorded within this form.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH6

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Iso-1 facing north

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Lennar Homes – Inland Empire
980 Montecito Drive, Suite 300
Corona, California 92879

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Garrison
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc
14010 Poway Road, Suite A;
Poway, California 92064

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/6/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Archaeological monitoring

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Citrus Trails Project (Tract 18990), City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California

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

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

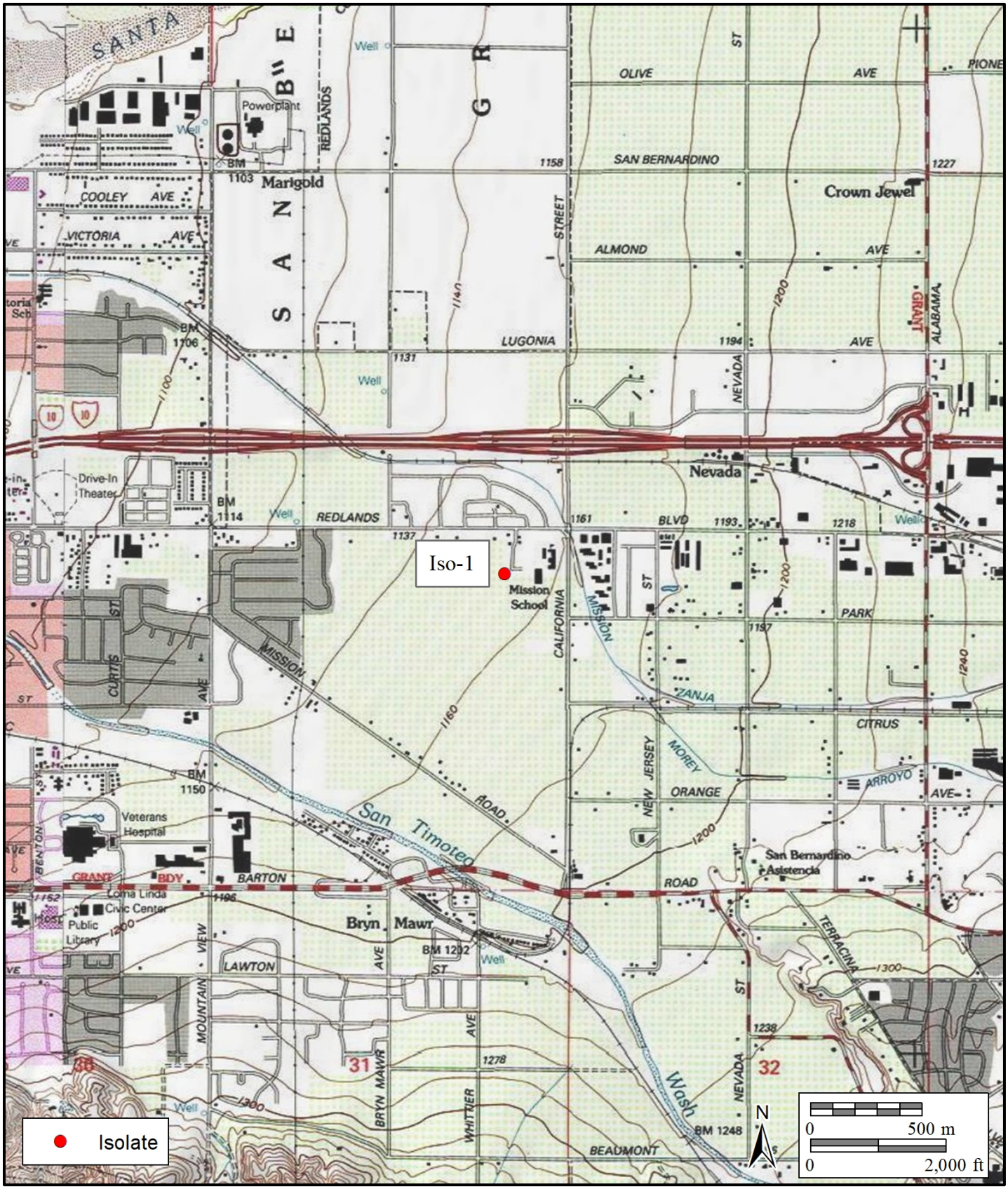
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Iso-1

***Map Name:** USGS *Redlands, California* quadrangle

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** N.d., digital



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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 3
***Drawn by:** Carrie Kubacki

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Iso-1
***Date of map:** May 6, 2019

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.