Their military organization was very simple, it being merely a division into three companies with their respective captains, without any other officers. Jefferson Hunt, as senoir captain, was in command of the whole. Vigilant guard was kept at night. Uncle Grief, a colored man, had a long tin horn about six feet long, with which he used to make music for his own amusement. He acted as a sort of bugler and blew his horn to assemble the men or for other purposes, according to different signal calls that were adopted and understood by all, and many times were all hands called out to the sound of Uncle Grief's horn. Everyone knew something about the use of fire arms. With few exceptions they were all tolorable experts in that line, and quite a number were "crack shots." Most of them were well supplied with arms of their own. But to supply any deficiency a lot of muskets and ammunition were sent to them from a small garrison of regular soldiers stationed at Chino, then called, "Rancho del Chino."

Of course such a fortification would have been of little use against artillery or civilized warfare, if civilized warfare be a proper form to use. It was not constructed for that purpose. But if there had been any attack from hostile Indians, however numerour, they would have received a very warm reception and doubtless would have been repelled with much loss. The very fact of being so well prepared to meet any such attack may have been largely the cause of preventing any attempt of the kind. Remnents of that old fort remained for several years, but all traces of it were finally obliterated in the progress of improvements in the growth of the city of San Bernardino.

POLITANA?

(Continued from Page 10)

In modern times the name Politana receded into the realm of legend. Byron Waters, local attorney, and nephew of James W. Waters, purchased the Bunker Hill property and erected at the top of it a large Victorian home with a fine view of the surrounding country and the then beautifully wooded river bottom. After his death, the residence was occupied by a group of Roman Catholic Catechist Sisters. Then the house was sold to the Greek Orthodox Church in 1850, and continued to be used as a church until 1963, when it was razed and the present beautiful building erected.

In the 1920's a swimming pool was built on the ridge at De Siena Hot Springs. A prominent part of the pool complex was a tower, which became a landmark of the area and remained for some years, even after the pool was abandoned.

The springs at Urbita, site of the prehistoric Indian rancheria, were channeled into a lake for boating, surrounded by a park. Homes were built in the area to the north of Colton Avenue known as Bethune, and a Pacific Electric street car line carried San Bernardino passengers there and to the park and on to downtown Colton. In succeeding dry years, the springs at Urbita dried up and the last vestiges of the park became the Inland Center shopping mall. Ironically, recent wet years have inconveniently reactivated the springs.

As late as 1959, the property where the granite marker stood at De Siena Springs, then called McDonald Springs, was offered for sale to the city for a historic park site, to commemorate the origin of its name and the site of the Lugo adobe. But the city did not respond to the suggestion, probably partly because of the uncertainty of its historic background.

Where was Politana? Was it east of the Colton park or at the west foot of Bunker Hill? Was it on the ridge at or near De Siena Springs, or at Urbita Springs. We'll probably never know. But a reasonable guess is that Politana was several or all of these, a general area on one part or another at different times in its long history.