

**Cultural Resources Preservation Element
Citizen Advisory Committee**

Janet Cosgrove
Donald Hines
William Kerrick
Larry Sheffield

City Staff

Lisa Banuelos, Associate Planner
Kathy Kivley, Assistant to the City Manager

Prepared with the Assistance of:

The Lightfoot Planning Group

702 Civic Center Drive

Oceanside, CA 92054

&

Affinis

847 Jamacha Road

El Cajon, CA 92019

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City of Colton
Cultural Resources Preservation Element

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Introduction

For a City to understand its present and forecast its future, it must recognize its past. From the past comes the understanding of how the City evolved and those components that are the foundation of its uniqueness.

The purpose of this Element is to identify and protect the City's precious cultural resources, and in so doing, preserve and enhance the quality of life for all of Colton's citizens.

Cultural resources are the manifestation of a City's past. They are the physical cues that trigger and preserve the community's collective memory. In Colton, this is an all-inclusive memory -- all who have gone before here are participants. The purpose of this Cultural Resources Preservation Element is to identify and protect the City's precious cultural resources, and in so doing, preserve and enhance the quality of life for all of Colton's citizens.

Cultural resources are almost anything that connotes a human past presence. These can include, but are not limited to, prehistoric sites, artifacts, buildings, groups of buildings, and landscapes. For the purpose of this element, there is a distinction between "archaeological" and "historic" sites. The State Archaeological, Paleontological and Historical Task Force study conducted in 1971 is the basis for this distinction. This work culminated in "The Status of California's Heritage: A Report to the Governor and Legislature of California", by W.R. Green, et al., September 1, 1973. This study defines an archaeological site to be any mound, midden, burial ground, mine, trail, rock art, or other location documenting human activities occurring prior to European contact. A historic site refers to any structure, place, or feature that is or may be significant in California's past (after European contact) in terms of history, architecture, or culture.



Carnegie Public Library Building

Historic preservation is significant through definition in both state and federal laws. California Government Code Sections 37361 and 25373 recognize the value of identifying, protecting, and preserving places, buildings, structures, and other objects of historical, aesthetic, and cultural importance, and empower cities to adopt regulations and incentives for the protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of these resources. Section 21082 of the California Environmental Quality Act further defines the legal basis for the protection and preservation of significant archaeological and historic resources in California. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)(16 USC 470f), the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), 36 CFR Part 800, and CFR 1500-1508, 1978 establish federal precedence.

Cultural resources can function as housing, industrial or commercial establishments, recreational facilities, or any other viable land use.

In 1974, Section 65303j of the California Government Code established that the General Plan may include a historical preservation element. State planning law requires the Cultural Resources Preservation Element be consistent with the other General Plan elements. While the other elements are independent, they interrelate to a degree. Certain goals and policies of each element may address issues that are primary subjects of other elements. The Cultural Resources Preservation Element directly relates to the Housing, Land Use, and Open Space Elements. Cultural resources can function as housing, industrial or commercial establishments, recreational facilities, or any other viable land use. Cultural resources could be the determining factor in the designation of open space.

The integration of a Cultural Resources Preservation Element as a component of the General Plan enhances long-range planning, bolsters a sense of community and civic pride, increases property values and provides potential economic advantages.

This element is comprised of four additional sections: 1) Archaeological and Historic Background, 2) Existing Policies and Programs, 3) Issues, and 4) Goals and Policies which includes Implementation Measures and Recommendations. The Issues Section outlines the major issues related to the identification and preservation of Colton's archaeological and historic resources. The Goals and Policies Section also includes Implementation Measures, an Action Plan, and Recommendations for preservation.

Archaeological and Historic Resources Background

Five distinct cultures made Colton their home.

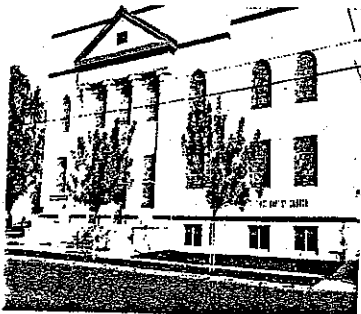
Five distinct cultures made Colton their home. Little is known of the earliest, the Gabrielenos, whose populations were decimated, probably by European-introduced diseases, even before the arrival and settlement of the Spanish in the late 1700's. The territory was then assumed by the Cahuilla and Serranos, Shoshonean speakers, with whom the Spanish interacted. With communities established here a thousand years ago, these Indian groups made efficient use of the natural resources they found in the area. Trade with other Native American groups in California and the Southwest played an important role in their lives as well. Their contribution to Colton's cultural resource base includes campsites, burial grounds, and isolated artifacts found throughout the City.

The Native American way of life was irreversibly altered by the presence of Spanish missionaries and colonists, who were well established by the first decade of the 19th century. The Spanish contribution to the City and the region is seen today in language, religion, and architecture.

In 1822, Mexican independence from Spanish rule gave rise to another cultural entity, the *Californios*. This was a time of fabled living, with wealthy Mexican landowners establishing a feudal-like domination over vast tracts of land. The Rancharo system preserved a number of Spanish institutions. Colton, itself, was part of the land holdings of the Lugo Brothers Rancho San Bernardino, with Juan Bandini's Rancho Jurupa nearby.

Colton played an important role in the development of the Old Spanish Trail

In the 1830's, the Old Spanish Trail was opened, linking Colton directly with the Southwest. The City became the site of an annual rendezvous for traders using the route. Although the exact location of the rendezvous site has not yet been discovered, Colton played an important role in the development of the Trail.



First Baptist Church

Facilitated by the opening of the Old Spanish Trail, and finding it necessary to protect their cattle herds from theft, the Lugos decided to invite a group of people living in Abiquiu, New Mexico to live on their land. Of Spanish, Spanish-Jewish, and mixed Indian and Spanish descent, a contingent came west to colonize. When the arrangement with the Lugos proved unsatisfactory, the immigrants established their own Catholic agricultural villages, first settling La Politana, then establishing the community of San Salvador, consisting of two villages, Agua Mansa and La Placita, all within present day Colton's

sphere. Their descendants constitute the nucleus of Colton's modern Hispanic community and their legacy is shared in the historic cultural resources of the San Salvador neighborhood.

In 1848, Mexico ceded its northern territories to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; three years later Colton became a Mormon possession, when Mormon colonist leaders Lyman and Rich purchased Lugo's Rancho San Bernardino. Although the Mormons did not build a settlement in Colton, the site of Fort Benson reflects their influence in the area.

Colton, *per se*, was founded as a townsite by the Southern Pacific Railroad (currently known as Union Pacific) in 1875. In the following years, American settlers developed a largely Protestant commercial society based on railroads, citrus growing, processing and shipping, limestone and marble excavation, and cement manufacturing. A number of sites remain as resources from this period. Since the 1950's, a number of forces have yet again transformed the social and economic structure of Colton. Today, the City faces the need to provide adequate housing and employment opportunities, while preserving the remaining resources that reflect the influences that shaped the community.



Craftsman Bungalow

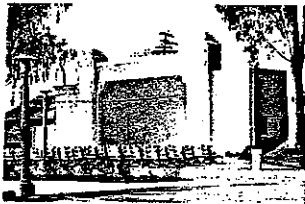
In terms of architecture, Colton is home to a wide variety of historic styles. These include Prairie, Western Stick, Craftsman bungalows, Spanish Eclectic, Queen Anne Victorian, concrete, adobe, and folk farmhouses. Types of buildings include single-family residences, multiple-family residences, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, and public/civic facilities. Each style represents and reflects a by-gone era in Colton's development.

There are significant cultural resources in the City of Colton. It is important to the citizens of Colton that these resources are protected and preserved. This Cultural Resources Preservation Element provides guidelines for development within the community to be sensitive to cultural resources.

Existing Policies/Efforts

The City of Colton previously took steps to preserve its cultural resources. The existing policies and programs described below directly relate to the goals and policies contained in this Element.

Historic Preservation Ordinance



Fleming Park Bandstand

In 1987, the City adopted Ordinance No. 0-11-87, known as the "Historic and Scenic Preservation Ordinance of the City of Colton". This ordinance establishes rules and regulations governing the designation, preservation and perpetuation of historic and scenic properties. A nomination and designation program for historic resources is also established by this ordinance. In addition, this ordinance authorizes a Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission, and establishes the Commission's membership, organization, procedures, powers and duties.

In 1996, the City adopted Ordinance No. 0-11-96, known as the "Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of Colton". This ordinance further establishes rules and regulations governing the designation, preservation and perpetuation of historic and scenic properties.

In 1999, Ordinance No. 0-02-99 amended the previous Historic Preservation Ordinance. This ordinance amended the nomination and designation program for historic resources to allow for the creation and placement of historic districts on the list of nominated resources. This amendment also defined the "Historic Preservation Officer" as the City Manager who is authorized to appoint a staff liaison to the Historic Preservation Commission. In addition, the definition stated that "at no time will the staff liaison be an employee of the Community Development Department".

Historic Preservation Commission

The Historic Preservation Commission consists of seven members appointed by the City Council. Members are residents of the City who are interested and knowledgeable in areas related to historic preservation. Authorized by ordinance, the Commission makes recommendations, decisions, and determinations concerning the designation, preservation, protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of historic and cultural resources in the City.

Historic Landmark Survey

Presented to the City Council in 1992, was a final report on the survey of historic landmark sites. This inventory presented an overview of resources. The final results of the survey included an identification of 828 resources out of 1,540 resources in the areas surveyed as being significant and eligible for listing in the City of Colton Historic Landmark Register. Of these eligible resources, there were 86 included on the final study list. The remaining 742 resources identified require further consideration by the Historic Preservation Commission. Currently, there are 46 historic landmark sites in the City (reflected in Appendix B). The survey made recommendations for establishing eight residential historic districts and identified ten themes relevant to the history of Colton. These themes include agricultural, settlement/organization, rancho, construction/architecture, urbanization/bedroomization, war effort/globalization, commerce, institution/social/recreation, transportation and water/utilities.

The existing policies and efforts identified above represent positive advances toward the goals of historic preservation. These programs also represent areas of opportunity for future efforts. The following section identifies issues relating to existing efforts, and establishes goals and policies to achieve preservation.

Issues

Protection and preservation of identified resources requires consideration early in the planning/development review process.

For cultural resources to educate and enrich, sites and their environments must be adequately protected and preserved. Protection and preservation of identified resources requires consideration early in the planning/development review process. Recommended resource identification criteria are included as Appendix A. At the same time, development of a balanced program is necessary thereby not unduly impeding needed development and improvements. The program must also mandate means to facilitate preservation while fairly allocating associated costs and burdens.

The following recommendations are provided as general methods and guidelines to ensure preservation efforts are achieved:

1. Encourage adaptive uses other than museums. All land use activities are potentially compatible with preservation. In many instances, preservation of a resource is effective simply by continuing its present use.
2. For historic resources, in general, it is better to preserve than repair, better to repair than to restore, and better to restore than reconstruct. Resources should remain on their original site whenever possible.
3. For archaeological resources, it is better to preserve than to mitigate impacts.
4. Where historic preservation conflicts with social and economic options, such as removing low cost housing or services, take all factors into account and establish a fair balance before determining the method of preservation.

Comprehensive Inventory of Cultural Resources

Identification of cultural resources is the first step to protection of those resources. A number of significant resources were already lost because an up-to-date comprehensive inventory was not available.

Archaeological Resources

A comprehensive survey of archaeological resources has never been authorized to date. Currently, the City only records sites as encountered during the course of construction or as the result of independent investigation pursuant to proposed development.

Locations of known archaeological resources have been obtained from the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center and are on file with the City. Figure 1 identifies general areas of known sensitivity. Figure 2 identifies pending areas of archeological sensitivity.

There is a need for a comprehensive field survey and inventory program to 1) verify the status of known sites through field check and 2) identify archaeological resources not yet known. The field survey and inventory program would rank sites according to their perceived significance, establish guidelines to prevent the collection of redundant materials and allow for the curation of collected materials.

Historic Resources

In 1992, an inventory of historic resources was completed. To be effective, this inventory must be updated periodically. In the intervening years since the survey was conducted, opportunities for identifying other historic landmarks and districts occurred. As part of this update the survey should rank the structures within historic districts. This Element identifies the following 6 Historic Districts, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Citrus Processing District

District Location & Description



The citrus processing district is a corridor extending along the Santa Fe (currently known as Burlington Northern Santa Fe) railroad tracks. It is bordered on the south by the I-10 freeway, on the west by Pennsylvania Avenue, on the north by E Street, and on the east by Sixth Street south to H Street, then further east to Fifth Street south to the I-10 freeway (See Figure 4a).

There are two citrus processing structures standing in the district. Of these, the most important is the Colton Fruit Exchange and Packinghouse building facing F Street on the west side of the Santa Fe tracks. Built in 1910, the building has a Mission Revival facade and housed the Fruit Exchange business offices and packinghouse. The exchange went out of business and closed the packinghouse permanently in 1936. The Colton Wine and Beer Company subsequently occupied the building. It is now in ruin, the roof having collapsed from a fire.

*Historical
Development of
the District*

Because of its location at the junction of two transcontinental railroads, the Southern Pacific (currently known as Union Pacific), running east/west, and the California Southern (part of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe, currently known as Burlington Northern Santa Fe) running north/south, Colton became a citrus processing and shipping center for the Inland Empire fruit-growing region. The citrus processing district identified in this Element was the product of a historical process that can be divided into three phases.

Phase One: In the mid-to-late 1870's, the first fruit growers in Colton sorted and packed their fruit in the groves and orchards and then hauled the packed fruit by wagon to the Southern Pacific Depot where it was shipped in ventilated freight cars to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Phase Two: Beginning in the early 1880's, growers replaced processing in the fields with processing in plants and formed protective associations that ultimately resulted in Fruit Exchanges. Colton had two such associations: the Colton Fruit Growers Association and the Colton Fruit Exchange. The latter was the more important. It was affiliated with the regional Exchange and with the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which became Sunkist.

The San Jose Packing Company built the first packing plant in Colton in 1881. The plant was located on the east side of town, on the southwest corner of Tenth and I (now Valley Blvd.) Streets near the Southern Pacific Depot. The ownership and name of the plant changed over the next few years. In 1886, it became the Colton Fruit Packing Company, and in 1893, the Cutting Fruit Packing Company.

In 1892, a group of Colton area investors built the Colton Citrus Pavilion on the northeast corner of Tenth and I Streets. In 1893, the newly incorporated Colton Fruit Exchange leased, and subsequently purchased, the Pavilion, which it used for its business office and packinghouse.

By 1902, a third packinghouse had been constructed near the Southern Pacific Depot, approximately where the Ninth Street entrance to I-10 is today. The Colton Fruit Growers Association operated this plant.

In 1900, the Cutting Fruit Packing Company closed its I Street plant, and ten years later, fire destroyed the Pavilion. After the fire, the Colton Fruit Exchange moved its office and packinghouse to a new

building it constructed on F Street, immediately west of the Santa Fe tracks (currently known as Burlington Northern Santa Fe). This move signaled that the center of fruit processing in Colton had shifted from the east side of town to the west side, the location of what is identified in this Element as the Citrus Processing District.



Santa Fe Depot

Phase Three: The shift of the processing industry center from the east side to the west side began in 1882 when the California Southern Railroad, a part of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe System, extended its track into Colton and on to San Bernardino, where it connected with tracks passing through Cajon Pass and on to the Salt Lake City area and the Central Pacific and Union Pacific transcontinental line. In Colton, the California Southern (currently known as Burlington Northern Santa Fe) track ran (runs) parallel to Sixth Street, along the eastern edge of the Terrace, the principal fruit growing region in the Colton area. Because of its access to eastern markets and its location close to the Terrace, the new rail line stimulated the construction of fruit processing plants along its track. All of the plants built along the new track were located between J Street (today's I-10) and E Street.

For approximately the next 40 years, this corridor along the Santa Fe track remained the citrus processing center of Colton. During this time, there were at least seven different packing and/or canning plants operating at various times in the area. The principal plants were those owned by Arthur Gregory of Redlands (the namesake of Lake Gregory in Crestline) and the Colton Fruit Exchange packinghouse.

At its peak in the early 1930's, the Exchange Packing Plant shipped as many as 485 carloads of fruit a year. But as growers began subdividing their fruit groves for other commercial development, Colton's fruit processing industry declined. In 1936, the Exchange packinghouse shipped only 100 carloads of fruit. Because of this steep decline, the Exchange closed its packinghouse permanently that year. Its closure signaled the end of the fruit-processing era in Colton.

*Historical
Significance of
District*

The citrus processing district is significant for the following four reasons.

First, citrus processing was the principal industry in Colton for nearly 40 years. No other industry received as much detailed press coverage as did the citrus plants. Residents apparently felt the town's financial well being was intimately connected to the productivity of the plants. In addition, the town conferred high status on plant managers. Had it

not been for the citrus processing plants, Colton might never have become anything other than a stop on the Southern Pacific (currently known as Union Pacific) line.

Second, citrus plants were the principal employers in Colton. One plant, for example, employed as many as 300 to 430 workers at a time. Most of the work in the plants was seasonal, from approximately July to sometime in the fall.

Third, because of the seasonal nature of plant work, many of the employees were women and children, both boys and girls, who worked side by side with men. The employment of women was significant because it opened public/social roles other than church and temperance work to women.

Finally, the citrus industry gave Colton a distinctive place in the Inland region.

The Terrace District

District Location & Description



Historical Development of District

The Terrace District is an elevated stretch of ground in the western portion of the City. It is bounded by I-10 on the south, Rancho Avenue on the west, Mill Street on the north and Pennsylvania Avenue on the east (See Figure 4b). From south to north across this district, the elevation rises 120 feet.

The Terrace area was Colton's first and largest citrus growing area and was the site of the first residential settlement in the Colton area. The Terrace was thought to be a desirable place for citrus growing because of its elevation which, apparently, offered more favorable temperatures than did the lowlands.

The first citrus groves on the Terrace were planted by William R. Fox, MD and the Reverend James C. Cameron in 1875. The groves were located on adjoining properties. Both Fox and Cameron built homes on the Terrace, the first residences built in the Colton area.

The Fox and Cameron groves were planted in orange trees. The Fox grove included some Mediterranean Sweet trees and the Cameron grove included some Mandarin trees. The groves were producing fruit by 1878.

The Terrace soon became the principal fruit growing section in the Colton area. By 1889, Colton was one of the leading citrus producers

in the state. By 1891, there were slightly more than 1,000 acres of fruit and nut trees set out in Colton. Not all were located on the Terrace, but the Terrace came to symbolize Colton's fruit growing.

Several growers and others built large houses on the Terrace. For this reason, the area was occasionally referred to in a local newspaper as "Nob Hill."

The Terrace began declining as a citrus growing area in the 1930's as owners converted their property to residential developments. This represents the shift from agricultural uses to suburbanization, as growers began subdividing their groves for residential use in the 1930's and 40's.

Historical Significance of the District

The Terrace District is significant because it is Colton's first and largest citrus growing area and was the site of the first residential development in the Colton area.

La Cadena Drive District

District Location & Description



La Cadena Drive extends from the southern border of the City on the San Bernardino-Riverside County line to Mt. Vernon Avenue. The area designated as a historic district extends from D Street north to Laurel Street (See Figure 4c). The area contains a number of houses of historic and architectural importance.

La Cadena Drive was laid out in the original plan of the townsite of Colton drafted by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1877-79. At that time, La Cadena Drive was named San Bernardino Street. It was located in the center of the townsite and was the only north-south street in the townsite not named after a person. The name was later changed to Center Street, then to Eighth Street and then to La Cadena Drive.

Historical Development of the District

For approximately the first 30 years of the town's history, residential development on La Cadena Drive was minimal. Most of the town's affluent residents during those years preferred to build their large and elegant houses on F, G, and H Streets between La Cadena Drive and Ninth Street. Almost all of these houses were located on the north side of the street and faced south, toward the town's commercial center. At some point in the early years of the 20th century, this pattern of affluent housing shifted to La Cadena Drive, giving the street the distinctive appearance it has today.

In addition to its commercial and residential development, La Cadena Drive has long been a main artery of transportation. In 1902, the first streetcar line from Colton to San Bernardino passed down the middle of La Cadena Drive. The San Bernardino Traction Company built and operated the streetcar service. In 1913, it became part of Henry Huntington's Pacific Electric Company. This made Colton part of the Los Angeles system and also the center of electric streetcar transportation in the Inland area. The Pacific Electric streetcar made its last run in September, 1940 and subsequently buses replaced the system. In October, 1942, the War Production Board paid for removal of the metal rails from La Cadena, and the property on which the rails ran (the center of La Cadena) was deeded back to the City.

*Historical
Significance of
the District*

The La Cadena Drive District is significant to the history of regional transportation as well as the various architectural styles and early class, ethnic, and religious-based residential patterns that it represents.

Ninth Street District

District Location & Description



The Ninth Street District extends northward from D Street to La Cadena Drive (See Figure 4d). The district is primarily residential and features a number of Craftsman style homes. The only commercial buildings in the district are a convenience market on the northeast corner of Ninth and C Street and an empty building on the northeast corner of Ninth and Hanna Street.

Ninth Street was originally named Conn Street after William A. Conn of San Bernardino. He was one of three investors, Conn, Tucker and Allen, who bought the Colton portion of the San Bernardino Rancho from Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich when most of the Mormons left San Bernardino in 1857. The Conn syndicate subsequently sold the tract to the Slover Mountain Colony Association, which in turn sold it to the Western Development Company, the construction arm of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Historical Development of the District

Ninth Street became a site of early commercial development because of its location immediately east of the Southern Pacific Depot. Commercial development extended northward from the Southern Pacific tracks (currently known as Union Pacific) to H Street. By 1902, homes had been constructed on Ninth Street between E and H Streets. The portion of Ninth Street in the historic district was not part of the original townsite of Colton, which ended at E Street. Most of the tract was privately owned by P.A. Raynor, one of the original members of the Slover Mountain Colony Association. At some point, the tract, or "Raynor Addition," as it was known, was subdivided into residential lots and became part of the City. Residential dwellings were constructed in the district possibly as early as 1901. Construction of homes continued into the 1930's.

The district features a variety of architectural styles, including Spanish Revival, English Tudor and Craftsman or Craftsman-inspired. The most common architectural style in the district is Craftsman. The district was initially a residential neighborhood for white-collar managerial workers, small business owners and a few professionals.

Historical Significance of the District

The Ninth Street District is significant because of its variety of architectural styles of residential dwellings.

San Salvador Old Commercial Center District

District Location & Description



Historical Development of the District

The San Salvador Old Commercial Center District extends along Seventh Street between K and O Streets (See Figure 4e). Ten former commercial buildings still stand in the district. The area is now primarily residential.

The area of Colton south of the Southern Pacific railroad tracks (currently known as Union Pacific), was impacted by the location of the Southern Pacific Depot. With the depot located on the north side of the tracks, commercial and more affluent residential development patterns occurred northward, as passage to and from the southern portion of town was often blocked for long periods of time by parked trains.

In 1886, John "Henry" Davis and his wife Martha built a grand hotel on the northeast corner of Ninth and L Streets, just south of the Southern Pacific Depot. The three-storied hotel, named the Marlborough, was architecturally, one of the most unique buildings constructed in Colton. Each story was surrounded by an exterior walkway, giving the building a New Orleans French Quarter appearance. Due to its location south of the tracks, the hotel never prospered financially. A wrecking crew tore down the Marlborough in June, 1921.

South Colton was initially a mixed Anglo/Hispanic area. Most of the early residents were Anglo. The first Hispanic residents were mostly descendants of Agua Mansans. According to the 1891 City directory for Colton, almost all of the town's Hispanic residents, approximately 5% to 6% of the town's population, lived in South Colton. The area started becoming almost exclusively Hispanic around 1910 as Mexican immigrants fleeing the Revolution settled there. Most of the men living in South Colton in the late 19th and early 20th centuries worked as laborers at the Colton Cement Plant.

As the number of Anglo residents in South Colton declined, the area became sharply segregated along ethnic lines from North Colton. The dividing line was the Southern Pacific tracks (currently known as Union Pacific). Colton has a rich lore and history of ethnic tensions in ways in which Anglo "northerners" made it clear to Hispanic "southerners" that they were not welcome in the north part of town. Segregation began breaking down somewhat in the post-WWII years as returning Hispanic veterans were less willing to observe racial boundaries.

Hispanic residents in South Colton developed their own commercial center because of segregation and the area's separation from the north part of town by the Southern Pacific tracks. This area of commercial activity was located along Seventh Street, between K and O Streets.

The area has included several grocery stores, a movie theater, a barbershop, a bakery, a hardware store, a variety store, a gas station, a tortilleria, a liquor store and two dance halls. There are still ten commercial buildings standing in the district.

The San Salvador Old Commercial Center District is significant in the role it played in the development in commerce within the City of Colton.

Historical Significance of the District

Agua Mansa District

The Agua Mansa District is bound by Riverside Avenue to the west, the Santa Ana River to the south, Agua Mansa Road to the north and La Cadena Drive to the east (See Figure 4f).

Agua Mansa was one of two agricultural communities founded by a group of New Mexican settlers from the New Mexican village of Abiquiu, under the leadership of Lorenzo Trujillo in 1842. Agua Mansa was located on the north side of the Santa Ana River. Its companion community was located on the south side of the River.

The first group of settlers, which included men, women, and children, arrived at the San Bernardino Rancho in November 1842, after traveling by pack animal train across the Old Spanish Trail. They came to the Rancho at the request of Carmen Del Lugo, who promised free land for farming in exchange for their service in protecting Lugo cattle from theft by Indians, especially the Utes from Utah, under the leadership of Wakara. Another ten families arrived from Abiquiu in the fall of 1843. Other New Mexicans arrived in 1844.

The first group of pioneers initially settled near Espinosa's farm. This farm, located near Colton, was subsequently named Politana, possibly after Espinosa's first name, Hipolito. Espinosa, incidentally, was a descendant of Spanish Sephardic Jews who originally spelled the family name as Spinoza. About a dozen of these families built adobe homes at Politana. Because of a dispute with Lugo, the settlers moved to the Santa Ana River bottom in about 1845, where they settled on land given them by Juan Bandini, owner of the Jurupa

District Location & Description



Historical Development of the District

Rancho. About half of the settlers located on the north side of the River. Their settlement became known as Agua Mansa. The remainder, including the large family of Lorenzo Trujillo, settled on the south side of the River. This settlement, now in Riverside County, became known as *La Placita de Los Trujillo*.

The two communities were based on farming. In addition to farming, they raised cattle, horses and sheep. A school was established in La Placita around 1845. The first teacher was a volunteer named Manuel Ochoa. The first place of worship was a small *enramada* constructed by Trujillo in La Placita. An adobe church was later built in Agua Mansa in 1853. The church, known as the San Salvador Church, was the center of community social life. In 1854, a cemetery, the Agua Mansa Cemetery, was built behind the adobe church.

A flood destroyed Agua Mansa in 1862. The community was never rebuilt. Some of these residents later settled in South Colton, becoming the nucleus of Colton's Hispanic population.

*Historical
Significance of
the District*

The Agua Mansa District is significant in Colton's agricultural history and the origin of the town's Hispanic population.

Goals & Policies

Implementation of this element will result in the identification, protection, and preservation of Colton's valuable cultural and historic resources and educate the public on the importance of these processes.

This section identifies the goals and policies of this Element with implementation measures listed for each goal. The implementation measures direct future planning efforts to further ensure that the goals of preservation are properly addressed. Implementation of this element will result in the identification, protection, and preservation of Colton's valuable cultural and historic resources, and educate the public on the importance of these processes. An action plan is proposed for each implementation measure. This action plan allows for periodic review of achievements by providing time frames for each action and a listing of agencies responsible for the action. Short-term, mid-term, long-term and on-going time frames are listed in each action plan. These are defined as: Short-term 0-1 year, Mid-term 1-3 years, and Long-term 3+ years.

Goal # 1

Identify, protect, and preserve Colton's rich *archaeological* resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

Policies

- 1a. Conserve in their entirety the largest and most unique archaeological sites.
- 1b. Develop public policy to protect archaeological resources from the encroachment of development.
- 1c. Explore potential sources of funding for acquisition, preservation and management of archaeological resources.
- 1d. Enact a Resource Management Plan and Program that maximizes the adaptive reuse of archaeological resources.

Implementation Measures

- 1.1. Prepare a City-wide inventory of archaeological resources.
- 1.2. Use an existing organization or sponsor the establishment of a private non-profit organization for the purpose of preserving archaeological resources.

- 1.3. Retain the services of an archaeological specialist for review of development proposals for properties identified as archaeological resources.
- 1.4. Require adequate mitigation of impacts to archaeological resources.
- 1.5. Provide opportunities for property owners to dedicate easements or record deed restrictions on property where archaeological resources are present.

Goal # 2

Identify, designate and preserve specific *historically* significant structures, landscapes, and facilities.

Policies

- 2a. Preserve historic resources in number and type to retain the distinctive character of all stages of Colton's history by establishing historic districts within the City.
- 2b. Enact a Resource Management Plan and Program that maximizes the adaptive re-use of historic resources.
- 2c. Enact local ordinances to ensure effective preservation, protection and management of significant historic resources and place such resources in the public domain. Update these ordinances as appropriate.
- 2d. Expand the responsibilities of the Historic Preservation Commission to allow the Commission to make specific recommendations to City Council.
- 2e. Explore potential sources of funding for acquisition, preservation and management of historic resources.
- 2f. Ensure future development is compatible with existing structures and district characteristics.

Implementation Measures

- 2.1. Define district boundaries based on architecture, historical events and/or landmarks, urban design elements, geography, and any other appropriate basis.
- 2.2. Develop an evaluation and ranking system of resources within historic districts.
- 2.3. Develop design and land-use guidelines sensitive to existing or desired character of identified historic districts.
- 2.4. Update the City-wide inventory of historic resources.
- 2.5. Enable the Historic Preservation Commission to seek public funding for acquiring and preserving historic resources.
- 2.6. Assign staff to assess and monitor status of historic sites.
- 2.7. Propose amendments to City regulations and codes that will promote preservation of historic buildings. Codes affecting historic properties should be flexible to permit shared use and adaptive reuse.
- 2.8. Provide incentives and/or streamline process for historically designated sites requesting building changes.
- 2.9. Encourage property owner participation in the Mills Act so they may benefit from reduced property taxes.
- 2.10. Encourage the use of redevelopment funds for preservation.
- 2.11. Pursue Community Development Block Grants to fund improvements of historic structures.
- 2.12. Provide opportunities for property owners to dedicate easements or record deed restrictions on property containing historic resources.
- 2.13. Authorize the Historic Preservation Commission to delay the demolition of historic buildings based on specific and adopted guidelines.

2.14. Encourage public acquisition of historic resources.

Goal # 3 Educate the public about Colton's heritage and resources.

Policies

- 3a. Promote, encourage, and assist efforts to educate the public about the history and resources of Colton.
- 3b. Provide information to the public on tax incentives and financing available for cultural preservation activities.

Implementation Measures

- 3.1. Develop a cultural resources education program for elementary school students.
- 3.2. Incorporate photographs of historic structures in City publications.
- 3.3. Develop and circulate information packet related to tax incentive and financing for property owners of historic structures.
- 3.4. Establish an information exchange network coordinated by the Historic Preservation Officer.

Action Plan for Implementation Measures

Goal # 1 Identify, protect, and preserve Colton's rich *archaeological* resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

Implementation Measure 1.1. Prepare a City-wide inventory of archaeological resources.

Action 1. Obtain City Council approval to allocate funds to hire consultant.

Action 2. Hire consultant to prepare City-wide survey.

Action 3. Develop method to identify properties listed within the survey.

Time frame: mid-term

Responsible

Agencies: City Council (CC), Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), Historic Preservation Officer (HPO)

Implementation Measure 1.2. Use an existing organization or sponsor the establishment of a private non-profit organization for the purpose of preserving archaeological resources.

Action 1. Develop method to identify properties listed within the archeological survey.

Action 2. Develop method to preserve those properties identified within the survey.

Time frame: long-term

Responsible

Agencies: HPO

Implementation Measure 1.3. Retain the services of an archaeological specialist for review of development proposals for properties identified as archaeological resources.

Action 1. Concurrent with a discretionary permit application filed with the City, an archaeological study shall be submitted by the applicant. This report submittal is necessary for all properties identified as an archaeological resource in the City-wide inventory or as requested by staff during the application review process.

Time frame: mid-term, on-going

Responsible Agencies: Community Development Department (CDD)

Implementation Measure 1.4. Require adequate mitigation of impacts to archaeological resources.

Action 1. Develop list of acceptable and adequate mitigation measures.

Action 2. Adopt ordinance requiring mitigation to occur prior to issuance of grading or building permits, whichever occurs first.

Time frame: mid-term, on-going

Responsible Agencies: CDD, Building Department, Planning Commission (PC), CC

Implementation Measure 1.5. Provide opportunities for property owners to dedicate easements or record deed restrictions on property where archaeological resources are present.

Action 1. Prior to development or mitigation, offer opportunity for property owners to dedicate easement or deed restrictions to City.

Action 2. Develop mechanism for creating easements or recording deed restrictions, and a process to review and accept the easements or deed restrictions.

Time frame: mid-term, on-going

Responsible Agencies: CDD, HPC

Goal # 2

Identify, designate and preserve specific *historically* significant structures, landscapes, and facilities.

Implementation Measure 2.1. Define district boundaries based on architecture, historical events and/or landmarks, urban design elements, geography, and any other appropriate basis.

Action 1. Adopt historic district map with defined district boundaries as part of Cultural Resources Preservation Element.

Time frame: short-term

Responsible Agencies: Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), Planning Commission (PC), City Council (CC)

Implementation Measure 2.2. Develop an evaluation and ranking system for resources within historic districts.

Action 1. Adopt evaluation system to rank historic structures.

Action 2. Based on district definitions and survey update, apply adopted evaluation criteria to rank the historic structures by level of their significance to the district in which they are located.

Time frame: mid-term

Responsible
Agencies: HPC, PC, CC, Community Development
Department (CDD), Historic Preservation Officer
(HPO)

Implementation Measure 2.3. Develop design and land-use guidelines sensitive to existing or desired character of identified historic districts.

Action 1. Prepare design and land use guidelines for historic districts.

Action 2. Adopt design and land use guidelines.

Time frame: mid-term

Responsible
Agencies: HPC, PC, CC, CDD, HPO

Implementation Measure 2.4. Update the City-wide inventory of historic resources.

Action 1. Secure funding to hire consultant.

Action 2. Hire consultant to prepare inventory, to include all resources.

Time frame: mid-term

Responsible
Agencies: HPC, HPO

Implementation Measure 2.5. Enable the Historic Preservation Commission to seek public funding for acquiring and preserving historic resources.

Action 1. Revise item J of Historic Preservation Ordinance to allow the HPC to make specific recommendations to the City Council on funding.

Action 2. Prepare a prioritized list of historic resources which includes the ranking system identified in Implementation Measure No. 2.2, and a consideration of at-risk historic resources.

Time frame: short-term, on-going

Responsible
Agencies: CC, HPC, HPO

Implementation Measure 2.6. Assign staff to assess and monitor status of historic sites.

Action 1. City Manager assigns staff to assess and monitor status of historic sites.

Action 2. Develop administrative controls to implement a monitoring program. (i.e. Checklists, review schedules)

Time frame: on-going

Responsible
Agencies: City Manager's Office

Implementation Measure 2.7. Propose amendments to City regulations and codes that will promote preservation of historic buildings. Codes affecting historic properties should be flexible in order to permit shared use and adaptive reuse.

Action 1. Enable the HPC to appoint an advisory committee to review existing regulations and codes and their affect on historic buildings/structures.

Action 2. Based on advisory committee recommendations, develop amendments to City regulations and codes to take forward to City Council for review and approval.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible
Agencies:

PC, CC, HPC, HPO

Implementation Measure 2.8. Provide incentives and/or streamline process for historically designated sites requesting building changes.

Action 1. Develop expedited building permit and discretionary permit review process for historically designated structures.

Time frame: mid-term

Responsible

Agencies: HPC, CDD, Building Department, PC, CC

Implementation Measure 2.9. Encourage property owner participation in the Mills Act so they may benefit from reduced property taxes.

Action 1. See Action Plan for Goal No. 3, Implementation Measure No. 3.3.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible

Agencies: HPC, HPO, CDD

Implementation Measure 2.10. Encourage the use of redevelopment funds for preservation.

Action 1. Prepare a prioritized list of historic resources located within redevelopment areas, which includes the ranking system identified in Implementation Measure No. 2.2, and a consideration of at-risk historic resources.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible

Agencies: CDD, HPO, HPC

Implementation Measure 2.11. Pursue Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) to fund improvements of historic structures.

Action 1. Prepare a list of historic structures eligible for CDBG funds.

Action 2. Assign staff to prepare and review CDBG applications.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible Agencies: HPO, HPC

Implementation Measure 2.12. Provide opportunities for property owners to dedicate easements or record deed restrictions on property containing historic resources.

Action 1. Prior to development, offer opportunity for property owners to dedicate easement or deed restrictions to City.

Action 2. Develop mechanism for creating easements or recording deed restrictions, and a process to review and accept the easements or deed restrictions.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible Agencies: HDD, HPC

Implementation Measure 2.13. Authorize the Historic Preservation Commission to delay the demolition of historic buildings, based on specific and adopted guidelines.

Action 1. Develop and adopt guidelines for demolition delay of historic buildings.

Action 2. Require HPC review of all building permit applications for historic buildings/structures.

Action 3. Require HPC "sign-off" on all building permits affecting historic buildings/structures prior to the issuance of building permits.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible Agencies: HPC, HPO, Building Department

Implementation Measure 2.14. Encourage public acquisition of historic resources.

Action 1. Prepare a prioritized list of historic resources, which includes the ranking system identified in Goal 2, Implementation Measure No. 2.2, and a consideration of at-risk historic resources.

Action 2. Identify source of funding for acquisition of such properties.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible Agencies: CDD, HPC, HPO, CC

Goal # 3 Educate the public about Colton's heritage and resources.

Implementation Measure 3.1. Develop a cultural resources education program for elementary school students.

Action 1. Develop liaison between representative of the HPC and local elementary schools.

Action 2. Schedule guest speakers and field trips for school students.

Time frame: mid-term, on-going

Responsible

Agencies: Historic Preservation Commission (HPC),
Historic Preservation Officer (HPO), School
District.

Implementation Measure 3.2. Incorporate photographs of historic structures in City publications.

Action 1. Create and maintain a photograph catalog of historic structures.

Action 2. Inform all City departments of availability of photographs.

Time frame: immediate, on-going

Responsible

Agencies: HPC, HPO, all City departments

Implementation Measure 3.3. Develop and circulate information packet related to tax incentive and financing for property owners of historic structures.

Action 1. Compile information related to tax incentive and financing for property owners of historic structures.

Action 2. Create brochure explaining these programs.

Action 3. Distribute these brochures by mail to all property owners of historic structures, and make the brochure available for public distribution at the Community Development Department and the City Manager's Office.

Time frame: mid-term, on-going

Responsible

Agencies: HPC, HPO, Community Development
Department (CDD)

Implementation Measure 3.4. Establish an information exchange network coordinated by the Historic Preservation Officer.

Action 1. Create a process for sharing of information.

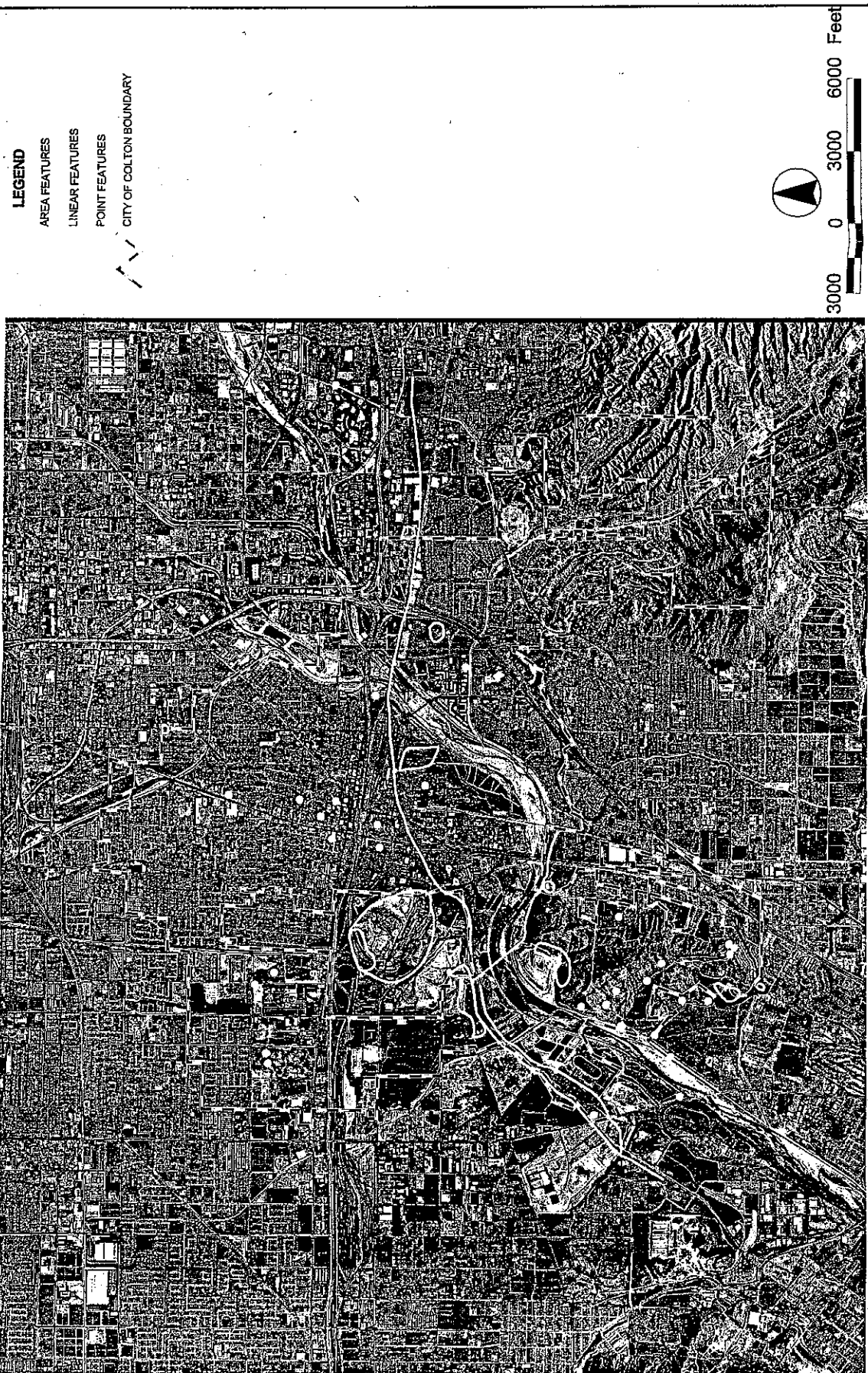
Action 2. Establish a mechanism to update this information, which will occur no less than once a year.

Time frame: on-going

Responsible

Agencies: HPO, HPC, Museum, owners of historic resources

FIGURE 1. KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES - CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA



LEGEND
 AREA FEATURES
 LINEAR FEATURES
 POINT FEATURES
 CITY OF COLTON BOUNDARY



3000 0 3000 6000 Feet

THE LIGHTFOOT PLANNING GROUP
 PLANNING
 SITE DESIGN
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 221 ONE CENTRAL AVENUE, SUITE 200
 COLTON, CA 95711
 (916) 722-1234
 FAX (916) 652-7111

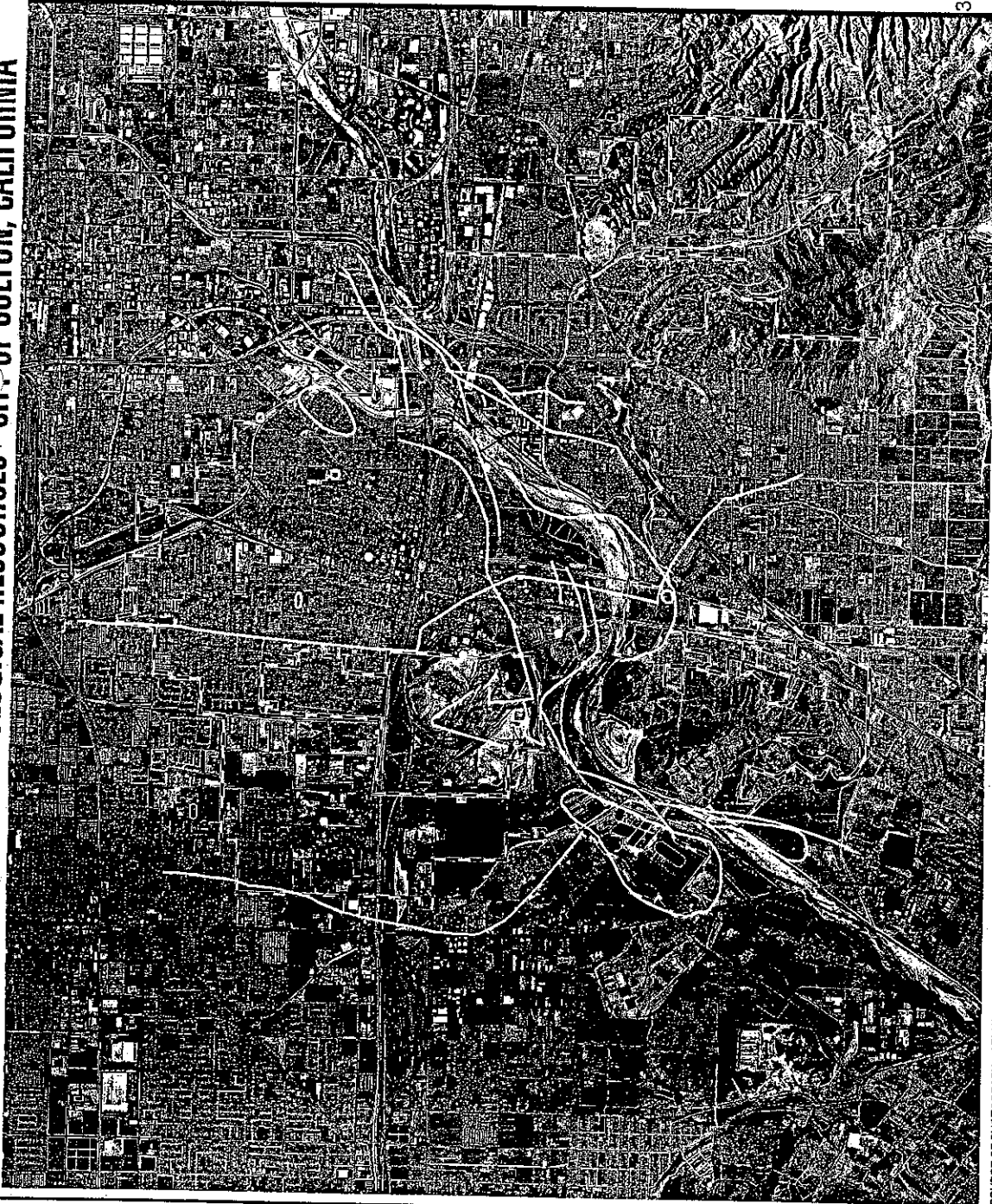
FIGURE 1. KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
 CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA

DATE: 11-20-00
 PREPARED BY: JAMES
 DRAWN BY: JAMES

JUL 2002

SOURCE OF PHOTOGRAPH: AERIAL FOTOBANK, INC., JANUARY 4, 2000.
 FILE: C:\D-DRIVE\CLIENT\COLTON\ARCHAEO\ARCHAEO1.APR

FIGURE 2. PENDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES - CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA



LEGEND:

- AREA FEATURES
- LINEAR FEATURES
- POINT FEATURES
- CITY OF COLTON BOUNDARY



THE LIGHTFOOT PLANNING GROUP
 PLANNING
 SITE DESIGN
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 THE CIVIC CENTER
 COLTON, CALIFORNIA
 PHONE: (951) 261-1111

FIGURE 2. PENDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
 CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA

SCALE: 1" = 3000'
 DATE: 12/15/2000
 DRAWN BY: J. BROWN
 CHECKED BY: J. BROWN

DATE: 12/15/2000
 DRAWN BY: J. BROWN
 CHECKED BY: J. BROWN

SOURCE OF PHOTOGRAPH: AERIAL FOTOSAINT, INC., JANUARY 4, 2000.
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FIGURE 3. HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES MAP - CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA



- LEGEND**
- HISTORIC DISTRICTS
 - 9th STREET
 - AGUA MANSA
 - CITRUS
 - LA CADENA
 - SAN SALVADOR
 - THE TERRACE
 - CITY OF COLTON BOUNDARY



THE
LIGHTFOOT
PLANNING
GROUP
PLANNING
SITE DESIGN
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE
701 GEE STREET
CORONA, CA 92626
(951) 271-7877
42104-05-001

FIGURE 3. HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES MAP
CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA

DATE: 11-2000
DRAWN BY: J. BROWN
CHECKED BY: J. BROWN
REVISIONS:

DATE: 11-2000
DRAWN BY: J. BROWN
CHECKED BY: J. BROWN
REVISIONS:

SOURCE OF PHOTOGRAPH: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, INC., JANUARY 4, 2000.
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FIGURE 4A: CITRUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

CITY OF COLTON CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION ELEMENT





FIGURE 4B: THE TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF COLTON CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION ELEMENT





FIGURE 4C: LA CADENA DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF COLTON CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION ELEMENT





FIGURE 4D: 9TH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF COLTON CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION ELEMENT



September 5, 2000





FIGURE 4E: SAN SALVADOR HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF COLTON CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION ELEMENT

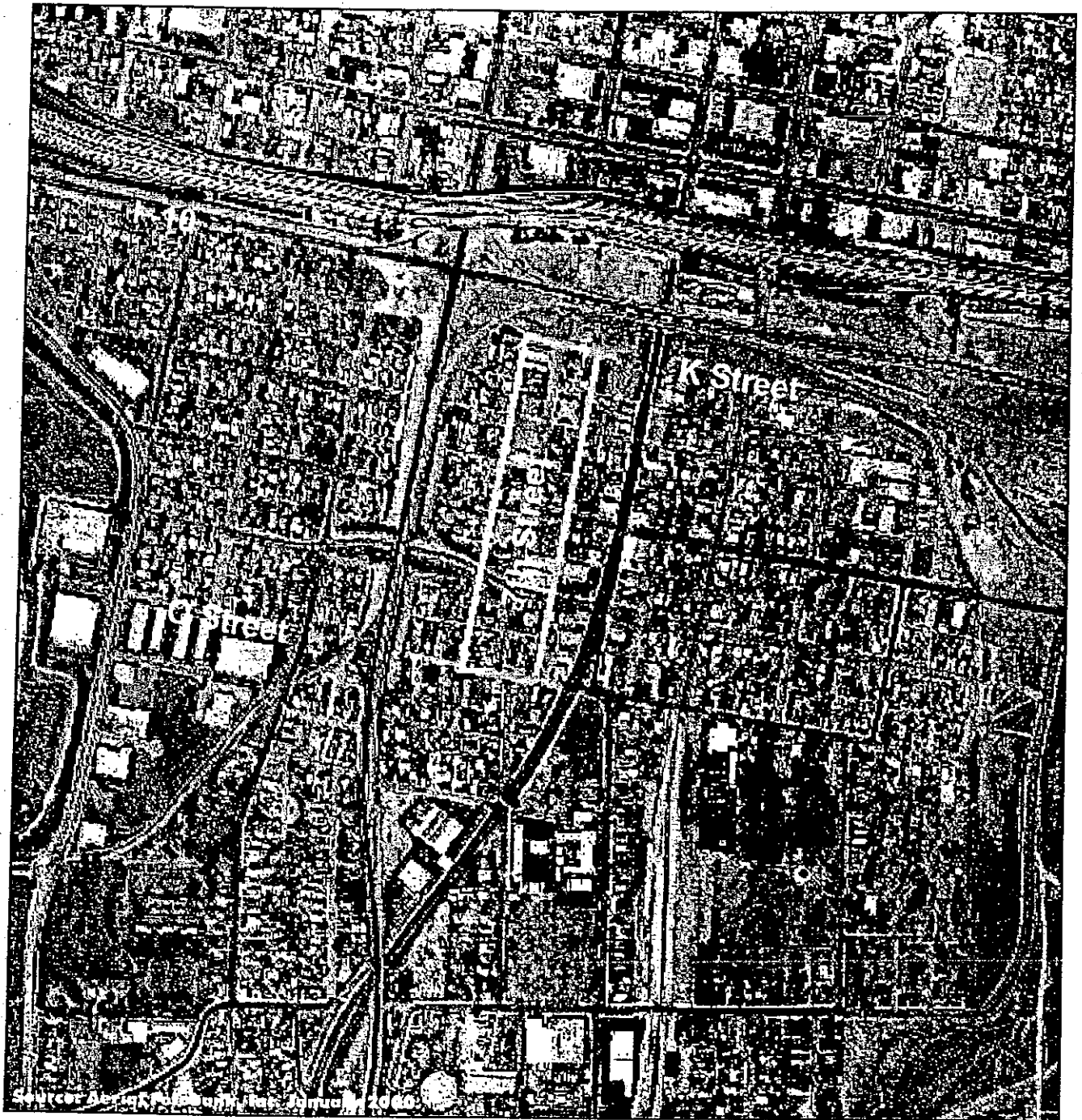




FIGURE 4F: AGUA MANSA HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF COLTON CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION ELEMENT



Appendix A. Recommended Resource Identification Criteria

Use the following identification criteria to evaluate whether a resource needs further evaluation for significance.

Archaeological Resources:

1. Sites of adequate size to contain resources.
2. Single or multiple occupations at one location representing different cultural occupations either during the same time or during successive time periods.
3. Sites having a subsurface component.
4. Sites representing an age or occupational period in need of further investigation.
5. Sites demonstrating an opportunity for scientific research and preservation.
6. Any unique, rare, or unusual site.
7. Sites providing diagnostic information about a whole class of artifacts, occupational periods, activities, or locations.
8. Sites providing examples of a variety of human activities within one occupational area.
9. Sites meeting the criteria of eligibility for State or National Registers.
10. Sites possessing special cultural value to local inhabitants or special interest groups.
11. Sites contributing to public education and tourism which provide information about the past.

Historic Resources:

1. Resources with significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, State, or U.S.
2. Site hosting a significant historic event.
3. Resource is strongly identified with a person(s) who contributed to culture, history, or development of the City.
4. Resource is one of the few remaining examples in the City possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.
5. Resource is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work significantly influenced the development of the City.
6. Resource embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant architectural innovation.
7. Resource is a unique location or has singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City.
8. Resource has unique design or detailing.
9. Resource is a particularly good example of a period or style.
10. Resource contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the City.
11. Resource is within a historic, scenic or urban conservation district.

Appendix B. Currently Designated Historic Landmarks

<i>Number</i>	<i>Landmark</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Ashley House	736 N. La Cadena Drive
2	Fleming Park	Seventh Street & F Street
3	Hanna House	712 N. La Cadena Drive
4	<i>Unnamed</i>	979 N. La Cadena Drive
5	Maxwell House	1150 N. La Cadena Drive
6	Santa Fe Depot	449 Sixth Street
7	Agua Mansa Cemetery	2001 Agua Mansa Road
8	Colton Museum	380 N. La Cadena Drive
9	First Baptist Church	170 West F Street
10	Colton Fire Station	303 East E Street
11	Percy House	543 East F Street
12	<i>Unnamed</i>	154 East Hanna Street
13	<i>Unnamed</i>	907 N. La Cadena Drive
14	Fisher-Hodge House	958 N. La Cadena Drive
15	Swith House	1117 N. La Cadena Drive
16	Guire House	1148 N. La Cadena Drive
17	<i>Unnamed</i>	269 East D Street
18	<i>Unnamed</i>	387 North Fourth Street
19	<i>Unnamed</i>	1121 N. La Cadena Drive
20	<i>Unnamed</i>	975 North La Cadena Drive
21	<i>Unnamed</i>	1191 North Ninth Street
22	<i>Unnamed</i>	1077 North Ninth Street
23	<i>Unnamed</i>	640 North Fourth Street
24	Warehouse	699 North Fourth Street
25	<i>Unnamed</i>	1048 North Ninth Street
26	<i>Unnamed</i>	128 East F Street
27	<i>Unnamed</i>	626 North Ninth Street
28	<i>Unnamed</i>	891 North Ninth Street
29	Fountain	La Cadena & O Street
30	Municipal Park (Caesar Chavez)	Colton & E Street
31	Hermosa Cemetery	900 South Meridian Avenue
32	Knopsnyder Mortuary	404 North Seventh Street
33	Earp House	528 West H Street
34	<i>Unnamed</i>	572 N. La Cadena Drive
35	<i>Unnamed</i>	1345 North Ninth Street
36	Red & White Grocery Store	1102 North Ninth Street
37	<i>Unnamed</i>	1088 North Ninth Street
38	Van Luven House	611 North Fourth Street
39	<i>Unnamed</i>	1124 North Ninth Street
40	Swartz House	1154 N. La Cadena Drive
41	<i>Unnamed</i>	1072 North Ninth Street
42	<i>Unnamed</i>	1249 North Ninth Street
43	<i>Unnamed</i>	1197 N. La Cadena Drive
44	<i>Unnamed</i>	1001 N. La Cadena Drive
45	<i>Unnamed</i>	750 South Eighth Street
46	<i>Unnamed</i>	688 North Seventh Street

Appendix C. Recommended Sites for Historic and Archaeological Listing

Individual Historic Sites

1. Cooley Ranch

Historic Period: 1862, first 200 acres purchased
Location: May 11, 1857, Camped on South bank of Santa Ana River, Mt. Vernon Avenue bisects area

2. Railroad Tracks

Southern Pacific

Historic Period: August 11, 1875, First train enters Colton
Location: Line runs east/west through Colton

Santa Fe

Historic Period: August 21, 1882, First train enters Colton
Location: Line runs north/south along Sixth Street

3. City Hall/ (Second) Lincoln School

Built: 1915, constructed and occupied
Location: 650 North La Cadena Drive

4. (First) Lincoln School

Built: 1882
Location: 459 N. 8th Street between 7th Street and G Street

5. Hollow Hill Dairy

Built: 1913/1914
Location: Entrance of Reche Canyon, East Side of Reche Canyon Road

Archaeological Sites

1. Former Commercial Center

Historic Period: 1880 through the 1960's
Location: Four Corners - La Cadena, Valley Boulevard, 8th Street
Includes: Potential subsurface remains of former commercial buildings

2. Fruit Pavilion

Historic Period: 1892- 1910
Location: Northeast corner of 10th Street and Valley Boulevard
Includes: Potential subsurface remains associated with the Fruit Pavilion

3. All archaeologically sensitive areas designated in Figures 1 & 2.

RESOLUTION NO. R-82-00

1 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
2 COLTON ADOPTING THE CULTURAL RESOURCES
3 PRESERVATION ELEMENT OF THE CITY OF COLTON
4 GENERAL PLAN

5 WHEREAS, local governments are authorized by Government Code Section 65300
6 et seq., to prepare, adopt and amend general plans; and

7 WHEREAS, Government Code Section 65303 allows for a general plan to include
8 additional elements which, in the judgment of the City Council, relate to the physical
9 development of the City; and

10 WHEREAS, the proposed Cultural Resources Preservation Element (Element) of
11 the City of Colton General Plan ("General Plan") initiated and prepared by the City of
12 Colton to identify and protect the City's precious cultural resources, and in doing so,
13 preserve and enhance the quality of life for all of Colton's citizens, implements the overall
14 policies and goals of the General Plan and leaves the General Plan internally consistent;
15 and
16

17 WHEREAS, the proposed Element was sent to affected public entities for their
18 review and comment; and

19
20 WHEREAS, the Element was reviewed, studied, and found to comply with the
21 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as more fully described below; and

22 WHEREAS, on June 14, 2000 and July 25, 2000, respectively, the Historic
23 Preservation Committee and the Planning Commission of the City of Colton reviewed the
24 Element and jointly recommended the City Council adopt the Cultural Resources
25 Preservation Element and incorporate the Element into the General Plan; and
26

27 WHEREAS, all other legal prerequisites to the adoption of this Resolution have
28 occurred.

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BE IT NOW THEREFORE RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Based on the entire record before the City Council, all written and oral evidence presented, and the findings made in this Resolution, the City Council of the City of Colton adopts the Cultural Resources Preservation Element of the City of Colton General Plan, which was approved by City Council action on September 5, 2000 and is in the custody of the City Clerk. The Cultural Resources Preservation Element is made a part hereof and incorporated herein by reference.

2. Based on the entire record before the City Council and all written and oral evidence presented, the City Council finds the Element: 1) promotes the goals and objectives of the General Plan, 2) is consistent with the other General Plan elements, and 3) leaves the General Plan a compatible, integrated, and internally consistent statement of policies.

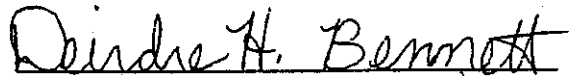
3. Based on the entire record before the City Council and all written and oral evidence presented, the City Council finds the Element complies with CEQA for the following reasons:

The Negative Declaration states that the Cultural Resources Preservation Element will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

4. The location and custodian of the documents and any other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the City Council based its decision are as follows: Henry T. Garcia, City Manager, City of Colton, 650 North La Cadena Drive, Colton, California 92324, (909) 370-5051.

5. This Resolution shall become effective upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 3rd day of October, 2000.


DEIRDRE H. BENNETT
Mayor Pro Tempore

ATTEST:


CAROLINA P. BARRERA
City Clerk

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO) ss
CITY OF COLTON)

I, Carolina P. Barrera, City Clerk of the City of Colton, California, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Resolution No. R-82-00 was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Colton at its Regular Meeting of October 03, 2000, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBER	SANDERS, DELAROSA, COOK, GRIMSBY AND MAYOR PRO TEMPORE BENNETT
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBER	NONE
ABSTAIN:	COUNCILMEMBER	NONE
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBER	CHASTAIN

Dated: Oct. 16, 2000

(SEAL)

Carolina P. Barrera
 Carolina P. Barrera
 City Clerk
 City of Colton, California