IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

ADELANTO R³ EXTENSION PROJECT

City of Victorville
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Mojave Water Agency
13846 Conference Center Drive
Apple Valley, CA 92307

and

United States Bureau of Reclamation
Southern California Area Office
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Temecula, CA 92590

Prepared for:

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CRM TECH Contract No. 3503
Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Adelanto R³ Extension Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 4 of T4N R5W and Section 33 of T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 1.08 linear miles

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 36-004203/36-004411: Tejon branch of Mormon Trail; Site 3503-1H (temporary designation): historic-period refuse scatter; no “historic properties” or “historical resources” affected
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and August 2019, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Adelanto R³ Extension Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The undertaking entails primarily the installation of approximately 1.08 linear miles of 30-inch-diameter underground pipeline between two existing facilities, namely the Adelanto reservoir tanks on the south side of Olivine Road and Turnout 6/7 near the intersection of Mesa View Drive and 5th Street/Del Rosa Road, for the purpose of extending the Mojave Water Agency’s (MWA) wholesale water delivery service to the City of Adelanto.

The APE for this undertaking is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction. Except where the project alignment turns into the grounds of the two existing facilities, the APE coincides with the public rights-of-way for the segments of Mesa View Drive and Olivine Road where the pipeline will be installed. It lies across the north half of Section 4, T4N R5W, and the south half of Section 33, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of trenching for pipeline installation, will not exceed 12 feet below surface. Since no historic buildings are located in the immediate vicinity of the undertaking, no additional APE is required for visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the MWA pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), as the federal lead agency, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the study is to provide the MWA and the BOR with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3), that may exist in or near the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire APE. The results of the records search and the historical research suggest that a branch of the historic Mormon Trail leading to the Tejon Pass, which crossed the northern portion of the APE, was previously recorded as a component of both Site 36-004203 and Site 36-004411 in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

The field survey confirmed the presence of a nondescript dirt road along a similar alignment to that depicted for Site 36-004203/36-004411 in historic maps and the existing site records, but the portion of the road within the APE has been largely destroyed by the construction of Mesa View Drive, a paved road at this location. Despite its early age and association with the Mormon Trail, a California Historical Landmark, the small segment of the road within and adjacent to the APE lacks sufficient historic integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, this portion of Site 36-004203/36-004411 does not appear to qualify as a “historic property” or a “historical resource.”
During the field survey, a previously unknown archaeological site of historical origin was identified and recorded outside but in close proximity to the APE and was temporarily designated as Site 3503-1H. Located approximately 50 feet west of Mesa View Drive, the small site consists of a total of four rusted steel cans found on the ground surface. As a minor refuse scatter of unknown but likely incidental origin, the site does not demonstrate a documented association, let alone a close association, with any person or event of recognized historic significance, nor does it hold the potential for any important archaeological data. Therefore, Site 3503H does not appear to meet any of the criteria for the National Register or the California Register, and does not constitute a “historic property” or a “historical resource.”

No other potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” were encountered within or immediately adjacent to the APE, and the geoarchaeological analysis suggests that the subsurface sediments in the vertical APE are relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains. Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH recommends to the MWA and the BOR a conclusion that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
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INTRODUCTION

Between June and August 2019, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Adelanto R³ Extension Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The undertaking entails primarily the installation of approximately 1.08 linear miles of 30-inch-diameter underground pipeline between two existing facilities, namely the Adelanto reservoir tanks on the south side of Olivine Road and Turnout 6/7 near the intersection of Mesa View Drive and 5th Street/Del Rosa Road, for the purpose of extending the Mojave Water Agency’s (MWA) wholesale water delivery service to the City of Adelanto.

The APE for this undertaking is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction. Except where the project alignment turns into the grounds of the two existing facilities, the APE coincides with the public rights-of-way for the segments of Mesa View Drive and Olivine Road where the pipeline will be installed (Figs. 2, 3). It lies across the north half of Section 4, T4N R5W, and the south half of Section 33, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2). The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of trenching for pipeline installation, will not exceed 12 feet below surface. Since no historic buildings are located in the immediate vicinity of the undertaking, no additional APE is required for visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the MWA pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and by the United States Bureau of
Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1996])
Figure 3. Aerial image of the APE. (Based on Google Earth imagery [Google Earth 2018])
Reclamation (BOR), as the federal lead agency, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the study is to provide the MWA and the BOR with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(1), or “historical resources,” as defined by Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3), that may exist in or near the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire APE. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Victor Valley, in which the APE is situated, lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

More specifically, the APE is located on the southwestern outskirts of the City of Victorville, surrounded mostly by undeveloped desert land (Fig. 3). Immediately to the east of the APE, two residential tracts have been laid out in recent years, but most of the home lots in the neighborhoods remain to be built upon (Fig. 3). The terrain along the project alignment is relatively level, with a gradual incline to the south, and the elevations range approximately from 3,300 feet to 3,370 feet above mean sea level. Naturally occurring quartz fragments were observed throughout.

The project vicinity is a part of the Joshua Tree Woodland Plant Community, which is characterized by a sparse growth of Joshua tree (Yucca brevifolia), buckwheat (Eriogonum species), Apache plume (Fallugia paradoxa), desert alyssum (Lepidium fremontii), juniper (Juniperus spp.), Mormon tea (Ephedra spp.), various types of cacti, and assorted other grasses and shrubs (Fig. 4). Animals common to the area include small mammals (jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise), native birds (doves, vultures, raptors, and quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula and scorpions).

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded greater access to water by aboriginal groups in the region, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, which provided not only a dependable water source and subsistence resources but also a major route for interregional trade. Many of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley
consist of ancient habitation debris such as middens, groundstone fragments, chipped-stone pieces, fire-affected rocks, and faunal remains. Rock shelters, bedrock milling features, and rock art panels have also been found in the region. As expected, most of these sites occur along the banks of the Mojave River.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region’s prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (ibid.:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave sequence. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that “subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers” (ibid.:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and Olivella sp. spire-opped beads.

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including “geographically expansive land-use pattern…involving small residential groups moving between select localities,” long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16).
Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (ibid.:16).

Hall (2000:16) states that “late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density” and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (ibid.).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley area is situated near the vaguely delineated “boundary” between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Vanyume peoples. The basic written sources on Serrano and Vanyume cultures are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978), and the following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano and Vanyume peoples is based on these sources. Linguistically the Vanyume were probably related to the Serrano, their southern neighbor, although politically they seem to have differed from the Serrano proper. The number of Vanyumes, never large, dwindled rapidly between 1820 and 1834, when southern California Indians were removed to the various missions and their asistencias, and the group virtually disappeared well before 1900. As a result, very little is known about the Vanyume today.

The Serrano’s territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. However, it is nearly impossible to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory due to the nature of the tribe’s clan-based organization as well as the lack of reliable data. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.”

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when a mission asistencia was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today,
most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

**Historic Context**

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley area was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in 1776, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haas 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haas 1974:15). In the early 1830s, part of this trail was incorporated into the Old Spanish Trail, an important pack-train road that extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railroad since the 1880s, by the legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and finally by today’s I-15.

The City of Victorville traces its roots to a station on the Santa Fe Railroad, which was completed by the California Southern Railway Company, a Santa Fe subsidiary, in 1885. The station was initially named Victor, after Jacob Nash Victor, general manager of the California Southern Railway Company (Richards 1966). With the coming of the railroad, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s, and reached a peak in the 1910s. The townsite was laid out in 1886, and by 1890, Victor had become a settlement of approximately 100 residents. In 1901, the name of the town was changed to Victorville to avoid confusion with Victor, Colorado (ibid.).

Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted to raise a number of money-making staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. Around the turn of the century, large deposits of limestone and granite were discovered, prompting cement manufacturing to become the leading industry in the valley (ibid.). During and after WWII, George Air Force Base, established in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 military and civilian employees. After being deactivated in 1992, the former base was converted for civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport.

In 1962, the City of Victorville was incorporated with a population of approximately 8,110 and an area of 9.7 square miles (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). Over the 55 years since then, it has become one of the fastest growing cities in California, largely as a “bedroom community” in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area. At the present, the city has expanded to more than 73 square miles, with an estimated population of more than 120,000 (City of Victorville n.d.[b]).
RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On June 18, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the APE. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE’s potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1996, and aerial photographs taken in 1952-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On June 12, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s sacred lands file. Following the NAHC’s recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of five Native American representatives in the region in writing on June 27, 2019, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the APE vicinity. Follow-up telephone solicitations were then carried out between July 15 and July 19, 2019. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.
FIELD SURVEY

On June 25, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O’Donnell carried out the field survey of the APE. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking one parallel transect on each side of the project alignment, placed 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) from the edge of the existing roadways. In this way, the ground surface in and near the APE was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good to excellent due to the sparsity of the vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, portions of the current project alignment have been included in five previous cultural resources studies. Among these were a large-scale overview completed in 1980, a linear survey along the intersecting Bear Valley Road in 1987 and, more recently, three linear studies completed in 2011-2012 for the existing MWA water supply system, which covered the southernmost portion of the APE (Fig. 5). The APE as a whole, however, had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study.

Maps maintained by the SCCIC further indicate that as a result of these previous studies, particularly the 1980 overview, two linear features from the early historic period have been recorded as crossing the northern half of the APE (see App. 3). Designated as Site 36-004203 (CA-SBR-4203H) and Site 36-004411 (CA-SBR-4411H) in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the two linear features represent the former routes of the Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff, a branch of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system, and the entire length of the Mormon Trail in San Bernardino County, respectively.

While the SCCIC’s maps show the two sites at slightly different locations across the APE, a closer examination of the existing site records reveals that both sites in this area embody the same road depicted in GLO and USGS maps from the mid- and late 19th century (Reynolds 1980; 1981a; 1981b; see App. 3). In the Cajon Pass area south of the Victor Valley, two monuments were established along different segments of the Mormon Trail in 1917 and 1937, and both have since been designated California Historical Landmarks (Nos. 576 and 577; OHP 1990:178-179).

Within a one-mile radius of the APE, SCCIC records show at least 15 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features, including an 88-acre property adjacent to the APE on the east (Fig. 5). In all, roughly half of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed at different levels of intensity, resulting in the identification of five additional historical/archaeological sites and three isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

As Table 1 shows, none of these known cultural resources was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. All of them dated to the historic era, with three of the five sites representing linear infrastructure features, including two other early roads such as the Old Spanish Trail. The
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE, listed by SCCIC file number. (See App. 3 for locations of known historical/archaeological resources)
Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary No.</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36-004179</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4179H</td>
<td>Segment of Lane’s Crossing Toll Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-004180</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4180H</td>
<td>Homestead site with historic-period refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-004203*</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4203H</td>
<td>Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-004272</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4272H</td>
<td>Old Spanish Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-004411*</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4411H</td>
<td>Mormon Trail/Mormon Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-007694</td>
<td>CA-SBR-7694H</td>
<td>LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1, 2, and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-010504</td>
<td>CA-SBR-10504H</td>
<td>Historic-period fence line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-020314</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Isolate: bucket made from fuel can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-020315</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Isolate: matchstick filler condensed milk can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-020316</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Isolate: two condensed milk cans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Recorded as lying across the APE

other two sites and the isolates consisted of typical remnants of homesteads and discarded refuse items. None of these sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the APE. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

**GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

Geographically, the APE is located on relatively level, open terrain on the Victor Valley floor. Surface soils in the vicinity have been mapped as part of the Cajon Series, which were developed on alluvial fans and derived from granitic sources (USDA 2019). Morton and Miller (2006) identify the surface sediments along most of the project alignment as alluvial deposits of Mid-Holocene age and those around the northwestern end of the APE, near an intermittent drainage, as fluvial deposits from the Early Holocene Epoch.

Existing prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement-subsistence models for inland southern California suggest that long-term settlements were more likely to occur on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the open valley floor was used mainly for resource procurement and travel routes. The area around the APE has no elevated geographic features, nor a permanent or reliable water source, but may be subject to flooding during the occasional heavy rains. Generally speaking, this geographic setting would not have been favorable for long-term habitation by the aboriginal population in prehistoric times, although the area could have been utilized for hunting, gathering, and temporary camping.

Almost the entire APE is located within the rights-of-way of existing public roadways, including paved as well as unpaved roads, where the surface and near-surface soils have been extensively disturbed by construction activities associated with both the roads themselves and the accompanying underground utility lines. Based on these considerations, the subsurface component of the APE appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for buried deposits of intact, potentially significant archaeological remains, especially those of prehistoric origin.

**HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical sources consulted for this study demonstrate that other than the winding dirt road previously recorded across this area as a part of Site 36-004203 and Site 36-004411, no other man-made features were noted within or adjacent to the APE throughout the 1850s-1950s era (Figs. 6-9;
NETR Online 1952). The road was known to be present at least by the 1850s, and was clearly a branch of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system (GLO 1856a; 1856b; USGS 1902; 1903). However, based on the historic maps and past studies on this historic trail system, it was evidently not one of the main branches of the Old Spanish Trail or the Mormon Trail, which traversed instead to the east and the south of the project location along more direct routes to the Cajon Pass (USGS 1902; BLM n.d.; NPS n.d.).

By the early 1940s, a number of automobile highways had been constructed in the surrounding area, including U.S. Routes 66 and 395, State Route 138, Palmdale Road, and Phelan Road (USGS 1942). As a result, the components of the original Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system no longer served their original function and had often been obliterated by later development (ibid.). The branch of the trail across the APE was evidently truncated roughly a mile southwest of the project location, but the segment closer to the APE has survived to the present time (USGS 1942-1996 [Figs. 2, 8, 9]; NETR Online 1952-2016; Google Earth 1994-2018).

During the 1950s-1960s, Bear Valley Road/Duncan Road, then an unpaved road at this location, and a few other dirt roads came into being in the project vicinity (NETR Online 1968; Fig. 2). Two of the three water tanks at the Adelanto reservoir site were built between 1968 and 1994, followed by the third between 2006 and 2009 (NETR Online 1968; 1994; Google Earth 2006; 2009). Also in the early 2000s, the residential tracts to the east and northeast of the APE, with a small portion extending to the opposite side of Mesa View Drive, were laid out and some of the homes were built, but the development went into hiatus after 2009 and little further construction occurred until late 2017 (Google Earth 2005-2018).
Within the APE itself, Olivine Road and the southern portion of Mesa View Drive first appeared between 1968 and 1994 (NETR Online 1968; 1994). The northern portion of Mesa View Drive, between Bear Valley Road and Olivine Road, did not come into being in its current configuration until 2003-2005, but it soon became a paved road in 2006-2009 while the southern portion has remained unpaved to the present time, as has Olivine Road (Google Earth 2003-2009).

**NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated June 25, 2019, that the sacred lands record search yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources within the APE but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to representatives of the four tribes of Serrano heritage on the referral list (see App. 2). For the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the designated spokesperson on cultural resources issues was contacted in lieu of the individuals on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. In all, five individuals were contacted at the four tribal organization, as listed below:

- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians;
- Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians;
- Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians.
As of this time, all four of the tribes have responded either in writing or by telephone, and all of them requested to participate in further consultation with the lead agencies (see App. 2). Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band, confirmed the APE to be a part of the Serrano ancestral territory but stated that the tribe did not consider this area to be particularly sensitive for Native American cultural resources. Ms. Mauck and Travis Armstrong of the Morongo Band both indicated that their respective tribes had no additional information to provide at this time.

Donna Yocum of the San Fernando Band found the project vicinity to be culturally sensitive to the tribe due to the presence of a recorded village site known as Turner Springs, which is located in the northwestern portion of the City of Victorville. In addition to further consultation, Mark Cochrane of the Serrano Nation also requested immediate notification if any cultural resources or human remains were discovered during ground-disturbing activities associated with the undertaking.

**FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey confirmed the continued presence of the dirt road previously recorded as a part of Site 36-004203/36-004411 and identified a previously unknown archaeological site of historical origin, which was temporarily designated Site 3503-1H. No other potential historical/archaeological resources were encountered within or adjacent to the APE. Modern refuse was observed over much of the APE, mainly household trash and discarded furniture, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest. The two sites examined during the field survey are discussed further below.

**Site 36-004203/36-004411**

As stated above, Site 36-004203 and Site 36-004411 in the California Historical Resources Inventory refer to the same winding dirt road in the project vicinity, which was in use during the mid- to late 19th century—and likely well into the early 20th century—as a branch of the historic Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system. This branch road evidently led primarily to the Tejon Pass area north of Los Angeles instead of the main passage across the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges for the trail system, namely the Cajon Pass south of the Victor Valley (USGS 1902; 1903; BLM n.d.; NPS n.d.).

During the field survey, the road was observed crossing the project alignment in a generally northeast-southwest direction, but the segment within the APE boundaries, or the roughly 70-foot-wide public right-of-way, has been mostly destroyed by the construction of the paved roadbed of Mesa View Drive, leaving only a roughly 10-foot length remaining on the west side (Fig. 10). Beyond the APE boundaries, the road measured approximately 20 feet in width on the east side and 10 feet in width on the west side. The abundant tire marks along the road suggest that it remains in frequent local use. As a result, the nondescript dirt road lacks any distinctively historical character in or near the APE (Fig. 10).

**Site 3503-1H**

Site 3503-1H is located on the Mesa View Drive right-of-way and approximately a quarter-mile north of Bear Valley Road, outside but in close proximity to the APE boundary (see App. 3). It
consists of a small scatter of historic-period refuse with a total of four steel cans. Three of them are beverage cans that were opened with church keys, while the fourth is a screw top box that likely contained a solvent or other industrial chemical. Two of the beverage cans have interlocking seams, and the other two cans have lapped seams. No archaeological features or other artifacts were found nearby, suggesting that the site is the result of incidental trash dumping.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this study is to identify any “historic properties” or “historical resources” that may exist within or adjacent to the APE. “Historic properties,” as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(I)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:
The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and
culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of
location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad
patterns of our history; or
(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or
that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a
significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or
history. (36 CFR 60.4)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California’s Public Resources Code (PRC)
establishes the definitions and criteria for “historical resources,” which require similar protection to
what NHPA Section 106 mandates for “historic properties.” “Historical resources,” according to
PRC §5020.1(j), “includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or
manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural,
engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural
annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such
resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical
Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically
significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of
historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by
the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the
California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be
listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns
   of California’s history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of
   construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high
   artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
   (PRC §5024.1(c))

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented in this report, a short segment of a dirt road that was
previously recorded as a part of two separate sites, 36-004203 and 36-004411, lies across the APE
for this undertaking, and a newly discovered archaeological site, 3503-1H, was recorded during this
study outside but in close proximity to the APE. These sites, the only potential “historic properties”/
“historical resources” located within or adjacent to the APE, were evaluated against the criteria listed
above, and the results are discussed below.
Site 36-004203/36-004411

Site 36-004411 represents the entire length of the historic Mormon Trail in San Bernardino County, and Site 36-004203 represents Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff, a branch of the trail, both of which date to the mid-19th century and remained in use until the early 20th century. The Mormon Trail, itself a part of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail system, played a crucial role in the early settlement and growth of southern California after the U.S. annexation of the territory in 1848. The overall historic significance of the Mormon Trail as a whole is beyond any question, as demonstrated by the designation of two monuments along other segments of the trail in the Cajon Pass area as California Historical Landmarks Nos. 576 and 577, which were then automatically included in the California Register.

The segment of Site 36-004203/36-004411 within the APE boundaries, however, has been largely destroyed by past construction activities along the Mesa View Drive corridor. The surviving portion of the trail is now a nondescript dirt road marked by an abundance of recent motor vehicle tire tracks. It is essentially a working component of the modern transportation—and probably recreation—infrastructure and demonstrates no distinctively historical character. As such, the existing road retains little historic integrity—other than the aspect of location—to relate to its heydays between the mid-19th century and the early 20th century, or to the historic period in general.

Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the portion of Site 36-004203/36-004411 in and near the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register, and does not qualify as a “historic property” or a “historical resource.” Furthermore, as the proposed undertaking at this location consists solely of trenching within the paved roadbed of Mesa View Drive for pipeline installation, it has no potential to affect the current condition and appearance of the remaining segments of the road.

Site 3503-1H

Site 3503-1H consists of a small surface scatter of common refuse items of unknown but likely incidental origin, which represents the most prolific type of historic-period sites in the southern California desert region. This minor site does not demonstrate a documented association, let alone a close association, with any person or event of recognized historic significance. In the absence of an exceptional quantity or quality of the artifacts, the site does not hold the potential for any important archaeological data, and what little data potential it may have is largely exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory. Therefore, Site 3503H does not appear to meet any of the criteria for the National Register or the California Register, and does not constitute a “historic property” or a “historical resource.”

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or
mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.”

In conclusion, the current study did not encounter any “historic properties” or “historical resources” within or immediately adjacent to the APE, and the subsurface sediments in the vertical APE are relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the MWA and the BOR:

- No “historic properties” or “historical resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking.
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the undertaking unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith  
Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase  
BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
City of Victorville  
GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1856a Plat Map: Township No. IV North Range No. V West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
Google Earth  
Hall, M. C.  
2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.
Kroeber, Alfred L.  
Moratto, Michael J. (ed.)

Morton, Douglas M., and Fred K. Miller

NETR Online

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)


OHP (Office of Historic Preservation, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation)
1990  *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Peirson, Erma

Reynolds, Robert E.
1980  California Historical Resources Inventory record forms: Site 36-004203/CA-SBR-4203H. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

1981a  California Historical Resources Inventory record forms: Site 36-004203/CA-SBR-4203H (update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

1981b  California Historical Resources Inventory record forms: Site 36-004411/CA-SBR-4411H (update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Richards, Elizabeth W.

Strong, William Duncan

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture)

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1902  Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1899.

1903  Map: San Antonio, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); surveyed in 1899-1900.

1942  Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940-1941.

1956  Map: Baldy Mesa, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.

1969  Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

Warren, Claude N.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

Warren, Elizabeth von Till
APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/Historian
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

1982      B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

2000  “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic
      Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994  “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the
      Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-      Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002  Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1991-1993  Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990      Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1988-1993  Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1986  Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985  Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory
System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit,
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.

2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.

Professional Experience

2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003   M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000   B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993   A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.

2001   Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000   Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001   Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001   Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014  Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010  M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009  Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2004  B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015  Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014  Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010-  Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2006-2009  Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O’Donnell, B.A.

Education

2016-  M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015  B.A. (cum laude), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012  A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011  A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

Professional Experience

2016-  Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017  Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015  Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* Five local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 (fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Mojave Water Agency R3 Phase I Improvements Project (CRM TECH No. 3503)
County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Baldy Mesa, Calif.

Township 4 North Range 5 West SB BM; Section(s): 4

Township 5 North Range 5 West SB BM; Section(s): 33

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA Zip: 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 Fax: (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to install 1.08 miles of 30” pipeline from the Adelanto Tanks eastward along Olivine Road and then southward along Mesa View Drive, terminating at existing Turnout Nos. 6 and 7. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located mainly within the rights-of-way of Olivine Road and Mesa View Drive, in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.

June 12, 2019
June 25, 2019

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Mojave Water Agency R3 Phase I Improvements Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American Contact List</th>
<th>6/25/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation</strong></td>
<td>Andrew Salas, Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box 393</td>
<td>Gabrieleno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covina, CA, 91723</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (626) 926 - 4131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org">admin@gabrielenoindians.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians** | Anthony Morales, Chairperson |
| P.O. Box 693               | Gabrieleno |
| San Gabriel, CA, 91778    |           |
| Phone: (626) 483 - 3564   |           |
| Fax: (626) 286-1262       |           |
| GTTribalcouncil@aol.com   |           |

| **Gabrieleno /Tongva Nation** | Sandonne Goad, Chairperson |
| 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 | Gabrieleno |
| Los Angeles, CA, 90012 |           |
| Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 |           |
| sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com |           |

| **Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council** | Robert Dorame, Chairperson |
| P.O. Box 490             | Gabrieleno |
| Bellflower, CA, 90707   |           |
| Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 |           |
| Fax: (562) 761-6417     |           |
| gtongva@gmail.com       |           |

| **Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe** | Charles Alvarez, |
| 23454 Vanowen Street      | Gabrieleno |
| West Hills, CA, 91307     |           |
| Phone: (310) 403 - 6048   |           |
| roadkingcharles@aol.com  |           |

| **Morongo Band of Mission Indians** | Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager |
| 12700 Pumarra Road          | Cahuilla |
| Banning, CA, 92220          | Serrano |
| Phone: (951) 849 - 8807     |           |
| Fax: (951) 922-8146        |           |
| dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov    |           |

| **San Fernando Band of Mission Indians** | Donna Yocum, Chairperson |
| P.O. Box 221838              | Kitanemuk |
| Newhall, CA, 91322           | Vanyume |
| Phone: (503) 539 - 0933      | Tataviam |
| Fax: (503) 574-3308         |           |
| ddyocum@comcast.net          |           |

| **San Manuel Band of Mission Indians** | Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources |
| 26569 Community Center Drive    | Serrano |
| Highland, CA, 92346            |         |
| Phone: (909) 864 - 8933        |         |
| Fax: (909) 864-3370            |         |
| lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov      |         |

| **Serrano Nation of Mission Indians** | Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson |
| P. O. Box 343                     | Serrano |
| Patton, CA, 92369                |         |
| Phone: (253) 370 - 0167          |         |
| serranonation1@gmail.com         |         |

| **Serrano Nation of Mission Indians** | Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson |
| P. O. Box 343                     | Serrano |
| Patton, CA, 92369                |         |
| Phone: (909) 528 - 9032          |         |
| serranonation1@gmail.com         |         |

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Mojave Water Agency R3 Phase I Improvements Project, San Bernardino County.
June 27, 2019

Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

RE: Proposed Mojave Water Agency R3 Phase I Improvements Project
1.08 Linear Miles in the City of Victorville
San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3503

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA- and Section 106-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The undertaking entails primarily the installation of approximately 1.08 linear miles of 30” water pipeline from the Adelanto Tanks eastward along Olivine Road and then southward along Mesa View Drive, terminating at existing Turnout Nos. 6 and 7. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located mainly within the rights-of-way of Olivine Road and Mesa View Drive, in the City of Victorville. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle, depicts the location of the APE in Section 4, T4N R5W; and in Section 33, T5N R5W, SBBM.

In a letter dated June 25, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious places or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the APE, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agencies, namely the Mojave Water Agency and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the APE that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the APE. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and APE location map
Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 27 June 2019. While the project is located within Serrano ancestral territory, and therefore is of interest to the Tribe, the project area in particular is not one of the more sensitive portions of Victorville. SMBMI is currently only aware of a few isolates in the area – the nearest is just over 1 mile away – and therefore does not have much information to provide for report. As is customary, SMBMI will request information for a more thorough review during consultation with the Lead Agency.

Thank you,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M: (909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland California 92346
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tribe/Affiliation</th>
<th>Telephone Contacts</th>
<th>Note</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travis Armstrong,</td>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Mr. Armstrong responded by e-mail on July 1, 2019 (copy attached).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Yocum, Chairperson</td>
<td>San Fernando Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>12:04 pm, July 15, 2019; 8:57 am, July 19, 2019</td>
<td>Ms. Yocum stated that a recorded village site, Turner Springs, was located near the APE, making the area culturally sensitive. The tribe requests to participate in further consultation with the lead agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources</td>
<td>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, responded on behalf of tribe by e-mail on July 1, 2019 (copy attached).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson</td>
<td>Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</td>
<td>12:06 pm, July 15, 2019; 9:18 am, July 19, 2019</td>
<td>Mr. Cochrane requested further consultation with the lead agencies and immediate notification if any cultural resources or human remains were found during ground-disturbing activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson</td>
<td>Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</td>
<td>12:11 pm, July 15, 2019</td>
<td>Mark Cochrane responded on behalf of the tribe (see above).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED IN OR NEAR THE APE

(Confidential)
Site name: Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff County  San Bernardino

USGS quad maps: San Antonio (1903) 15', Baldy Mesa, Phelan  7½'
sec 33,34, T5N R5w, sec 4,5,8,17,18, T4N R5w, sec 13,14,15,16,19,20,21,22 T4N R6W
Twp.  , Rng.  , SB  Base Meridian. Elevation 4140-3280'

Distance _______ along bearing from ________________

UTM grid #s or lat. and long. zone 11, 3814740' MN to 3808070 MN

Site dimensions: area 9 miles in length depth _______

Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc. This road leaves the Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail and runs southwesterly to sec. 15, 22 T.4N R.6w, where the Mormon Road (4SBr 4411) branches southerly. It continues SW to intersect the Tejon Road (4SBr 4415) almost one mile W of the S trending Sandford Road (4SBr 4413). It was used by Zalvidea in 1806, by Williamson and Whipple in the 1850s railroad surveys, and by Beale delivering camels to Fort Tejon in 1857.

Possibility of destruction

Other references

Informant __________________________ Address __________________________

Recorded by Robert E. Reynolds Date Jan. 1981

Address SBCM

Remarks

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back
Site name: Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff
County: San Bernardino
USGS quad maps: San Antonio (1902) 15', Baldy Mesa 7 1/2'
sec 34, 33 T5N R5W, sec 4, 5, 17, 18 T4N R5W, sec 13, 14, 22 T4N R6W
Twp. ______, Rng. ______, SB Base Meridian. Elevation 4000-3280
Distance _______ along bearing _______ from
UTM grid #s or lat. and long. Zone 11, 45400240 E, 3808280 W
Site dimensions: area 7 miles plus _______ depth approx. 1'
Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc. This road leaves the Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail south-southwesterly in SW 1/4 sec 34, runs past a well in SE 1/2 sec. 5, then runs WSW towards the Mormon Road and Sanfords Pass in West Cajon Pass. It then runs northwesterly toward Tejon. It was used by Zalvidea in 1806, by Williamson and Whipple in the 1850s railroad surveys, and by Beale delivering camels to Fort Tejon in 1857; its use continues today.

Possibility of destruction will be crossed by Zone J waterlines
Other references Beattie and Beattie Heritage, et al
Informant __________________________ Address __________________________
Recorded by Robert E. Reynolds Date Sept 1980
Address SBCM
Remarks

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back
4SBr 4203
Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff

View south of Tejon Road from north edge of section 17

View north of Tejon Road from north edge of section 17
View north along Tejon Road from section 8

View north along Tejon Road from SE\(\frac{1}{2}\) section 5
Palmdale-Lanes Cutoff

Site name

Historic Road

County

San Bernardino

USGS quad maps: Hesperia (1902) 1:26,000 15', Baldy Mesa (1956) 7½'

of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of of 33

Twp. 5N, Rng. 5W, SB Base Meridian. Elevation 3349-3289'

Distance 1800' along bearing north from jct. Bear Valley Rd & Hwy 395

UTM grid #s or lat. and long. zone 11, 3814200 MN to 3814700 MN

Site dimensions: area 4600' SW to NE depth 5'

Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc. Historic road shown on

the Hesperia (1902) 1:62,500 quad, on the Hesperia (1941)(A.M.S.) quad and

on the Baldy Mesa (1956) 1:24,000 7½' quad. This road is the southerly of

which ran west from Brown's toll road cutoff toward Lane's Crossing

near Oro Grande. This road intersects the road from West Cajon Canyon to

Palmdale, north of Sanford Pass in West Cajon Pass.

Possibility of destruction will be crossed by water line

Other references __________________________

Informant __________________________ Address __________________________

Recorded by R.E. Reynolds Date July 1980

Address SBCM

Remarks

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back
Name: MORMON TRAIL MONUMENT  Number: 577

County: San Bernardino

Location: West Cajon Canyon, State Highway 138 (p.m. 10.7), 3.6 miles west of I-15.

Type of Plaque: ERECTED BY SONS OF MORMON PIONEERS, MAY 15, 1937.

Condition of Plaque: Good -- needs to be straightened and cleaned

Condition of Base: Excellent, but in dire need of remortaring

Condition of Surroundings: Excellent

Wording on Plaque: IN JUNE 1851, 500 MORMON PIONEERS CAME THROUGH THIS PASS TO ENTER THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY WHERE THEY COLONIZED AND ESTABLISHED AProsperous Community.

Are there Highway Directional Signs? Yes

If so, where? One westbound which needs replacing and none eastbound and at I-15.

Remarks:

Private plaque on CALTRANS right of way.

Someone has stolen the wagon wheel from top of base.

Submitted by: Jim Arbuckle

Date: October 3, 1979

I-8820C
2. Common Name: Mormon Trail Monument

3. Location: San Bernardino. The monument, topped by a wagon wheel, stands beside Calif. Hwy. 18 approximately four miles from the Palmdale freeway off-ramp in Cajon Pass.

4. Date of Inventory: August, 1974

5. Status: Occupied _____ Unoccupied _____ Preservation Work in Progress _____

6. Accessible to Public: Yes, Restricted _____ Yes, Unrestricted _____ Not Accessible to Public _____

7. Owner of Property: Name ___________________________ Address ___________________________

8. Approximate Acreage: __________ or Approximate Lot Size: __________

9. Representation in existing historic or prehistoric survey (see instructions): Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____
   Name of Survey: California History Plan - Inventory

10. Depository for Records: Name ___________________________ Address ___________________________
    City __________ State __________ Zip __________ Phone __________

11. Representation on current Historic Landmark Registry programs: Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____
    Which Program: California State Historical Landmark (# 977)

12. Description (multiple choice): Altered _____ Unaltered _____ Condition Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____
    Deteriorated _____ Ruins _____ Unexposed (archeological site) _____ (refers to the road not the monument)

13. Briefly describe the present and original physical appearance of site or structure and note any major alterations:
    The monument is dedicated to a "new route" which ran through West Cajon. The Baldy Mesa Ridge and the areas surrounding it were so steep that the Mormon pioneers were forced to unload their wagons, dismantle them partially, and lower them with ropes down the slopes. The monument is aligned with Baldy Mesa Ridge. It is a tribute to the courage and endurance of those who crossed the route through West Cajon.

14. Event of Historical Importance: None _____ Local _____ State _____ National _____ Unknown _____
    (see instructions for architectural exceptions): 1857 journey of the Mormons - (should be noted that road through West Cajon was a new route worked out by Captain William T. B. Sanford to handle freight wagons.)

15. Person of historical importance: Name: William T. B. Sanford, Phineas Banning
    Local _____ State _____ National _____ Unknown _____ None _____

16. Statement of Significance: The new route was about seven miles longer than the Santa Fe-Salt Lake Trail (sometimes called Old Spanish Trail). The Santa Fe-Salt Lake Trail which had been previously used was actually suitable only for pack trains. With the appearance of the new route, Mormon wagon freighters, pioneers, and government railroad survey parties used it as it ran through West Cajon and over the hogback leading down the Baldy Mesa Ridge.


18. Photographs of site or structure: Yes _____ No _____ (see instructions)
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST

Name of Historical Point  Mormon Trail Monument

Location  West Cajon Canyon, beside California State Highway 138

Name of Owner  Division of Highways, State of California
Street  District VIII, P. O. Box 231
City  San Bernardino, Calif.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The monument marks the second Mormon road to San Bernardino Valley, laid out because the earlier East Cajon road was usable only by pack trains. This second road was supposed to be usable by freight wagons, though there was one steep pitch over the ridge which was extremely difficult to negotiate. There was some disagreement among pioneers and their descendants, but the most reliable sources seem to indicate that this West Cajon route was the one used by the Mormon colonizers of San Bernardino in 1851.

The monument has the following inscription:

"In June 1851, 500 Mormon pioneers came through this pass to enter the San Bernardino Valley where they colonized and established a prosperous community. Erected by Sons of Mormon Pioneers May 15, 1937." (This is a Boy Scout troop of the Latter Day Saints church in San Bernardino.)
P1. Other Identifier: Daggett Road (1932), Cape Gloucester Ave/Stoddard Valley Road/BLM Route 7387 (modern names)

* P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  a. County: San Bernardino

* USGS Quad(s): Daggett (1971)
   Sec. 15, T9N R1W SBB&M
   Sec. 22, T9N R1W SBB&M

c. Address:
d. UTM (NAD 83): Zone 11; 502795 mE  3857563 mN (Begin)
   Zone 11; 502995 mE  3857828 mN (End)

e. Other Locational Data:
   This linear resource courses to the south from the PG&E Line 300A pipeline. From the town of Barstow, travel south on Barstow Road to the intersection Pipeline Road (just south of Stanford Drive). Turn left and travel down the access road for 3.2 miles. The dirt road is located behind the Marine’s Logistics Base and courses south from the pipeline right-of-way.

* P3a. Description:
   This resource includes a segment of road depicted as "Daggett Road" on the Barstow 1932 30-minute topographic map and a "Jeep Trail" on the Daggett 1956 15-minute topographic map. This road was encountered within the right-of-way of PG&E’s gas Line 300A and was surveyed a quarter-mile south of the pipeline corridor. No discernible alignment was identified north of the pipeline where Marine housing is located. The road becomes BLM route 7387 when it crosses over from military lands to BLM ownership. The recorded segment is composed of a unimproved dirt road with a small segment of pavement located near the pipeline. A single, crushed hole-in-cap can with a soldered side-seam was observed south of the pipeline along the west side of the road.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)

* P4. Resources Present: Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (isolates, etc.)

* P5b. Description of Photo:
   Overview of road with BLM sign. View to the northeast

* P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:
   Historic  Prehistoric  Both
   pre-1932, based on topographic map data

* P7. Owner and Address:
   Bureau of Land Management, Department of Defense, Marine Corps (Nebo)

* P8. Recorded by:
   D. Martinez and C. Connolly, Far Western, 2727 Del Rio Place Suite A, Davis CA 95618

* P9. Date Recorded: 4/24/2013

* P10. Survey Type:
   Intensive

* P11. Citation: An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 5,300 Acres for PG&E Pipelines 300 A and B, San Bernardino and Kern Counties, California

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

*Required Information
P1. Other Identifier: SRI-4007

*P2. Location:  
  a. County: San Bernardino  
  b. USGS Quad: 7.5' BARSTOW SE (2009); T8N R1W, SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 18; SBBM  
  c. Address:  
  d. UTM: Zone 11; 498529 mE/ 3648814 mN NAD27 GPS  
  e. Other Locational Data: The road crosses Highway 247 south of Barstow at postmile 70.6.

*P3a. Description:  
The only feature associated with this site is a segment of a historical-period road. The site consists of a two-track dirt road that runs northeast/southwest and crosses Highway 247. The road is part of the Mormon road, used by Mormons on their journey from Utah to San Bernardino in 1851, and was previously recorded (P-36-004411); this is a site record update for a segment of the road. The road is still in use today as an OHV recreational trail. A marker shows the road is Bureau of Land Management road 7387. The road was identified on the 1956 Barstow 15-minute USGS topographic quad. Five crushed steel cans, likely dating to the historical period, were found in the road segment within the Caltrans right-of-way. One coffee can was found on the northeast segment and four crushed church-key-opened beverage cans were found on the southeastern segment.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7 Historical-period road, HP37 Historical-period road, AH4 trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present:  

*P5b. Description of Photo:  
Facing NW; 1/1/2005; road

*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:  
  a. Historic  
  b. Prehistoric  
  c. Both

*P7. Owner and Address:  
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, ADDRESS UNKNOWN

*P8. Recorded by:  
S. Kremkau

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/24/2011

*P10. Survey Type:  
Reconnaissance survey of highway right-of-way

*P11. Citation: Report forthcoming

*Attachments:  
  a. None  
  b. Location Map  
  c. Sketch Map  
  d. Continuation Sheet  
  e. Building, Structure, and Object Record  
  f. Archaeological Record  
  g. District Record  
  h. Linear Feature Record  
  i. Milling Station Record  
  j. Rock Art Record  
  k. Artifact Record  
  l. Photograph Record  
  m. Other:

DPR523A (1/95)  

*Required Information
*Resource Name or #: SRI-4007 (UPDATE)

**A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 75 m (N/S) x b. Width 8 m (E/W)

**Method of Measurement:** Paced □ Taped □ Visual estimate ✓ GPS □ Other:

**Method of Determination:** ✓ Artifacts ✓ Features □ Soil □ Vegetation □ Topography □ Cut bank □ Animal burrow □ Excavation □ Property boundary ✓ Other: The site boundary is determined in part by the right-of-way established...

**Reliability of determination:** High □ Medium ✓ Low

**Explain:** The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of pavement corresponding to...

**Limitations:** ✓ Restricted access □ Paved/built over ✓ Site limits incompletely defined □ Disturbances □ Vegetation □ Other:

**A2. Depth:** None □ ✓ None □ Unknown Method of determination: None

**A3. Human Remains:** Present ✓ Absent □ Possible □ Unknown

**A4. Features:**
Feature 4791 is a segment of a historical-period road. The site consists of a two-track dirt road that runs northeast/southwest and crosses Highway 247. The road is part of the Mormon road, used by Mormons on their journey from Utah to San Bernardino in 1851, and was previously recorded (P-36-004411). The road is still in use today as an OHV recreational trail. A marker shows the road is Bureau of Land Management road 7387. The road was identified on the 1956 Barstow 15-minute USGS topographic quad.

**A5. Cultural Constituents:**
Five crushed steel cans, likely dating from the historical period, were found in the road segment within the Caltrans right-of-way.

One coffee can was found on the northeast segment and four crushed church-key-opened beverage cans were found on the southeastern segment.

**A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ✓ No □ Yes

**A7. Site Condition** ✓ Good □ Fair □ Poor

The road is in good condition and still in use.

**A8. Nearest Water:** A dry wash crosses the road where it intersects Highway 247.

**A9. Elevation:** 842 m amsl

**A10. Environmental Setting:**
The site is located in a creosote scrub community, with abundant creosote bushes, along with small grasses and plants. The site is located in the valley bottom, in flat terrain.

**A11. Historical Information:**
The road was originally built in 1850 and used by Mormon settlers in 1851 on their journey from Utah to San Bernardino.

**A12. Age:** □ Prehistoric □ Protohistoric □ 1542-1769 □ 1769-1848 ✓ 1848-1880 ✓ 1880-1914 ✓ 1914-1945 ✓ Post-1945 □ Undetermined

**A13. Interpretations:**
None

**A14. Remarks:**
None

**A15. References:**
None

**A16. Photographs:** See photograph record

**Original Media/Negatives Kept At:** 21 W. Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92373

**A17. Form Prepared By:** S. Kremkau

**Affiliation and Address:** Statistical Research, Inc., 21 W. Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92373

**Date:** 3/24/2011

*DPR523C (1/95) *Required Information
L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Mormon Road
L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource ✓ Segment □ Point Observation Designation: Feature 4791
L2b. Location of Point or Segment:
Zone 11; 498516 mE/ 3848783 mN NAD27 GPS
Zone 11; 498541 mE/ 3848845 mN NAD27 GPS

L3. Description:
Feature 4791 is a segment of a historical-period road. The site consists of a two-track dirt road that runs northeast/southwest and crosses Highway 247. The road is part of the Mormon road, used by Mormons on their journey from Utah to San Bernardino in 1851, and was previously recorded (P-36-004411). The road is still in use today as an OHV recreational trail. A marker shows the road is Bureau of Land Management road 7387. The road was identified on the 1956 Barstow 15-minute USGS topographic quad.

L4. Dimensions:
   a. Top Width: 2.00 m
   b. Bottom Width: N/A
   c. Height or Depth: None
   d. Length of Segment: 45.00 m
L5. Associated Resources:
None

L6. Setting:
The site is located in a creosote scrub community, with abundant creosote bushes, along with small grasses and plants. The site is located in the valley bottom, in flat terrain.

L7. Integrity Considerations:
The road is in good condition and still in use.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing
See sketch map

L9. Remarks:
None

L10. Form Prepared By:
S. Kremkau

L11. Date: 3/24/2011
<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Exp/Frame</th>
<th>Subject/Description</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Page 6 of 7

*Resource Name or #: SRI-4007 (UPDATE)

*Drawn By: S. Kremkau

*Date: 03/24/2011

Previously recorded site:
P-36-004411

Highway

Road continues

P-36-004411

70.6

Site datum
Postmile
Edge of pavement
Edge of right of way
Site boundary

0 20
0 60
Feet
Meters

DPR523K (1/95)

*Required Information
P2d. UTM
Zone 11; 498541 mE/ 3848845 mN NAD27 GPS

P4. Resources Present
[X] Other (linear)

A1. Method of determination
by Caltrans. The right-of-way extends 15 m from the edge of the pavement. The site continues beyond the right-of-way, but these portions were not recorded. The road was identified on the 1956 Barstow 15-minute USGS topographic quad.

A1. Reliability of determination
the Caltrans right-of-way. The site continues beyond the right-of-way, but these portions were not recorded.
Three segments of Site CA-SBR-4411H were re-visited in March 2007, during a historical/archaeological resources survey for a proposed road realignment project (see p. 2). No physical remnants of the Mormon Trail were observed at these locations.

Report Citation:

Smallwood, Josh, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker  
2007 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, U.S. Highway 395  
Realignment EIR, Victor Valley Area, San Bernardino County, California. On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.
LOCATION MAP

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Map Name: Baldy Mesa, Calif.  *Scale: 1:24,000 (reduced)  *Date of Map: 1996

Portion of Site 36-004411 visited during a 2007 field survey

Portion of Site 36-004411 visited during a 2007 field survey
Site SBR-4272H/4411H, the Old Spanish Trail / Mormon Trail, is generally agreed to have run from Dry Lake at the southern end of the Silurian Valley, south and then west across Red Pass, and then on to Bitter Spring (Steiner 1999: 176-182). This portion was considered one of the more difficult sections along the OST/MT, given that it was a day and a half journey from Salt Springs (which had very poor quality water) to Bitter Springs up and through a difficult pass.

Segments of site SBR-12099H, the two-track historic road from Salt Spring to Bitter Spring via Red Pass, extend across this area between Red Pass and the Silurian Valley and, in places; historic-era debris lies adjacent to it. It seems most likely that this is the same route that the initial historic trail took as well.

Definitive evidence of the OST / MT are currently lacking although a number of elements recorded associated with site SBR-12099H and site SBR-847/H may have been the result of or partially the result of the OST/MT. These include short segments of possible footpaths/trails adjacent to the road (SBR-847/H trail features 2, 3, and 4; as well as a short trail segment next to site SBR-12099H Segment 1); an isolated mounded linear feature / possible burial (SBR-847/H Feature 13); a horse shoe from a historic trash scatter (site B-06 Artifact Concentration 1); and an isolated mule shoe with cut nails (SBR-847/H Artifact 1). In addition, isolate IA-336 (569737 m E/ 3913357 m N NAD 83), recorded less than 200 m northwest of the southwest end of historic road SBR-12099H Segment 6 may be associated with the OST/MT. This isolate is a metal loose ring snaffle bit. Recent updating of SBR-4272H/4411H by Smith (2004) suggested that a 1.2 km stretch labeled Segment 17) was well-preserved east of Red Pass - this appears to be part of the double-rutted Old Salt Spring to Bitter Spring motorized road (now designated site SBR-12099H).

Although temporally diagnostic items are not present that would demonstrate Old Spanish Trail / Mormon Trail use, the presence of these multiple, overlapping trail / road segments heading to Red Pass strongly indicate the presence a long sequence of human activities is preserved, in places superimposed over each other on fragile desert pavement.

NRHP EVALUATION

☑ Eligible – Criterion: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
☐ Not Eligible

Justification:
Definitive well-dated evidence of the trail site SBR-4272H/4411H, the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road is currently lacking within survey units of this project. It is possible that several structural features and artifacts recorded associated with sites SBR-12099H and SBR-847/H may have been the result of, or partially the result of, the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road but none of these items has morphological features that would allow them to be assigned to the portion of the nineteenth century when the trail was most active. Currently, however, it remains indeterminate whether this short segment a contributing element to the Old Spanish National Historic Trial within the survey units of this project, and a more detailed study building a more detailed and broader historical context is needed prior to making a recommendation.
A portion of site CA-SBR-4411H was revisited by ECORP archaeologists Stephen Pappas and Robert Cunningham on November 19, 2009 while surveying transmission alignments in support of the Seagett to Tortilla Fiber Optic Line project. The trail was first registered as a Point of Historical Interest in 1967, and initially recorded in 1979 by G. Tallaferro. Since then, numerous portions of the trail have been updated and recorded. A +/-100-foot long stretch of the trail was surveyed and updated by ECORP archaeologists. The segment of trail is currently represented by a dirt road heading northeast/southwest. No evidence of historical resources were observed at the studied segment. The resource has been severely impacted by vehicle use and may have been moved since its original use.

Overview of the Mormon Trail, view southeast, 11/19/2009.
1. **County:** San Bernardino

2. **USGS Quad:** Alvord Mountain East (7.5') X (15') Photorevised 1986

3. **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 12N Range 4E 
   ¾ of NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 20 Base Mer. SLO

4. **Map Coordinates:** mmS mmE (from NW corner of map)

5. **Elevation:** 3080 Feet

6. **Location:** At the top of Spanish Canyon, where the main wash gets up to the last little pitch up. The wagon road goes straight up the last little pitch up and the mule trail is on the east side. Now the wagon tracks are eroded down to a depth of 3 to 4 feet.

8. **Site Description:** The site is the part of the old Mormon Wagon Road, that went to Salt Lake, that went over the rim of Spanish Canyon. It became known as Impassable Pass.

10. **Area:** m x m = m

11. **Depth:** Surface cm Method of Determination: Judged

12. **Features:** Boy Scouts have built a rock monument at the summit that is dedicated to the wagon road and the mule trail.

13. **Artifacts:** None

14. **Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains:** None

15. **Date Recorded:** April 25, 1990

16. **Recorded By:** E. Henry James

17. **Affiliation and Address:** SBCM, ASA, MRCM.
18. Human Remains: None

19. Site Disturbances: There has been and continues to be a great deal of off-road vehicle traffic in the area. The old road is now used vehicles on both sides of the pass.

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): None

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Creosote Plant List

22. Vegetation (on site): Same

23. Site Soil: From a hard rocky soil to a sandy rocky soil.

24. Surrounding Soil: Same

25. Geology: The very top of Spanish Canyon where the wash starts.

26. Landform: The start of the gravelly wash that is Spanish Canyon.

27. Slope: South

28. Exposure: Open

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: BLM

30. Remarks: See continuation sheet

31. References: None

32. Name of Project: Trail Survey

33. Type of Investigation: Surface

34. Site Accession Number: Curated At:

35. Photos:
My site report CA-SBr-4411H and CA-SBr-4272H were on the wagon road that became known as the Mormon Road and the Mule Trail that became known as the Old Spanish Trail. When they get to the top of Spanish Canyon they are side by side. They go over the rim of Spanish Canyon about 50 feet apart. There are now large rocks in the old wagon tracks. I guessed that the mule skinners went around the rocks and the wagon drivers had to move them. That's why they were apart. I was wrong. The rocks were put there in 1969 when the Boy Scouts built the monument, at the summit, to stop the off-road vehicles from using the old road. The old road is now rutted 3 to 4 feet deep. If the off-road vehicles had used the old road, it would now be torn up mess, and that piece of history would have been gone for ever. I do not know enough about wagons and mules to know why they didn't go over the rim at the same place. There is a reason, but we probably never will know it.

E. Henry James
5/24/90
These two sites are so close together physically and historically, that they have to be reported together. The mule trail came first. In 1830 the first traders came west from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. When they started they didn’t know where the water was, so they had to find it. They would find water, then fan out and look for the next water. When they found it they would move to it and do it all over again. When they got to Bitter Springs they must have known that that foot trail going away would go to water. They were frontiersman and would know these things. Where I can find them they are right close together. When the mule skinners got to the top of Spanish Canyon they moved to the west about 250 feet and went over at a place that was eaiser for them. They were close to the trail on the north side and on it on the south side. Then when the Mormon Battalion was released after the Mexican War They bought a light wagon and took a load of things they needed back to Utah with them. They put the first wagon over the mule trail and it went from west to east. Where they could they followed the mule trail. The track that they made became a road and a great many wagons went over it. It was used until about 1872 when the first railroad crossed the desert.

At the top of Spanish Canyon or Impassable Pass as it came to be known, the two trails separate for about 500 to 800 feet. The mules used a little ridge to drop down from the top of the canyon and the wagons moved west about 50 feet and used a slope. The slope was the only way for the wagon, but the last little pitch went right up. It was a short climb, maybe 100 feet. To look back down, to the south, it is easy to see why it was called impassable pass. At that place Spanish Canyon is climbing fast to go up to the rim. It must climb more than 200 feet in less then half a mile. With that the bottom of the wash is a rather soft decomposed rock. It takes a 4 wheel drive to make it now, so they probably had to double team the wagons in the old days. The last little pitch must have been a heartbreaker, so impassable pass. There is a question as to, why the mules and the wagons didn’t go over the rim in the same place, instead of 50 feet apart. The only reason I can see now is that there are some large rocks in what are the old wagon tracks. The mule skinners went around them and used the ridge. The wagon drivers had to roll them out of the way, probably to the west side. A few years ago a path, maybe 20 feet wide was made up to the rim just west of the wagon tracks, so off-road vehicles could go over it. At this time the rocks must have been moved back into the wagon tracks, now ruts. The ruts are now 3 to 4 feet deep, cut by erosion. Where the surface is disturbed like that one was, water will erode it rapidly. That is why the ruts are now 3 to 4 feet deep where the wagons went. Some of those rocks were probably uncovered by the erosion, but enough of them were there to make the mule skinners go around them. About 300 feet north of the summit the mule trail leaves the wagon road and angles to
the east. It runs out to the little ridge and goes down it. Some of the mules went down a steeper ridge just before the main ridge but most of them used the gentler ridge.

A monument was erected by a troop of Boy Scouts right on the rim of the summit. It was built of rocks and in it there is a wooden plaque that reads: Alvord Summit-Mojave River Trail-Portion of Old Spanish Trail and Mormon Wagon Road-Troop 84 Lennwood Calif. 1969. The part that says,"Mojave River Trail" is not quite right. The Mojave River Trail ran along the Mojave River. Here the river is 12 miles straight south. They all came together, but that was in the river bed below Yermo.

Spanish Canyon is about 4 miles long. The first 2 miles of it are between ridges so there is no getting out of it. Then the canyon begins to open up. Side washes go off and run up toward the rim. Tracks go up most of these washes. To make absolutely certain that I went up the one that I had marked on the map, I dropped back south one mile, from the summit. There is a bench mark there on the topo map at the intersections of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, T12N R4E. Sitting in my truck I located where it was by terrain, then I got out of the truck and walked over to it. It was there. There was no mistake, I had the right wash marked.
This is a remnant segment of the Mormon Trail route running northeast through the eastern half of Section 14 in western Victorville; it may continue to the northeast in the western half of Section 12. It varies between 12 and 15 feet in width. Although the trail is a State Historic Landmark (No. 571) and meets CRHR Criteria A (Mormon settlement in Southern California) and B (Jefferson Hunt), it retains little or no integrity: it lacks any associated artifacts or features from its period of significance (1850s) and the setting of this segment has been severely impacted by dumping. Therefore, it does not appear eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources.

References
Arbuckle, Jim
1979 California Registered Historical Landmarks Survey form for Mormon Trail monument, No. 577.
SEGMENT OF MORMON TRAIL
CA-SBR-4411H
L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Mormon Trail

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

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map) North end: 466320 mE / 3820000 mN; South end: 466250 mE / 3819680 mN

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
Dirt track remnant of Mormon Trail route.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
   a. Top Width 12'15" 0.5 m
   b. Bottom Width N/A
   c. Height or Depth N/A
   d. Length of Segment 660' 19.3 m

L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) This segment of the Mormon Trail is on an almost flat degraded alluvial fan covered by creosote scrub.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Although the track is well defined, it lacks any appurtenances from its period of significance and its setting has been severely impacted by off-road, excavation, soil stockpiling and dumping activities.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (view, scale, etc.)
USGS 7.5' quad 1:24000

L9. Remarks:
L10 Form Prepared by:
   Riordan Goodwin LSA Associates Inc.
   1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor
   Riverside, CA 92507

L11. Date: 3/25/03
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)  Mormon Trail

*Map Name: General Land Office Map, 1906  *Scale:  *Date of Map: 1906

The above Map of Township 7S, Range 5W of the Surveyed Area is filed in the Office of the Survey Generals Office, State of California.
March 19, 1886

Ralph W. Johnson
Surveyor General

T. C. 74.27
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings

Review Code

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail
P1. Other Identifier: California Historical Landmark #577

*P2. Location: □ Not for Publication  ☑ Unrestricted

a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Victorville, CA. Date: Rev. 1993 T60N; R4W; Por. of Secs 23, 24, 26, 27 and 34; NAD27 SB M. (As shown on Site Location Maps provided by the County AIC)

c. Address: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11; mE mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

The exact location of this historic alignment is unknown. As shown on maps provided by the County of San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (AIC), the Mormon Trail would appear to travel along the same alignment as that of the existing Stoddard Wells Road alignment within the present study area. This would appear to be more conjecture than fact. According to Archaeological Information Center staff, the alignment maps were prepared by professionals following consultation of historic maps. However, it is clear that the historic 1855 GLO map does not show any road/trail alignment at this location, or even within several miles of Section 26 T60N, R4W. It is, therefore, highly doubtful that the historic Mormon Trail followed the alignment shown on the AIC Historical Resources Records Search “Site Record” location maps.

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

Does Not Exist at This Location

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP37. Highways/Trail: Historic Road Alignment

*P4. Resources Present: □Building  □Structure  □Object  ☑Site  □District  □Element of District  □Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

No Photographs Attached

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: N/A ☑Historic  □Prehistoric  □Archaeological  □Both

See Bibliography

*P7. Owner and Address:

Various Owners
Including Both Private and Public
Location of Alignment Unknown

Note: Property surveyed in escrow

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Roger Hatheway
Principal Investigator
Hatheway & Associates
Post Office Box 3246
Crestline, CA 92325

*P9. Date Recorded: 8/31/06

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) CEQA Compliance and Local Compliance: Town of Apple Valley & City of Victorville, California.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”) "Due Diligence" Summary of Findings Report: An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumbsick Subject Property #2(B), County of San Bernardino, California. See also FINAL REPORT: Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumbsick Subject Property #2(B).

Note: See Also Due Diligence Report and FINAL REPORT for Krumbsick Subject Property #1.

*Attachments: □NONE  ☑Location Map  ☐Sketch Map  ☑Continuation Sheet  □Building, Structure, and Object Record

□Archaeological Record  □District Record  ☐Linear Feature Record  □Milling Station Record  □Rock Art Record

□Artifact Record  □Photograph Record  ☑Other (List): Historic GLO Map, Photocopies of Text/Maps from History of Road DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information
Resource Name or #: Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: One or more of above

Portion Described: Entire Resource × Segment □ Point Observation Designation: UTM

Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map)
T6N; R4W; Sects 23, 24, 26, 27 and 34; ML-SB B.M.

Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS Section P3a: Description

Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing:
N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)

Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
a. Top Width: N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)
b. Bottom Width: N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)
c. Height or Depth: N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)
d. Length of Segment: N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)

Associated Resources: N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)

Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)

Integrity Considerations: N/A (Does Not Exist At This Location)

Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)
N/A (Does Not Exist at this Location or as Shown on AIC Maps)

Remarks: SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS (Background History w/Copies Maps)

Date: 8/31/06

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

SEE ATTACHED LOCATION MAP SHOWING AREA WHERE THIS FEATURE DOES NOT EXIST
Section P3a: Description (Continued)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY FEATURE

Resource Name: Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail
Address/Location: T6N; R4W; Por. of Secs 23, 24, 26, 27; M. D. SB B.M. (As shown on Site Location Maps provided by the County AIC)
Historic Name(s): Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail
APN#: N/A
Present Use: Does Not Exist at This Location
Original Use: Prehistoric transportation corridor. Later as emigrant trail and wagon road.
Integrity: Does not exist at this location. Integrity is unknown at other locations.
Associated Features: N/A
Year Built: Prehistoric to early 1880s.

Note: The following conclusions represent a site-specific evaluation within a narrowly defined survey/study area. No conclusions regarding any other potential location of the Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail, etc. (including integrity of the alignment or potential NR or CR significance of) are here made.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY FEATURE
(Site-Specific Evaluation Only Within a Narrowly Defined Survey/Study Area)

The exact location of this historic alignment as it crosses the Mojave Desert is generally unknown. However, as shown on Historical Resources Records Search maps provided by the County of San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (AIC), the Mormon Trail would appear to travel along the same alignment as that of the existing Stoddard Wells Road alignment within the present study area. This is in error. According to Archaeological Information Center staff, the alignment maps were prepared at some point in the past by professionals following consultation of historic maps. However, it is clear that the historic 1855 CLO map does not show any road/trail alignment at this location, or even within several miles of Section 26 T6N, R4W. In addition, no recently published credible history of the “Old Spanish Trail” shows the general route alignment as being located along Stoddard Wells Road. Finally, the construction history of Stoddard Wells Road is very well known. It was built circa 1867 by Lafayette Mechem as a means of transporting hay under contract to Camp Cady. Clearly, the Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail does not exist at the location shown on the AIC Historical Resources Records Search maps in the vicinity of Stoddard Wells Road.

Section L9: Remarks: (Background History/Eligibility + Bibliography)

Mormon Road (CA-SBR-4411-I): Old Spanish Trail, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail

The following information is taken from the book, California Historical Landmarks, published in 1979 (revised 1981) by the Department of Parks and Recreation, State of California.

#577 MORMON TRAIL MONUMENT
In June 1851, 500 Mormon pioneers came through this pass to enter the San Bernardino Valley, where they established a prosperous community. Hwy 138, West Cajon Canyon (San Bernardino)
The following information is taken from *The Old Spanish Trail Across the Mojave Desert*, by Harold Steiner.

During all its varied existence, the Old Spanish Trail was never static; it was always a dynamic entity, and like other old trails it followed the route of least resistance. It was never a single, clearly defined route, but was a composite of traces that separated and converged according to the dictates of terrain and potable water. Horses and pack mules could go where ox-drawn wagons dared not follow. Ox-drawn wagons could carry extra water and fodder and wagon masters could be more daring in finding easier but perhaps longer legs between watering places.

There are those who will argue that the Trail across the Mojave Desert should not be identified as "The Old Spanish Trail" because by the time the trail became traceable the Spanish no longer controlled the land and Spanish-speaking people played only a brief role in its history.

Instead, it is argued the route should be called the "Mormon Road" because the Mormons adapted that segment of the Rail from central Utah to California to satisfy their need for a reliable all-year communication and trade route. Others will argue that destinations should dictate the name and it should be called "The Salt Lake California Road."

Pursuit of consistency is a worthy cause, but as Emerson so aptly noted, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." In this narrative, it is deemed that any attempt to resolve the arguments about what to call the trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles would be facetious and a useless exercise in semantics. We reconcile the differences by acknowledging that when we speak of the Old Spanish Trail or the Mormon Road or the California Road we are in essence referring to the same thing. The only variable is time.

It is true the Mexicans were sojourners on the Trail during the Spanish Period that lasted from before 1776 until the end of the Mexican War. Their time was brief but that time was important. The language they spoke gave the Trail a name. It is true that, during the American Period, the Mormons refined the trace of the Trail to satisfy their specific needs. It is true that by the turn of the century the proven route was being used regularly by travelers between Utah and California and in many places the modern highways that were developed parallel or overlie the original historic trace of the Old Spanish Trail.

Historically, a consistency does permeate much of the literature. In 1844, John C. Fremont traveled the route across the Mojave Desert and his journal publicized the name and concept of an "Old Spanish Trail." The diaries of Mormons who traveled the Trail perpetuated the name with numerous references to being on "... the known and comparatively safe Old Spanish Trail." Many cartographers, who mapped the early West, identified the overland route from central Utah to southern California as the Old Spanish Trail. Adhering to this consistency, throughout this narrative, we will use the more popular and more romantic nomenclature – *The Old Spanish Trail.* (Steiner 1999: Preface ix and x)

From the Forks of the Road, southbound travelers followed the Mojave River to a site near present Barstow where the Mojave River once came to the surface and formed a large basin that was reported to contain fish. Historically, this became known as the Fish Pond. It was located on the south side of the Mojave River near the area where the USMC Supply Center (Nebo Annex) now stands. Major folds have changed the landscape and draw down of groundwater has erased evidence that surface water once collected there.

From the Fish Pond the Trail continued southward. The author of the Guardian letters describes this segment of the Trail in the reverse direction as to the route in this narrative:

*On leaving this station [Fish Pond], we crossed the river, the road on leaving the river rises over a very steep hill, covered with broken rock, the little mounds of broken rock are of all colors, deep black, red and white.*
the colors being very positive. This place resembles the crater of an extinct volcano, in fact the whole country around here is covered with lava and other evidence of volcanic origin. On rising the crest of the hill our road was smooth and level for about a mile, thence descending through a succession of rolling hills to a sandy wash thence to what is called "dry lake". On leaving the "dry lake" we struck a fair road, the last mile or two being sandy, before we reach the Forks of the Road Station which is on the banks of the Mojave.

This excerpt from the Guardian describes how the Trail crossed to the north side of the river near the Fish Pond and passed south of the foothills east of Barstow. The "steep hill" described above is now known as Elephant Mountain because the profile resembles the head and back of an elephant. The "bright-colored" rocks are now mined for roofing material and landscaping. It is interesting to note that in the contemporary vernacular the traveler referred to the Forks of the Road Station.

Undoubtedly, this was later known as Hawley's Station.

The next excerpt from the Guardian describes the northbound journey over the Old Spanish Trail from Cottonwood [Hodge] to the Fish Pond [Barstow] and on to the Forks of the Road.

... we slept soundly [at Cottonwood] until five o'clock AM, when called, after which we hooked up again en route to Camp Cadiz, distance about 38 miles via Fish Pond and Forks of the Road stations... On leaving the Cottonwood the road is sandy and uphill for about ten miles, then a gradual descent to the river. The road averages very fair. The station at this point known as the Fish Pond takes its name from several pools of water said to contain fish. They were filled up and destroyed by the flood of '61. The station is kept by Mr. John Ritter...

For orientation, we can reverse this description for southbound travel. After the Trail crossed the river at the Fish Ponds [Barstow] it continued southwest. On the first part of this segment the Mojave River is underground and there was no reason for the Trail to follow the dry riverbed. As described in the 1871 Guardian letter, the Trail gradually climbed from the Fish Pond [Barstow] to the rise near present Johnston's Corner then descended to rejoin the river near Cottonwood [Hodge].

Up to this point, the traces of the Old Spanish Trail across the Mojave Desert have been identified with a high degree of confidence. It is frustrating that this cannot be done more thoroughly along the Mojave River. Almost the entire river valley from the Point of Rocks [Helendale] south is extensively cultivated and urbanized and traces of the original road are rare to nonexistent.

Modern road building techniques have eliminated the twists and turns of the original trace of the Old Spanish Trail but today's explorers, who wish to follow the trace through this region, have to be content with traveling on historic U.S. Highway-66. This historic route between Barstow and Victorville essentially followed the footsteps of those who trod the Old Spanish Trail along this stretch of the Mojave River.

From Cottonwood, the southbound trace continued along the Mojave River to the vicinity of present Victorville. In the reverse description mode, the letters to the Guardian illustrate this segment of the Trail.

... [near Victorville] we hitched up and started on to our next stopping place for the night being the Cottonwoods [Hodge] distance 18 miles.

After crossing the river [NW of Victorville] we struck a rolling sandy road running parallel with the river six or eight miles; we then reached Capt. Lane's ranch... about four miles above Capt. Lane's the Brooks brothers have about one hundred acres under fence for a stock ranch. We drove by their house but all hands were away and we proceed to the next ranch or station known as the Point of Rocks [Helendale] kept by C. Saunders about seven miles from Lane's arrived about five o'clock P.M. Found the old gentleman and his lady at home... But time was speeding on and we had to make nine miles to the Cottonwoods. The road here leaves the river and turns to the right [east] and turns up a sandy wash through heavy sand... We left the wash rose upon a bench found a hard road and coaxing our animals into a trot we proceeded on our way to the Cottonwoods, which we
In essence, this excerpt identifies the point near present Victorville where the wagon version of the Old Spanish Trail along the Mojave River starts or ends depending on the direction of travel. The Guardian letters refer to distances between checkpoints but does not tell how these distances were determined. However, when the distances and descriptions of the route are translated to a modern topographic map there is a surprisingly good fit. Most remarkable is how close historic U.S. Highway-66 followed the trace of the old Trail. Just east of Point of Rocks [near present Helendale] the old highway does make the turn away from the river, goes through a small wash and then climbs to the benchland and descends toward Barstow just like the Guardian letter says. (Steiner 1999: 199–202)

The following excerpt is from the book, *In Search of the Spanish Trail* Santa Fe to Los Angeles, 1829 – 1848, by C. Gregory Crampton and Steven K. Madsen.

**MOJAVE RIVER**

From Barstow, the Spanish Trail follows up the Mojave River close to the right, or east, bank, to a point near Oro Grande, where it crosses the river and heads for Cajon Pass.

A typical desert river, the Mojave rises in the high San Bernardino Mountains and, as it flows out onto the desert plain, much of the water sinks into its sandy bed so that, in its lower reaches, it is dry much of the time. During extreme floods, the bed may fill with water and even reach the "sink of the Mojave" many miles to the east of Barstow. However, the river's water seldom reaches the surface at Barstow.

Following the Spanish Trail, Fremont describes the stream some distance below the crossing at Oro Grande, northwest of Victorville. He found the river to be a "clear bold stream, 60 feet wide, and several feet deep." It ran between "perfectly naked banks of sand. The eye, however, is somewhat relieved by willows, and the beautiful green of the sweet cottonwoods with which it is well wooded." Fremont gave us the name "Mojave River," a spelling which happily has been lost to time.

We get some idea about the road up the Mojave from Lieutenant A. W. Whipple's account in March 1854. The stream was flowing where he crossed it and for 20 miles the land was fertile, but grass was scarce. The road, he said, was excellent, and as he continued the ascent, the river grew larger and cottonwood and mesquite trees were more abundant.

At the Spanish Trail crossing of the Mojave River, G. H. Heap observed on August 20, 1853, that the river was "a rapid stream, twenty-five yards in breadth and one foot in depth, but its water was too warm to be drinkable. Passed several fine meadows near the river, and saw bands of antelope, also hares and partridges."

Posted signs along this stretch tell us now that this was once part of the National Old Trails Highway, one of those "national" highways marked out after World War I. The Arrowhead Trail, which was coterminous with the Spanish Trail in sections of California, Nevada, and Utah, also passed through here. And, let us not forget that this was a part of the fabled federal Route 66, "America's Main Street," a highway for many of those hurt by the Great Depression who sought better times in California.

From the Fork of Roads to the crossing at Oro Grande, the Spanish Trail follows along the Mojave River for approximately 50 miles. The crossing was utilized for years by later travelers. A. G. Lane established a store at "Lane's Crossing," about 1861, to serve wagon traffic. Atlas Sheet No. 73 of the Wheeler Survey, published in 1883, shows a road (essentially the Spanish Trail) all the way from the Fork of Roads to the crossing at "Lanes." (Crampton/Madsen 1994: 114–116)
Bibliography

Books and Reports


Crampton, C. Gregory & Steven K. Madsen 1994 In Search of the Spanish Trail, Santa Fe to Los Angeles, 1829 – 1848, Gibbs-Smith Publisher, Salt Lake City, 1994.

Hattheway, Roger 2006 "Due Diligence" Summary of Findings Report(s): An Historical and Archaeological Survey of KrumSick Subject Property #1, #2(A) and #2(B), County of San Bernardino, California.

Hattheway, Roger 2006 FINAL REPORT(S): Historical and Archaeological Survey of KrumSick Subject Property #1, #2(A) and #2(B), County of San Bernardino, California.


Lyman, Edward Leo 2000 The Story of Victor Valley, Heritage Media Corporation, Carlsbad, CA.


Guidelines, Bulletins, Rules and Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (provisions regarding historical resources)
Public Resources Code 21083.2; 21084(e); 21084.1; California Code of Regulations (title 14) CEQA Guidelines 15064.5; 15126.4; 15325; 15331

California Office of Historic Preservation. Technical Assistance Series #1, California Environmental Quality Act and Historical Resources: Questions and Answers. Sacramento, California

California Office of Historic Preservation. Technical Assistance Series #4, California Register of Historical Resources Q&A for Local Governments. Sacramento, California

California Office of Historic Preservation. Technical Assistance Series #6, California Register and National Register: A Comparison. Sacramento, California

California Office of Historic Preservation. Technical Assistance Series #10,
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 8 of 9 *Resource Name: Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail
*Recorded by: Roger Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates *Date: 8/31/06 X Continuation □ Update

California Register of Historical Resources
Public Resources Code 5020.1(a); 5020.4(a)(8); 5024.1; 5024.6(b)(m); 5028; 5029; 5079.20(a); 21084.1; Executive Order W-26-92

Libraries
City of San Bernardino Feldheym Library (California Room and Microfilm)
City of Barstow County Library
City of Victorville County Library
San Bernardino County Library, San Bernardino
Smiley Library, Redlands
University of California, Rivera Library, Riverside

BLM Master Plats/MT PLAT MAPS and (GLO) Survey Maps
Township 6 North Range 4 West SDM

United States Geological Survey
7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Victorville, California, Revisited 1993.
15 Minute Quadrangle, Victorville, California, 1958

San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California
Mojave River Valley Museum, Barstow, California
Route 66 Museum, Barstow, California
Route 66 Museum, Victorville, California

Museums

Maps

Public Records

San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center Records
In addition to the Center’s historical resources files, the following publications, manuscripts or correspondence also were consulted:

American Association for State and Local History

California Office of Historic Preservation
1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.
1997 California Historical Landmarks.
1992 California Points of Historical Interest.
2005 Listing of National Register Properties—Records entered into the OHP computer file—received quarterly.
2005 Inventory of Historic Structures—Records entered into the OHP computer file of historic resources—received quarterly.

San Bernardino County Museum
1980 Historical Landmarks of San Bernardino County, Quarterly of the San Bernardino County Museum Association, 28(1-2).

Respondents
Robin Laska, County of San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center
Mehdi Mostaei, Lee & Associates, Victorville, California
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Page 9 of 9 *Resource Name: Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road, Road to Salt Lake, Mormon Trail
Map Name: Topographic Map, California Atlas & Gazetteer, Delorme *Scale: 1:150,000
Date of Map: 1993 Reduced to Present Scale: Original Scale (Reproduced at 100% -- North Arrow Added)
T6N: R4W; Por. of Secs 23, 24, 26, 27 and 34; M. D. SB B.M. (As shown on Maps provided by the County AIC)
Note: The Old Spanish Trail, etc. DOES NOT EXIST AT THIS LOCATION. See attached maps/text for probable locations.

*DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information
1. County: San Bernardino
2. USGS Quad: Victorville (7.5')  Photorevised: 1968
3. UTM Coordinates--Zone:11;  
   North: 468795m Easting 3824955m Northing  
   South: 468665m Easting 3824680m Northing
4. Township 6N Range 4W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 31  
   Base Mer. SBMM
5. Map Coordinates 267 mmS 123mmE  6. Elev. 2740
6. Location: From intersection of National Trails Highway and  
   Adelanto Road in Victorville, travel west on Adelanto Road for  
   0.4 mile to west side of broad wash.
7. Prehistoric___Historic___Protohistoric___  9. Site  
   Description:  
10. Area: 300m (N-S) X 3m (E-W); How Determined: Map Data  
11. Depth: 0 cm; How Determined: N/A  
12. Features: Possible old grade of Mormon/Santa Fe Trail.  
13. Artifacts: None in Association  
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents & Faunal Remains: None  
15. Date Recorded: March 11, 1993  
16. Recorded By: M. Macko  
17. Affiliation and Address: Macko Archaeological Consulting  
   9701 Allison Circle, Huntington Beach, California (714) 965-3294.  
18. Human Remains: No  
19. Site Disturbances: There has been extensive off-road vehicle  
   use in the area, and it is only speculated that the identified  
   section is a remnant of the Mormon/Santa Fe Trail.  
20. Nearest Water: Road parallels wash.
21. Vegetation Site Vicinity: Saltbush Scrub/ Joshua Tree  
22. Vegetation On-Site: Same  
23. Site Soil: Sandy Silt  
24. Surrounding Soil: Same  
25. Geology: Alluvium  
26. Landform: Valley Bottom  
27. Slope: 0  
28. Exposure: 360  
29. Landowner Name & Address: AT&T Easement  
30. Remarks: The recording of the Mormon/ Santa Fe Trail at this location is based solely on its having been plotted from historic maps by the Archaeological Information Center at this location. No additional corroborating evidence was noted.  
32. Name of Project: AT&T Lightguide Project (Fiber Optic) -- Victorville-Bakersfield  
33. Type of Investigation: Intensive Survey  
34. Site Accession No. N/A  
35. Photos: Yes
Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) MA02409-Spanish Trail

Location:  County: San Bernardino
  USGS 7.5\' Quad: Red Pass Lake Date 1996 T 14N ; R 7E NW \(\frac{1}{2}\) of Sec 7 ; S.B. P.M.
  City: Zip
  UTM (NAD 1983): Zone 11
  Begin: 565910 m E 3909546 m N End: 565783 m E 3909406 m N

Description: Site CA-SBR-4272H/4411H is the combined Spanish Trail and Mormon Trail-Salt Lake Road. Segment 17 lies within and just east of Red Pass, which is broad alluvial wash situated between two mountaintops that forms a wide passage through and over the mountain range along the west side of Surilurian Valley. The historic segment is a defined swale that is about 1,200 feet long and lies along the south side of a bladed road that traverses the pass. The swale has a line of creosote along the center of the swale, and the wash is primarily barren slope-washed sand and gravel bars with sparse creosote and sagebrush.

Resource Attributes: AH7 Historic Road

Resources Present: Building Structure Site District

Description of Photo: Overview, Seg. 17 Northeast (9-11-2002), SBR-4272H-0209111

Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic

Owner and Address:
  Ft. Irwin NTC
  State of California
  Private

Recorded by: Nathan Fleming
  TRC Mariah Associates Inc:
  93 East South Temple, Suite 1825
  Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Date Recorded: 9-11-2002

Survey Type: Block; intensive pedestrian inventory; 15-m intervals

Report Citation: Archaeological Sample Inventory and Geocarchaeological Investigations, Proposed Superior, Avawatz, and Powerline Expansion Areas, Fort Irwin National Training Center, California.

Attachments: Location Map Linear Feature Form
  Continuation Sheet Milling Station Record
  Building, Structure, and Object Record
  Rock Art Record

DPR 523A (1/95)

Required information
L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Mormon Trail/Salt Lake Road

L2a. Portion Described: ☑ Entire Resource  ☑ Segment  ☑ Point Observation  Designation: Segment 17

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)
   Parcel: 17
   USGS 7.5' Quad: Red Pass Lake
   UTM (NAD 1983): Zone 11
   Begin: 565910 m E 3909548 m N
   End: 565783 m E 3909406 m N
   T 14N  R 7E  Sec 7  S.B. P.M.
   Date: 1996

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) Segment 17 is a trail swale that lies along the south side of a bladed road adjacent to a broad alluvial wash at the eastern end of Red Pass. The trail is nonexistent farther west up near the head of the pass where the narrow wash has erased any evidence of the trail, and the bladed road is nonexistent in this area as well. Farther east the descending bladed road and the trail appear on a terrace south of the wash. The trail has been impacted somewhat by periodic alluvial activity.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
   a. Top Width 13 feet 6 inches
   b. Bottom Width 7 feet 6 inches
   c. Height or Depth 12 inches deep
   d. Length of Segment 1,200

L4e. Sketch of Cross Section (include scale) Facing: N/A

L5. Associated Resources: None

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) Segment 17 lies within the eastern portion of Red Pass, a broad alluvial wash situated between two mountaintops that forms a wide passage through and over the mountain range along the west side of Silurian Valley. The swale has a line of creosote along the center of the swale, and the wash is primarily barren slope-washed sand and gravel bars with sparse creosote and sagebrush. The view shed in this area is largely unimpeded except for a distant power line to the southeast and the bladed road adjacent to Segment 17.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Segment 17 possesses good to fair physical integrity for its entire length. The view shed is not significantly compromised by the power line, nor does the adjacent bladed road compromise the trail segment to the extent that it would preclude its contribution to the site's NRHP eligibility.

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

L9. Remarks: Site CA-SBR-4272H/4411H is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. It was an important eighteenth and nineteenth-century trade and emigration route through the southwestern desert to the southern California coast, and it facilitated Mormon settlement in the San Bernardino region from the Salt Lake Valley in the mid-nineteenth century. Segment 17 is recommended as contributing to the site's overall eligibility because it exhibits sufficient physical integrity and the view shed retains good overall integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
    James Lowe, TRC Mariah Associates Inc., 136 East South Temple, Suite 1825, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

L11. Date: 2-26-2003

DPR 523E (1/95)
State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MA02409-Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail-Salt Lake Road

*Map Name: Red Pass Lake

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1990

DPR 523J (1/95)
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<th>Day</th>
<th>Subject/Description</th>
<th>View Toward</th>
<th>Accession #</th>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>East</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Valley Wash, North End</td>
<td>North</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Red Pass, Up Slope, at West End</td>
<td>West</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Overview of Silurian Valley from East End of Red Pass</td>
<td>North</td>
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<td>Wash and Silurian Valley from East End of Parcel 17</td>
<td>South</td>
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<td>West End of Wash from East End of Parcel 17</td>
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<td>Overview of Silurian Valley from East End of Parcel 17</td>
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<td>Segment 17, Adjacent to Bladed Road</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Segment 17, Trace Continuing East from East End of Parcel 17</td>
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**PRIMARY RECORD**

**UPDATE**

Primary #: P-36-004411H
HRI #: 
Trinomial: CA-SBR-4411H
NRHP Status Code: 3S
Other Listings: FS No. -05-12-53-012
Review Code Reviewer Date
*Resource Name or #: Sanford Wagon Road # 1"Mormon Trail"

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**P1. Other Identifier:**

**P2. Location:** ■ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino
*b. USGS 7.5' Quads: Telegraph Peak, Calif. Date: 1996
  T. 3N.; R 6W.; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 9 (; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 4;  B.M. San Bernardino Base Meridian (SBM)
*c. Address: N/a  City:  Zip:
*d. UTM: 1. Zone 11, 452290mE/3802760mN (southern end in A.P.E.)
2. Zone 11, 452499mE/3803360mN (northern end in A.P.E.)
*e. Other Locational Data: Only a portion of the remnant trail was inspected within the A.P.E. (in the extreme northwest corner of Section 9 and in the southwest corner of Section 4). Portions of the trail continue to the south. The trail could not be located to the north; thick brush and colluvial debris has obscured the trail to the north of Forest Service Road 3N24. Additional locational data is in the attached Linear Feature Record.

**P3a. Description:** This record is submitted to supplement the other records on this site. Supplementary data on this linear site/ remnant trail is in the attached Linear Feature Record.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37 (Highway/trail; AH7 (Roads, trails, railroad grades)

**P4. Resources Present:** □ Building □ Structure □ Object ■ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
Southwest view of trail from the Baldy Mesa Rim

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
■Historic □Prehistoric □Both

**P7. Owner and Address:**
San Bernardino National Forest
1824 S.
Commercenter Circle, San Bernardino, CA 92408
*P8. Recorded by: John D. Goodman II, Melinda S. Benton, and Sharon L. Rushing

*P9. Date Recorded: 15 September 2000

*P10. Survey Type: intensive pedestrian survey of only the portion of the trail within the A.P.E.

*P11. Report Citation: A report on the project area regarding the Baldy Mesa Off-Road Vehicle Plan (actual title of report is not known by this author) is currently in progress.

*Attachments:  □ NONE  ■ Continuation Sheet  □ District Record
□ Rock Art Record  ■ Linear Feature Record
□ Location Map  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  □ Artifact Record
□ Sketch Map  □ Archaeological Record  □ Photograph Record
□ Milling Station Record
*Resource Name or #: Sanford Wagon Road # 1/'Mormon Trail'

L.1. Historic and/or Common Name: Sanford Wagon Road/'Mormon Trail

L.2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation  Designation:

b. Location of point or segment: USGS 7.5' Quad: Telegraph Peak, Calif.  Date: 1996
   T. 3N.; R 6W.; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 9; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 4;  B.M. San
   Bernardino Base Meridian (SBM)

Situated in the very northwest corner of Section 9 and the southwest corner of Section 4, this remnant
road/trail is visible by walking southward from Forest Service Road 3N24 to the Baldy Mesa rim and then peering
over the rim to the south. A small footpath is obvious in the central area of a prominent ridge, and to the east and
downhill from the footpath is the contoured remnant trail that was cut into the hillside. The site may be reached
by vehicle from the intersection of I-15/Highway 138 by driving north on 3N21 (Baldy Mesa Road) to the
intersection of 3N24. Go west on 3N24 past Manzanita Wash for approximately 1.5 mile and then walk for a
short distance to the rim and look southward.

L.3. Description: A segment of the trail is very visible on the ridges to the south of the Baldy Mesa rim. The trail,
or portions of the trail, continue southwestward across the desert floor where it merges with SR 138. An
historic marker for the trail (California State Historic Landmarks - San Bernardino #977) is somewhat south of
where the trail merges with SR 138. From the Baldy Mesa rim the trail is not visible across the desert floor.
The engineered trail becomes very visible on the ridges up to the Baldy Mesa Rim where the hillside was cut to
make the trail; the trail in this area has an average width of 7 feet. On the upper ridge top above the trail is a
narrow footpath. Very close to the rim the trail is less visible due to erosion; this upper rim hill is loose sand,
which is why the trail is less visible in the upper area (being less consolidated soil than on the more
consolidated lower slopes). In this upper area before crossing the rim the remnant trail swings to the
northwest and along the hill-slope contour and it would then have crossed the rim (and FS road 3N24) and
continued downhill/northward on the west side of the drainage. The trail is not visible to the north of the road
due to plant growth and erosion. The trail probably was not in the bottom of the drainage in this area but
continued along the western side of the drainage following the hillside contours. To the west of the trail on a
hill above FS road 3N24 is a small concrete foundation pad (Primary Number P36-064,356) that probably was
a base for constructing another marker for the trail; construction of this marker appears to have been aborted.
This trail segment was out of the current A.P.E., therefore only a preliminary survey of this trail was
conducted.

L.4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
   a. Top Width: an average of 7 feet
   b. Bottom Width: an average of 7 feet
   c. Height or Depth: the hillside was cut on the uphill side to make the trail. The height of the cut averages
      about 10-feet high.
   d. Length of Segment: The length of this segment is about 600 m. This segment may be all that remains of
      the trail in this area; areas both to the north and south of the segment have been obliterated by plant growth,
      erosion, off-road vehicles, and other constructions further to the north and south.

L.5. Associated Resources: on the lower portion of the trail is a small mortared stone retaining wall constructed on
   the uphill slope to hold soil from washing onto the trail. Detailed recording of this wall was not conducted,
   although it was described as having a length of about 5 feet and a height of about 3 feet. There may be several
cairns close to SR 138 and the Historic Marker that were interpreted as "graves" on early site forms.
L6. Setting: The intact portion of this trail is on the steep slopes to the south of the Baldy Mesa Rim. The vegetation is a mixed upper desert scrub and Pinyon-Juniper woodland. Joshua trees and other xeric plants are in the locality as well as some conifers. The Baldy Mesa rim is an area that collects well-sorted aeolian sand.

L7. Integrity Considerations: The segment of intact trail on the hill slopes is in relatively good condition and it maintains high integrity.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: Attached maps include a small sketch of the trail, a plan map of the trail, an early 1856 map that shows the trail, and a location map.

L9. Remarks: Additional road/trail segments could perhaps be found by following refuse scatters and using a metal detector for finding nails and other metal objects along the trail. The drainage to the north of the trail has dense shrubs, many decades of repeated grass cover has obscured the (soil) ground surface, and OHV trails occur in the bottom of the drainage.


L11. Date: 1-10-2001

Schematic illustration of the upper Sanford Pass Wagon Road portion as it approaches the Baldy Mesa rim area.
Additional site background and historical data:

Old routes through Cajon canyon and pass included the Spanish Trail up Coyote/Crowder Canyon to the southeast, the rough 1850-1855 Sanford Wagon Road/"Mormon Trail" (CA-SBR-4411H), the subject of this record, and the second 1855-1861 Sanford Pass Road (CA-SBR-4413H) approximately 1.5 mile to the west of the first Sanford Wagon Road. After the discoveries of gold in Holcomb Valley in 1860 and the construction of the John Brown Toll Road in 1861, most freighters and travelers again began traversing the pass in the east Cajon area (see Beattie and Beattie 1951; Carrico et al. 1982; Ingersol 1904; La Fuze 1971:1; Leadabrand 1964; and Reynolds 1976).

The first (1850-1855) remnant Sanford Wagon Road/Mormon Trail (Site FS No. 05-12-53-012 [CA-SBR-4411H]) in Sections 4 and 9 was initially recorded in 1979 by Gene Taliaferro, a Cajon District Lands & Recreation Officer with the Forest Service. The site record is brief with many single-line entries such as "the old road bed is 5 to 10 feet wide . . . [there are] three possible graves [that have the potential to be destroyed]." Attached to the Archaeological Site Survey Record are numerous photographs of the trail and the Historic Monument for the Mormon Trail (California Historical Landmark No. 977), some 1885 survey records, an 1856 survey map that has the two Sanford roads plotted (on this map the Sanford Wagon Road is called "Old Road," and a 1938 aerial photo that shows portions of the road recorded in this study. Robert Reynolds of the San Bernardino County Museum filled out a site record for the road in 1981 on a brief San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Site Record Form; Reynolds recorded a six-mile-long segment of the road from the Tejon-Palmdale Cutoff (4S Br 4203) from Lane's Crossing to the Tejon Road (4S Br 4415). Reynolds mentioned that the road "was laid out by William Sanford in 1850 . . . [and a portion of it] is shown in part of the San Antonio 15' quad (1903) and the Hesperia 15' quad (1902)."

A notation on this form in the section for "Remarks," perhaps written by Lester Ross of the San Bernardino Information Center, says that the road traveled from Cajon Pass to the California-Nevada border through San Bernardino County. Attached to this site record is a handwritten note with "Stone Cairns; possible burials (historic?); reported by Mike Heartless 11-3-88" and a map showing the plotted burials as being close to SR 138 and the Mormon Trail Monument (California Historical Landmark No. 977). Robin Laska of the San Bernardino Information Center (personal communications, 1-11-01) mentioned that there may have been three rock cairns that were assumed to be human graves, although no work was ever conducted on them. The location and assessments of the "graves" or cairns were not determined by J. Goodman II and associates of the San Bernardino National Forest during the current work.

Following the Turtle fire in July 25-28, 1999, Doug Milburn of the Angeles National Forest recorded a number of sites in the footprint of the fire, including an update of the second historic wagon road in the nearby area that was referred to as the "(1855-1861) Sanford Pass Road" (Site CA-SBR-4413H). In the San Bernardino National Forest Primary Record compiled by Milburn (2000) is a discussion of the early trails and roads that is relevant to Site CA-SBR-4411H; this data was compiled primarily from Reynolds (1976) and Carrico et al. (1982):

The Sanford Pass Wagon Road site is a remnant of the 1855-1861 historic freight wagon trail which is located on the north side of a small canyon which runs along the floor of West Cajon Valley to the rim of Baldy Mesa. . . . The first road (CA-SBR-4411H) through west Cajon Canyon and up into the Mojave Desert was established in 1850 by Captain William T.B. Sanford and his brother-in-law, Phineas Banning, both wagon freighters. Earlier travel through the Cajon was through east Cajon Pass along the Old Spanish Trail, which was suitable only for foot travel and pack animals. Sanford's road was seven miles longer but, despite grades of 70%, was suitable for freight wagons. The first Mormon wagon trains entering San Bernardino Valley in 1851 used this route and Sanford's road became known to some as the "Mormon Trail." Due to steepness on this "old" road, wagons descending from Baldy Mesa were forced to lock their wheels into a controlled skid while men and oxen slowed the descent with ropes. To avoid these problems, in 1855, Sanford developed a new road which crossed baldy
Additional historical data (continued):

Mesa ridge at a natural pass about 1.5 miles west of the old road. This route, which became known as the "Sanford Pass Road," had grades of only 30% and was used as the primary freight wagon route from San Bernardino Valley to the Mojave Desert from 1851 to 1861. When gold was discovered in Holcomb Valley in 1860, the demand for a shorter freight hauling route led to the construction of the John Brown Toll Road in 1861.

Robinson (1989:19) compiled a thorough history on the Mormons that entered the San Bernardino Valley; the following is an excerpt from that discussion:

"A company of almost 500 Mormons under the command of Apostle Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich left Salt Lake City in March 1851, 150 wagons bound for Southern California. Accompanying the wagon train was Jefferson Hunt, trail guide who knew the Salt Lake-to-Los Angeles route probably better than anyone else. The caravan followed the Old Spanish Trail . . . [in] early June 1851, they crossed Cajon Pass [on the Sanford Wagon Road] and set up camp in a sycamore grove, about two miles west of present-day Devore, in lower Cajon Canyon . . . The Lugos agreed to sell a large portion of the ranch to the Mormon Colony . . . The Mormons chose a mile-square inclined plain two miles east of lower Cajon Creek for their town, which they named San Bernardino [at the present-day area where 3rd and 4th Streets intersect with "C" Street] . . . Warned of a possible Indian attack, they hurriedly built a [quarter-mile square log stockade with two large gates] stockade with stout log buildings inside to house the families (Robinson 1989:19).

The Mormon Settlement was prosperous with its lumbering activities in Mill Creek Canyon and elsewhere, and they developed prosperous agricultural fields and irrigation networks. The Mormon colonists remained in the valley for only six years. Disputes over water rights and other problems between Mormons and non-Mormons eventually occurred around San Bernardino as increasingly larger numbers of people settled in the valley. Problems between Federal authorities and the Mormon government in Utah initiated Brigham Young to call for the return of the faithful in the San Bernardino Valley (and elsewhere) to help defend their Mormon Zion, and most of the Mormons in the valley left in the winter of 1857-1858; their industrious and stabilizing presence no longer permeated valley existence (Vickery 1984:65). The discovery of gold in Bear Valley (1858) and in Holcomb Valley (1860) lured miners and opportunists into the area bringing a new breed of Anglos into the region. San Bernardino gained the reputation of being a wild town full of saloons, brothels, and lawlessness (Beattie and Beattie 1951:308-309).
References

Beattie, G. W., and H. P. Beattie  

Carrico, Richard L., Frank Norris, Allan Schilz, Dr. Richard Minnich.  
1982  *Cultural Resource Overview San Bernardino National Forest, California,* Volume I, pp. 4-33 - 4-35. WESTEC Services, Inc. San Diego, California.

Ingersol, Luther A.  

La Fuze, Paulina  

Leadabrand, Russ  

Reynolds, Robert E.  

Robinson, John W.  

Vickery, J. C.  
Plan Map of the Sanford Wagon Road ("Number 1")/"Mormon Trail" crossing the Baldy Mesa rim area.
Historical 1856 map of Township 3N, Range 6 W, of public lands and plotted roads in the area (the "Old Road" is the 1850-1855 Sanford Wagon Road/Mormon Trail, and the "Sanford Road" is the 1855-1861 road).
LOCATION MAP
State of California — The Resources Agency

Resource Name or #: Sanford Pass Wagon Road #1/"Mormon Trail"

Map Name: USGS Telegraph Peak, Calif. Scale: 7.5' quadrangle, 1996 Date: 1996

Phelan 7.5' quadrangle

Telegraph Peak 7.5' quadrangle

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 5 KILOMETER

Primary #: P-36-004411H
HRIS#
Trinomial: CA-SBR-4411H
*NRHP Status Code: 3S
Site name: Mormon Road  County: San Bernardino

USGS quad maps: 15', Phelan, Baldy Mesa, and Telegraph Peak
sec 21, 22, 28, 33, T4N R6W; sec 8, 9, T3N R6W
of of of of section
Twp. Rng. SR Base Meridian. Elevation 3850-4600'

Distance along bearing from
UTM grid #s or lat. and long. zone 11, 455000 ME to 3809500 MM
Site dimensions: area 6 miles depth

Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc. The Mormon Road (laid out by William Sanford in 1850) is shown in part of the San Antonio 15' quad (19
and the Hesperia 15' quad (1902). It runs southwest from the Tejon-Palmdale
Cutoff (4SBr 4203) from Jane's Crossing to the Tejon Road (4SBr 4415) then
southerly through the center of the Swk Swk sec. 4, T.3N R.6W. SBRM, then
southerly into Last Canyon where it intersected (from 1854) the Sanfor
Road at the approximate location of Highway 138.

Possibility of destruction

Other references

Informant Address

Recorded by Robert E. Reynolds Date January 1981
Address SBCM

Remarks * Entire route from Baden Pass to Chiney Key Border through

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back
View northeasterly along faint trace of Mormon Road, looking toward Phelan Road where it intersects with 4SBr 4203, the Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Old Sanford Road used 1850-1855 (Mormon Road) off Baldy Mesa & three possible grave-sites.
2. Map
   USGS, Telegraph 74' Quad
3. County
   San Bernardino
4. Township NN 4 of NN 4 of Section 9
   Range SW 1/4, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 4
5. UTM Grid or Long & Lat. 452, 450 NE & 3,003,000 MN/Lat. 34°22'29" N & Long 117°031.7 W
6. Location Almost due north of the Stone Basin Turkey Ranch buildings (N3°W), running from valley floor to rim of Baldy Mesa.
7. Contour Elevation
   4200 to 4600' MSL
8. Previous site designation Also called "Old Road" & "Mormon Road"
9. Owner National Forest Public Land, San Bernardino National Forest
10. Address Lytle Creek Ranger Station, Star Rt. Box 100, Fontana, CA 92335
11. Present tenant 92335 is Cajon R.D. office our Supervisors Office is at 144 N.ML. View, San Bernardino, CA
12. Description of site Old road bed, about 5 to 10 feet wide, runs up the east side of a small ridge and then traverses to west as it reaches the Baldy Mesa Rim.
13. Area est. ½ mile length x 10' wide = 6 acres
14. Depth Existing surface
15. Vegetation Chapparal, chamise, manzanita, yucca, grasses
16. Nearest water Residence walls to south
17. Soil of site Fine to course sand, gravel
18. Surrounding soil type Same
19. Previous excavation None known of
   Found on 7/5/1936 aerial photo.
20. Cultivation-logging None known of 5AXI-62-89
21. Buildings, roads, etc. No building but old road bed is still fairly visible.
22. Erosion Yes in places
23. Possibility of destruction Yes to the three possible graves.
24. Features (burials, house pits, etc.) In 1851 Mormon (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) used this roadbed when colony came from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino
25. Artifacts
26. Remarks See the attached original survey maps and field notes by GLO surveyors
27. Published references Navy (Elk Hills) Oil Pipeline ARR. See list that is attached & brief history from proposed.
28. Sketch map
   See attached maps
29. Photo
   Taken & attached
30. Recorded by Cajon District Gene Taliaferro, Lands & Recreation Officer
31. Date 11/19/79
32. Continuation Sheet Yes No

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
05-12-53-12
State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD  

Other Listings Review Code  
Reviewer  
Date  

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)  

Page 1 of 4  

P1. Other Identifier: Mormon Road  

P2. Location:  
'a. County  San Bernardino, CA  
'b. USGS 7.5' Quad Adelanto and Victorville, CA  
T 5 N; R 5 W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 33; S.B.B.M.  

c. Address:  

d. Zone 11  463358 mE/  3814707 mN (west end at edge of project area)  
205  463433 mE/  3814724 mN (east end at edge of project area)  

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate): CA-SBR-4411H crosses US-395 just south of Milepost 9.0, placing it within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the current US-395 Widening Project. The section within the project area trends in a northeast-southwest direction. Access: From the intersection of US-395 and Phelan Road, travel north approximately 3.3 mi to the road, which is easily identifiable by two wooden fence posts bordering the road entrance on the west side of US-395.  

P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Originally recorded in 1981 by Robert Reynolds, CA-SBR-4411H consists of the historical Mormon Road, established in 1850 (Arbuckle 1979). Originally used by Mormon pioneers, then others, to enter and colonize the San Bernardino Valley, this road is still visible today, although continued use has obliterated original features such as wagon wheel ruts within the area examined. What remains is a dirt road approximately 8 ft wide, 253 linear feet of which crosses the current project area. Numerous tire tracks attest to its continued use by automobiles and off-road vehicles. No associated artifacts were observed within the segment examined during the current survey.  


P3b. Resource Attributes (List all attributes and codes): AH 7: Road.  

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

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)  

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  
□ Prehistoric  □ Historic  □ Both  

P7. Owner and Address: Unknown.  


P9. Date Recorded:  
June 5, 2007  

P10. Type of Survey:  
□ Intensive  □ Reconnaissance  □ Other  
Describe: Maximum 15 m pedestrian transects.  

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter “none”): None yet.  

Attachments:  
□ None  □ Location Map  □ Site Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  □ Archaeological Site Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other:
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Page 2 of 4  "Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Mormon Road
L2a. Portion Described: ☑ Entire Resource ☑ Segment ☑ Point Observation Designation:
L2b. Location of point or segment (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map): This resource crosses US-395 in a northeast-southwest direction approximately 3.3 mi north of Phelan Road. Approximately 253 linear feet of the resource (the portion crossing the current project area) was examined during the current survey. UTM coordinates for that segment of the road within the project area are: 463358 mE/3814707 mN (west end); 463433 mE/3814724 mN (east end).

L3. Description (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate): The Mormon Road, laid out by William Stanford in 1850, runs northeast-southwest within the current project area. Originally used by Mormon Pioneers, and later by others, to enter and colonize the San Bernardino Valley, this road is currently used by automobiles and off-road vehicles. This dirt road measures approximately 8 ft wide. Approximately 253 linear feet of this road traverses the project area. The only features observed are two wooden fence posts (former railroad ties) bordering the road entrance on the west side of US-395. No other associated features or artifacts were noted within the segment examined.

L4. Dimensions (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features):
   a. Top width 8 ft
   b. Bottom width N/A
   c. Height or Depth N/A
   d. Length of Segment 253 ft

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

L5. Associated Resources: None within segment recorded herein.

L6. Setting (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate): The segment recorded herein is situated within a relatively flat valley floor. Joshua trees, creosote, rabbit brush, and salt brush are common in the area. Exposure is open/360°.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Integrity is somewhat impaired by continued use of this road by automobiles and off-road vehicles; however, the alignment of the route appears intact and is consistent with GIS data.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing:

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.): Road entrance bordered by railroad ties on west side of US-395, looking west.

L9. Remarks: The site will be impacted by the US-395 Widening Project. However, site integrity is already compromised in the vicinity of US-395.


L11. Date: 6/5/07.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mo.</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Frame/ File Name</th>
<th>Subject/Description</th>
<th>Facing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1305</td>
<td>DSCN0068</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4411; sight overview, west side of Hwy. 395.</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSCN0069</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4411; sight overview, west side of Hwy. 395.</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>DSCN0070</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4411; sight overview on east side of Hwy. 395.</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSCN0071</td>
<td>CA-SBR-4411; sight overview on east side of Hwy. 395.</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legend

- Field Checked Segment

Digitized From Aerial Photo - Differs from Record Search

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 1956 (1993)

Required information
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

County: San Bernardino, CA  Site Name: Lower Red Pass, Northwest Side

1. USGS Quad: Red Pass Lake, CA (7.5') 1986 (15') Photorevised

2. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 14/15E 14 of 15 of 14 of Section 14 of Section 14 of Section 14 of Section Base (Mer) SBM (X)

3. Map Coordinates: 172 mmS 435 mmN from NW corner of map 6. Elevation 1360 ft/415 m.

4. Location: Highway #127 north from Baker, CA. 13.5 km to Silver Lake TST train station (abandoned); turn left (W) across Silver Lake (dry-usually 4.2 km to Electric power line corridor, thence left to .4 km beyond fenced BLM cairn site; thence right onto bladed road trending SW for...

5. Prehistoric X  Historic X  Protohistoric 9. Site Description: (A) Rock alignments on desert pavement; (B) Prehistoric trail segments; (C) Historic trails segments of 'Old Spanish' trail from Santa Fe to Missions of coastal California and segments of the Mormon Road from St. George to San Bernardino; (D) US Army abandoned gun emplacements from WW II and Korean...

6. Area: 2000 m² 750 m (width) 7km² (X) Method of Determination: Scaling on topo map (X)

7. Depth: Undetermined cm Method of Determination: (X)

8. Features: (A) Two groups of rock alignments are visible on stretches of desert pavement at the northernmost part and in the saddle between the two small hills. Both areas of alignments have been slightly dist-

9. Artifacts: Informants have told this reporter that "arrowheads" had been found in the area (exact locations not stated).

10. Non-Artifactual Constituents:


12. Affiliation and Address: SBCM, ASA, ARARA
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of ______.


19. Site Integrity: Disturbed by: 1) normal erosion; 2) US Army field exercises; 3) ORV enthusiasts; 4) cattle, sheep, horses, & burros; 5) prospectors; users of Spanish and Mormon trails.

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Red Pass Lake (ephemeral) 11.3 km SW.

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): NONE

22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Creosote scrub

23. Vegetation Community (on site):

References for above:

24. Site Soil: Desert pavement (X)

25. Surrounding Soil: Volcanic alluvium (X)

26. Geology: Volcanic

27. Landform: Bajada, eroded & faulted (X)

28. Slope: 3% (X)

29. Exposure: Northeast

30. Landowner(s) (land/tenants) and Address: BLM (Public domain) with possible mining claims none of which appear to be active as of the date of this report.

31. Remarks: This site was partially reported in 1975. The boundary plotting was determined by the land form as shown on the 7.5' map. It seems

32. References:

33. Name of Project: Surface survey.

34. Type of Investigation: Surface survey.

35. Site Accession Number: Curated At:

36. Photos: 35mm slides available Taken By: James S. Benton

37. Photo Accession Number: On File At:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Continuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The site boundaries begin at the intersection of arroyo stream bed and T14/T15 a few meters E of the 4WD road at 11/56750E/3910565N, (designated as &quot;POINT A&quot;); thence SW 2.0 km. to 11/56000E/3909000N; from here the line runs NW .35 km to Point B on the east facing bajada slope NW of USGS SBM 1530.7 at 11/565600E/3909025N; thence NE to 11/566000E/3910800N; thence SW to point A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The mismating of the 15' topographic maps (Red Bass Lake, CA 1948 and Baker, CA 1956) by approximately 2,600 feet along longitude 116° 15' was adjusted with the publication of the current 7.5' Red Pass Lake, CA 1986. There are no section shown south of T14/15 and east of Range line 6/7E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Map coordinates are for point &quot;A&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.25 kilometers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The site boundaries contain both prehistoric and historic elements,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Conflict field maneuvers which overflowed from Ft. Irwin; (E) two stones with evidence of having been used as metates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>and use of odometer on automobiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>urbed by ORV and US Army activities. (B) Trail segments seem to converge into Red Pass after traversing the open pavement alongside the present road both to the left and the right. (C) the present bladed vehicle road is the deepened travel route for the Spanish road from Santa Fe to the Los Angeles mission area and also the route of the Mormon Trail from St. George and Salt Lake City to the Mormon settlements about San Bernardino, CA. It was abandoned as a main road sometime in the 1930s. (D) The US Army tanks had</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. (cont) has maintained one of its major tank maneuver areas to the west of Red Pass from which the Salt Creek valley was easily accessible, (and was unchallenged by other legal users.)

(E) The two stone metates are three meters east of the rock alignment which is in the saddle between the two small hills.

31. to contain neatly nearly all of the elements of the site, both historic and prehistoric. The land is desert bajada which can be changed by severe sheet erosion and flash flooding, although this seems to be a very remote possibility.

The SBM is a substitute for one that had been destroyed by washing or being disturbed.
NOTE: NOT TO SCALE.

A--Alignments
B--Prehistoric trail segment
C--Historic trail & road
D--US Army activities
E--Metates/grinding slacks
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
(McKenna et al., Whittier, CA)

PERMANENT TRINOMIAL: CA-SBR-4411-H
TEMPORARY SITE NO.: ____________
AGENCY DESIGNATION: ____________

Page 1 of 1

(Current Conditions Addendum)

CA-SBR-4411H: The historic Mormon Road (CA-SBR-4411H; and associated Mormon Trail Monument – CHL 577) were recorded by Smith and Suss in 1974. This route was used by early Mormon settlers who traveled from Salt Lake City to the colony at San Bernadino (ca. 1851; Arbuckle 1979). Reference to "road" vs. "trail" appear to suggest personal preferences and not the presence of two different resources. Here, "road" is referenced by Smith and Suss (1974). Therefore, McKenna et al. has used the "road" reference.

In the vicinity of the current project area, the Mormon Road is reported to cross Baldy Mesa Road in an area north of Phelan Road and just north of Patterson Ranch. It supposedly ran on a west/southwest to east/northeast axis through Section 13 of T4N, R6W and Section 18 of T4N, R5W. The exact location of the Mormon Road, however, is unknown in most areas of San Bernardino County.

Between 1974 and 1992, the general area of the Mormon Road (in association with the Cajon Pipeline project area) has been undergoing slow but steady development. At the time of the current study no evidence of the Mormon Road was found within the A.P.E. Therefore, McKenna et al. has concluded that, while portions of the Mormon Road may be identifiable elsewhere, there is no evidence of the road within the A.P.E. Having been destroyed (or not truly ever present) within the A.P.E., the alignment reported in the vicinity of the A.P.E. is considered ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, as it represents a "non-contributing" element of the overall site designation. Overall eligibility has been deferred with respect to this resource and this project. Therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary.
On June 25, 2019, an intensive-level archaeological field survey was conducted along the segment of Mesa View Drive between Bear Valley Road and Olivine Road, in the south half of Section 33, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, where Site 36-004203 and Site 36-004411 were both recorded previously as crossing the Mesa View Drive right-of-way in a generally northeast-southwest direction. Site 36-004203 represents the former routes of the Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff, a branch of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system, while Site 36-004411 represents the entire length of the Mormon Trail in San Bernardino County.

While the SCCIC’s maps show the two sites at slightly different locations across Mesa View Drive, a closer examination of the existing site records reveals that both sites at this location embody the same road depicted in historic maps from the mid- and late 19th century (Reynolds 1980; 1981a; 1981b). The historic maps demonstrate that the road was present at this location at least by the mid-1850s and was indeed a branch of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system (GLO 1856a; 1856b; USGS 1902; 1903). However, based on the same maps and past studies on this historic trail system, it was evidently not one of the main branches of the Old Spanish Trail or the Mormon Trail, which traversed instead to the east and the south of this location along more direct routes to the Cajon Pass (USGS 1902; BLM n.d.; NPS n.d.).

By the early 1940s, a number of automobile highways have been constructed in the surrounding area, including U.S. Routes 66 and 395, State Route 138, Palmdale Road, and Phelan Road (USGS 1942). As a result, the components of the original Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail system no longer served their original function and had often been obliterated by later development (ibid.). The branch of the trail across Mesa View Drive was evidently truncated roughly a mile to the southwest, but the segment closer to Mesa View Drive has survived to the present time (USGS 1942-1996; NETR Online 1952-2016; Google Earth 1994-2018).

During the field survey, it was observed that the segment of the dirt road within the roughly 70-foot-wide right-of-way of Mesa View Drive, a paved public roadway, has been mostly destroyed, leaving only a roughly 10-foot length remaining on the west side. Beyond the right-of-way boundaries, the dirt road measured approximately 20 feet in width on the east side and 10 feet in width on the west side. The abundant tire marks along the road suggest that it remains in frequent local use. As a result, the nondescript dirt road lacks any distinctively historical character.

The overall historic significance of the Mormon Trail as a whole is beyond any question. However, the surviving portion of the branch in this area is now essentially a working component of the modern transportation—probably recreation—infrastructure and retains little historic integrity—other than the aspect of location—to relate to its heydays between the mid-19th century and the early 20th century, or to the historic period in general. Therefore, the portion of Site 36-004203/36-004411 within and adjacent to the Mesa View Drive right-of-way does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
Existing dirt road across the Mesa View Drive right-of-way. *Required information*
Report Citation:

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Deirdre Encarnación, Ben Kerridge, and Hunter O’Donnell
  2019 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Adelanto R³ Extension Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Other References:

BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
  1856a Plat Map: Township No. IV North Range No. V West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

Google Earth

NETR Online

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

Reynolds, Robert E.
  1980 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms: Site 36-004203/CA-SBR-4203H. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
  1981a California Historical Resources Inventory record forms: Site 36-004203/CA-SBR-4203H (update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
  1981b California Historical Resources Inventory record forms: Site 36-004411/CA-SBR-4411H (update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
  1902 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1899.
  1903 Map: San Antonio, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); surveyed in 1899-1900.
  1942 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940-1941.
  1956 Map: Baldy Mesa, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.
*Map Name: Baldy Mesa, Calif.  *Scale: 1:24,000  *Date of Map: 1996

*Required information
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  ☐ Not for Publication  ☒ Unrestricted  
  and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
  a. County  San Bernardino  
  b. USGS 7.5’ Quad  Baldy Mesa, Calif.  
  Date 1996  
  c. Address  N/A  
  City Victorville  
  Zip  
  d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)  
  Zone 11: 462,485 mE/ 3,814,790 mN  
  UTM Derivation:  ☐ USGS Quad  ☒ GIS (NAD 83)  
  e. Other Locational Data:  (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)  
  The site is located approximately a quarter-mile north of Bear Valley Road, and the easternmost artifact was found approximately 50 feet to the west of Mesa View Drive.

*P3a. Description:  (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
The site consists of a small refuse scatter containing four steel cans. Three of them are beverage cans that were opened with church keys, while the fourth is a screw top box that likely contained a solvent or other industrial chemical. Two of the beverage cans have interlocking seams, and the other two cans have lapped seams.

*P3b. Resource Attributes:  (List attributes and codes)  
  AH4 - trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present:  ☐ Building  ☐ Structure  ☐ Object  ☒ Site  ☐ District  ☐ Element of District  ☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number):

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  ☒ Historic  ☐ Prehistoric  ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:  Unknown

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address):  Hunter O’Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, 
  Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded:  June 25, 2019

*P10. Survey Type (describe):  Intensive-level field survey

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

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

*Required information
Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.: The site occurs on open desert land on the relatively level floor of the Victor Valley, surrounded mostly by undeveloped land. A housing tract where construction has been suspended since at least 2009 is located to the east and the north. The native vegetation in the site area features a sparse growth of Joshua tree, buckwheat, Apache plum, desert alyssum, juniper, Mormon tea, various types of cacti, and assorted other grasses and shrubs.

The site is located near Mesa View Drive, which first appeared as an unpaved road in 2003-2005. It runs roughly along the course of an earlier, winding dirt road that came into being between 1968 and 1994, based on historic aerial photographs.

The location of the site near a dirt road in the late historic period and the small number of artifacts found, with no associated archaeological features nearby, suggest that the refuse scatter likely represents the result of incidental trash dumping.

This site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

The native vegetation in the site area features a sparse growth of Joshua tree, buckwheat, Apache plum, desert alyssum, juniper, Mormon tea, various types of cacti, and assorted other grasses and shrubs.

Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations)

Remarks: This site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Item P11.

Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

Form Prepared by: Hunter O'Donnell Date: June 27, 2019

Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*Map Name: Baldy Mesa, Calif.                      *Scale: 1:24,000                      *Date of Map: 1996