

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

GRAND TERRACE CONTAINER/TRAILER STORAGE PROJECT

CITY OF GRAND TERRACE

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

June 2019

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. GRT1901

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Sites Recorded: 36-006859, 36-027692, 36-027693 (updates)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: San Bernardino South, California

Acreage: 27 acres

Keywords: Phase I, monitoring recommended.



June 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by GrandT-1, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed project in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, Sacred Lands File search, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Two previously documented cultural resources (two power transmission line segments) were identified within the project area and have been previously evaluated as not “historical resources” under CEQA. Undocumented ancillary components of a previously recorded canal adjacent to the project area were also identified within the project area and are similarly not “historical resources” under CEQA (updates were prepared for all three resources). However, a major prehistoric habitation site was formerly located in proximity to the project area indicating it likely retains some sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is recommended during earthmoving activities in undisturbed soils.

All Native American consultation for this project was conducted by the City per AB 52 and is not mentioned hereafter in this report. In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

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 State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by GrandT-1, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed project in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located on the east side of Vivienda Avenue between the Santa Ana River Trail Railroad Access Road. It is bounded by the Santa Ana River to the north and open land to the south and west, with the BNSF railroad to the west. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 1 South, Range 4 West in an unsectioned area, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980; Figure 1). The project area is a currently vacant 27-acre lot (Assessor's Parcel Number 246-130-001). The proposed project is a trailer and container storage facility.

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans adapt to the environment through technological and behavioral changes. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these adaptations, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The nearest natural reliable source of water is the adjacent Santa Ana River, which drains west.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 900 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Although the natural vegetation has been largely removed from the project by weed abatement disking, pioneer species such as hare oat, mustard, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

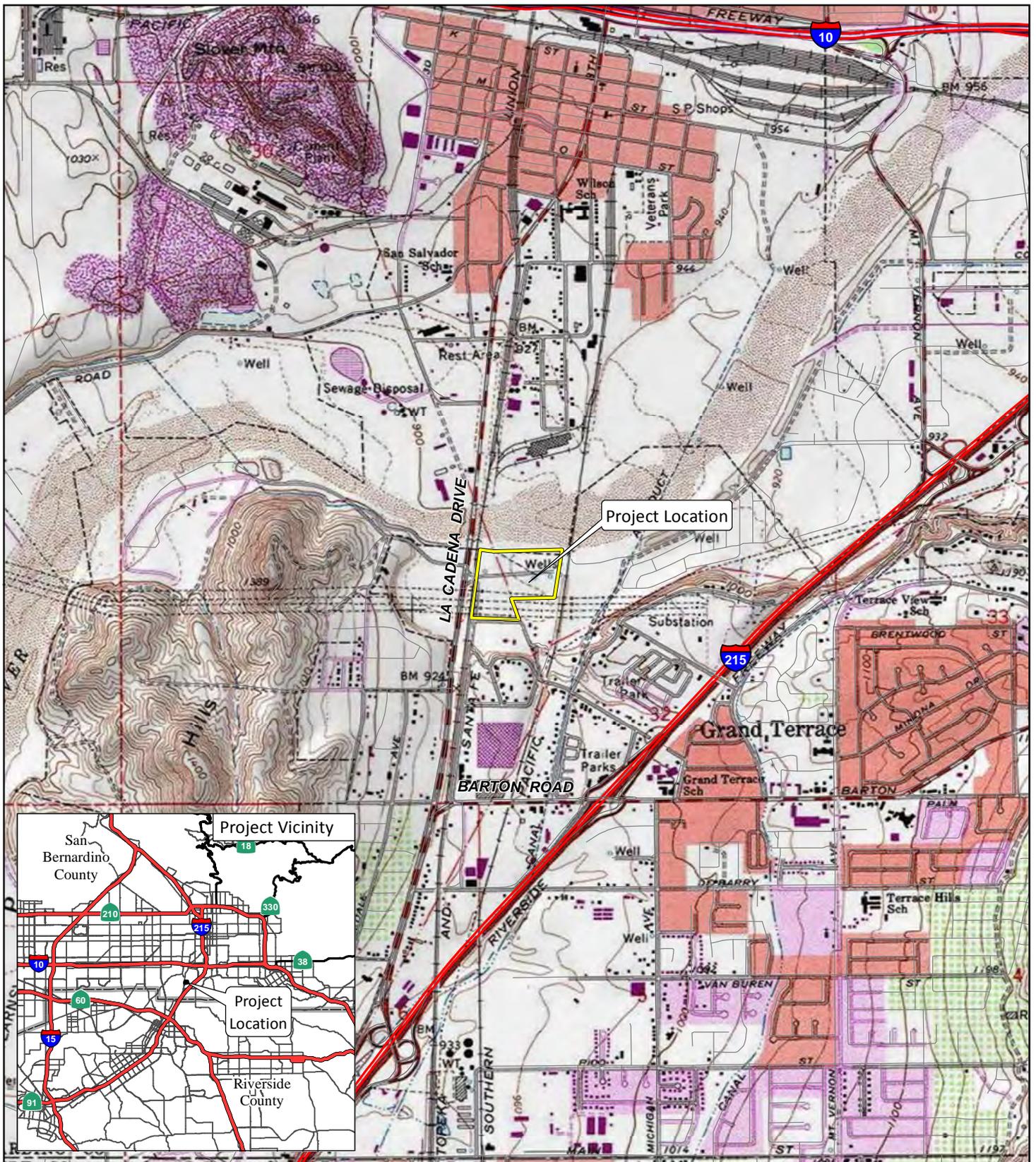


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

Project Location



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - San Bernardino South (1980); ESRI Streetmap, 2013.

I:\GRT1901\Reports\Cultural\fig1_Reg_Loc.mxd (2/8/2019)

Grand Terrace Container/Trailer Storage Project
Regional and Project Location

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

After AD 500, there was an influx of Native American groups from the eastern deserts into southern California. These groups brought changes in subsistence focus and associated technologies, as well as burial practices. These cultural changes along with the group migrations are known as the *Shoshonean Intrusion* or *Shoshonean Wedge* (Kroeber 1976; Koerper 1979) and the *Takic Wedge* (Bergin and Ferraro 1999). The term *Takic Wedge* refers to the wedge of Takic culture groups that

moved to the coast, displacing tribes of the Hokan and Yuman language stocks to the north and south (Shipley 1978). The ethnographically recorded Luiseño, Juaneño, and Gabrielino are thought to be the descendants of prehistoric Takic populations that settled along the coast during the Late Prehistoric Period, or perhaps even earlier. The Serrano and Cahuilla, more distant from the coast, are also Takic-speaking tribes within this wedge.

Ethnography

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (Kroeber 1976; Heizer 1968). Typically, native culture groups in coastal central and southern California were named after the mission within which ecclesiastical jurisdiction they lived. For instance, the Gabrielino are named after Mission San Gabriel Archangel (see History below). Farther inland, tribes such as the Cahuilla and Serrano are not named after missions since there were no local missions and Spanish influence was not as great. Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to Spanish explorers and mission fathers (see History below), and later documentation was by others indicated below.

Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompassed diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1976; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

The Cahuilla were documented by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929) among others.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1976; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978a). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, while group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The nearest historically known Native American village to the project area was the Gabrielino community of *Horuuvunga* (also known to the Serrano as *Jurupet* and described to Alfred Kroeber as *Hurumpa*, see below), purportedly located approximately 8 miles to the west somewhere between the Jurupa Mountains and the Pedley Hills (Kroeber 1976; Kirkman 1938; McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and is derived from *sierra*, meaning “mountain range” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano culture group actually incorporates two divisions, a mountain division (referred to as the Mountain Serrano) and a desert division, referred to as the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017).

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally it was acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were hunted and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony, and most lived in small communities near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). The basic settlement unit of the Serrano was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps. In the early 19th century, they are

thought to have occupied the former Gabrielino village of *Horuuvunga*, which they knew as *Jurupet* (McCawley 1996).

The Serrano were described by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and others.

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect until the asistencia was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranch/farm settlements were established on or near Indian villages, primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

In 1771, Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established by Franciscan Friars Pedro Cambon and Angel Somers as the fourth in a series of Spanish colonial centers and outposts along the California coast. Early exploration of the western portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties (Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano territory) began the following year with Lieutenant Pedro Fages and continued with the expeditions of Friars Bautista De Anza, Juan Crespi, and Francisco Garcés in 1775 and 1776.

As the resources within the project area date to the 20th century, the balance of the historic context will focus on the local community and the adjacent water conveyance feature during the American Period.

Grand Terrace

Development of area that would become Grand Terrace (or East Riverside, as the Grand Terrace-Highgrove area was once called) was fostered by the Gage Canal, which brought water from the Santa Ana River on an agricultural scale near the end of the 19th century (City of Grand Terrace 2019). The community rapidly became another citrus town, which made it vulnerable to the vagaries of climate (such as freezes), and growers diversified with more resilient walnuts and faster-growing peaches (City of Grand Terrace 2019). Grand Terrace continued to develop and thrive during the latter half of the 20th century. In 1959, a post office was opened and the Grand Terrace Chamber of Commerce was established in 1962, but incorporation would take another 16 years (Salley 1977).

North Riverside and Jurupa/West Riverside Canal

Water has played a key role in the development of Southern California, and the Santa Ana River basin has been critical to cities and communities near the project area. The North Riverside Land and Water Company constructed the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal (36-0006859, a segment of which is adjacent to the project area) beginning in the late 1880s (Scott 1977:84). By the end of the 19th century, the system consisted of concrete-lined canals, flumes, and tunnels, which “followed

along the base of a bluff, crossed over the Riverside Upper Canal, and then crossed the Santa Ana River in a flume supported on a trestle” (Scott 1977:84). At this time, the 17-mile long canal derived its water from a covered flume in the Santa Ana River bottom above the Colton Avenue (now La Cadena Drive) crossing; surface development in two cienegas in the San Bernardino Rancho (northeast of the project area) and the Salazar Water Company diversion from the Santa Ana River, all east of the Colton Avenue (La Cadena Drive) bridge (Scott 1977:85). In 1916, the West Riverside Canal Company acquired the canal system and renamed it the West Riverside Canal. At this time, the canal was transporting water to the service areas of five companies, among them the La Sierra Water Company, which would excavate a series of wells within the project area to augment the natural water sources of the canal. The canal would continue to deliver water at least into the late 1960s (Scott 1977:86).

METHODS

Records Search

Data from a previous cultural resources records search recently conducted for an adjacent project at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) was utilized for this project (Austerman 2017). The objectives of this data review were (1) establish the status and extent of previously recorded sites, surveys and excavations within the project area and (2) note what types of resources might be expected to occur within the proposed project based on the existing data from known cultural resources sites located within a 1-mile radius. Appendix A contains the records search bibliography.

Additional Research

In January and February 2019, Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed LSA’s 2016 report on an adjacent project and contacted CRM Tech in order to reference previous cultural resources studies that documented and evaluated portions of the resources within and adjacent to the project area (Tibbet 2016; Tang and Hogan 2014). Historic period maps and aerials were also reviewed.

Field Survey

On February 7, 2019, the project area was surveyed by Mr. Goodwin, who walked transects spaced by 10 meters, with particular attention given to exposed areas and rodent back dirt for cultural residues. The power transmission towers and well casings associated with the West Riverside Canal were also closely examined (see below).

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from SCCIC indicate there have been 27 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, none of which includes any portion of the project area. Portions of two cultural resources are documented within the project area (36-027692 and 36-027693, segments of power transmission lines). Data from the SCCIC indicated 21 additional cultural resources within one mile of the project, including prehistoric sites (habitation site, rock shelters, artifact scatter), historic period archaeological resources (artifact scatter, multi-component site) and

built environment (historic district, residences, utility substation, bridges and railroad segments) (Table A). The nearest prehistoric resource (36-001577, an expansive habitation site and artifact scatter) was documented approximately 300 meters/1,000 feet west of the project (Smith 1940).

Additional Research

Review of LSA and CRM Tech reports, historic period maps, and online research indicated that segments of the power transmission lines (36-027692 and 36-027693), and the adjacent North Riverside and Jurupa/West Riverside Canal (36-006859) were previously documented and evaluated (Tang and Hogan 2014; Tibbet 2016). Apart from the power transmission lines, the only historic-period buildings and structures located on the project area were a shed and concrete water conveyance features associated with the canal wells, which were removed in the late 2010s (HistoricAerials.com 1938, Google Earth 2019, USGS 1955).

Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile

Primary #	Site Description
36-006859	North Riverside and Jurupa/West Riverside Canal
36-031575	San Salvator Adobe School; Agua Mansa and 5 th Street, Colton with prehistoric artifacts scatter
36-001577	Prehistoric habitation site and associated artifact scatter
36-006101	Historic Union Pacific Railroad segment
36-006847	Historic Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad segment
36-012875	21663 Barton Road, Colton; 1934 residence
36-012876	260 East Barton Road, Colton; 1940 residence
36-015223	South Colton Historic District, which includes 45 historic properties
36-021694	Historic artifact scatter
36-021705	11940 Vivienda Avenue, Grand Terrace; 1959 residence
36-021706	22048 Vivienda Avenue, Grand Terrace; 1953 residence
36-021707	11960 Vivienda Avenue, Grand Terrace; 1959 residence
36-021708	11970 Vivienda Avenue, Grand Terrace; 1959 residence
36-021709	Historic bridge constructed in 1959
36-021710	Historic bridge constructed in 1959
36-025454	2640 La Cadena Avenue, Colton; 1945 residence
36-026221	Historic utility substation in Highgrove constructed in 1945
36-027692*	Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line/Southern California Edison West of Devers 230 kV Transmission Line constructed in 1951
36-027693*	Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV Transmission Line constructed in 1951
36-029036	Prehistoric rock shelter
36-029038	Prehistoric rock shelter

*Within project area

Field Survey

On February 7, 2019, Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Visibility ranged from excellent to poor with approximately 50 percent of the ground surface

obscured by vegetation (Figures 2 and 3). The project area has been subjected to disturbance from weed abatement disking and other earthmoving activities. Several large concentrations of modern refuse and soil piles were noted on the surface. Soils are silty alluvium. The following cultural resources were noted within the project area:

36-006859: West Riverside Canal (La Sierra Company wells)

The resource within the project area is a ‘water field’ consisting of eight 20-inch, one 10-inch, and one 8-inch wells excavated at eight locations to augment the sources of the canal between the mid-1910s and the 1960s (see site record update, Appendix B). The wells formerly had associated concrete flow-control structures and a wood-frame shed, but these were recently removed so that only the steel well casings and some temporally ambiguous cast steel valves remain.



Figure 2: Southwest corner of project area across showing thick surface coverage of xeric grasses and multiple power transmission lines. View to the northeast.



Figure 3: Areas of exposed soil in northeastern portion of the project with well casings in the foreground. View east/northeast.

36-027692: Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220 kV/Etiwanda-Vista 220 kV Transmission Lines

This segment of the resource consists of one A-shaped lattice tower (14/3) with the Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220 kV line on its north side along with the Etiwanda-Vista 220 kV line on its south side, and approximately 1,250 feet of both lines to the east. There are other power transmission lines within this easement on the south side of Etiwanda-San Bernardino/Etiwanda-Vista tower, including the Vista-Mountain View and Vista-Riverside No. 1 66 kV lines (on wooden poles), the Vista-Colton Cement Fiber 66 kV lines (on A-shaped tower 0/6), and the Vista-Bloomington-Crestmore-Glen Avon 66 kV (on H-shaped tower 0/3). See site record update in Appendix B.

36-027693: Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV Transmission Line

This segment consists of one A-shaped lattice tower (14/3) with just the Mira Loma-Vista line and approximately 1,250 feet of line to the east. See site record update in Appendix B.

DISCUSSION

Segments of the Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220 kV and Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV Transmission Lines (36-027692 and 36-027693) in the Declzville area were previously evaluated as not “historical resources” under CEQA, and this evaluation applies to the segments of these lines that transect the project area (Tang and Hogan 2014). The other transmission lines transecting the project area in the same easement are similar: “utilitarian in character and plain in appearance, these power lines are of standard design and construction, and represent typical late-historic-period public utility infrastructure” and therefore they too are not “historical resources” under CEQA (Tang and Hogan 2014). These additional lines were documented as an update to the site record that includes the Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220 kV line (36-027692), which shares the portion of the utility easement transecting the project area north of the Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV line (see site record updates in Appendix B).

The segment of the North Riverside and Jurupa/West Riverside Canal (36-006859) adjacent to the project area was previously evaluated as not a “historical resource” pursuant to CEQA (Tibbet 2016). Although the wells within the project area date to the historic period and are associated with the canal, they comprise typical, utilitarian water conveyance infrastructure. Therefore, they are not “historical resources” per se, do not contribute to the significance of the canal and their cultural resource value has been realized by their recordation in a site record update (Tibbet 2016).

The prehistoric habitation site (36-001577) minimally documented to the west was an expansive surface scatter (1,000 feet long by 200 feet wide) of both ground and flaked-stone tools (Smith 1940). Its presence in the immediate vicinity suggests a moderate potential for subsurface resources within the project area.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Two previously documented cultural resources (two power transmission line segments) were identified within the project area and have been previously evaluated as not “historical resources” under CEQA. Undocumented ancillary components of a previously recorded canal adjacent to the project area were also identified within the project area and are similarly not “historical resources” under CEQA (updates were prepared for all three resources). However, a major prehistoric habitation site was formerly located in proximity to the project area, indicating some sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is recommended during earthmoving activities in undisturbed soils.

In the event 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 State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an 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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may

include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

CLT 1701

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00435	NADB-R - 1060435; Voided - 76-11.5	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE DEL ROSA RESERVOIR IN SAN BERNARDINO CITY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-02156	NADB-R - 1062156; Voided - 90-9.2	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	REPORT ADDENDUM: A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY (SAWPA) PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SAN BERNARDINO TO COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-04200	NADB-R - 1064200	1985	LAUTER, GLORIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: SANTA ANA RIVER EROSION AT COLTON, CA. 7PP	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
SB-04202	NADB-R - 1064202	1998	BRECHBIEL, BRANT	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH & LITERATURE REVIEW FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 026-22, IN THE CITY OF GRAND TERRACE, CA. 5PP	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
SB-04360	NADB-R - 1064360	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, and KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN'S: 1167-031-02, -03, -05, -06, CITY OF COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 18PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
SB-04632	NADB-R - 1064632	1992	Management Sciences Applications, Inc	City of Colton Historic Resources Survey.		36-014224, 36-014265
SB-05250	NADB-R - 1065250	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Colton Regional Park, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al	
SB-05251	Caltrans - ; NADB-R - 1065251	2000	Marvin, Judith and Deborah McLean	Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (54C-379) Replacement Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	36-012875, 36-012876
SB-05257	NADB-R - 1065257; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC050721B	2005	Billat, Lorna	Pico Park/CA-7277.	EarthTouch	
SB-05602	NADB-R - 1065602	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate LA2347A (SCE Colton), Near 290 Fogg Street, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		

Report List

CLT 1701

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05603	NADB-R - 1065603	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate LA0776D (SCE GT-Beke), 500 Feet East of End of Grand Terrace Road, Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, Californi.		
SB-05606	NADB-R - 1065606	2007	Formica, Tracy, Peggy Beedle, M. Colleen Hamilton, and David Earle	Cultural Resources Report for the City of Riverside Flume Water Transmission Main Relocation Project, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		36-006101, 36-007169
SB-05610	NADB-R - 1065610	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Addendum Studies: Colton Regional Park.		
SB-05616	NADB-R - 1065616	1995	McKenna, Jeanette A.	SAWPA RIX Site and Associated Pipeline Archaeological Monitoring Program—Inventory of Artifacts.		
SB-05630						
SB-05771	NADB-R - 1065771	2006	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Parcel 0163- 351-24, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05860	NADB-R - 1065860	2007	Formica, Tracy and Peggy Beedle	Cultural Resources Report for the San Bernardino Transmission Main Replacement Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		
SB-05928	NADB-R - 1065928	2005	Norris, Steven, Katherine Pollock, and Kathleen L. Hull	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project: Archaeological Survey of One Pole Location on the Vista-Riverside No. 1 and No. 2 66kV Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05930		2007	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications LLC Facility Candidate LA0776D (SCE GT-Beke), 500 Feet East of the End of Grand Terrace Road, Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California	MBA	
SB-05934	NADB-R - 1065934	2007	Garcia, Kyle and Marcy Rockman	Results of Cultural Resources Assessment for the GO-131D Project Evaluation in Colton, California; JO: 5317-0468.		

Report List

CLT 1701

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05935	NADB-R - 1065935	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate LA2347A (SCE Colton), near 290 Fogg Street, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06084	NADB-R - 1066084	2008	Dietler, John and Robert S. Ramirez	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06331	NADB-R - 1066331	2009	Cannon, Amanda and Michael K. Lerch	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverside-Corona Realignment, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		
SB-06441	NADB-R - 1066441	2009	Smallwood, Josh and Laura Hensley Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Riverside North Basin Recharge and Recreational Park Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07260		2011	Cotterman, Cary, Mason, Roger, and Chandler, Evelyn	Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Building Evaluation for the Proposed Verizon 'Grand Terrace Relo' Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California	ECORP Consulting	36-006847, 36-007169, 36-025454
SB-07451	NADB-R - 1067451	2010	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		36-006101, 36-006847, 36-010330, 36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, 36-021708, 36-021709, 36-021710, 36-021711, 36-021712, 36-026885, 36-026886
SB-07946		2014	Williams, Audry and Andrew Belcourt	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Southern California Edison	36-006173, 36-006352, 36-012365, 36-020240, 36-026031, 36-026050, 36-026051, 36-026219, 36-026220, 36-026221, 36-026223, 36-026224

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL DPR SITE RECORDS AND UPDATES

(1074)

P36-0015 75

SBR 1575

San Salvador sch.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Survey Record

1. Site SBCM - 34
2. Map San Bernardino, South - 7.5'
3. Country San Bernardino
4. Twp. 18 Range 14N NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 30
5. Location At the corner of 3rd. and Agua Mansa Road, City of Colton
6. On Contour Elevation --
7. Previous designations for site San Salvador School
8. Owner Colton Joint Unified School Dist. 9. Address 1212 Valencia Dr., Colton
10. Previous owners, dates San Salvador School Dist.
11. Present tenant School
12. Attitude toward excavation --
13. Description of site On elevation above flood plain of the Santa Ana River drainage
14. Area 5 acres
15. Depth --
16. Height --
17. Vegetation --
18. Nearest water --
19. Soil of site clay
20. Surrounding soil type clay
21. Previous excavation school construction
22. Cultivation in past
23. Erosion --
24. Buildings, roads, etc. houses, roads, etc.
25. Possibility of destruction has been destroyed
26. House pits --
27. Other features --
28. Burials --
29. Artifacts manos from previous construction
30. Remarks retun 11/16 9220E - 3768200M
31. Published references --
32. Other Museum Reference --
33. Sketch map --
34. Date 1946
35. Recorded by G.A. Smith
36. Photos --

X

JAC
1/10/8

X

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

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
Reg. No. SBr-087
Date 2-27-76
By [Signature]

County San Bdn.

Name San Salvador School Adobe

Location Agua Mansa Road at 5th Street, Colton

Historical Significance: The first school in San Bernardino County was the San Salvador School, opened in 1844 by Manuel Ochoa in the church at Agua Mansa. Though the district was not legally established until 1863, the school had apparently come under some sort of county jurisdiction by 1861. The adobe house it occupied near the church was carried away in the flood of 1862, along with the rest of the community. A second adobe house was then secured and used as the school for a number of years. Following several decades of the present century in other buildings on Agua Mansa Road near Rancho, the San Salvador School returned to the old location when the present buildings were erected in 1950. The 1862 adobe, about 20 feet north of the new school, became a private residence, and is still occupied.

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

RECOMMENDED:

[Signature]
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors

Date OCT 6 1975
DENNIS HANSBERGER

APPROVED:

[Signature]
Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Date 1-15-76

CPNI - 87
SBR 1575

An Early Pioneer Woman

Nellie Soares

Manuela "Nellie" Acuna was born in December 1879 in San Luis Obispo. Her father had immigrated from Spain and worked with livestock in San Francisco.

The family moved to Colton in 1883, four years before Colton was incorporated. Here they lived with Nellie's aunt for a short time before buying an adobe house which had previously been Colton's first schoolhouse. This old San Salvador School still stands at Fifth Street and Agua Mansa Road. Her father began to farm the land, but died two years later. (1)

Early in life she started doing housework. Then at 17 she began work in a Riverside laundry, working from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at \$1 a day. At 19 she was employed in the Harvey House in San Bernardino for \$25 a month, room, board, and clean aprons.

The next year she quit her job to marry Manuel Soares. On their wedding trip, she recalled going to San Diego and taking a steamer from there to Redondo Beach. "It grounded, so we spent our first night on the steamer," she wrote.

Their first house was on Fogg Street and La Cadena Drive. In 1913, they and their new daughter, Ruby, moved to another adobe ranch at Third Street and Agua Mansa. She lived there for approximately 50 years and then lived with her daughter for a few years, after which she returned to the Colton area. In April, 1972, she passed away at the age of 92.

Dr. Charles Whitmer

Dr. Charles Whitmer was born August 25, 1870, in a small rural community in Illinois. (1) He received his education and started his medical practice in that state. After a few years in private practice, he entered the Government Indian service, and served as medical

officer at stations in Montana, Arizona, and California. His last contact with the Federal service was at Pala, California.

In 1910, Dr. Whitmer and his wife came to Colton, and here he established his medical practice—one that was to continue over a span of more than forty years.

In addition to his private practice, he served as the official medical officer for the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Fruit Express Companies.

Dr. Whitmer was a leader in every respect, being found among the leaders of any movement for the betterment of his community.

During the years 1928 through 1933, he was appointed City Health Officer.

Professionally he was a member of several medical groups, from the county to the national level.

His civic activities found him a member of: the Methodist Church, the Masonic Lodge, and he was a Charter member of the Rotary Club when it was organized in 1922. He served as President of that organization during the years 1926 to 1927.

He had a deep affection for children, and having no children of his own, he turned this love toward youngsters who were in need of a helping hand. For many years he was chairman of the Rotary committee for crippled children. In this capacity he worked closely with the crippled and handicapped at Casa Colina, a home and hospital for crippled children.

There are numerous men and women in the Southern California area who were enabled to live a happy and normal life due to his unselfish efforts. The only remuneration he sought was to see them able to take their places as happy and useful members of society.

This deep interest in young people was demonstrated in another area, that of the schools. He was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Colton City schools in 1918. In 1920 he was President of the Board when a movement to organize a Union High School District was undertaken so that children from the elementary districts could be provided free secondary education.

MALTSBERGER, 1974

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Survey Record

- 1. Site SBCM-65 2. Map San Bernardino 15' 3. Country San Bernardino
- 4. Twp. 1S Range 4W SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 31
- 5. Location On terrace east of LaCadera Avenue, south of Bostick, just east of Litton Rd. along west cliff of "cove." 6. On Contour Elevation 975'
- 7. Previous designations for site LaCadena, Colton
- 8. Owner Evans 9. Address Riverside
- 10. Previous owners, dates _____
- 11. Present tenant _____
- 12. Attitude toward excavation _____
- 13. Description of site Large camp site on terrace overlooking riverbed.
- 14. Area 1000' N/S 200'E/W
- 15. Depth Nothing - Fine midden dirt may all have blown away. A surface site.
- 16. Height ---
- 17. Vegetation --- 18. Nearest water Santa Ana River
- 19. Soil of site Reddish clay and rock 20. Surrounding soil type reddish clay
- 21. Previous excavation Extensive pot-hunting
- 22. Cultivation Yes 23. Erosion slight
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. One house, out building; also land is being graded.
- 25. **Possibility of destruction **Imminent
- 26. House pits none
- 27. Other features none
- 28. Burials none
- 29. Artifacts Many manos, metates, cogstones, hammerstones, scrapers.
- 30. Remarks A good "milling stone" site. Worthy of some salvage effort and a report.
- 31. Published references None
- 32. Other Museum Reference None 33. Sketch map No
- 34. Date 1940 35. Recorded by Gerald A. Smith 36. Photos X

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

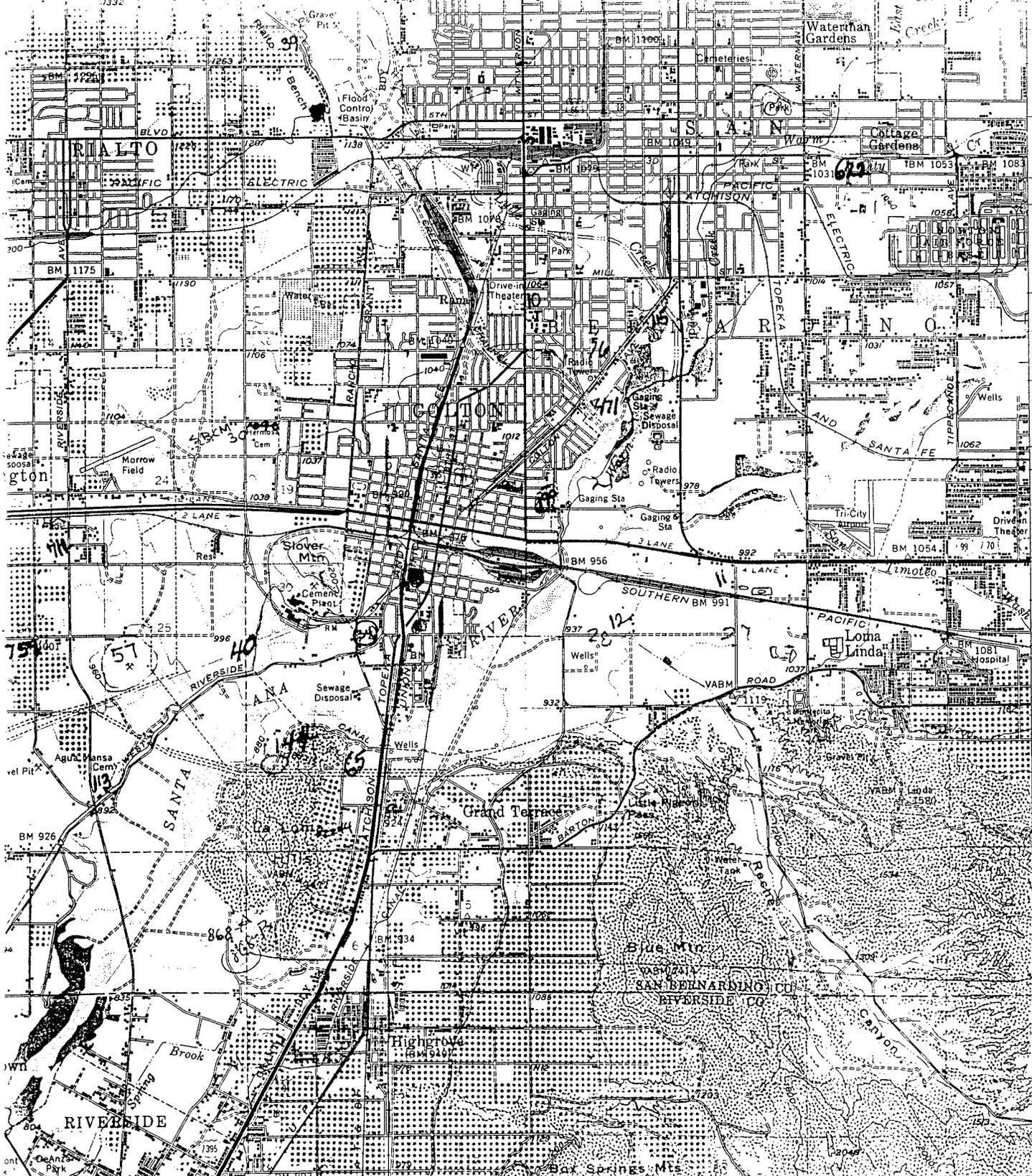
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mo. yr.

Temporary Number: _____

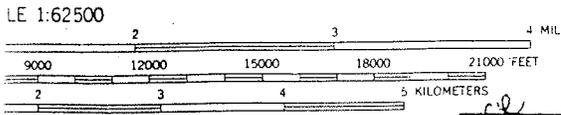
Page _____ of _____ .

Agency Designation: _____

Item No.	Continuation																
	<table><tr><td>UTM</td><td>N.</td><td>468360 E</td><td>3767050 N</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>NW</td><td>468210 E</td><td>3766910 N</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>W</td><td>467880 E</td><td>3766720 N</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SE</td><td>468250 E</td><td>3766610 N</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">d/r 1/10/86</p>	UTM	N.	468360 E	3767050 N		NW	468210 E	3766910 N		W	467880 E	3766720 N		SE	468250 E	3766610 N
UTM	N.	468360 E	3767050 N														
	NW	468210 E	3766910 N														
	W	467880 E	3766720 N														
	SE	468250 E	3766610 N														



RIVERSIDE (CIVIC CENTER) 1.7 MI. 20' 470000m E. (RIVERSIDE EAST 1:24 000) 4 W. INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. - 1959-NS MR 0266 1690 000 FEET (6) 117° 15' 34" 00'



INTERVAL 80 FEET
PRESENT 40-FOOT CONTOURS
MEAN SEA LEVEL

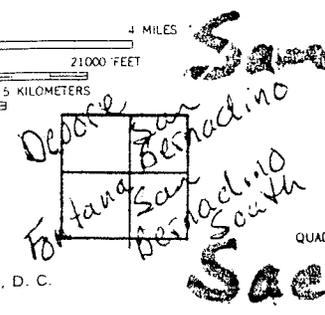
NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON/25, D. C.
MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

San Bernardino ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Heavy-duty _____ Light-duty _____
 Medium-duty _____ Unimproved dirt _____

U. S. Route _____ State Route _____

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

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.
N3400 - W 11715/15



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Sacramento

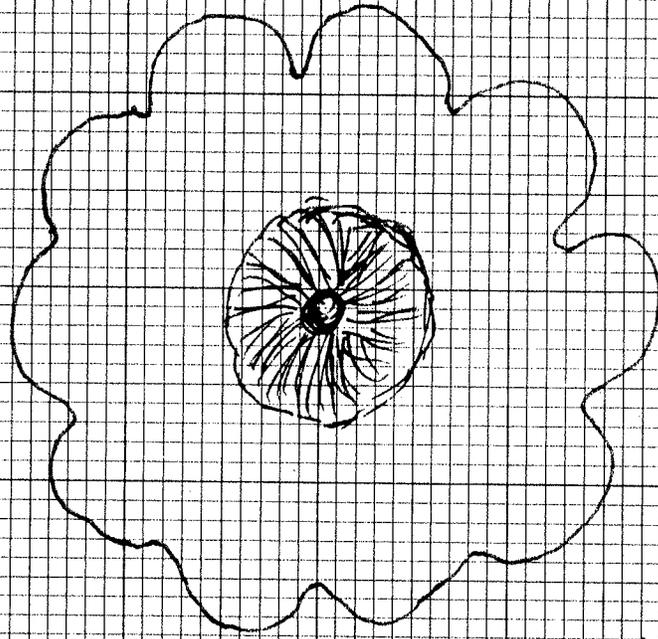
revised
5/22/82

65-

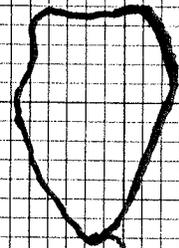
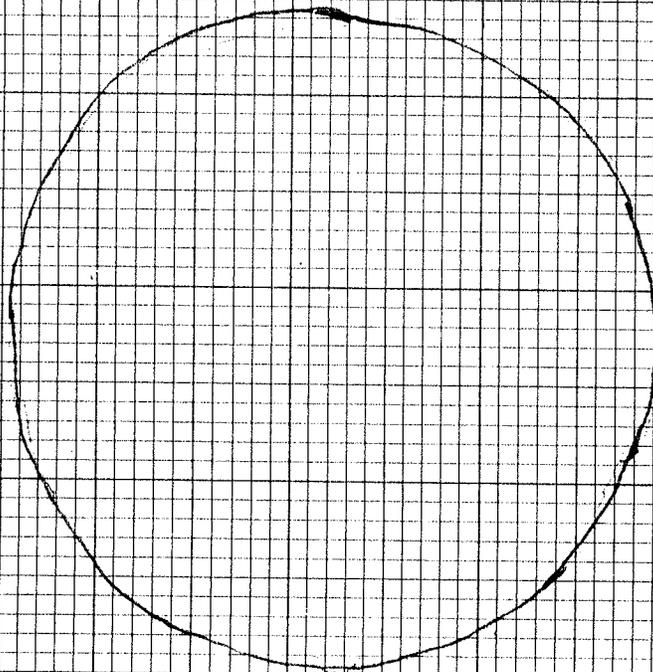
San Cadena Dr - BM 105

No	Usage	Date
1	Metate	1939
2	Hammer	"
3	Morro	"
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5	"	"
6	"	"
7	"	"
8	Metate	"
9	Morro	'49
10	"	"
11	"	"
12	Hammerstone	"
13	"	"
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15	"	"
16	"	"
17	"	"
18	"	"
19	"	"
20	"	"
21	"	"
22	Hammerstone	"
23	"	"
24	"	"
25	"	"
26	"	"
27	"	"
28	"	"
29	Hammerstone	"
30	Chopping	"
31	Large used stone?	"
32	Metate	"
33	"	"

100-0018 11
Cotton
La Cadena Drive



Loan
H. L. Manning



65

Colton
La Cadena

Cog wheel 3 (2 of these reported destroyed)
Choppers 7
Hammer stones 37

Manos 92

Metates 8

metates broken 10

Paint stones 2

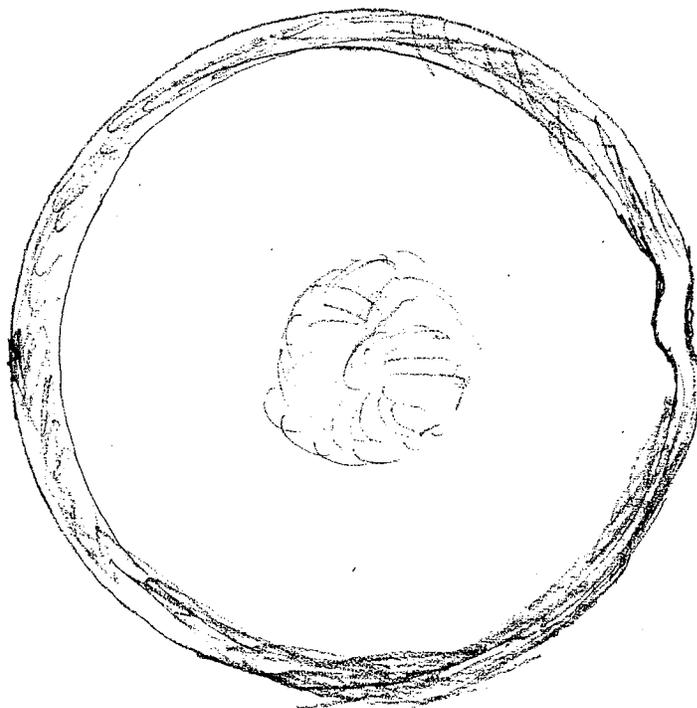
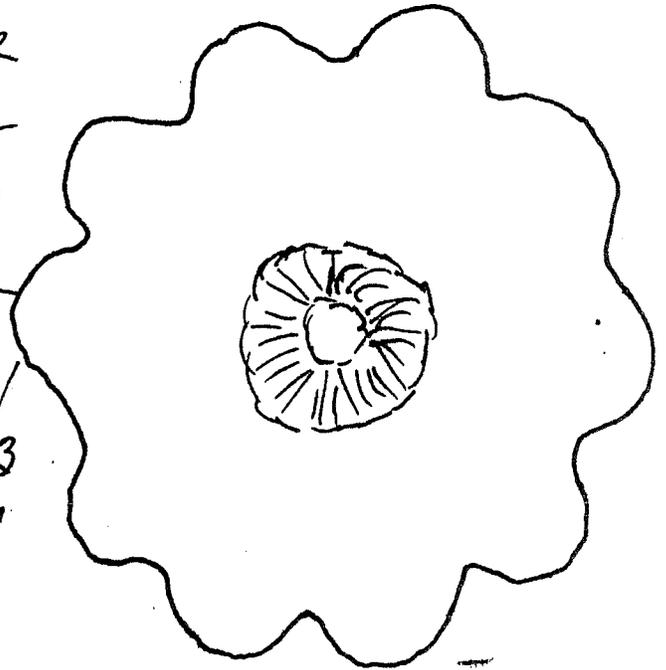
Projectile points 1

Broken " 3

Round gaming 1

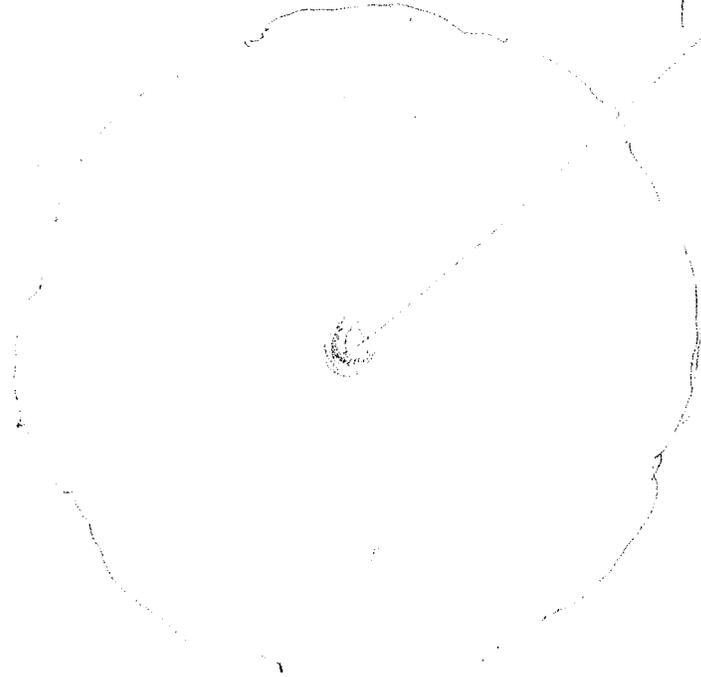
Round discoidal 1

Turtle back 1



← notch here

65



not all the way thru
but both sides

William Gieslin
1826 Dale Lane
882-8068

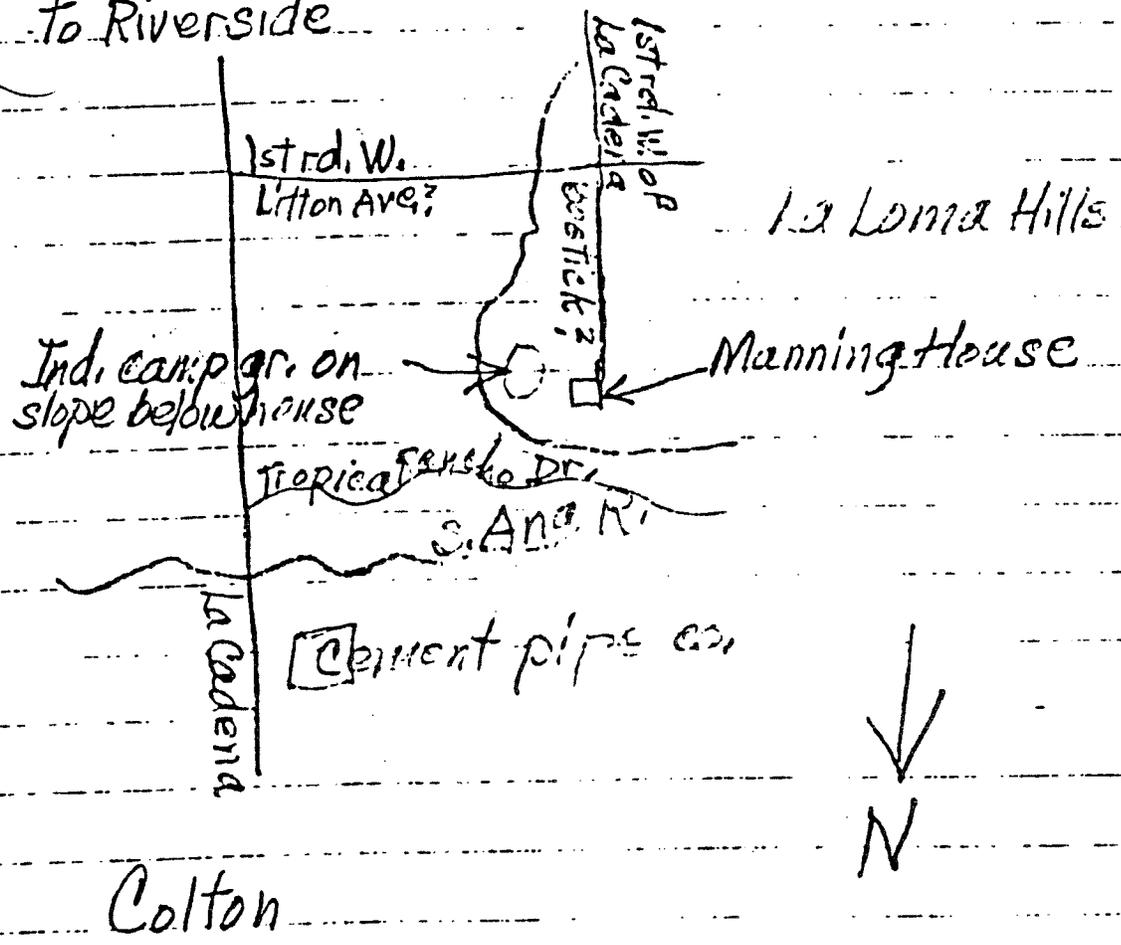
found at or near Site 65
Siltstone

Mrs. Daisy Manning owns property lived there with sister, Mrs. Cross.

Co. Mus. has cogstones ~~found there~~ by Fiteen McKinney & S. B. Archel Soc. party.

McKinney recorded this cogstone at S.B.C.M. with others at the Museum for artifact in p.C.A.S. Quarterly vol 4 #3 July 1968 on "Cog stones". I don't know how this got on your records - 7/29/82
Arthur McKinney

To Riverside



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-006859

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SBR-6859HPage 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) West Riverside Canal La Sierra Co. wells*Recorded by Riordan Goodwin *Date: 2/7/2019 _____ Continuation X Update

The North Riverside Land and Water Company constructed the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal beginning in the late 1880s. In 1916, the West Riverside Canal Company acquired the canal system and renamed it the West Riverside Canal. At this time, the canal was transporting to the service areas of five companies, among them the La Sierra Water Company (LSWC). LSWC would create a 'water field' (consisting of eight 20-inch, one 10-inch and one 8-inch wells at eight locations) to augment the sources of the canal between the mid-1910s and the 1960s (see attached location map). The wells formerly had associated concrete flow-control structures and a wood-frame shed, but these were recently removed leaving only the steel well casings and some temporally ambiguous cast steel valves. The wells are unremarkable water conveyance infrastructure, are not "historical resources" per se and do not contribute to the significance of the canal, an adjacent segment of which was previously evaluated as not a "historical resource" per CEQA.

References:

Tibbet, Casey

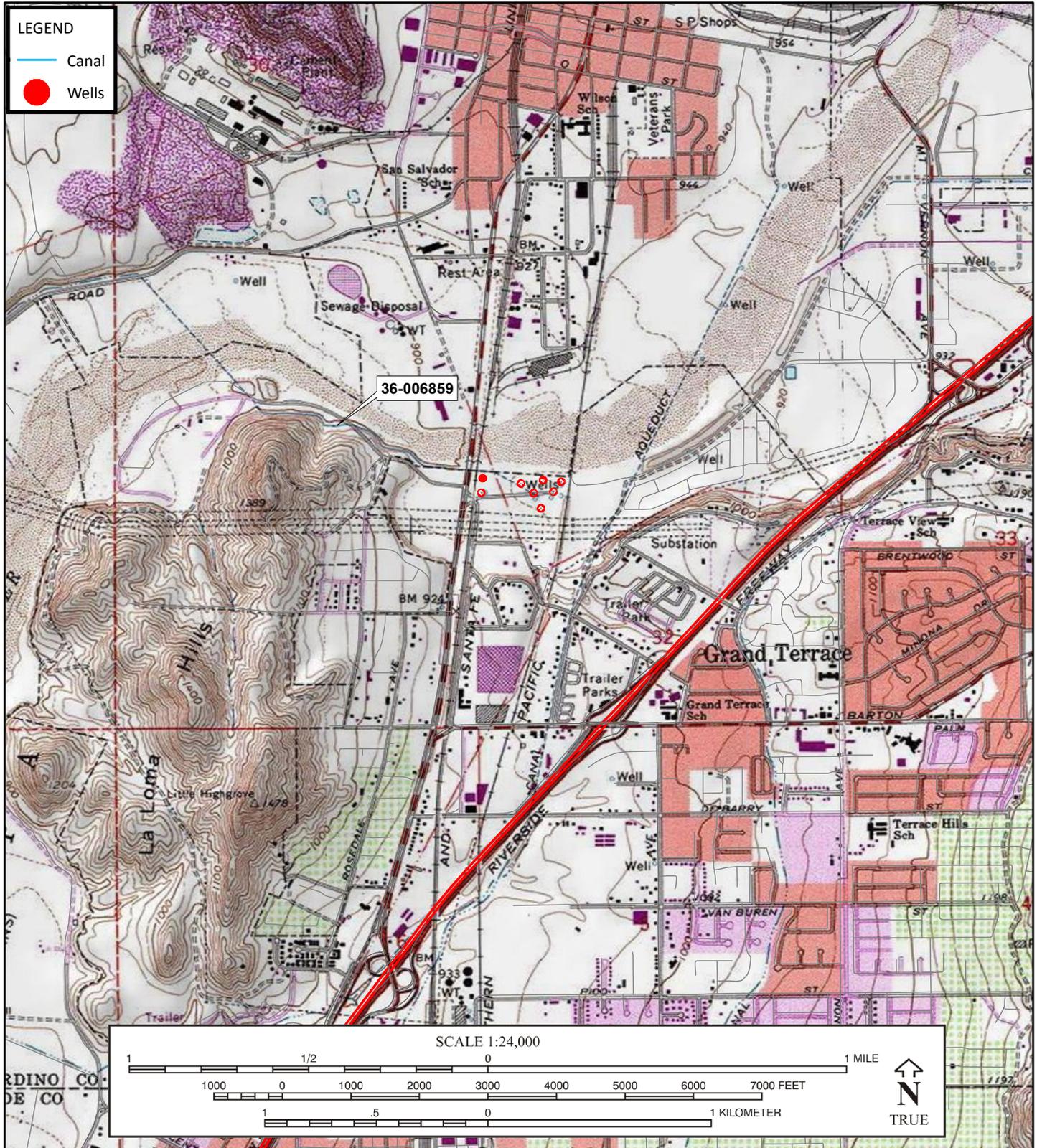
2016 Historical Resources Evaluation for the La Cadena Drive Over Santa Ana River Bridge Replacement Project, City of Colton San Bernardino County, California BRLS 5065 (014)08-SBd-COL.

Scott, MB

1977 Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California, 1810–1968. USGS open-file report 77-398.



View northeast of co-located 20-inch and 8-inch well casings.



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y, 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 9 Resource Name or #: North Riverside and Jurupa Canal

P1. Other Identifier APE Map Reference # 2; North Riverside ditch

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, CA Date: 1967 PR 1980 T1S; R4W; Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) S.B.B.M.

c. Address: NA City: Colton Zip: _____

d. UTM: Zone: 11; East end: 469507mE/3767082mN; West end 469507mE/3767082mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): South of the Santa Ana river and the Santa Ana River bike path on the east and west sides of La Cadena Drive

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

This evaluation is for an approximately 500-foot long segment of the reportedly 17-mile long North Riverside and Jurupa Canal. Only about 1,500 feet of the canal was observed. The segment of canal evaluated is concrete-lined and includes a 1939 culvert under La Cadena Drive and the BNSF railway, two associated flow structures (concrete boxes) near the eastern terminus of the canal, and an improvised culvert (concrete pipe and gravel and dirt fill) in the western portion of the canal to provide vehicle access to the modern bike path and related parking area.

Beyond the evaluated segment, on the west side of La Cadena Drive, the canal continues for approximately 150 feet where it forks. The north fork appears to be part of the original canal. It is in poor condition, dirt and rock lined, and runs west about 70 feet and then north less than 40 feet toward the bike path where there is a culvert (large concrete pipe) that drains into the riverbed north of the bike path. The southern, concrete-lined fork, which appears to date to 1938-1939 (see B6), meanders in a northwesterly direction for about 200 feet before disappearing. It is not clear if it was built as a tunnel or has become completely buried over time. The canal is visible farther west along the base of a hill next to the bike path. This section is in poor condition, partially overgrown and/or dirt filled, and broken in places.

The concrete-lined canal ends within the project APE approximately 190 feet east of the BNSF railway tracks. No surface evidence of the canal was observed beyond that point for a distance of at least 100 feet. (See *Continuation Sheet*)

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

*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 #) Segment of canal in the APE on west side of La Cadena Drive, taken from the 1939 culvert, view to the west 3/4/15

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1887 (Scott 1977)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Empire Water
25 Orchard
Lake Forest, California 92630

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

*P9. Date Recorded: March 4 and April 8, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe). Intensive level Section 106 compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the La Cadena Drive Over Santa Ana River Bridge Replacement Project. BRLS 5065 (014) 08-SBd-COL. Prepared for Caltrans District 7.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Y, 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) North Riverside and Jurupa Canal

B1. Historic Name: North Riverside ditch (1887–1892); North Riverside and Jurupa Canal (1892–1916); West Riverside Canal (1916–unknown)

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Irrigation canal **B4. Present Use:** Abandoned

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1887-88 – canal built by North Riverside Land and Water Company (Hall 1888; Scott 1977)
1892 – a connecting ditch to the Agua Mansa Canal was built (Scott 1977)
1900 – lined with concrete (Scott 1977)
1938-39 – after the 1938 flood, aerial photographs reveal that the south fork of the canal was constructed. This is beyond the evaluated segment.
1939 – culvert under La Cadena Drive and BNSF railway tracks was installed as part of the bridge widening (date stamp on culvert).
1967 – last year that the canal is known to be have been in use

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

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** North Riverside Land and Water Company

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Irrigation/Settlement **Area:** Colton/Riverside
Period of Significance: 1887–1967 **Property Type:** Canal **Applicable Criteria:** NA

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

The North Riverside and Jurupa Canal was built in 1887–88 and was in use to at least 1967. It is currently abandoned and in poor condition. While the approximately 500-foot long evaluated segment retains a moderate degree of integrity, it has sustained alterations, is fragmented, and is one of numerous similar irrigation features in the surrounding area. It was not the first, nor is it the last of its kind and it does not exemplify any innovations in design or materials. No evidence was found indicating it is the work of a master or associated with persons or events of importance in history. For these reasons, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It was not evaluated under a local ordinance. (See Continuation Sheet)

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

***B12. References:**

Aerial Photographs

1938 and 1948 Historicaerials.com. Accessed online in March 2015 at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>

Hall, William H.

1888 Irrigation in California (Southern), the Field, Water-Supply, and Works, Organization and Operation in San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties. The Second Part of the Report of the State Engineer of California on Irrigation and the Irrigation Question. State Printing Office, Sacramento.

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

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

***Date of Evaluation:** May 2015

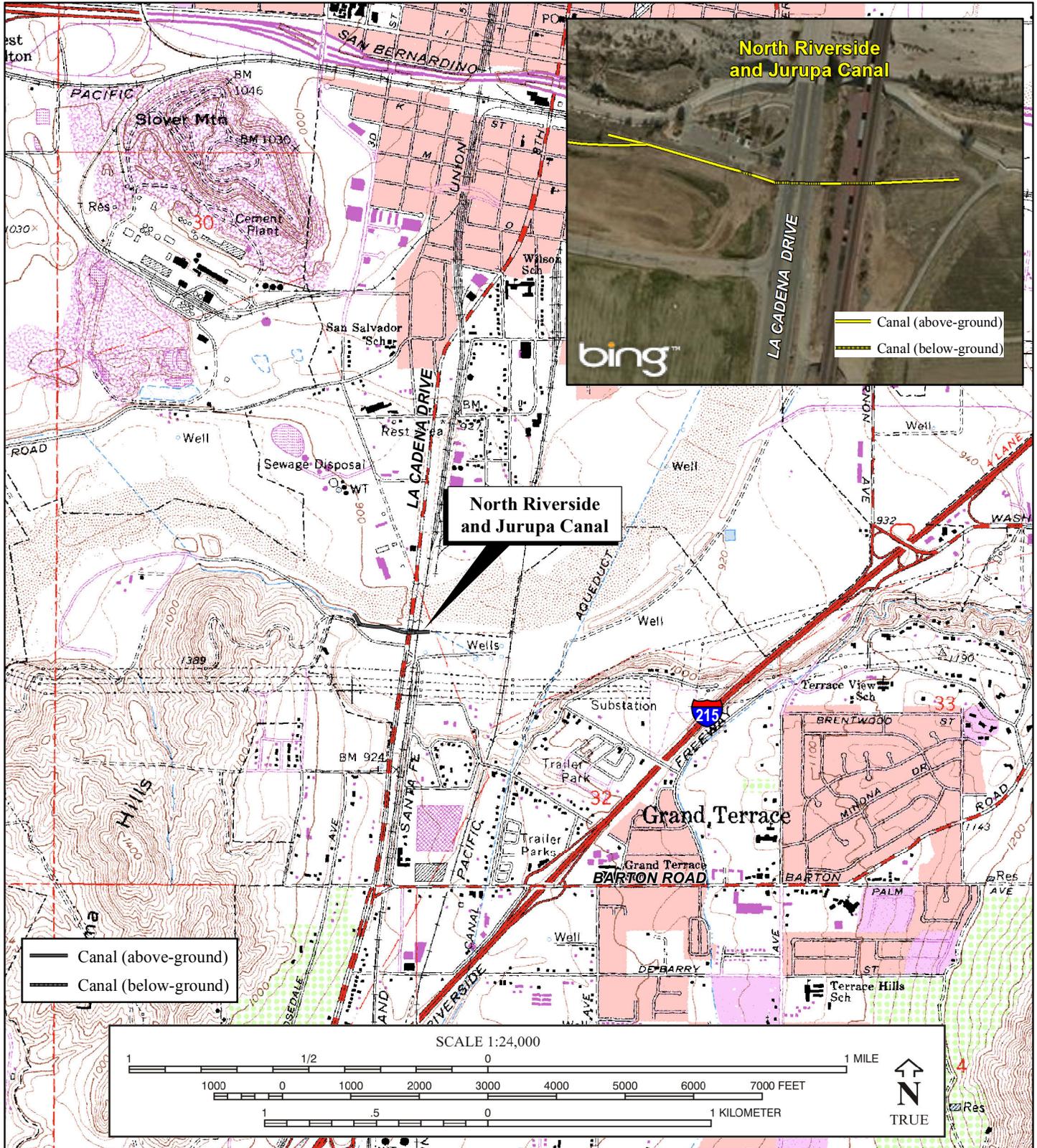
(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Location Map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____



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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 6Y, 6Z

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 4 of 9 Resource Name or #: North Riverside and Jurupa Canal

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: North Riverside ditch

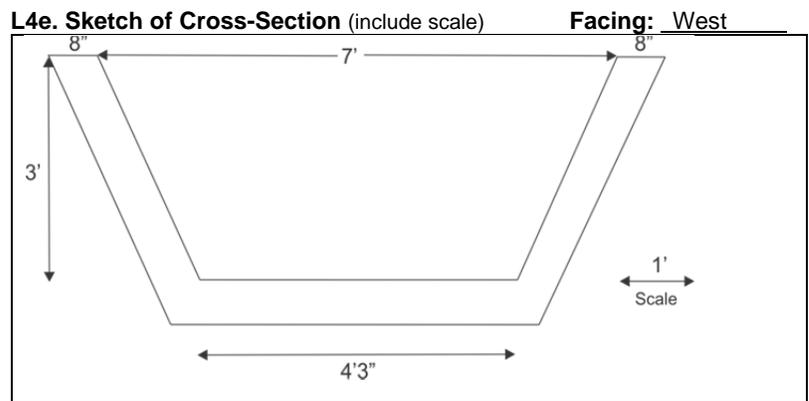
L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource Segment Point Observation Designation: _____

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)

East end: 469507mE/3767082mN; West end: 469356mE/3767090mN

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
 Poured concrete canal with a 1939 culvert passing under La Cadena Drive and two associated flow structures (concrete boxes) with what appear to be related well casings that once supplied water to the canal. Another improvised culvert (composed of a short segment of concrete pipe and gravel/soil fill) has been placed on the west side of La Cadena Drive to provide vehicle access to the adjacent parcel (see photo below). The canal is approximately 8 inches in thickness and was 'dressed' (surfaced) with cement.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
 a. Top Width ~7 feet
 b. Bottom Width ~4 feet
 c. Height or Depth ~3 feet
 d. Length of Segment ~500 feet



L5. Associated Resources:
 Nearby concrete pads may be related (might have supported well pumps).

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
 Refer to Sections P3a and B10 for discussions regarding setting.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Refer to Sections P3a and B10 for discussions regarding integrity.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, scale, etc.)
 View east of improvised culvert partially obscuring the canal in foreground and 1939 culvert under La Cadena Drive and railroad in background.

L9. Remarks:
 There are many similar historic period irrigation canals in the area, some of them still functioning.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Riordan Goodwin
 LSA Associates, Inc.
 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
 Riverside, California 92507

L11. Date:
 May 2015

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 9 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) North Riverside and Jurupa Canal
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: May 2015 Continuation Update

P3. Description (Continued from page 1)

Properties adjacent to the canal west of La Cadena Drive are developed with a chain link fence, a modern, paved bike path, and parking area on the north and disturbed, but currently undeveloped land on the south. East of the BNSF tracks, properties adjacent to the canal include the bike path and disturbed, but currently undeveloped land. The segment of the canal in the APE retains high integrity of location. However, the improvised culvert, modern facilities associated with the bike path, and disturbed lands to the south have moderately compromised integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

P5a. Photographs (Continued from page 1)



Segment of canal in the APE on the west side of La Cadena Drive, view to the east (3/4/15)



Canal from eastern terminus in the APE looking west to RR tracks.



Concrete flow structure in the APE at the eastern terminus, facing east.

See Continuation Sheet

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) North Riverside and Jurupa Canal

*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date: May 2015

Continuation

Update

P5a. Photographs (Continued from page 4)



Concrete flow structure & well casing north of canal facing northeast.



Canal west of La Cadena from fork, facing east.



Canal west of La Cadena showing board-form impressions facing east-southeast.



West side of canal culvert under railroad and La Cadena showing 1939 date stamp facing east-northeast.



Fork in canal west of La Cadena Drive (outside APE), facing west.

See Continuation Sheet



Northern fork (outside APE), facing east.

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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 9 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) North Riverside and Jurupa Canal
 *Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: May 2015 Continuation Update

P5a. Photographs (Continued from page 5)



Northern fork and culvert under bike path (outside APE), facing north.



Southern fork (outside APE), facing east.



Overgrown portion of southern fork (outside APE), facing southeast.



Broken pieces of southern fork (outside APE), facing southwest.

***B10. Significance** (Continued from page 2)

Summary of History: The North Riverside Land and Water Company incorporated in August 1887 for the purpose of developing a water supply for about 900 acres under its ownership in the Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho (Scott 1977:84; Hall 1888). The North Riverside Canal, later renamed the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal in 1899, was built in 1887–88 (Ibid.). It included a main ditch, 12 feet deep, in which was placed a covered, wooden flume that was open on the bottom (Scott 1977:84). From the flume, a ditch was built that “followed along the base of a bluff, crossed over the Riverside Upper Canal, and then crossed the Santa Ana River in a flume supported on a trestle. ... The system consisted of open ditches, flumes, and tunnels. The open ditches were lined with concrete in 1900” (Scott 1977:84). In 1892, the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal was connected to the Agua Mansa Canal (Scott 1977). A 1901 report indicates that the canal derived its water from the following sources: a covered flume in the Santa Ana River bottom above the Colton Avenue (now La Cadena Drive) crossing; surface development in two cienagas in the San Bernardino Rancho; and from the Salazar water which was originally diverted from the bed of the Santa Ana River (Lippencott 1901). The report notes that all of these sources are east of the Colton Avenue Bridge (Santa Ana River Bridge on La Cadena Drive) and that the main canal is 17 miles long (Lippencott 1901). “The canal is located around a rock hill immediately above the old upper canal of the Riverside Water Company and crosses the river in a flume on a trestle 2,400 feet in length. Then for 2 miles the water is flumed along a bluff on the north bank of the river, after which it passes through a tunnel 4,000 feet long into an open ditch 3 miles long, and thence to the Jurupa mesa lands” (Lippencott 1901:28).

See Continuation Sheet

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 8 of 9 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) North Riverside and Jurupa Canal
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: May 2015 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance** (Continued from page 6)

The canal continued to be operated as a carrier until January 27, 1916, when a flood destroyed the flume across the river (Scott 1977:85). Later that year, the West Riverside Canal Company was incorporated and purchased the canal, renaming it the West Riverside Canal (Ibid.). The canal carried water for five companies: Agua Mansa Water Company; Salazar Water Company; Jurupa Water Company; La Sierra Water Company; and West Riverside 350 Inch Water Company (Scott 1977:86). After 1917, it also carried water for the Twin Buttes Water Company, which was organized by Willits J. Hole and others (Scott 1977). This company built a pipeline from the end of Lateral Number 2 of the West Riverside Canal, across the river to a small reservoir for Hole Ranch (Ibid.). In March 1938, the Santa Ana Canyon areas experienced a severe flood. Aerial photographs reveal that after 1938 (and before 1948), the portion of the canal just west of the project APE was realigned to the south (Aerial Photographs 1938 and 1948). The City of Riverside ultimately purchased the rights of the Twin Buttes Water Company in 1967 and, at that time, water deliveries were still being made via this canal from groundwater pumped into it from various wells (Scott 1977).

Significance Evaluation:

Criteria A/1. "In San Bernardino County, the structure of valley soils [which is a unique property of the soil that has a profound effect on its behavior, such as water holding capacity, nutrient retention and supply, drainage, and nutrient leaching]. led to development of a large number of [water conveyance] systems. Irrigation had been conducted in the area since the 1850s on a limited basis, but ... in 1887-88, a web of water companies and conveyance systems had grown up centered around San Bernardino, Ontario, Etiwanda, and settlements to the west and south" (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000:16, 17). Important systems around the Riverside area were the Riverside Water Company, Gage Canal, and Vivienda Water Company (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000:17). Important canals in the immediate vicinity included the Riverside Upper and Lower Canals and the Gage Canal, which is still in use today. Although the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal was one of many built in the late 1880s and provided irrigation water to a number of acres, there is no indication that it played an important role in the settlement, development, or economic success of a particular area or larger region. Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) under these criteria.

Criteria B/2. Research for this canal did not reveal specific people associated with the design, development, or operation of this canal. It does not appear to be significant for associations with important people in local, state, or national history and is not eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register under these criteria.

Criteria C/3. Construction methods for irrigation canals have varied widely throughout California's history, from hand-dug, to horse-scraped, to concrete-lined, to machine formed (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000). As demand increased and technology improved, older ditches and canals were often substantially changed and/or absorbed into larger networks. Floods and normal erosion also resulted in extensive changes to canals and these improvements were sometimes carried out in a piecemeal fashion making it difficult to assess integrity. It is not always necessary to identify all of the major components of the system when evaluating only a small segment of it, but it is important to note innovative designs and/or systems with intact examples of the major components (Ibid.). Associated resources, such as agricultural fields, housing, or power plants, and contributive aspects of setting should also factor into the evaluation.

The abandoned North Riverside and Jurupa Canal does not appear to incorporate any innovations in design and there are no intact examples of major components within the project or the slightly larger segment that was observed beyond the project area. The related features within or near the project include two associated flow structures (concrete boxes) with what appear to be related well casings that once supplied water to the canal and concrete pads that may have been related to the canal (possibly supporting well pumps). None of these components is intact. In addition, the east end of the canal now terminates within the project area, but originally extended farther east past the Southern Pacific tracks before heading northeast to the flume (Pearson 1911). Just outside the project area to the west, the original canal (a portion of which is now dirt and rock) terminates at a culvert under the modern bike path and the realigned portion of the canal is overgrown, filled with dirt, and broken in sections. Within the project area, an approximately 30-foot-long improvised culvert consisting of a concrete pipe that was installed within the past 15 years is the only major alteration. However, the setting has been compromised by the construction of the paved bike path, parking lot, and related structures to the north and the disturbances (dumping, off-road activities, and dirt roads) to the undeveloped lands primarily to the south. For these reasons, it does not appear to meet these criteria for listing in the National Register or California Register.

Criterion D/4. As stated above, the canal is one of numerous similar features in the area and does not appear to include any innovations in design or materials. Therefore, it does not appear to meet these criteria for listing in the National Register or California Register. *See Continuation Sheet*

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 9 of 9 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) North Riverside and Jurupa Canal
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: May 2015 Continuation Update

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

Lippencott, Joseph Barlow

1901 Department of the Interior, Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers of the United States Geological Survey, No. 53. Water in Southern California, Part 1. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Pearson, George M. (Licensed Surveyor)

1911 *Map of a Portion of the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal, Situated in the Jurupa Rancho, the San Bernardino Rancho, and Townships One and Two South, Ranges Four and Five West, S.B.B. & M., San Bernardino County, California.*

Scott, M.B.

1977 *Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California, 1810–1968: A Compilation of Historical Notes Derived from Many Sources Describing Ditch and Canal Companies, Diversions, and Water Rights.* Prepared in collaboration with Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, and the California Department of Water Resources for the U.S. Department of the Interior (Open-File Report 77-398). On file in LSA Associates, Inc. Riverside office.

P36-006859

UPDATE 1/94

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6859H
TEMPORARY SITE NO.: P1074-35H
AGENCY DESIGNATION: _____

PRIMARY: P36-006859

Page 1 of 6

1. County: San Bernardino
2. USGS Quadrangle: Fontana/S.Berdo So. (7.5)XXXX(15) Year 1981
3. Zone: 11 /; (see pg. 3) Easting; (see pg. 3) Northing
4. Township 1/2S; Range 5W; X 1/4 X 1/4 X 1/4 X 1/4; Section XX
5. Map Coordinates: (see pg. 3) mm South; (see pg. 3) mm East
6. Elevation: between 880 and 900 feet above sea level
7. Location: Area recorded here is located along northern and western sides of Agua Mansa Road (colton) and the Union Pacific R-O-W in Jurupa (see page 5).
8. Prehistoric: _____; Historic: XXXXXXXXXX; Protohistoric: _____
9. Site Description: remains of early irrigation canal; portions date as early as 1887 and in use until ca. 1967 - multiple periods of maintenance and repair evident. Cement lined portions post-date 1900; earthen lined canal segments are of the 1887-1900 period.
10. Area: 3 m by 6450 m = 19350 m²; Meth./Det.: maps
11. Depth: 3 to 5 feet Meth./Det.: measurements
12. Features: 1) earthen ditch segments; 2) ca. 1900 cement lined segments; and 3) modern segments where historic canal has been repaired or replaced.
13. Artifacts: none observed
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: none observed
15. Date Recorded: September 11, 1993
16. Recorded By: Jeanette A. McKenna
17. Affiliation and Address: McKenna et al., Whittier, CA 90601
(310) 696-3852

PS6W6859

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6859H
TEMPORARY SITE NO.: P1074-35H
AGENCY DESIGNATION: _____

Page 2 of 6

- 18. Human Remains: none observed
- 19. Site Integrity: alignment identifiable, but portions destroyed
- 20. Nearest Water (Distance/Direction): Santa Ana River (east)
- 21. Largest Body of Water Within 1 Km: N.A.
- 22. Vegetation (site vicinity): Grasses
- 23. Vegetation (on site): Grasses
- 24. Site Soil: Sandy loam to loam
- 25. Surrounding Soil: Sandy loam to loam
- 26. Geology: Alluvial fans cut by river
- 27. Landform: terrace above Santa Ana River
- 28. Slope: slight to southwest
- 29. Exposure: open
- 30. Landowners: San Bernardino and Riverside Counties
- 31. Remarks: Canal extends to southwest and northeast - outside of current project area.
- 32. References: Lippencott 1902; Scott 1976; Schmidt et al. 1990; McKenna 1993
- 33. Name of Project: Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Pipeline Alternatives - West Riverside Canal Evaluation
- 34. Type of Investigation: Determination of Eligibility Study
- 35. Site Accession No.: N.A. Curated At: N.A.
- 36. Photographs: on file Taken By: J. McKenna
- 37. Photo Accession No.: N.A. On File: McKenna et al.

T36-006859

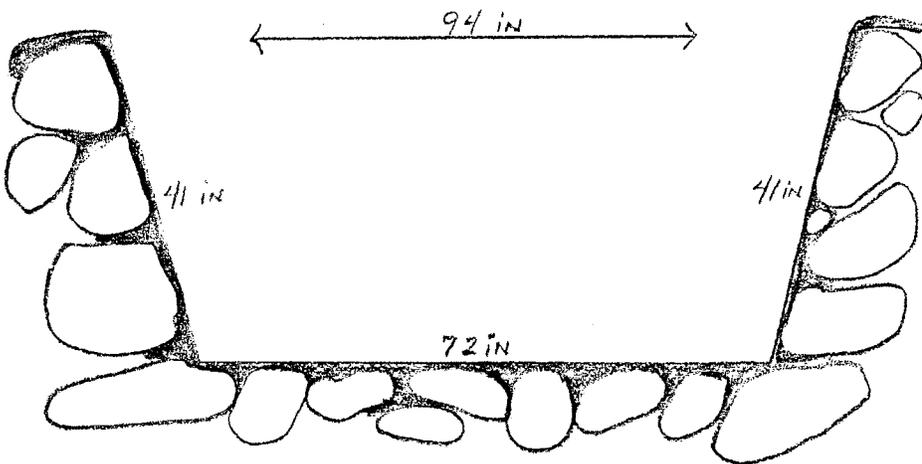
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6859H
TEMPORARY SITE NO.: P1074-35H
AGENCY DESIGNATION: _____

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Continuation Page

Scale Drawing of Canal Cross-Section



WEST RIVERSIDE CANAL
CROSS-SECTION
(VIEW TO SOUTHWEST)

J. MCKENNA
9-12-93

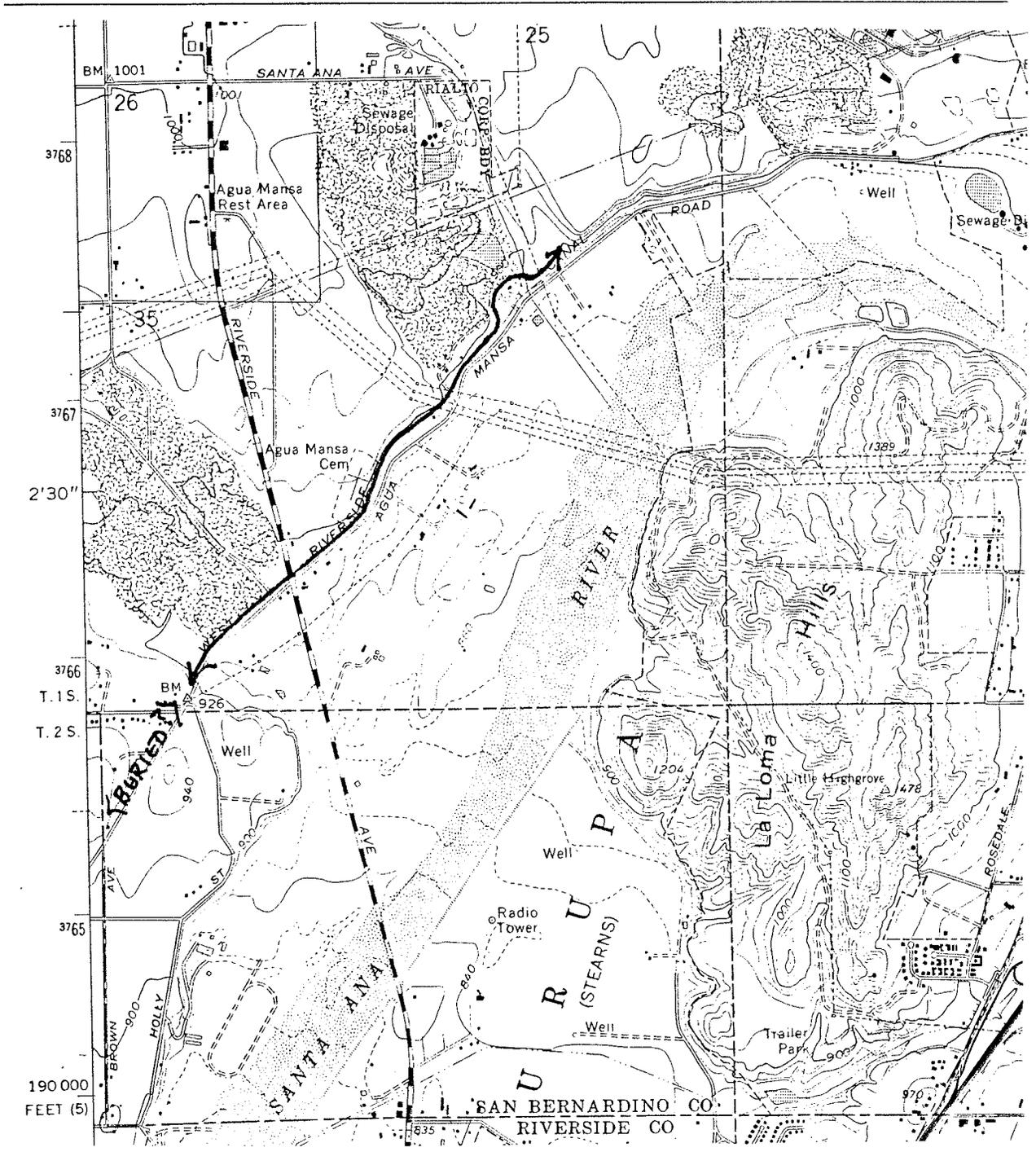
P36-006859

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6859H
TEMPORARY SITE NO.: P1074-35H
AGENCY DESIGNATION: _____

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Archaeological Site Map



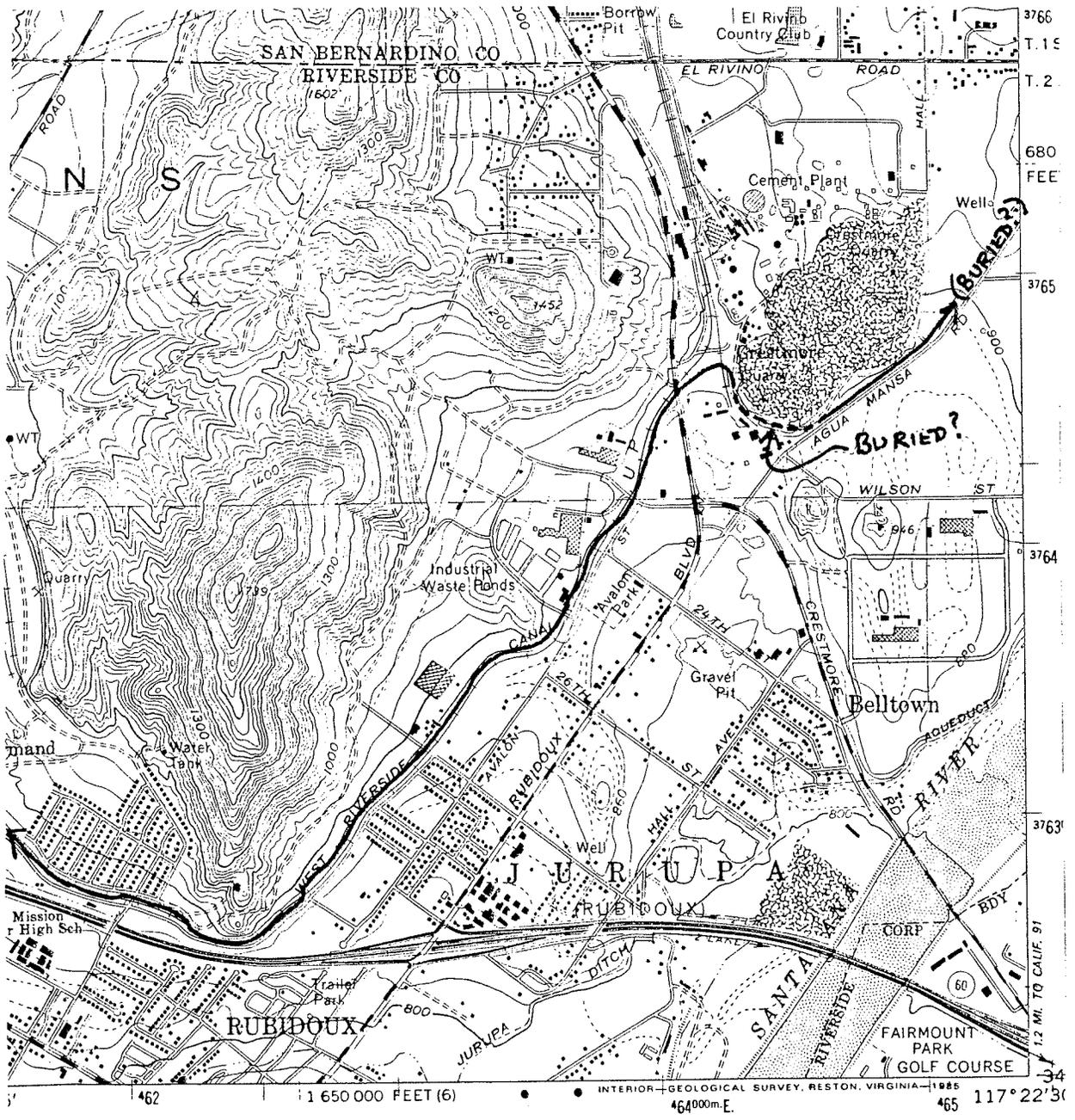
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-6859H
TEMPORARY SITE NO.: P1074-35H
AGENCY DESIGNATION: _____

Page 6 of 6

Archaeological Site Location Map



P36 006859

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 5

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBC-6859H

DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A

TEMPORARY NUMBER: P1074-35H

DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/29/90 AGENCY DESIGNATION: SBS-W #2

- 1. COUNTY: San Bernardino
- 2. USGS QUAD: San Bern. So. 7.5' 1967 REVISED: 1980
- 3. UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 11 466200 m Easting; 3766300 m Northing
- 4. TOWNSHIP 1S RANGE 5W, not sectioned
BASE MER. SBM
- 5. MAP COORDINATES: 399 mm S 35 mm N
- 6. ELEVATION: 880 ft.

7. LOCATION: Access at intersection of Riverside Avenue and Aqua Mansa Road. Canal extends to the east and west of this point along the north side of Aqua Mansa Road.

8. PREHISTORIC HISTORIC X PROTOHISTORIC

9. SITE DESCRIPTION: Concrete lined irrigation canal on north side of Aqua Mansa Road. This is a portion of the West Riverside Canal constructed ca. 1888. Original construction of stream cobbles and formed concrete has been plastered with cement mortar to effect repairs.

10. AREA: 900 m (length) x 2 m (width); 1800 m²
Method: Pace

11. DEPTH: N/A METHOD: N/A

12. FEATURES: Concrete lined irrigation canal.

13. ARTIFACTS: None

14. NON-ARTIFACTUAL CONSTITUENTS: None observed.

15. DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD: N/A DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/29/90

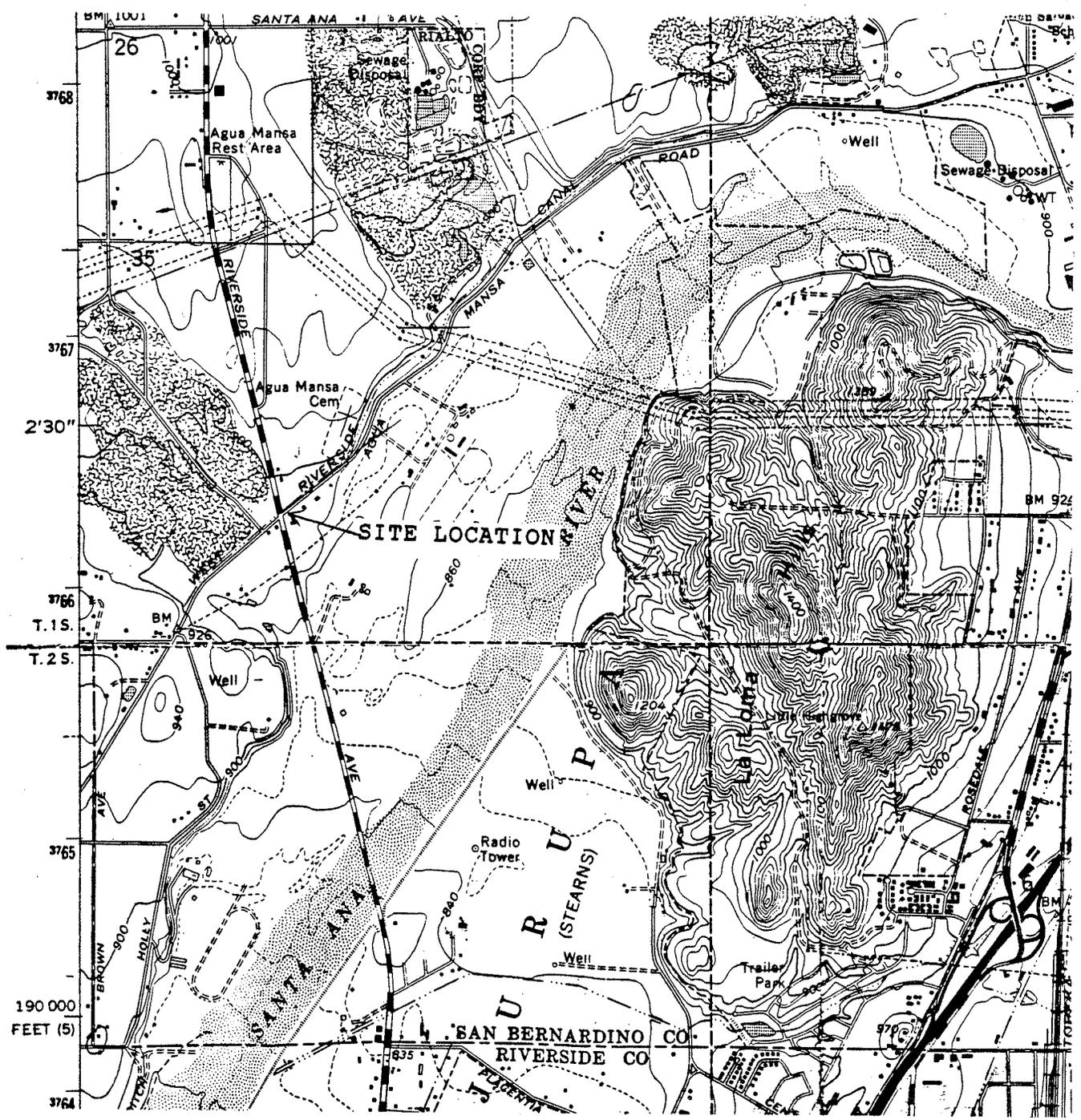
16. RECORDED BY: James J. Schmidt, Gwendolyn Romani, Pam Easter, and Bruno Texier.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

PAGE: 3 OF 5
DATE OF ORIGINAL RECORD:
DATE OF THIS FORM: 11/29/90
U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE: San Bernardino South

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: SB6-6859H
TEMPORARY NUMBER: P1074-35H
AGENCY DESIGNATION: SBS-W #2



P36000859

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

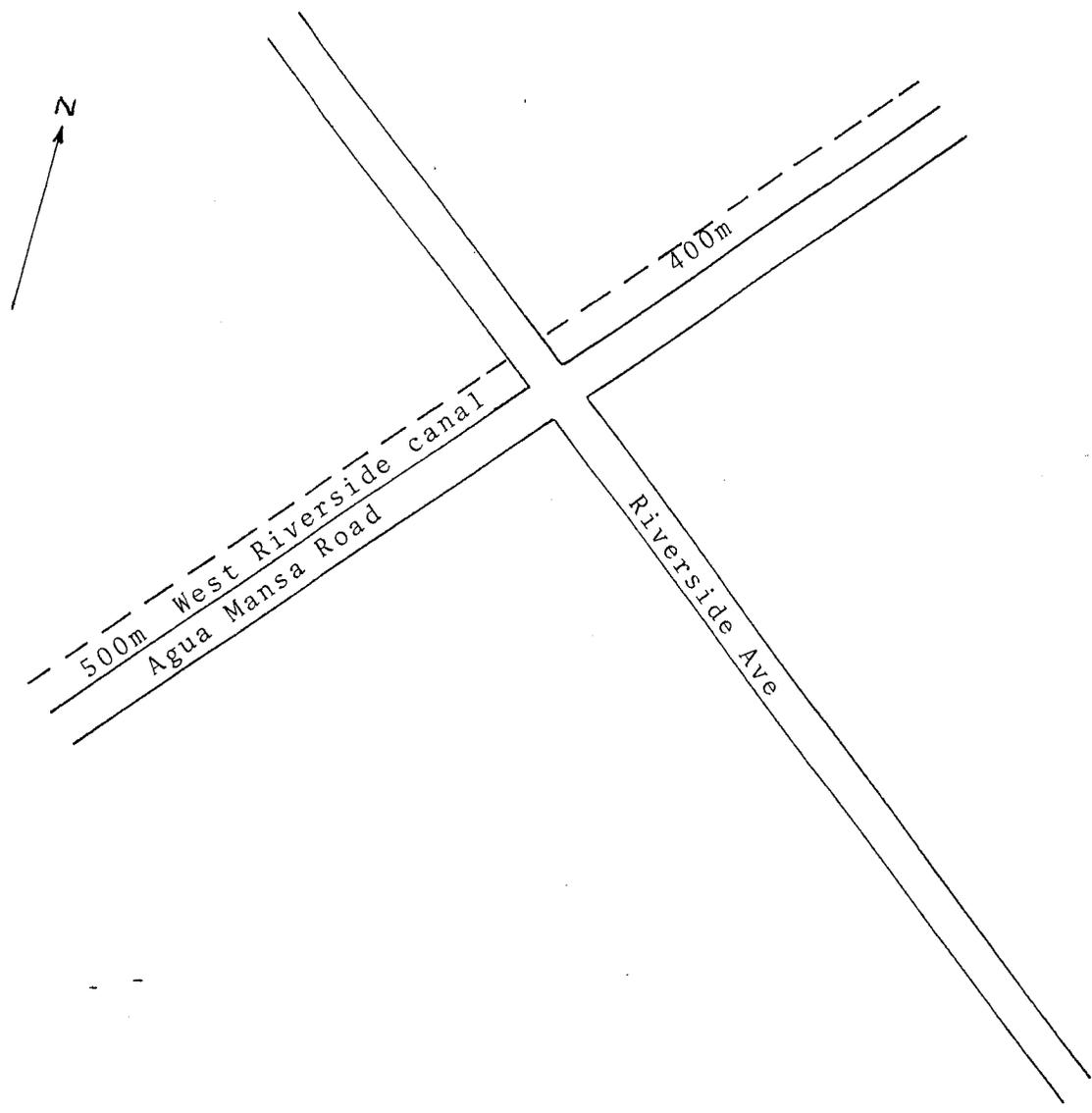
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: SBS-6359H, 11-29-90
mo. yr.

Temporary Number: P1074-35H

Page 4 of 5

Agency Designation: SBS-W#2



Not to scale

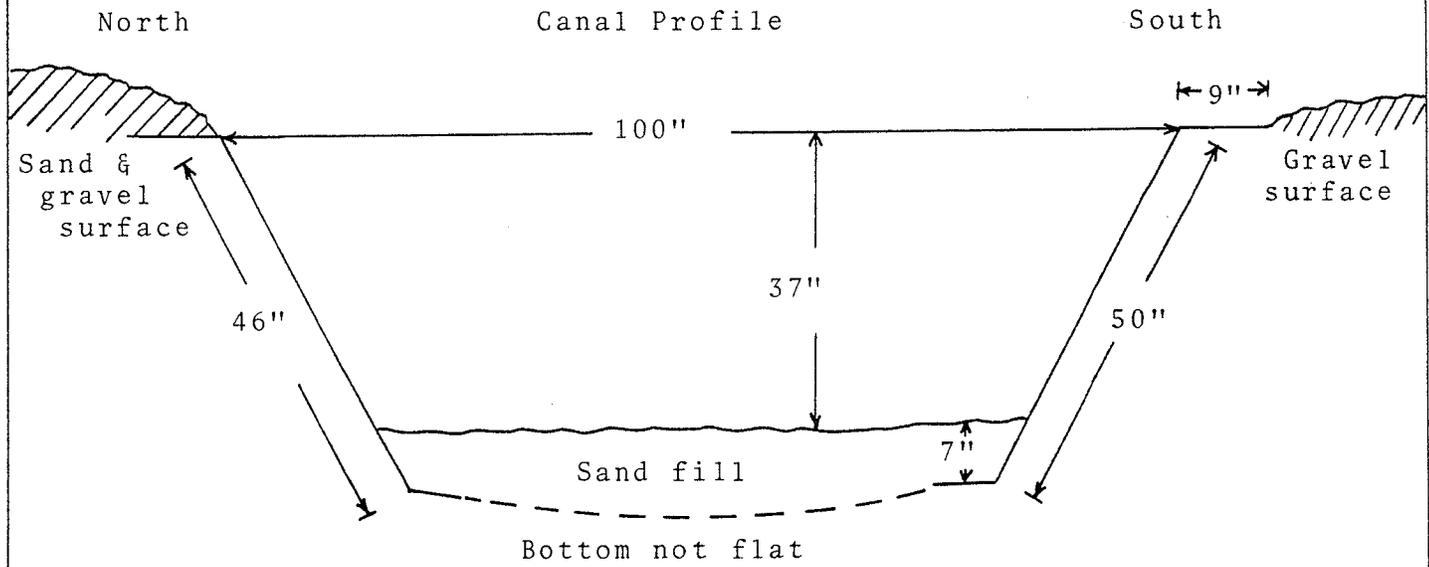
PB6-006859

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

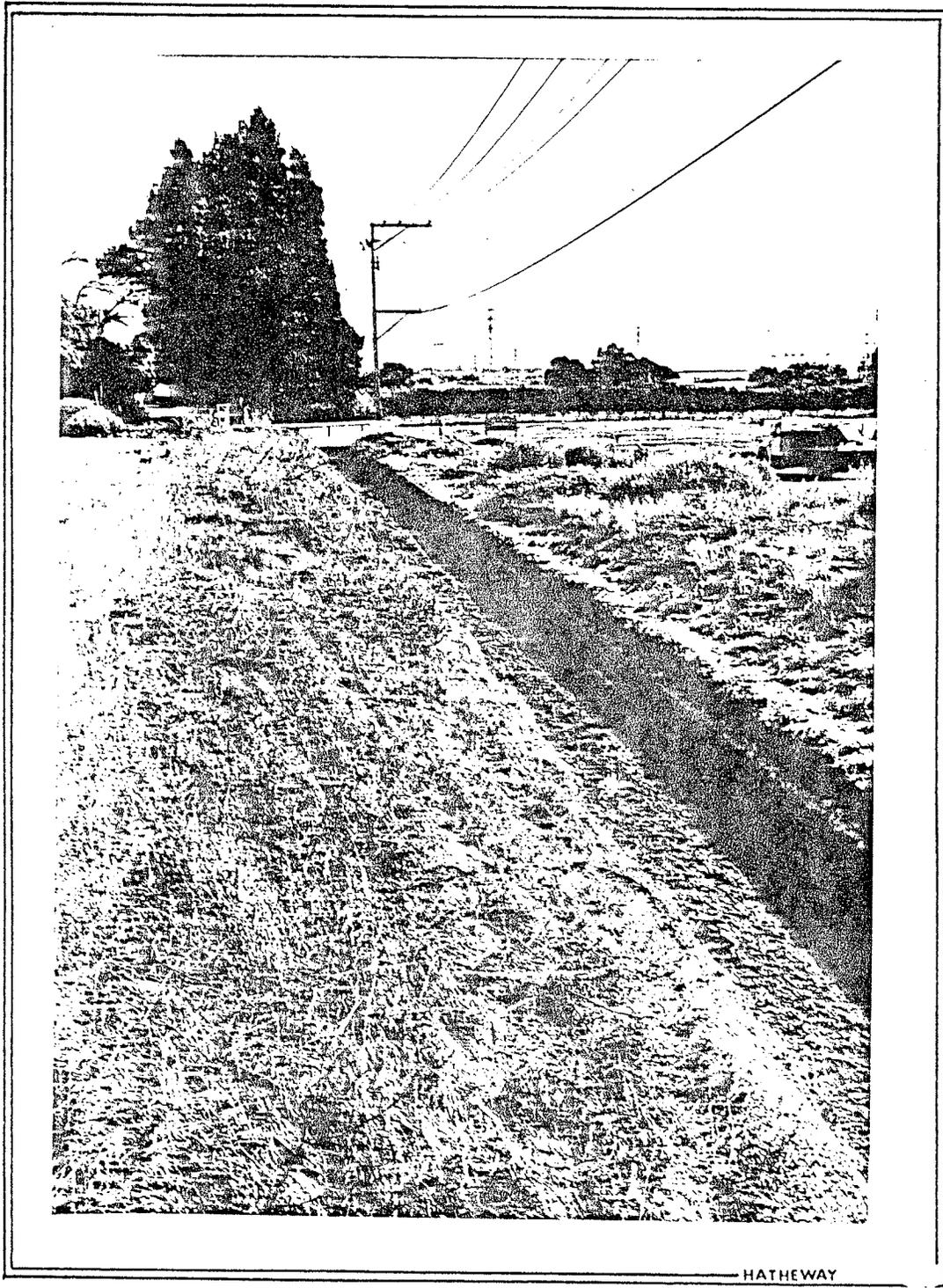
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mo. yr.

Temporary Number: SBS-W#2

Agency Designation: _____



Not to scale



HATHEWAY

PHOTO 5: WEST RIVERSIDE CANAL

R-39-10.3

7-26-91

~~P-74-35-11~~

VII. WEST RIVERSIDE CANAL

A concrete lined canal runs along the north side of Agua Mansa Road, immediately to and to the south of the proposed project area. This canal has been previously designated as a pending historical site (Appendix A), currently on file at the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center. This canal, actually a portion of a much larger canal system, is known as the West Riverside Canal.

The North Riverside Canal and Water Company was incorporated in August of 1887, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company purchased a third interest in the old Agua Mansa ditch, with the intent of developing a water supply for a portion of the Rubidoux Rancho (approximately 900 acres) north of the Jurupa ditch.

Construction was well underway by July of 1888, although it had not then been completed due to a dispute over rights-of-way. The company had also purchased large tracts of land in the Grand Terrace area, and had developed a the North Riverside Ditch, later known as the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal.

The Jurupa Land and Water Company was, in fact, controlled by the stockholders of the North Riverside Land and Water Company. The consortium ultimately purchased approximately 26,000 acres of land in the Jurupa Rancho, and proceeded to consolidate the water resources of the region.

In 1892, a connecting canal/ditch was built between the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal and the Agua Mansa ditch. This canal originally delivered water to individual land owners, but later was used to supply fully organized companies.

The Rogers Development Company took over control of the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal system shortly after the turn of the century. This company operated the canal until 1916, when the great flood of 1916 destroyed a flume carrying water over the Santa Ana River. On June 21 1916, the West Riverside Canal Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company purchased the canal system, and changed its name to the West Riverside Canal.

The West Riverside Canal must be regarded as an integral part of the development and irrigation history of the surrounding region. It is one of the oldest continuously operating canal systems in the county, and remains in relatively unaltered condition in the area adjacent to the project area.

North Riverside Canal 1887-1899
North Riverside + Jurupa Canal
1899-1916

West Riverside Canal 1916-

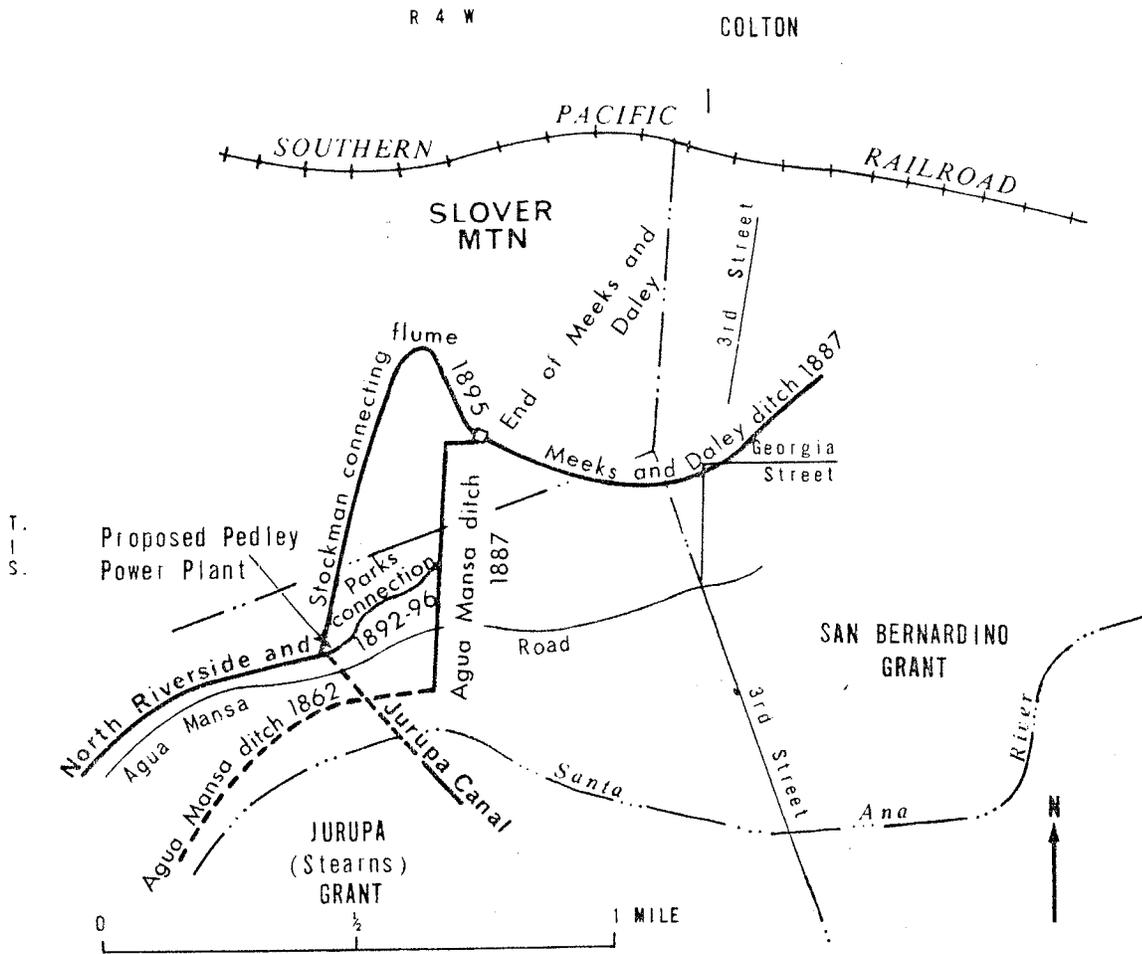


FIGURE 25.--Diversions from Meeks and Daley ditch, 1887-96.

P36-006859

Shortly after this agreement and by similar agreement between the Riverside Water Co. and several owners of the Jaramillo water right, the Jaramillo ditch owners relinquished all their rights to water in the Santa Ana River except for 50 miner's inches of continuous flow from Warm Creek, to be diverted at the Meeks and Daley ditch heading and delivered to them through a branch canal from the end of the Meeks and Daley ditch (Hall, 1888, p. 286). The Riverside Water Co. thus eliminated the last of the diversions between its upper canal heading and the mouth of Warm Creek, except for diversion in the Belarde and Salazar ditch (p. 79-80).

The development of the Stearns Rancho properties west of Riverside and north of the Santa Ana River led the owners of those properties to purchase stock in the Meeks and Daley and Agua Mansa Water Cos. To deliver water to the rancho it was necessary for the two water companies to connect their systems to the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal (p. 84-85). On July 11, 1892, a right-of-way for a connecting ditch having a capacity of 600 miner's inches was deeded to H. C. Parks and others by F. J. Stockman and Olive A. Byrne, and the Parks connection (fig. 25) was built (written commun., Temescal Water Co., 1967). In 1895 Stockman built a wooden flume (fig. 25) from the end of the Meeks and Daley ditch to the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal. Stockman offered free use of the flume to the Agua Mansa Water Co. and to owners of Warm Creek water rights.

The Parks connection was abandoned in 1896 and water formerly delivered through the Parks connection was delivered through the Stockman flume. The Stockman flume, however, proved unsatisfactory because of leakage, many interruptions, and unsatisfactory arrangement for repairs. In 1897 the Agua Mansa Water Co. built a flume on the Parks right-of-way, and water was again delivered to the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal by a new Parks connection (written commun., Temescal Water Co., 1967).

The development of the Stearns Rancho area and its need for water started a transfer of water rights formerly used in the Agua Mansa area and in the area south of Colton. The transfer was accomplished through the purchase of stock in the Agua Mansa and the Meeks and Daley Water Cos. The water involved in the transfer was carried in the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal to the newly developed land.

Some time in the early 1890's W. E. Pedley promoted an area north of the Santa Ana River and east of Van Buren Avenue. A considerable acreage was planted with citrus trees, and required irrigation water that was probably supplied principally through ownership of stock in the Meeks and Daley and Agua Mansa Water Cos. Water for the area was delivered in the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal (fig. 26). In February 1908 Pedley proposed to rebuild the Stockman flume by replacing the wooden structure with a concrete-lined canal. He offered free water transport to owners of the Agua Mansa and other water rights (written commun., Temescal Water Co., 1967). A year later Pedley reported the completion of the canal which had a capacity of 1,000 miner's inches. He proposed to deed the carrying capacity to the Agua Mansa Water Co., with the provision that users of the canal would pay the costs of maintenance. In return, Pedley was to have the use of the water to develop power through the drop from the new canal into the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal. The power developed would be used to operate a pump on a nearby well.

P36-006859

The Jurupa Ditch Co. was succeeded by the Jurupa Water Co., which incorporated in 1909.

The wells and the alinement of the Jurupa ditch in 1967 are shown in figure 15. Water from the wells flows in an open ditch for a short distance, then in a closed conduit to the Evans Turbine Drop, where power can be developed. From that point water flows in an open ditch to the end of the system. In 1967 between 250 and 300 acres of pasture, alfalfa, and garden crops were being irrigated (oral commun., Judge D. L. Schroeder, 1967).

West Riverside Canal Company

The North Riverside Land and Water Co. was organized to develop a water supply for about 900 acres of the Rubidoux Rancho north of the Jurupa ditch. The company was incorporated in August 1887 with a capital stock of \$50,000 divided into 5,000 shares (Hall, 1888, p. 291). The North Riverside Land and Water Co. purchased a one-third interest in the Agua Mansa ditch in that same year. That purchase entitled the company to 83-1/3 miner's inches from Warm Creek (p. 70). By the following year, 1888, the company had sold 400 acres of land, including water rights for 80 miner's inches, at the rate of 1 miner's inch for each 5 acres.

To develop additional water supply, the company at about that same time purchased land east of the Santa Fe railroad between the Santa Ana River and the Riverside Mesa (Grand Terrace, fig. 26), including the Peter Peters and Warren sloughs (not shown in fig. 26). A main ditch, 12 feet deep, was dug through the wet land. In the ditch was placed a wooden flume that was 3 feet wide, 5 feet deep, and open on the bottom. Three laterals leading into the main flume were also built. From the end of the flume a ditch was built, which in 1887 was known as the North Riverside ditch, and later in 1899 as the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal. The ditch followed along the base of a bluff, crossed over the Riverside Upper Canal, and then crossed the Santa Ana River in a flume supported on a trestle. From the north side of the river the ditch continued southwest, as shown in figure 26. The system consisted of open ditches, flumes, and tunnels (fig. 34). The open ditches were lined with concrete in 1900.

The Jurupa Land and Water Co., which was controlled by the owners of the North Riverside Land and Water Co., was incorporated in May 1888 with a capital stock of \$3.5 million (Hall, 1888, p. 291). The company contracted with the Stearns Rancho syndicate to purchase about 26,000 acres of unimproved land in the Jurupa Rancho. That purchase gave the Jurupa Land and Water Co. control of a large acreage adjacent to the Santa Ana River, and the land held riparian rights in accordance with the terms of the original Jurupa land grant. Two companies, the North Riverside Land and Water Co. and the Vivienda Water Co., agreed to supply the Jurupa Land and Water Co. with all the water the two companies could develop in excess of their prior commitments.

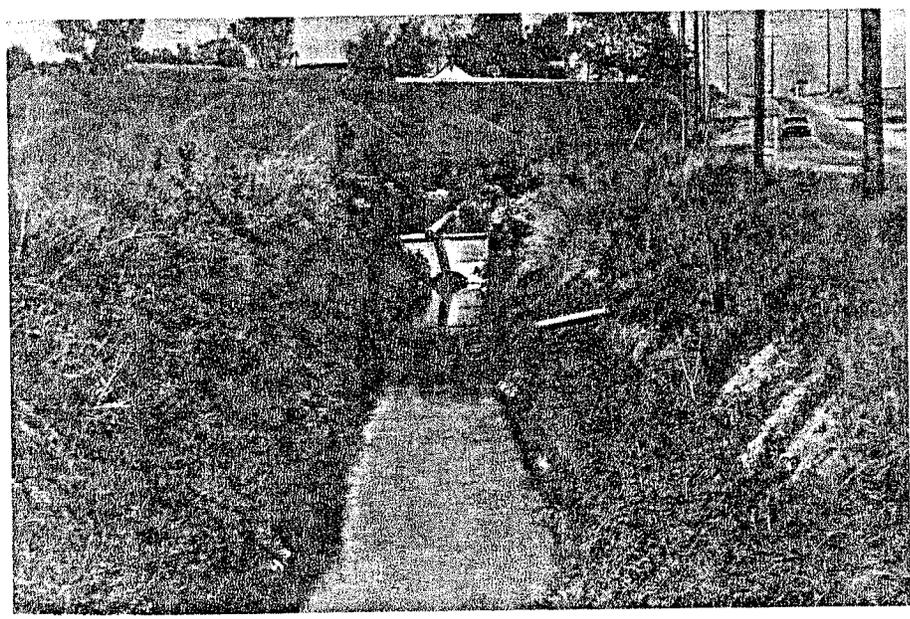


FIGURE 34.--Downstream end of West Riverside Canal Company tunnel (length, 4,000 feet) along Agua Mansa Road, west of Riverside Avenue.

In July 1892 a connecting ditch was built between the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal and the Agua Mansa Canal (p. 160 and fig. 26), making it possible to deliver water from Warm Creek to the area served in West Riverside. In 1897 the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal carried 350 miner's inches of Agua Mansa water, 75 miner's inches of Salazar water (p. 194), and 350 miner's inches of water from the development at the head of the canal (Lippincott, 1902a, p. 28). The canal, at first, delivered water to individual land owners, and later to organized companies. The original owners of the ditch were assessed, on a miner's inch basis, for the operating expenses of the ditch. Owners of Agua Mansa and other rights, who had their water transported in the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal, paid a carrying charge in 1897 on a miner's inch per year basis.

C. W. Rogers, owner of the Rogers Development Co., purchased a part of the Stearns Rancho holdings in the early 1900's and took over the operation of the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal system. The owners of water rights using the canal continued to pay a carrying charge for delivery of their water. The Rogers Development Co. operated the canal as a carrier until January 27, 1916, when a flood destroyed the flume across the Santa Ana River (written commun., West Riverside Canal Co., 1967).

Later that same year, on June 21, 1916, the West Riverside Canal Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 divided into 2,000 shares. The new company purchased the canal system, changed the name of the canal to West Riverside Canal, and continued as a water-carrying agency. At that time the

P36-006859

canal was used to transport water from its origin to the appropriate service area for five companies: Agua Mansa Water Co. (p. 70); Salazar Water Co. (p. 81); Jurupa Water Co. (p. 82); La Sierra Water Co. (fig. 27); and West Riverside 350 Inch Water Co. The last-named company was incorporated in 1899 by the owners of water rights to the first 350 miner's inches sold by the North Riverside Land and Water Co. The Salazar and Jurupa companies owned carrying rights in the West Riverside Canal, whereas the carrying rights for the Agua Mansa and La Sierra companies were owned by individuals in those companies.

A sixth company, the Twin Buttes Water Co., comes into the picture after 1917. The company was organized that year by W. T. Hole and others. The company built a pipeline from the end of lateral No. 2 of the West Riverside Canal, across the Santa Ana River to a small reservoir (fig. 26). Water from this system irrigated land in the La Sierra area. The city of Riverside purchased the rights of this company, and the company was dissolved on January 25, 1967. However, deliveries were still being made to the system in 1967 (oral commun., city of Riverside, 1967).

The five original companies and the Twin Buttes Water Co. (later, the city of Riverside) were delivering water through the West Riverside Canal in 1967 (oral commun., West Riverside Canal Co., 1967). The source of water was ground water pumped into the canal from wells shown in figure 27.

Small Ditches near Riverside

Several small ditches were built near Riverside during the late 1870's (Hall, 1888, p. 296). They diverted water from the Santa Ana River at brush-and-sand dams that were destroyed each year by moderate rises in the river. Water was carried in the ditches to irrigate bottom land adjacent to the river. Little information is available concerning the dates of construction and use of the ditches, but most of the ditches were probably abandoned by 1910 when the Riverside Water Co. was diverting all the flow at its canal headings. If any of the ditches were still in use in 1916, the flood of that year probably destroyed their upper reaches.

The Evans ditch was not described in Hall's report and may not have been in use at that time, but it is shown on a map prepared about 1890, and is also shown by Mendenhall (1905, pl. XII). A ditch in about the same location is shown by Adams (1913, pl. XVII), but Adams refers to it as the Pellisier ditch. That ditch, like the other small ditches, was probably abandoned when the flow of the river was insufficient for irrigation.

The intake to the Linville ditch was on the west side of the river about 1½ to 2 miles downstream from the Jurupa ditch intake. In 1880 the ditch was owned by three irrigators, who were also Jurupa ditch stockholders (Hall, 1888, p. 296). The probable capacity of the ditch was 100 miner's inches, and the water irrigated about 75 acres of summer crops and alfalfa.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-027692

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SBR-17228HPage 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Etiwanda-San Bernardino/-Vista 220kV*Recorded by Riordan Goodwin *Date: 2/7/2019 _____ Continuation X Update

A 1.6-mile segment of the 1950s Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV transmission line transecting the Declezville area (to the west) was documented and evaluated by CRM TECH in the 2010s as not a "historical resource" per CEQA. This segment of the resource consists of one A-shaped lattice tower (14/3) with the Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV line on its north side along with the Etiwanda-Vista 220kV line on its south side, and approximately 1250 feet of both lines to the east. There are other power transmission lines within this easement on the south side of Etiwanda-San Bernardino/Etiwanda - Vista tower, including (from left to right) the Vista-Mountain View and Vista-Riverside No. 1 66kV lines (on wooden poles), the Vista-Colton Cement Fiber 66kV lines (on A-shaped tower 0/6), and the Vista-Bloomington-Crestmore-Glen Avon 66kV (on H-shaped tower 0/3). Since all are similar in nature with the Declezville line segment (recent power grid infrastructure elements and therefore also not "historical resources" per CEQA) within the same easement, they are subsumed under this resource number. The A-shaped tower on the extreme right is the Mira Loma-Vista 220kV line previously documented as a separate resource (36-027693/CA-SBR-17228H).

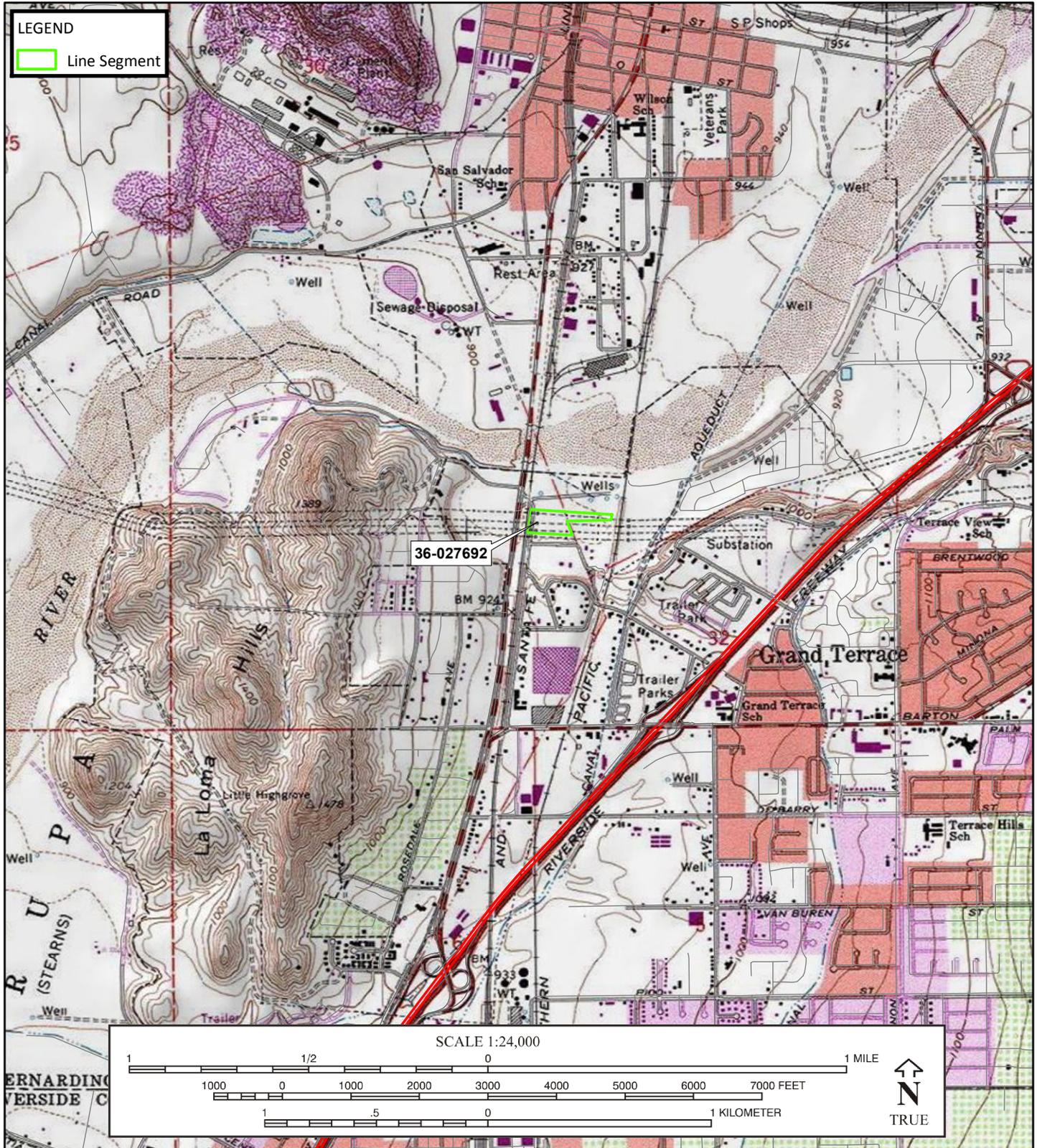
Reference:

Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan

2014 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Wineville Segment "B" Alternate Alignments Project, City of Fontana San Bernardino County, California. CRM TECH.



View southeast of Etiwanda-San Bernardino/Etiwanda-Vista 220kV transmission lines (on A shaped tower at left) and other lines (Vista-Mountain View, Vista-Riverside No. 1 66kV, Vista-Colton Cement Fiber 66kV and Vista-Bloomington-Crestmore-Glen Avon 66kV) within the easement.



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

Primary # 36-027692
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial CA-SBR-17208 4
 NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2843-1H

P1. Other Identifier: Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Power Line/Southern California Edison West of Devers (WOD) 230kV Transmission Line

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana, Calif. (GOLSON, SPS) Date 1967, photorevised 1980
T 1S ; R 6W ; N 1/2 of N 1/2 of Sec 34-35 ; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approx. 911-953 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; A: 456493 mE / 3767413 mN ;
 B: 454069 mE / 3767404 mN ;
 C: 456493 mE / 3767372 mN ;
 D: 454069 mE / 3767372 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad _____ GPS _____

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The segments of these parallel linear features recorded are located to the south of Jurupa Avenue, between Beech Avenue and Banana Avenue

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This linear feature represents an approximately 7,960-foot segment of two parallel power lines known as the Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Power Line and the Southern California Edison West of Devers (WOD; i.e., west of the Devers Substation near Palm Springs) 230kV Transmission Line. The former, on the northerly course, consists of H-shaped lattice towers with one cross-arm each, carrying three sets of circuits. Records indicate that the 85-foot easement for this line was recorded in 1961. The latter, on the southerly course, features A-shaped steel lattice towers (Continued on p. 4)

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

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on August 29, 2014; view to the west

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Ca. 1951

*P7. Owner and Address:
Southern California Edison, P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, CA 91770

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

*P9. Date Recorded: August 29, 2014

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for Section 106-compliance purpose

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

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

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

Primary # 3607692
HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-1228 H

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2843-1H

- L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Power Line/SCE West of Devers (WOD) 230kV Transmission Line
- L2a. **Portion Described:** Entire Resource Segment Point Observation **Designation:** _____
- b. **Location of Point or Segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.) See Item P2
- L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) See Item P3a

- L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for pre-historic features)
- a. **Top Width** _____
- b. **Bottom Width** 195 feet (combined easements) _____
- c. **Height or Depth** _____
- d. **Length of Segment** 7,960 feet
- L5. **Associated Resources:** None

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

N/A

- L6. **Setting** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate) The easement for the power lines lie on relatively level terrain, across former agricultural land that has been developed into single-family residential tracts in recent decades.
- L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The site appears to retain good integrity to relate to the period of origin.

L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**

(See pp. 1, 3)

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

L9. **Remarks:** _____

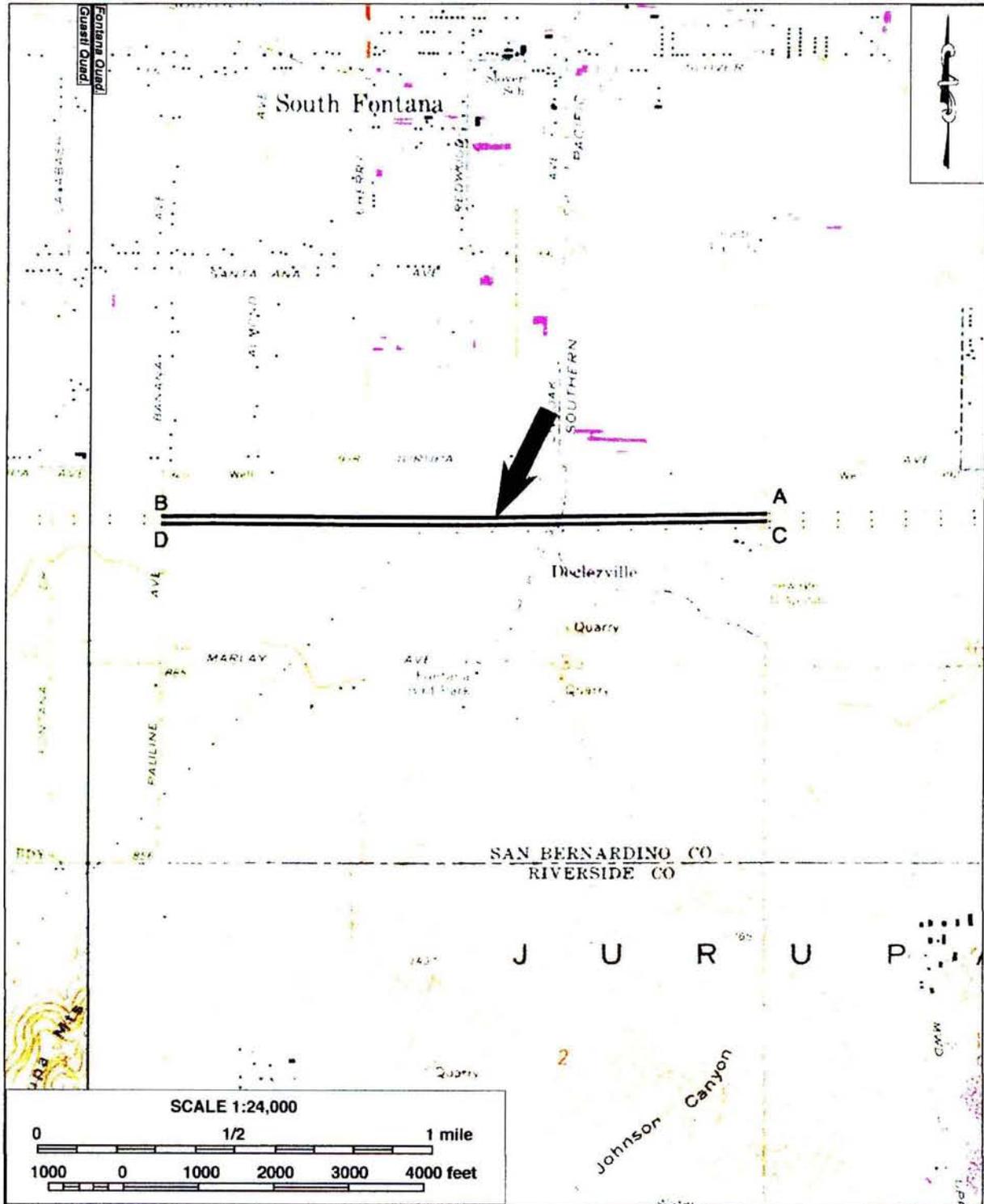
L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation and address) Nina Gallardo

L11. **Date:** September 22, 2014

*Map Name: Fontana & Guasti, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1980/1981



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

Primary # 36-027692
HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-17228

Page 4 of 4

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2843-1H

Recorded by: Daniel Ballester

*Date: August 29, 2014

Continuation Update

- *P3a. **Description (continued):** with three cross-arms each, carrying six sets of circuits. The 150-foot easement for this line was recorded in 1946. The recorded segment runs in an east-west direction within an approximately 195-foot-wide corridor of vacant land, representing the combined easements of both lines, which is flanked by single-family residential neighborhoods of recent vintage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-027693

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SBR-17229H

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mira Loma-Vista 220kV Trans Line

*Recorded by Riordan Goodwin *Date: 2/7/2019 Continuation Update

A 1.6-mile segment of this 1950s transmission line transecting the Declezville area (to the west) was documented and evaluated by CRM TECH in the 2010s as not a "historical resource" per CEQA. This segment consists of one A-shaped tower (14/3) and approximately 1250 feet of line to the east. It is a continuity of the same line east of Declezville and is similarly unremarkable, recent power grid infrastructure - therefore the previous evaluation applies.

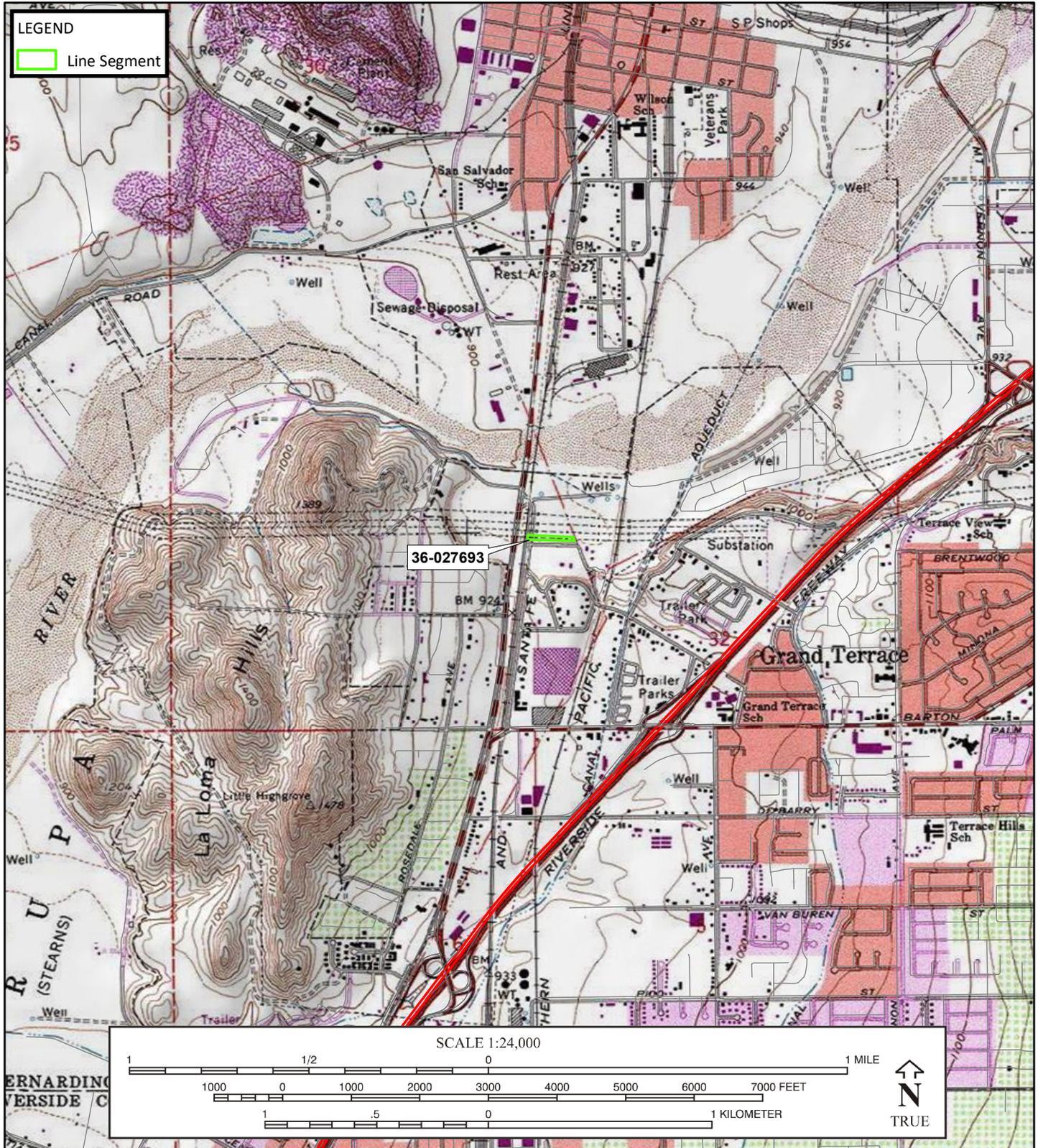
Reference:

Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan

2014 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Wineville Segment "B" Alternate Alignments Project, City of Fontana San Bernardino County, California. CRM TECH.



View east of Mira Loma-Vista 220kV Transmission Line.



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

10/14
Primary # 36-027693
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-SBR-17-0-0 #
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2843-2H

- P1. Other Identifier: Mira Loma-Vista 230kV Transmission Line
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980
T 1S ; R 6W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 34-35 ; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Approx. 883-971 feet above mean sea level
- c. Address N/A City _____ Zip _____
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; A: 456945 mE/ 3767349 mN;
B: 455100 mE/ 3767330 mN;
C: 454268 mE/ 3766490 mN
- UTM Derivation: USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The segment of this linear feature recorded is located to the south of Jurupa Avenue, between Beech Avenue and Banana Avenue

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This linear feature represents an approximately 8,455-foot segment of power line, currently a part of the Mira Loma-Vista 230kV Transmission Line. It consists of a series of A-shaped steel lattice towers with three cross-arms each, carrying a total of 12 circuits in six pairs. The route runs east-west in the eastern portion of the recorded segment, and turns northeast-southwest in the western portion, traversing in an approximately 85-foot-wide, undeveloped easement flanked by single-family residential neighborhoods of recent vintage.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on August 29, 2014; view to the southwest

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Ca. 1951

*P7. Owner and Address:
Southern California Edison,
P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, CA
91770

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

*P9. Date Recorded: August 29, 2014

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for Section 106-compliance purpose

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

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

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

Primary # 36-0216-35
HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-110297

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2843-2H

- L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Mira Loma-Vista 230kV Transmission Line
L2a. **Portion Described:** Entire Resource Segment Point Observation **Designation:** _____
b. **Location of Point or Segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.) See Item P2
L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) See Item P3a

- L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for pre-historic features)
a. **Top Width** _____
b. **Bottom Width** 85 feet (easement)
c. **Height or Depth** _____
d. **Length of Segment** 8,455 feet
L5. **Associated Resources:** _____

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (Include scale)
Facing: _____
N/A

- L6. **Setting** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate) The easement for the power line lies on relatively level terrain, across former agricultural land that has been developed into single-family residential tracts in recent decades.
L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The site appears to retain good integrity to relate to the period of origin.

L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**

(See pp. 1, 3)

- L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.) _____
L9. **Remarks:** _____
L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation and address) Nina Gallardo
L11. **Date:** September 22, 2014

*Map Name: Fontana & Guasti, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1980/1981

