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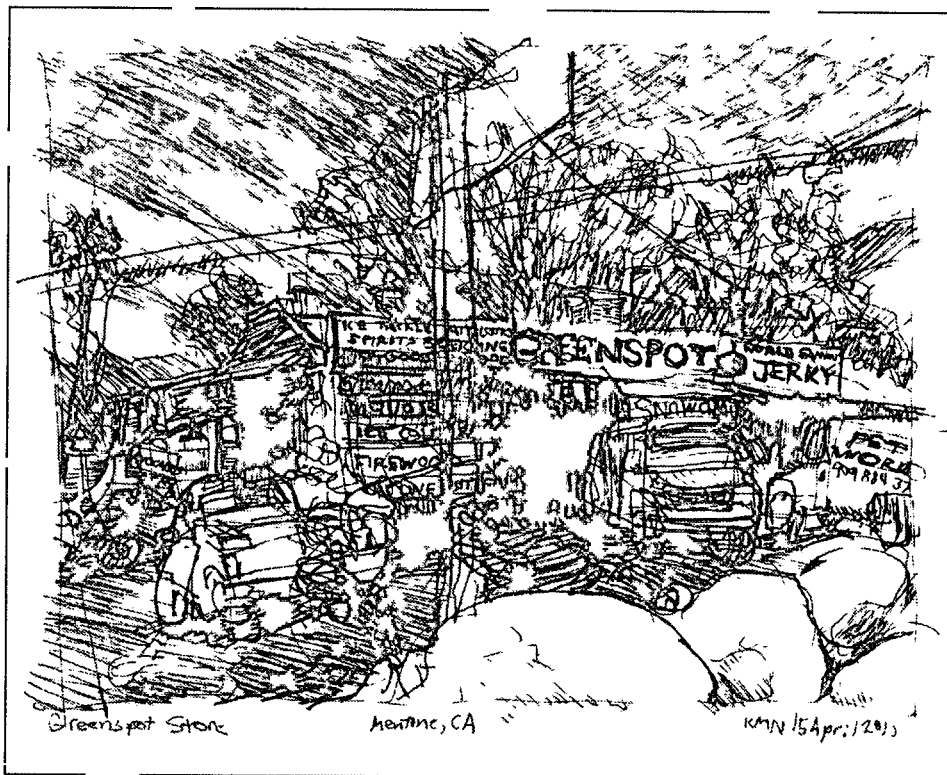
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**THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF  
E CLAMPUS VITUS®  
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER 1069  
PRESENTS ITS FALL CLAMPOUT  
MENTONE BEACH, CALIFORNIA**



October 7, 8 and 9

6021

Article written by

Michael "Digger" Kindig

**THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF  
E CLAMPUS VITUS®  
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER 1069  
PRESENTS ITS FALL CLAMPOUT  
MENTONE, CALIFORNIA**

October 7, 8 and 9 2016

Or, in the year of our order,

The Six Thousand and Twenty-first

Held under the aegis of

Karl "Pretty Boy" White, Noble Grand Humbug

Article written by

Michael "Digger" Kindig

# THE GREENSPOT MARKET

By the mid-nineteenth century the San Bernardino Mountains and Valley were becoming enveloped with civilization. Travelers, merchants, families and explorers were constantly trekking the area, using the old Indian trails and logging roads that had started to become the highways and boulevards we know today.

As travel increased, so did the need for supply stations, stores and purveyors of provisions. Pioneers heading into and out of the San Bernardino mountains frequently used an access road originally designed to transport timber to construction sites in the San Bernardino Valley. Over time, that trail eventually became Highway 38.

Greenspot... The name derives from the Greenspot Springs along Mill Creek, north-east of this location. In 1884, the Excelsior Water Co. tapped these springs, digging a 650-foot tunnel to supply water to Mentone that is still used today.

The original building on this site was a blacksmith shop before it became the Rocky Comfort Store in 1910. Cornelius and Ruthanne Hodenfield purchased the land and business in 1921, renamed it Hod's Place, installed fuel pumps dispensing Gilmore gasoline and began delivering groceries and dry goods to local residents. In 1927, Louis Stowells added the exterior stonework that you see today.

The Great Depression took hold and the Hodenfield family sold the store in 1931, returning to their home state of Iowa. The store changed hands many times over the years; Mark and Ethyl Taylor, Sylvia and Clyde Parsons, (both daughters of William Young-the foreman of Redlands Heights Ranch), Karl and Constance Knudsen, Leon and Alice Stafford, Chester Nordling, Virginia Miller, Glen Soffel, Charles Peters and Ed and Virginia Adamczyk are all documented as being owners of the store at one time or another. Over the decades the business has been named Greenspot Trading Post, Hasty's Ranch Market, Greenspot Liquor and The Greenspot Store.

In 1992, the store changed hands again, this time purchased by Marlene Knox and her nephew and his bride, Gary and Debby Jacinto, who still operate it to this day.

Every effort has been made to preserve the uniqueness of this local landmark as the Greenspot Market continues to provide World Famous Jerky and a last stop for travelers passing thru the Gateway to Big Bear.

Dedicated on October 9, 2016  
In conjunction with the Jacinto Family  
By the Billy Holcomb Chapter 1069 of  
The Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus ®



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## Water Resources

The Santa Ana River is the largest river in Southern California. It is 96 miles long and spans four counties: San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange. It originates in the San Bernardino Mountains, passes through two massive dams (Seven Oaks Dam and Prado Dam) and terminates at the Pacific Ocean. Although this once wild river is now mostly confined to concrete flood control channels, it has remained one of the most vital resources in the southland.

Mill Creek is a major tributary stream of the Santa Ana River. It is 17.8 miles long and originates in the San Bernardino Mountains. Water from this stream has been utilized by residents for nearly 200 years. In 1819, Mission Indians dug a 12-mile *zanja* (“ditch” or “pit”) that diverted water from Mill Creek (just west of the Mill Creek Visitor Center) to as far as the San Bernardino de Sena Estancia, the village of Gaucháma (“place of abundant food and water”), and the Van Leuven ranch (near the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and Mountain View Avenue). The 1965 California Registered Historical Landmark plaque reads as follows:

*Spanish missionaries introduced the principle of irrigation in San Bernardino Valley, thus opening the way to settlement. Franciscan Fathers engineered, and Indians dug, this first ditch (or "zanja") in 1819-20. In historical sequence the zanja supported the San Bernardino Asistencia, Rancho San Bernardino, pioneer ranches, orchards, and Redlands' domestic water supply.*

Local residents refer to the *zanja* (pronounced zan-ha) as the *sankey* (pronounced zan-kee). This variation likely originates from the unfamiliarity with foreign terms that result in morphed pronunciations of those terms. Water Commission records from 1864 to 1886 listed various spellings, such as: *sanja*, *sanka*, *zanka*, and *zanke* (Atchley, 2013b). Although the *zanja* no longer serves as an irrigation channel, it remains the most litigated body of water in California amongst farmers and ranchers (“Tom Atchley,” 2016).

In 1881, Edward Glover Judson and Frank Elwood Brown dug a 5.5-mile long canal that diverted water from the north side to the south side of the Santa Ana River. In 2015, the Judson and Brown Ditch was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (“Judson & Brown Ditch”, n.d.). In 1884, the Excelsior Water Co. dug a 650-foot long tunnel that diverted water from Mill Creek to Mentone. This tunnel is still used today (Atchley, 2016a). In 1885 and 1886, Mary A. Brown dug an 1100-foot long tunnel in the *ciénaga* (“swamp” or “wetland”) in an effort to divert water from Mill Creek to her 160-acre ranch located on the north side of Mill Creek. This area is now called Harmony Ranch (Atchley, 2016b). This ranch is described as the oldest continuously inhabited site in the Mill Creek wash (Army Corps of Engineers, 1982).

In 1892, Redlands Light and Power Company built a 1000-foot pipeline on Mill Creek that reduced the underground flow of the 1884 tunnel (Atchley, 2016b). This left Mentone without an

adequate supply of water (Yingst, n.d.). In 1910, complaints erupted over water rights for Mentone resulting in a lawsuit being filed by William P. McIntosh and Gen. Seneca Hunt Marlette and the Mentone Irrigation Company against a long list of defendants ("Mentone Irrigation", 1910). While Redlands Light and Power Company never owned Mill Creek water rights, Mentone Irrigation Company lost the suit (Atchley, 2016b).

In the 1900s, Lewis Fillmore Cram and his family were credited with naming the Mentone Bench area south of Newport Avenue "Green Spot" because it was the only "green spot" visible from the upper end of the San Bernardino Valley (Gudde, 1998). However, some sources claim the name goes back to at least the 1860's for an area known later as German Springs ciénaga ("swamp" or "wetland") named after the many German chicken ranchers in the area (Atchley, 2016b). Today, Green Spot is more frequently spelled as one word (Army Corps of Engineers, 1982).

On December 15, 1923, articles of incorporation were filed for the East Lugonia Mutual Water Company at the San Bernardino County Clerk's Office. Principle shareholders included Louis E. Patch and Leora B. (Stowells) Patch. On January 8, 1924, articles of incorporation were filed for the Rocky Comfort Mutual Water Company at the San Bernardino County Clerk's Office. Principle shareholders included George J. Darkens II., E. Goodwin, William H. Cooper, William H. Shearer, and Louis E. Patch. The new company was headquartered in Redlands ("Rocky Comfort Mutual Water Company", 1924).

### **Sawmills and Logging**

The upper canyons and ravines of the San Bernardino Mountains were heavily covered in pine and spruce and this timber supply attracted the attention of early settlers. In 1845, French settler Jean-Louis Vignes (aka "Don Luis del Aliso") needed lumber for his vineyard in Los Angeles. He leased an area in the San Bernardino Mountains from the Mexican government in order to establish a mill site there. In 1849, one of the first mills in San Bernardino County was built by the Mormons and operated for three years before Brigham Young recalled them to Utah (Everett, 2015). Daniel Sexton—a member of the Rowland-Workman party of 1841—is attributed with naming both the creek and the canyon in the San Bernardino Mountains, "In 1852, I built a saw mill near the foot of Mount San Bernardino, in Mill Creek Canyon. This is how Mill Creek got its name." (Brown & Boyd, 1922). In 1853, David Randolph and James Wellington Seeley built a mill to provide lumber (called "Mormon banknotes") for Los Angeles where several hundred buildings were constructed between 1854 and 1856 (Mills, 2003). In 1854, Col. Isaac Williams (aka "Julian Williams") purchased the Vignes-Sexton Mill for \$1000 and, in 1859, sold it to Len Nappy for \$5000 (Ingersoll, 1904).

Daniel Sexton is also attributed with raising the first United States flag in San Bernardino County. He had been asked earlier by local Indians whether or not the Americans had any feast

days and he recounted the story of Independence Day. On July 4, 1842, he hoisted a hand-made American flag over a camp north of San Gorgonio Pass and, with his local inquisitors, celebrated the Fourth of July (Devil Canyon, n.d.).

## **Settlements and Railroads**

In 1842, the 35,509-acre Rancho San Bernardino was granted to José del Carmen Lugo, José María Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda by Governor Juan B. Alvarado. The Mexican land grant included a large part of the San Bernardino Valley and encompassed present-day San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands and Colton (Rancho San Bernardino, 2016). One of the earliest settlements was the Mission District that formed around the San Bernardino de Sena Estancia, which itself was established in 1819. The next set of settlements was Crafton (to the east) and Lugonia (to the north). The key to those locations was water (“Brown, Judson meeting”, 1988). Next was Redlands, which was formed by the morphing of half a dozen settlements on its circumference. Those settlements include Barton, Chicago Colony, Gladysta, Mentone, and Terracina (Nelson, 1974).

In 1858, pioneer settler George Herbert Crafts purchased the Altoona Ranch for his brother Myron Harwood Crafts in an area known as Eastberne (Crafton, 2016). Crafts’ property eventually became known as Crafton and his home as the Crafton Retreat. It was a popular health retreat in the 1860s and 1870s (Take historical trip, 2010). In 1882, the town was subdivided by Crafts and in 1886, the Crafton Land and Water Company was created. The Santa Fe Railroad went to Mentone and Southern Pacific went Crafon. The Crafton station was called Eastberne. (Atchley, 2016b).

In 1877, the district of Lugonia was named after the Lugo family. In 1885, it was developed after the California Southern Railway built a line to connect with the Santa Fe Railroad (Gudde, 1998). 1885 was an important date in San Bernardino because it was when the railroad entered the city through the Cajon Pass and made a new connection to the outside world for the valley. The railroads encouraged immigration to California and played an important role in the citrus industry (Beattie, n.d.).

In 1886, Chicago commissioners purchased 440 acres of land between Redlands and Crafton with the purpose of establishing a place for a new colony. The land was divided up into forty 11-acre lots and the tract was given the name of the Chicago Colony. In 1887, a Riverside business syndicate purchased 500 acres of land west of Redlands and gave it the name of Terracina. In 1887, Henry L. Williams purchased 1500 acres of land west of Redlands and named the town Gladysta—after his daughter, Gladys (Atchley, 2011).

In 1881, Edward Glover Judson and Frank Elwood Brown formed the Redlands Water Company and purchased land on the south side of Mill Creek Zanja—a bare stretch of reddish mesa thought to be worthless. Judson and Brown were subject to ridicule because most of the



settlements in the eastern San Bernardino Valley were on the north side of the Mill Creek Zanja, which brought irrigation water to the surrounding area (Lech, 2004). The name Redlands was suggested by Judson to describe the particular soil found on that bare stretch of reddish mesa. He exploited the red-clay loam soil of the mesa in his advertisements in an effort to attract buyers (Atchley, 2013a). On November 26, 1888, Redlands was the fourth city incorporated within the county of San Bernardino.

In 1908, the first Greenspot Road Bridge was built across the Santa Ana River, but it was destroyed in the Big Flood of 1916. In 1933, the second Greenspot Road Bridge was built across the Santa Ana River utilizing another dismantled bridge originally constructed in 1912 across the lower narrows of the Mojave River, one mile northwest of Victorville, California. It is a pin and link steel Pennsylvania-type camelback truss on reinforced concrete abutments (Army Corps of Engineers, 1982). In 1925, the Garnet Street Bridge was built across Mill Creek. It is a riveted connection steel Pratt Pony truss. This bridge is just east of our campsite and is currently being rebuilt to comply with current highway safety standards.

## **Floods and Dams**

There were several notable floods affecting Southern California between 1862 and 1969. The destruction and devastation caused by these floods would be a catalyst for the creation of two major dam and reservoir projects: the Prado Dam (1941) and the Seven Oaks Dam (2000).

The two notable floods in the 19th century occurred in 1862 and 1884. The Great Flood of 1862 is generally acknowledged as the largest flood in the recorded history of Oregon, Nevada, and California. It was preceded by weeks of continuous rain and snow that began in Oregon in November 1861 and continued into California in January 1862 (Great Flood of 1862, n.d.). On January 22, 1862, an estimated 320,000 c.f.s. of water roared down across the Santa Ana River basin forming two large lakes—one in the Inland Empire and the other in Orange County—and obliterated the community of Agua Mansa (“gentle water”). The resulting destruction bankrupted the state and destroyed a quarter of the state’s economy (Taylor & Taylor, n.d.). In 1869, the city of Santa Ana was established and following in 1870, the city of Riverside was established. In 1884, another large flood hit the southland also causing massive damage up and down the river.

In 1898, the Santa Ana River Hydroelectric System was completed. Powerhouse 1 (SAR-1) had the longest transmission line in the country and possibly the largest hydroelectric generators in the world. In 1904, Powerhouse 3 (SAR-3) was added and in 1905, Powerhouse 2 (SAR-2) was added making this a prototype for larger hydroelectric systems in the modern age. In 1985, the Santa Ana River Hydroelectric System was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and as an American Society of Civil Engineers Historic and Engineering Landmark (Swanson, 1992).

The three notable floods in the 20th century occurred in 1916, 1938, and 1969. The flood of 1938 brought an end to Los Angeles' citrus industry (Santa Ana River, 2016.). In April 1941, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) completed the 162-foot high earth-filled Prado Dam on the lower Santa Ana River. It impounds water at the Prado Flood Control Basin Reservoir. In 1964, the Santa Ana River Mainstem Project (SARP) was first proposed with the objective to contain the lower segments of the river within a concrete culvert.

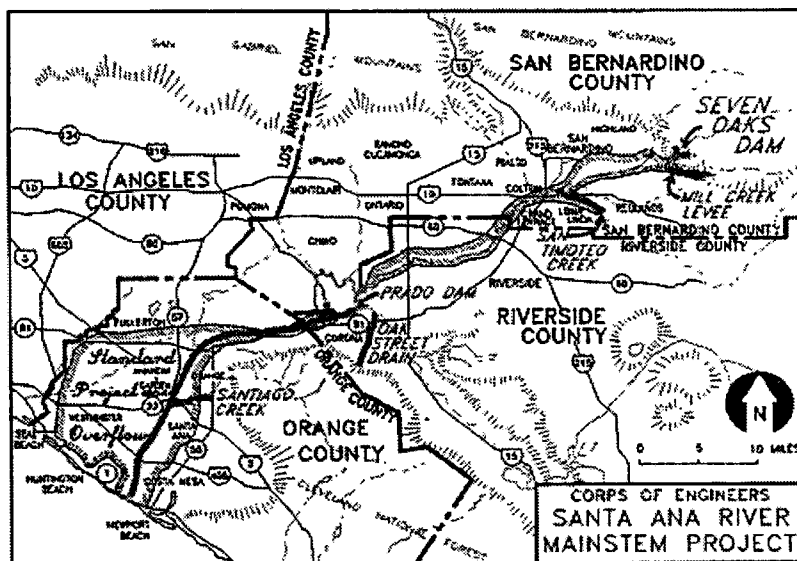


Figure 1 – Santa Ana River Mainstem Project (1964)

In 2000, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) completed work on the 550-foot high earth- and rock-filled Seven Oaks Dam on the upper Santa Ana River. It impounds water at the Seven Oaks Reservoir in the San Bernardino National Forest. The dam was proposed in response to the major floods in the 20th century and serves almost exclusively for flood protection to Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The dam site is located between SAR-2 and SAR-3 within the Santa Ana River canyon.

Seven Oaks Dam is named after a small resort site just north of Angelus Oaks. In 1875, hunter and prospector Charles Matthew Lewis developed the modest resort into a popular stopping point for travelers on the Bear Valley trail and offered relief to weary travelers on the burro trains. In the 1890s, it was expanded to include a dining hall, additional cabins, post office, and telephone line to Redlands. Seven Oaks is named after Lewis' hometown of Sevenoaks, England (Seven Oaks, 2013).

### Citrus

While Lewis Fillmore Cram and Anson Lytle Van Leuven are generally acknowledged as the men responsible for the two original citrus plantings in the early 1860s, there were many others who should be equally acknowledged. In 1870, Myron Harwood Crafts planted a few seedling

trees at Crafton. Over the course of his life, Crafts cultivated an 1875-acre fruit orchard that included almonds, apricots, figs, lemons, limes, oranges, peaches, and pears. He also cultivated over 40,000 grapevines and several hundred acres of wheat and barley (Crafts, 1893). In 1874, Col. William R. Tolles planted a few seedling trees in Lugonia (First carload of Redland oranges, 1963). On February 22, 1882, the first Navel orange tree was planted in Redlands. Although that tree is gone, there were 600,000 others thriving in the Redlands district by 1941. On May 1, 1882, Elon Jay Waite planted the first 2.5-acre orchard at the corner of Center Street and Olive Avenue for Judson and Brown (Redlands to mark, 1941) and on the corner of Cypress Avenue and Reservoir Road (Monk, 2009). In 1890, Ezra J. Post purchased twenty-two acres of land on the Mentone Bench known as Green Spot from William P. McIntosh and Gen. Seneca Hunt Marlette. This purchase was made entirely against the advice of his friends, who thought the land was too high in the valley. However, he planted Navel oranges and the land is now one of the show places of California horticulture. Later, he added ten acres on which he planted Valencia oranges (Brown & Boyd, 1922).

In 1910, the Mentone Heights Orange Company took over 1020 acres in the foothills above Mentone known as Brown Ranch and added 80 acres soon thereafter. In 1912, the Mentone Heights Company sold the property to the Redlands Heights Ranch Company for \$175,000 (Development of Redlands Heights Ranch Co., 1931). In November 1914, articles of incorporation were filed for the Redlands Heights Ranch Company. The new company was capitalized for \$500,000 and was headquartered in Pasadena. The principal stockholders were Dr. Rudolph J. Schiffmann, Frederick Clark Schiffmann, Arnold H. E. Schramm, William H. Bradley, William J. Dennis, and Earl Fortunatas Van Luyen.

The Redlands Heights Ranch Company produced some of the most memorable fruit crate brands in this era, including: California Poppy Brand (ca. 1920) and Hopi Brand (ca. 1966).

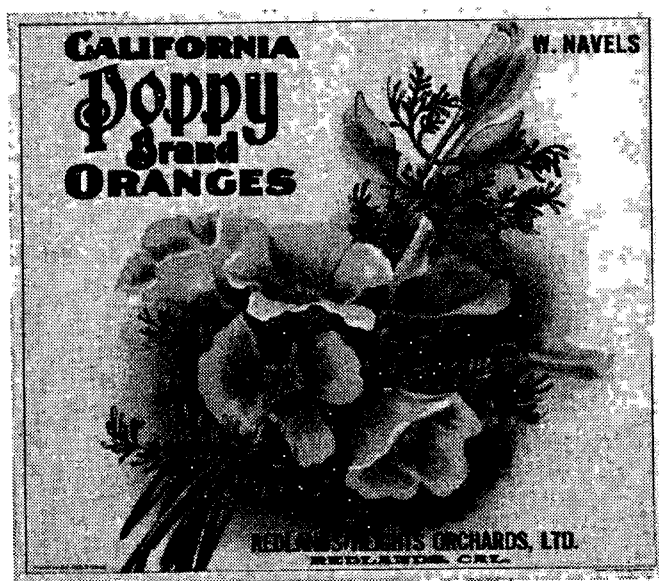


Figure 2 – California Poppy Brand Oranges (1920)

In the April 11, 1970 edition of the *Redlands Daily Facts*, Mrs. Sylvia Parsons told of the early days in Greenspot with her father, William Mansfield:

*William Mansfield Young managed a 1000-acre ranch, enduring many hardships and setbacks. Many men were employed on the ranch, including transients, Mexican-Americans and Indians—some coming from Santa Rosa, Banning, Highland and Soboba. Many were taken care of in the Young home, but there were also bunk houses all supervised by Mrs. Young. When illness struck, it was a problem to care for the workers. They were out of their natural environment and numbers died during epidemics. Occasionally a local "war" would break out among the different tribes, but other than scaring Greenspot residents for a time there was never too much damage. Mr. Young got along with everyone, but as a precaution he usually carried a gun to give others a sense of protection. There were many horses on the "Big Ranch" and a well-equipped blacksmith shop was necessary. The Indians not only liked to ride, but were good workers with them. The children of the Young family all had horses and learned to ride as soon as their feet could reach the stirrups.*

In 1867, Parker Earle built the first refrigerated car to carry fresh fruit. Each chest contained 200 quarts of strawberries and 100 pounds of ice (Keller, n.d.). In 1918, Earle would become the Director of Redlands Heights Ranch Company. On July 31, 1921, the first car to carry fresh peaches was shipped from the Sunshine Heights packing house.

## **Mentone**

In 1886, Harvey Linford Drew and Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank formed the Mentone Company. Drew was a prominent banker in Los Angeles and a partner in an orchard and grape ranch with Fairbank (Hall, 2013). The company purchased 3000 acres of land north of what was then Crafton and south of the Santa Ana River. In 1887, the town map was surveyed and recorded under the supervision of William P. McIntosh (brother of Richard P. McIntosh). The name Mentone was selected for the new town because of its similarity to the sunny resort town on the French Riviera (Gudde, 1998). Also in 1887, the Mentone Irrigation Company was formed.

Street names—going north to south—are named after semi-precious stones (e.g., Garnet St, Amethyst St, Sapphire Ave, Agate Ave, Malachite Ave, Olivine Ave, Beryl Ave, Tourmaline Ave, Turquoise Ave, Opal Ave, Chrysolite Ave, Jasper Ave). Street names—going east to west—are named after other cities on the French Riviera (e.g., Anzio Ave, Salerno Ave, Capri Ave, Madeira Ave, Brighton Ave, Naples Ave, Nice Ave).

The railroads played an important part in the development of the citrus industry for as many as 1000 railroad cars of oranges left Mentone annually. There were four packing houses in Mentone, which received oranges from the surrounding 4000 acres. The only remaining packing house is the old Elephant Orchard built on 1939 on the old Santa Fe Railroad station in 1939 on

the corner of Mentone Boulevard and Opal Avenue. It was built on the site of the old Santa Fe Railroad station, pictured on the front of the Gazette (Everett, 2014).

## Greenspot Market

The event plaque will be placed in the south parking area of the Greenspot Market. The original building is believed to have been a blacksmith shop before it became a grocery store around 1910. Cornelius Burton Hodenfield and his wife Ruthann purchased the building in 1921 and named it Hod's Place (Atchley, 2016). Within a few years, he installed two fuel pumps that dispensed Gilmore Gasoline (Alexander, 2016). The Rocky Comfort Store had a garage that repaired cars—especially flat tires, which were common on Mill Creek Road. In 1927, a new structure was built to replace the original wood-frame building and Louis T. Stowell constructed the exterior stonework. The new 2,424 sq. ft. building sits on an 11,692 sq. ft. lot.



Figure 3 – Hod's Place (unknown)

In 1931, it was sold to Sylvia and Clyde Parsons and Ethyl and Mark Tyler (“Greenspot Store”, 1933). Sylvia and Ethyl were the daughters of William H. Young, a foreman of the Redlands Heights Ranch Company. Young helped develop and manage thousands of acres worth of citrus on one of the largest citrus ranches in the state. The Redlands Heights Ranch Company produced some of the most memorable fruit crate brands in the state, including: California Poppy Brand (ca. 1920) and Hopi Brand (ca. 1966). These labels are now highly sought after by collectors.

Karl E. Knudsen and his wife Constance Lorraine purchased the building in 1947 and named it the Greenspot Store. In 1950, the building was renovated and a new meat locker was installed. Around this time, three varieties of jerky were first introduced. The Knudsen's held an open house each January at the store and served patrons with coffee and cookies (“Knudsens”, 1953).

Leon Stafford and his wife Alice purchased the building in 1960 and, later that same year, sold it to Chester A. Nordling and his wife Mary Sophia (“Notice of intended sale”, 1960). Nordling

was a veteran of the U.S. Army, served in World War II, and was a long-time grocer. Newspaper articles during this time refer to the location as the Greenspot Trading Post and a Flying "A" service station. In 1966, the Rocky Comfort Store was used as a location for a Union Oil company sales promotion film (History re-lived, 1966). In late 1960s, the building was purchased by Virginia R. Miller and temporarily leased.

Glen A. Soffel purchased the building in 1970 and named it Hasty's Ranch Market ("Burglars", 1974). Around this time, the meat locker and fuel pumps were removed. In 1976, Charles F. Peters purchased the building and conducted business under the name of Crafton Motors. In 1984, Edwin Joseph Adamczyk and his wife Virginia Morgan purchased the building and named it Greenspot Liquor.

Gary W. Jacinto and his wife Debra acquired the store in 1992. The Greenspot Market has been a favorite stop for anyone traveling to the San Bernardino Mountains where you can pick up anything from refreshments to snow chains to "world famous" beef jerky.

## **Mentone Beach**

Mentone Beach began in 1907 with settling ponds built by Tri-Counties Reforestation on the Santa Ana River debris cone. Mill Creek water conservation began in 1920 with the San Bernardino Water Conservation District (SBVWD) settling ponds (Atchley, 2016b). Local residents would picnic at the sandy areas of the Santa Ana River or bathe in a series of rock-strewn settling pools operated by the SBVWCD. The settling pools, which ranged from dry to several feet of water, comprised about half an acre and were used to irrigate nearby citrus groves. This area was located approximately where the Greenspot Road Bridge crosses the Santa Ana River and is humorously referred to as Mentone Beach (Pride in Mentone, 1979).

Later, curious out-of-town visitors began to frequent Mentone and inquire about the popular swimming holes used by the locals. In 1973, Bill Jacinto created the first bumper stickers and T-shirts commemorating Mentone Beach, which included slogans such as "Where the Hell is Mentone Beach?" and "Beautify Mentone, Take a Rock to Redlands!" or a graphic design of a beer-drinking surfer riding the rocks ('Mentone Beach', 1981). In October 1975, the Redlands Police Department received a 1000-pound boulder in their parking lot. Prominently attached to the large boulder was one of Jacinto's "Take a Rock to Redlands" bumper stickers (Redlands boulder, 1975).

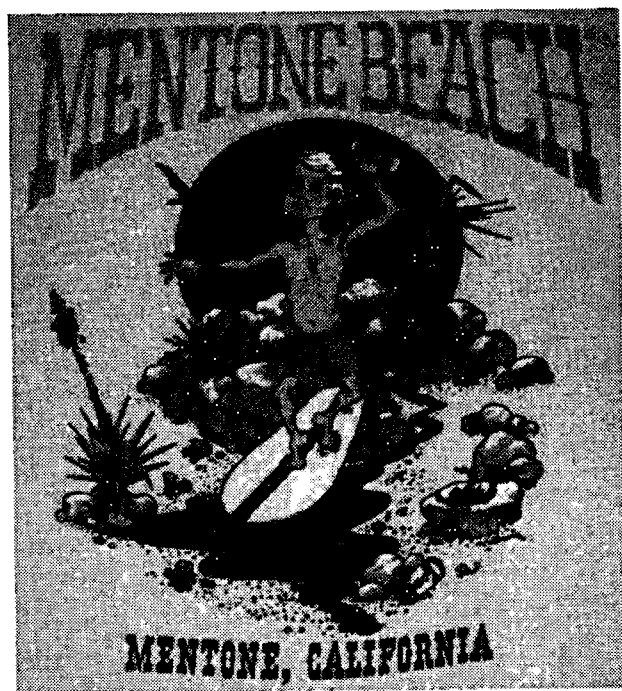


Figure 4 – Mentone Beach T-Shirt (1975)

While Mentone Beach is alive and well, it exists behind locked gates and no trespassing signs (Atchley, 2016b). In 1979, there was a shooting incident involving two Yucaipa youths that resulted in a decision by the SBVWCD to drain the settling pools, seal off any potential entrances, and enforce a no trespassing policy (Pride in Mentone, 1979). The City of Redlands, who owned the property until then, deeded it to the SBVWCD for \$1 (LAFC for San Bernardino County, 2015). Today, the reason why the settling pools don't have any water in them is due to an ongoing drought. Also, the SBVWCD is trying restrict vandalism and reduce garbage resulting from visitors (Atchley, 2016b). However, Gary Jacinto and his family continue selling Mentone Beach memorabilia.

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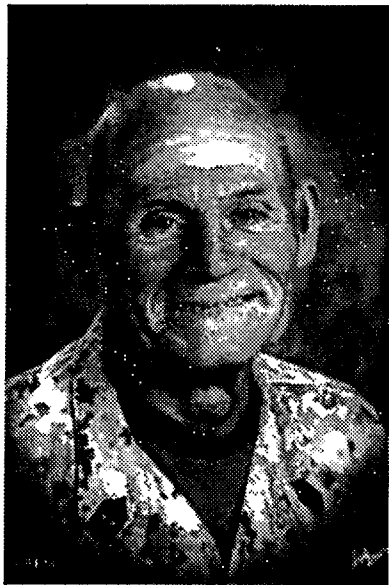
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## ***Sergeant Major Henry S David Jr. U.S.M.C. Retired***

SgtMajor Henry S David Jr. USMC Retired, age 69, passed away peacefully on July 6, 2016 with his three children by his side. He survived by his 3 children, Michael David, Michelle (Morgan) and Maggie (Curella); 9 wonderful grandchildren, Amber, Morgan, Alexandra, Gabriella, Isabella, Madison, Zachary, Maverick and Tyler; brother-in-law Frank Loughney, mother-in-law Edith Loughney and extended family. He was born on January 16, 1947 in Scranton PA to parents Henry and Ethel David. Toar,

SgtMajor and Pops (known to friends and family) graduated from West Scranton High School in 1965 and soon thereafter married his high school sweetheart, Ruthann Loughney.

A dedicated Marine for 30 years, decorated and awarded, Purple Heart, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal W/9, Vietnam Service Medal. Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation-Gallantry Cross Medal with Palm. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. National Defense Service Medal W/1. Good Conduct Medal. Navy Unit Commendation, Presidential Unit Citation. Combat Action Ribbon, Meritorious Unit Commendation W/1. Navy Commendation Medal. Letter of Appreciation 3rd Award. Meritorious Mast 2nd Award. Rifle Expert Badge 2nd Award, Pistol Expert Badge 2nd Award. Meritorious Service Medal Block 14. Retiring in 1996 as SgtMajor of Infantry Battalion from Camp Pendleton, CA.

Immediately following retirement from the USMC, joined the Riverside Unified School District, Ramona High School as a USMC JROTC Instructor. His dedication to the program and the young students resulted in an unconditional love for his community, was directly involved in the acceptance of several students to the West Point Academy, retaining P.E credits in the state of California for JROTC elective courses, assisting students obtain financial aid through scholarship programs and playing a role in making outstanding citizens of the community of whom many became doctors, fireman, law enforcement officers and member of the armed forces. But his greatest accomplishment that he will be remembered for is being a father, friend, and a mentor to everyone around him. Henry was a member of Bodie Chapter 64 of ECV.



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