

OUTDOOR GUIDE YORBA & SLAUGHTER FAMILIES ADOBE

Explore outdoors at the Yorba and Slaughter Families Adobe to discover more about this historic site.



Find the stone marker with the bronze plaque in the parking lot area. Study the flags on the flag pole to learn more. What do the marker and the California State flag adopted by the State Legislature in 1911 have in common?

Head for the winery building and study the exterior walls. What types of materials were used to construct the building? In the 1920s, Julia Slaughter Fuqua

had the winery building re-built after a terrible windstorm. The Great Depression made it hard to find materials, so she recycled many things.



Find the small wooden shed outside. Some people lived at the ranch for a short time while they helped out with farm work. This building made a good “guest room”.

Walk out to the old wall and look over the Prado area. What can you see today that you would not have seen 100 years ago? What things can you see today that you might have seen 100 years ago? Look to the left at the very large cactus plants. These plants were much smaller then.

Walk out to the old wall and look over the Prado area. What can you see today that you would not have seen 100



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a San Bernardino County Museum historic site • California State Historical Landmark No. 191 and National Register site
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Walk around the adobe and examine the exterior walls of the house under the porch. Look for the spot where you can see the adobe bricks. What are the bricks made from? If you guessed dirt, straw, and cow manure, you guessed right! Look at the window opening and notice how thick the walls are. The window sill is very deep because the walls are made of several layers of adobe bricks.

Find the low stone walls around the barbeque patio, located at the front of the adobe. Examine the stones very carefully. Most look like rocks, but some are special. Can you find special stones used to grind food? Some are rounded grinding stones called querns, some are mortars called *molcajetes*, others are flat grinding stones called *metates*. Native American people living nearby used round stones called *manos*—meaning hands—with the *molcajetes* and *metates*.



Take a look at the big kettle close by. How much wood would it take to make a fire big enough to heat this kettle? How do you think people moved the heavy kettle around? Come up with some ideas of your own. What could you use this kettle for?

Walk out to the picnic area and examine the farm equipment and road working equipment. Can you figure out what each piece was

used for? In some cases, the equipment was designed to be pulled by animals. Other pieces of equipment were attached to a tractor. Can you decide which were pulled by animals and which were pulled by tractor?



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