

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

OCOTILLO QUARRY PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel No. 0438-082-01
Near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
825 East 3rd Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Prepared for:

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San Bernardino, CA 92408

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October 18, 2019
CRM TECH Contract No. 3450A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ocotillo Quarry Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 0438-082-01, near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 24, T4N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 20 acres

Keywords: San Bernardino Mountains; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 36-004276 (CA-SBR-4276H; California Point of Historical Interest No. SBr-017); Van Dusen Road; no "historical resources" affected under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and October 2019, at the request of the Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 20 acres of land on an existing quarry in an unincorporated area near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0438-082-01, is located at the southeast corner of Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 24, T4N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Ocotillo Quarry Project, which proposes the continuation of "cut and fill" aggregate materials mining operations on the property. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a historical/archaeological resources records search provided by the County, consulted with Native American representatives, pursued geoarchaeological and historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures indicate that the former alignment of the 1860s Van Dusen Road, previously recorded as Site 36-004276 (CA-SBR-4276H) and designated California Point of Historical Interest No. SBr-017, once crossed the project area, but that the approximately 250-foot-long segment of the road within the project boundaries no longer exists today, having been destroyed sometime between 1952 and 1969.

No other potential "historical resources" were encountered during this study, and the geoarchaeological analysis suggests that the project area is low in sensitivity for intact, potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric or early historic origin in buried deposits. However, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) that may be present in the general vicinity of the project location, which requires further consultation between the County of San Bernardino and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe as well as other appropriate Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultations. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless mining plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, however, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between March and October 2019, at the request of the Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 20 acres of land on an existing quarry in an unincorporated area near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0438-082-01, is located at the southeast corner of Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 24, T4N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Ocotillo Quarry Project, which proposes the continuation of “cut and fill” aggregate materials mining operations on the property. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a historical/ archaeological resources records search provided by the County, consulted with Native American representatives, pursued geoarchaeological and historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. 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.

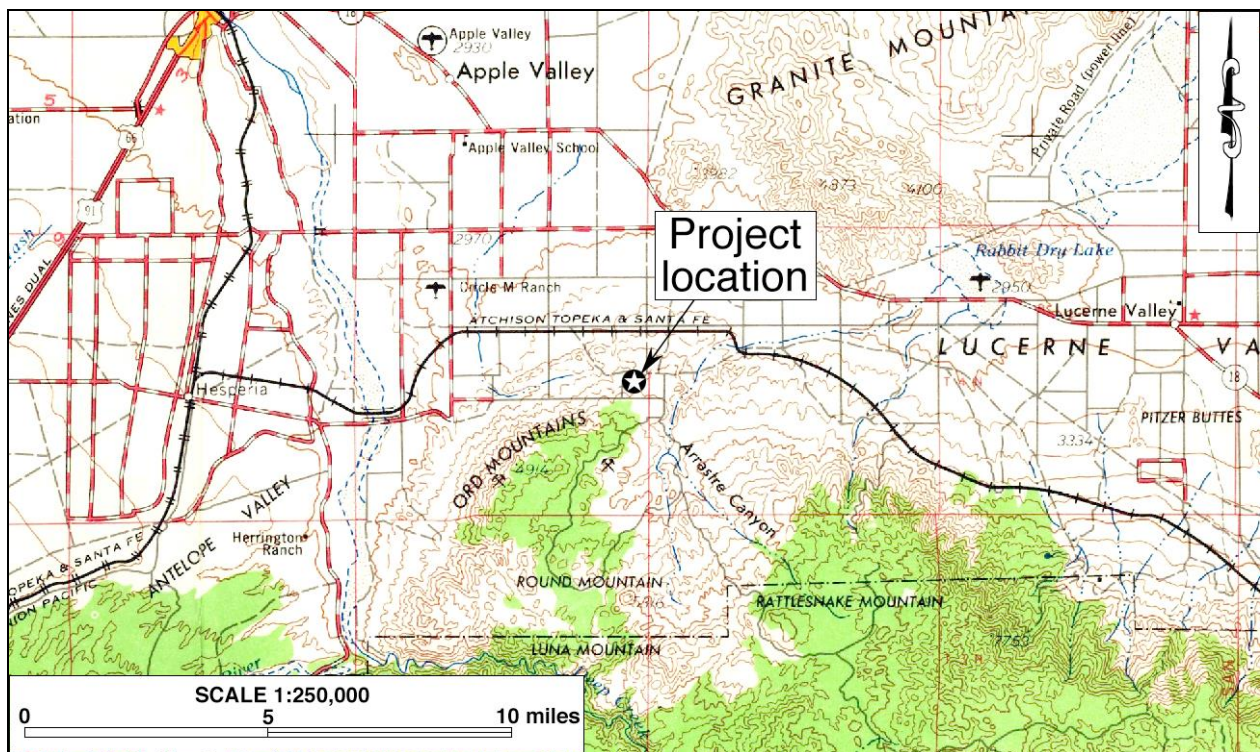


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

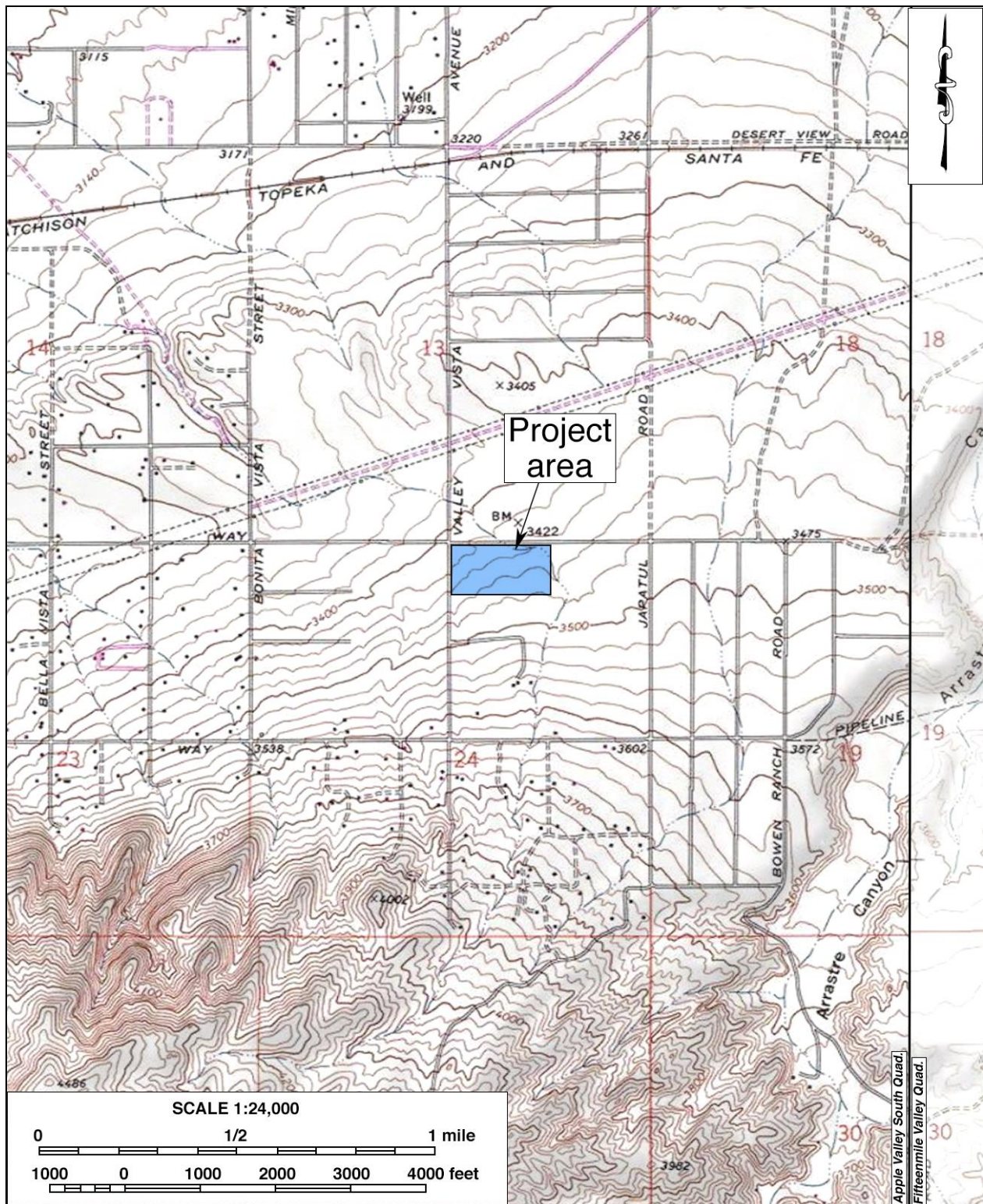


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Apple Valley South and Fifteenmile Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1971; 1980])



Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located on the southeastern edge of the Victor Valley, which lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges. Dictated by this geographic setting, the region's climate and environment are typical of southern California's high-desert country, so named because of its relatively higher elevation than the Colorado Desert region 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 10 inches.

The project area consists of a rectangular-shaped parcel of undeveloped but extensively disturbed desert land in a sparsely populated rural residential area, surrounded on all sides by other parcels of vacant land that largely retain their natural state (Fig. 3). The terrain on most of the property has been mechanically altered, leaving a generally level surface today with an artificial slope along the southern edge (Fig. 4). Elevations range approximately between 3,410 feet and 3,480 feet above sea mean level. Soils on the surface feature brownish-yellow, coarse-grained sands mixed with small to medium-sized rocks. Vegetation on the property is clustered mostly along the perimeters and consists of foxtail, wild mustard, tumbleweed, and other small desert shrubs and grasses (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 27, 2019; view to the northeast)

CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological 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 Period. 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-lopped beads (*ibid.*).

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 the 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 (*ibid.*) 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 typed as Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistorical Context

The Victor Valley area is situated near the presumed 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.

Historical Context

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the area 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 Haase 1974:15). In the early 1830s, parts of this trail were 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 Victor Valley (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 Railway since the 1880s, by the legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s, and reached a peak in the 1910s. 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. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted a number of moneymaking staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. The name of the nearby Town of Apple Valley, adopted around the turn of the century, reflects one such endeavor in the vicinity (Gudde 1998:15).

As a community, Apple Valley did not come into being until 1945, when developers Newton T. Bass and Bernard “Bud” Westlund acquired approximately 25,000 acres of land and developed a new town under the name of Apple Valley Ranchos (Ryon 1964; O’Rourke 2004:37). Through a series of high-profile promotion campaigns, within 20 years Bass and Westlund had succeeded in turning this sparsely settled stretch of desert land into a western-themed town of 11,000 residents (O’Rourke 2004:41-43). Since then, the Town of Apple Valley, incorporated in 1988, has grown into a city of well over 70,000 residents, largely as a commuter bedroom community in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area. Situated approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Apple Valley city limits, the project vicinity area has not been involved in these developments and has remained rural in character to the present time.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search results were provided to CRM TECH by San Bernardino County Archaeologist Jesse Yorck, M.A., who conducted the records search on December 20, 2018, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino.

The purpose of the records search was to identify known cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project location. Known cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

At the commencement of the study, Jesse Yorck also provided CRM TECH with a written response to the County’s inquiry from the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which includes the results of a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. After reviewing the NAHC’s response, CRM TECH contacted a total of five Native American representatives in the region in writing on March 22, 2019, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence with the Native American representatives is summarized below and attached to this report as Appendix 2.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH geologist Harry M. Quinn pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the project area'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 included topographic, geologic, and soil maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the project area.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps and aerial photographs of the Victor Valley area. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1980. These 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, taken between 1952 and 2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 27, 2019, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Michael Richards and Hunter O'Donnell carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (essentially 100%) over most of the property due to the removal of all vegetation but was poor to fair (50-70%) along the perimeters and in the southeast corner, where pockets of dense vegetation remain.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, but a linear site of historical origin, 36-004276 (CA-SBR-4276H), was previously recorded as crossing the northeast corner of the property (see App. 3). The site consists of the entire course of the 1860s Van Dusen Road from the Victor Valley to the gold mines in the San Bernardino Mountains, parts of which remain in use today on the northern slope of the mountains as Bowen Ranch Road and Coxey Road. As an important early road to the San Bernardino Mountains, Van Dusen Road was officially designated California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) No. SBr-017 in 1973 (OHP 1973). It will be discussed in further detail below in this report.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show a total of 10 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features, all of them dating to 2010 or earlier. None of these studies identified any other cultural resources within the current project area or within the scope of the records search.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In the response letter to the County of San Bernardino, dated February 20, 2019, the NAHC states that the Sacred Lands File records search produced a positive finding (see App. 2). However, since the correspondence between the NAHC and the County covered this project as well as another quarry project near Lucerne Valley, it is unclear whether the potential Native American cultural resource is located in the vicinity of this project area or the other one. As usual, the NAHC released no information on the location of the resource and referred further inquiries to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. In addition, the commission also recommended that other local Native American groups be contacted and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on March 22, 2019, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all five tribal organization on the referral list, including the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe (see App. 2). For some of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in lieu of the individuals recommended by the NAHC, as requested by tribal government staff in the past. In all, five tribal representatives were contacted:

- Matthew Leivas, Director, Chemehuevi Cultural Center, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;
- 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, Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians.

As of this time, two of the five tribes have responded to the inquiry (see App. 2). In an e-mail dated March 26, 2019, Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band, states that the tribe has concluded its consultation on this project with the County in light of the existing ground disturbance within the project area. Nevertheless, the tribe has requested a copy of this report upon completion. In an e-mail sent on April 24, Travis Armstrong indicates that the Morongo Band has no additional information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the County during future consultations.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As stated above, the APE is situated on relatively level terrain on the southeastern edge of the Victor Valley. Geologic maps of the project vicinity identify the surface sediments in and near the project area as alluvial-fan deposits of late Holocene age (Morton and Miller 2006), consistent with the typical valley floor deposits. Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the level, unprotected valley floor was used

mainly for resource procurement, travel, and occasional camping during these activities. This is corroborated by the ethnographic literature that finds foothills to be preferred settlement environment for the Serrano people (Bean and Smith 1978).

Based on this settlement pattern, the general location of the project area, on the open valley floor with only intermittent streams nearby, would not have provided a favorable setting for permanent or long-term habitation by the aboriginal population during prehistoric times. Furthermore, nearly the entire project area has been disturbed by past mining activities, and much of the original surface and near-surface soils have been removed. As a result, the project area appears to be low in sensitivity for buried deposits of intact, potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric or early historic origin.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic maps and aerial photographs consulted for this study show that the only man-made feature known to be present within the project boundaries during the historic period was a small segment of Van Dusen Road (Site 36-004276). Prior to 1861, no evidence of any human activities was observed in or near the project area (Fig. 5). In that year, gold miners and merchants living and working in the Holcomb Valley, deep in the San Bernardino Mountains, collectively funded the construction of a wagon road from the mining town of Belleville to the vicinity of present-day Hesperia, where it connected to a toll road that San Bernardino pioneer John Brown had built through the Cajon Pass earlier that year (Robinson 1989:51-52). The project was undertaken by Jed van Dusen (or van Duzen), a local blacksmith (*ibid.*), hence the name the road has been known as ever since.

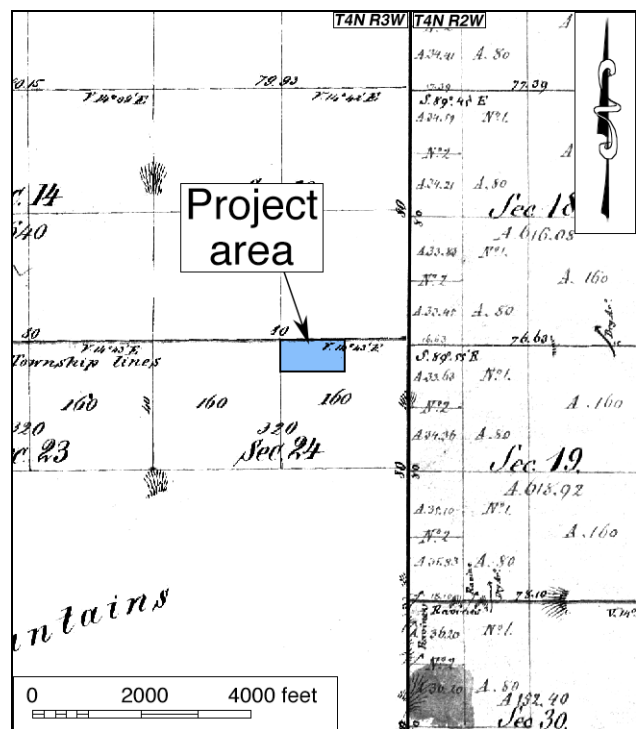


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

The course of Van Dusen Road in the project vicinity is well illustrated by the historic maps and aerial photographs (Figs. 6, 7; NETR Online 1952). It approached the project location from the west but entered the project area from the north, crossing the northeast corner of the parcel in a northwest-southeast direction (*ibid.*; cf. Fig. 3). Sometime between 1952 and 1969, however, the roughly 250-foot-long segment of Van Dusen Road within the project boundaries was completely destroyed when large-scale mechanical earth-moving activities began on the property (NETR Online 1952; 1969). Since then, the earth-moving activities have expanded to cover almost the entire project area except the southeast corner (NETR Online 1969-2016; Google Earth 1995-2018).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no

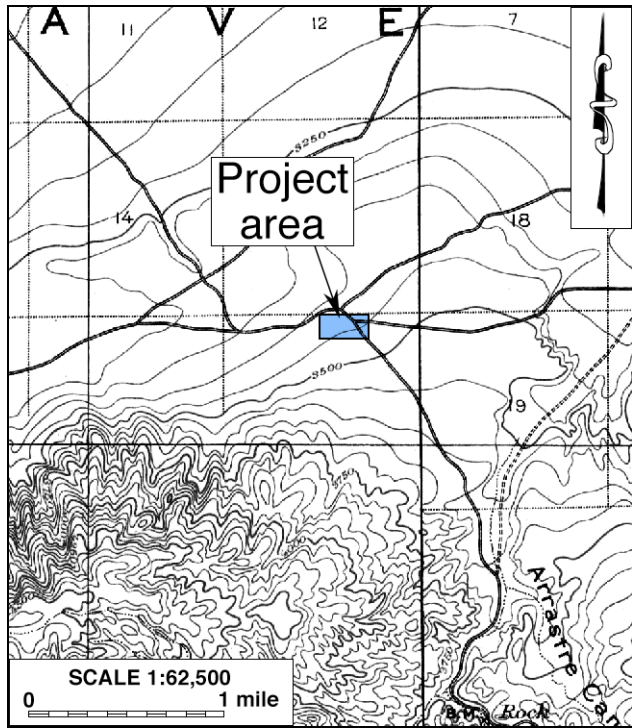


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899.
(Source: USGS 1902)

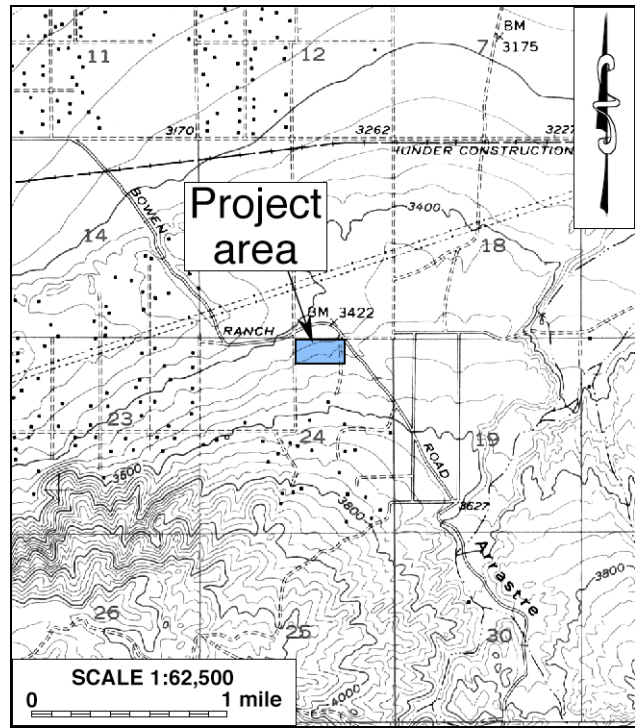


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1956)

buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered on the property. As anticipated, no physical remnants of the historic Van Dusen Road (Site 36-004276) were found within the project area. Several modern dirt roads and tracks have been created near the former alignment of Van Dusen Road, but none of these was present prior to 1995 (NETR Online 1995). The remainders of Van Dusen Road were observed to the north and the west of the project area, across Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, respectively, and to the east, where a new dirt road runs north-south along the project boundary to connect the truncated end of Van Dusen Road with Ocotillo Way.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ 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 for the evaluation 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))

In summary of the research results presented above, an approximately 250-foot-long segment of Site 36-004276, representing the 1860s Van Dusen Road, was previously recorded as crossing the northeast corner of the project area. As an officially designated California Point of Historical Interest (No. SBr-017), the site meets CEQA’s definition of a “historical resource” in the category of “presumptive historical resources” (160 Cal. App. 4th 1039). However, the portion of the site within the project boundaries no longer exists today, having been destroyed sometime between 1952 and 1969. Therefore, the proposed project has no potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance or integrity of this “historical resource” (PRC §21084.1).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, the proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance or integrity of Site 36-004276, the only “historical resource” or potential “historical resources” encountered within or partially within the project area, and the geoarchaeological analysis suggests that the project location is low in sensitivity for archaeological remains of prehistoric or early historic origin in buried deposits. However, the NAHC identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) that may be present in the general vicinity of the project location, which requires further consultation between the County of San Bernardino and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe as well as other appropriate Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The Chemehuevi Indian Tribe was contacted in writing during the course of this study but has not responded as of this time.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of Native American consultation process by the County of San Bernardino pursuant to AB 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No additional cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless mining plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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 1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 1856a Plat Map: Township No. 4 North Range No. 2 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855.
 1856b Plat Map: Township No. 4 North Range No. 3 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855.
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 1952-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity, taken 1952, 1969, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

OHP (Office of Historic Preservation, State of California)

1973 California Point of Historical Interest designation form, CPHI-SBr-017 (36-004276). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

O'Rourke, Kate

2004 *The Story of Apple Valley*. The Lewis Center for Educational Research/Apple Valley Chamber of Commerce, Apple Valley.

Peirson, Erma

1970 *The Mojave River and Its Valley*. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale, California.

Robinson, John W.

1989 *The San Bernardinos: The Mountain Country from Cajon Pass to Oak Glen: Two Centuries on Changing Use*. Big Santa Ana Historical Society, Arcadia, California.

Ryon, Art

1964 *The Apple Valley Story*. Supplement to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

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

1971 Map: Fifteenmile Valley, Calif., (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1969, field checked in 1971.

1980 Map: Apple Valley South, Calif., (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition photorevised in 1978.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L.D'Azevedo(ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
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.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
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 State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

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.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 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/GEOLOGIST
Harry M. Quinn, M.S., California Professional Geologist #3477

Education

1978 Certificate in Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.
1968 M.S., Geology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
1964 B.S., Geology, Long Beach State College, Long Beach.
1962 A.A., Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington.

- Graduate work oriented toward invertebrate paleontology; M.S. thesis completed as a stratigraphic paleontology project on the Precambrian and Lower Cambrian rocks of Eastern California.

Professional Experience

1998- Project Archaeologist/Geologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1992-1998 Independent Geological/Archaeological/Environmental Consultant, Pinyon Pines, California.
1994-1996 Environmental Geologist, E.C E.S., Inc, Redlands, California.
1988-1992 Project Geologist/Director of Environmental Services, STE, San Bernardino, California.
1966-1988 Geologist/Senior Geologist, Texaco, Inc., Los Angeles; Tenneco Oil Exploration and Production, Englewood, Colorado; Loco Exploration, Inc., Aurora, Colorado; Jirsa Environmental Services, Norco, California.

Memberships

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology; American Association of Petroleum Geologists; Association of Environmental Professionals; Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, Pacific Section; Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists; San Bernardino County Museum; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society (President, 1993-1994, 2000; Vice President, 1992, 1995-1999, 2001; Basic Archaeology Training Course Instructor, 1996-2000; Environmental Assessment Committee Chair, 1997-1999); Coachella Valley Historical Society; Malki Museum; Southwest Museum; El Paso Archaeological Society; Ohio Archaeological Society; West Virginia Archaeological Society; Museum of the Fur Trade; Cahokia Mounds Association.

Publications

Five publications in Geology concerning an oil field study, a ground water and earthquake study, a report on the geology of the Santa Rosa Mountain area, and papers on vertebrate and invertebrate Holocene Lake Cahuilla faunas. Approximately 55 articles in archaeology and history in various journals. Co-author of more than 100 cultural resources reports.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew. Manages and updates CRM TECH’s GIS database, produces maps and extracts data using GIS. Manages field crews for field surveys, testing and data recovery projects. Oversees work to ensure correct procedures.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
• Created archaeological site maps based off points taken with hand-held GPS unit; responsible for accurately inputting data.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
• Conducted field surveys, site recording, site testing and data recovery; familiar with all types of prehistoric- and historic-period sites.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael D. Richards, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist

Education

2002 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).
1986 B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).
1982 A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.

Professional Experience

2018- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, LSA Associates Inc.
2012-2016 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, ICF International (Jones & Stokes).
2010-2012 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, various CRM firms (on call).
2007-2010 Principal Investigator/Field Director/Crew Chief, ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2004-2007 Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
2003-2004 Staff Archaeologist/Crew Chief, SRI, Inc.
2000-2003 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Ancient Enterprises (Clewlow, Jr.).
1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist/Lab Crew Chief, CSC/Edwards Air Force Base.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Institute of America; Conejo Open Space Trails Advisory Committee; Conejo Valley Historical Society.

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

Education

2020 M.A. (anticipated), 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 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



February 20, 2019

Jesse Yorck
San Bernardino County, Department of Public Works

VIA Email to: jesse.yorck@dpw.sbcounty.gov

RE: Cove and Ocatillo Quarries Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Yorck:

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 positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Reservation on the attached list for more information. 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/20/2019**

Chemehuevi Indian Reservation

Charles Wood, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive Chemehuevi
Havasupai Lake, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219
Fax: (760) 858-5400
chairman@cit-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jcoin@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

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 Cove and Ocatillo Quarries Project, San Bernardino County.

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Friday, March 22, 2019 9:46 AM
To: cultural@cit-nsn.gov; chairman@cit-nsn.gov
Subject: NA Scoping Letter for Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A)

Hello Mr. Leivas,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting cultural resources studies for the proposed Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A). We have been provided with a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF Response that was requested by the County. The NAHC states that the results of the Sacred Lands File record search are positive. It is, however, unclear if the results are positive for the Cove Quarry project area, the Ocotillo Quarry project area, or both. The Commission's letter also states that we should contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for further information (see attached).

I'm contacting you to see if the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe has any specific information regarding cultural sites located within the project areas. I'm also attaching the NA Scoping Letter, NAHC Positive SLF Results, and project area maps.

Thanks for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

March 22, 2019

Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
49750 Seminole Drive
Cabazon, CA 92220

RE: The Cove Quarry Project, near the Community of Lucerne Valley
The Ocotillo Quarry Project, near and Town of Apple Valley
San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Nos. 3449A and 3450A

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am writing to bring to your attention to the ongoing CEQA-compliance studies for the two quarry projects referenced above. The accompanying USGS map depicts the locations of the two project

areas (Map 1). The Cove Quarry is within Sections 33 and 34 of T5N R1W and Section 3 of T4N R1W, SBBM. The Ocotillo Quarry is within Section 24 of T4N R3W, SBBM. The two quarry project areas are approximately 9.5 miles apart.

The Cove Quarry Project encompasses approximately 124 acres of partially disturbed lands in APNs 0464-171-01, 0452-041-64, and 0451-022-04. It is located near the intersection of Cove Road with Exeter Street/Banta Road, northwest of the community of Lucerne Valley (Map 2). According to the records search results provided by the County, there are no known historical/archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Cove Quarry project area.

The Ocotillo Quarry Project encompasses approximately 20 acres of mostly disturbed land in APN 0438-082-01. It is located at the southeast corner of Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, southeast of the Town of Apple Valley (Map 3). According to the records search results, there is one known historical/archaeological site within the boundaries of the Ocotillo Quarry project area. That site, 36-004276, is a segment of the historic-era Coxey Road, which is a portion of a larger stretch of road known as the Van Dusen Road.

In a letter dated February 20, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission states that the results of the Sacred Lands File record search are positive. It is, however, unclear if the results are positive for the Cove Quarry project area, the Ocotillo Quarry project area, or both. The Commission's letter also states that we should contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for further information, which we are doing. The Commission further suggests that we contact all of the tribes on the referral list they provided. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources studies for these two projects, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near either of these two project areas.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near either of these two project areas that we should consider as part of the cultural resources investigation. 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 agency, namely the County of San Bernardino.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the projects, 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 either of these two project areas that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project areas. 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, aerial maps, and project location maps

From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 5:49 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Sansonetti, Nancy
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for the information request. Please note that SMBMI concluded consultation on this project with the County due to existing disturbance within the project areas. However, please note that the Tribe would appreciate a copy of CRM Tech's final report upon completion.

Thank you,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M: (909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2019 4:24 PM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A)

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
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

Site 36-004276 (CA-SBR-4276H)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Van Dusen Road (Segment)

Page 1 of 2

Recorded by Daniel Ballester

Date March 27, 2019

Continuation ☒ Update

Form Prepared by Daniel Ballester

Date April 8, 2019

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: CRM TECH 3450

On March 27, 2019, an intensive-level field survey was conducted on Assessor's Parcel No. 0438-082-01, located on the southeast corner of Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, southeast of the Town of Apple Valley. A small segment of Van Dusen Road, measuring approximately 250 feet in length, once crossed the northeast corner of the parcel but was evidently destroyed by earth-moving activities between 1952 and 1969 (NETR Online 1952; 1969). No remnants were found of the historic road within the boundaries of the parcel, which has undergone extensive further ground disturbance since 1969. Several modern dirt roads and tracks have been created near the former alignment of Van Dusen Road, but none of these was present prior to 1995 (NETR Online 1995). The remainders of Van Dusen Road were observed to the north and the west of the area surveyed, across Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, respectively, and to the east, where a new dirt road runs north-south along the property boundary to connect the truncated end of Van Dusen Road with Ocotillo Way.

Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester
2019 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ocotillo Quarry
Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 0438-082-01, near the Town of Apple Valley, San
Bernardino County, California

Other References:

NETR Online
1952-1995 Aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1969, and 1995. Nationwide
Environmental Title Research Online; <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

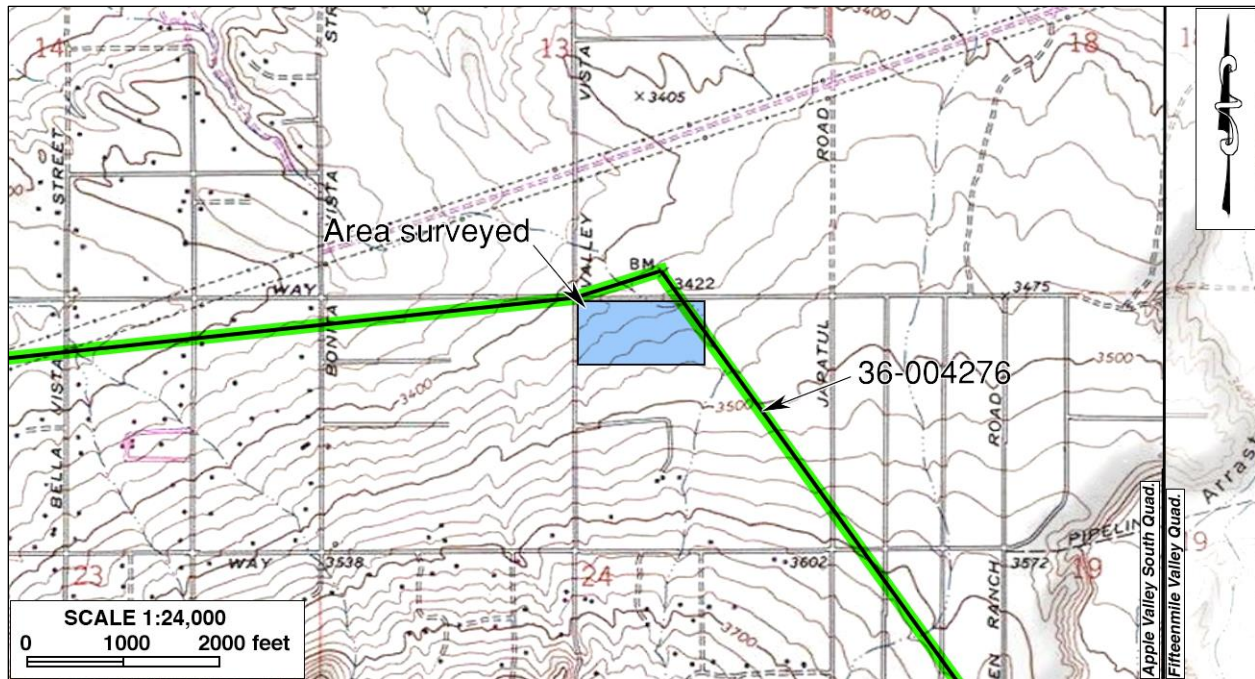
Property Name: Van Dusen Road (Segment)

Page 2 of 2

*Map Name: Apple Valley South and Fifteenmile Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1971/1980



Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder):

Recorded by: S. Andrews

*Date: 4/18/2017

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

P3a. Site Description/Update: Coxey Road (P-36-004276) was designated a Point of Historical Interest (CPHI-SBR-17) on January 31, 1973, but is not a state registered historical landmark. It is essentially coincident with FS 3N16 up to the point of Belleville (P-36-007391). The road is also known as U.S. Forest Service roads 3N08, 7W02, and 3N14 that stretch from Holcomb to the foot of the mountains. The physical route of the road includes: T2N, R1E NW¼ of Section 11, T2N, R1E SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 2, T2N, R1E SE 1/2 of Section 3, T2N, R1E NE¼ of Section 4 (San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors 1973).

Coxey Road is a portion of Van Dusen Road, first established in the 1860s. By 1861, access by pack train up Santa Ana Canyon had proved too difficult. According to the California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) registration form, Jed Van Dusen, a local blacksmith, created the road for the miners in Holcomb Valley. The original road was a narrow, unpaved road with wagon ruts. The road was used not only for hauling ore and supplies to and from the mines, but also for driving cattle to and from the summer pastures in the mountains. In the 1880s, supplies for Bear Valley Dam were brought up through Holcomb Valley by freighter A. E. Taylor until he completed the road up Cushenbury Grade direct to Bear Valley. The Van Dusen Road followed Holcomb Creek and Willow Canyon, past Coxey Meadow, Horse Springs, Oak Spring and Rock Springs, down Arrastre Canyon to the foot of the mountains, then westward to connect near the Mojave River with the new John Brown (Sr.) Toll Road through Cajon Pass. A portion of the Van Dusen Road was named Coxey Road to avoid confusion with the portion of the road that extends through Van Dusen Canyon (San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors 1973). During the current study, the current alignment of the road that enters the southwestern end of the project area was encountered. It is a very well-used and maintained dirt road and is in good condition.

According to guidance established by Caltrans for evaluating roads, "A trail, road, or highway should have contributed to the broad patterns associated with local, state, regional, or national history and, in doing so, made a significant contribution in regard to culture, economics, politics, or technology" be considered eligible for the NRHP (Caltrans 2016:157). The Coxey/Van Dusen Road was a major artery of transportation for early miners in the Holcomb Valley, facilitating this important local industry. As such, the Coxey/Van Dusen Road is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the theme of the Transportation and Industry. The period of significance is 1860-1967; the end of the period of significance is 50 years ago as the mining district for which it provided transportation historically continued to have importance through the mid-twentieth century (NRHP 1997:42). Following NRHP guidance on assessing integrity for properties eligible under Criterion A, integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are paramount, while some loss of design, materials, and craftsmanship is acceptable. Caltrans, in their recent historical context for roads, establishes similar integrity thresholds for historic road segments eligible under Criterion A (Caltrans 2016:163). Although there were changes in alignment over the long period of usage of this road, those changed took place during the period of significance. As such, integrity of location is moderate. Integrity of feeling, association, and setting is high a littler alteration has occurred. The materials, workmanship, and design retain integrity. The original road was narrow and unpaved, and remains so.

The road is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B as the road is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. It is recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction from the 1860s through the mid-twentieth century, nor represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic values, nor represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. It is recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D as the road is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

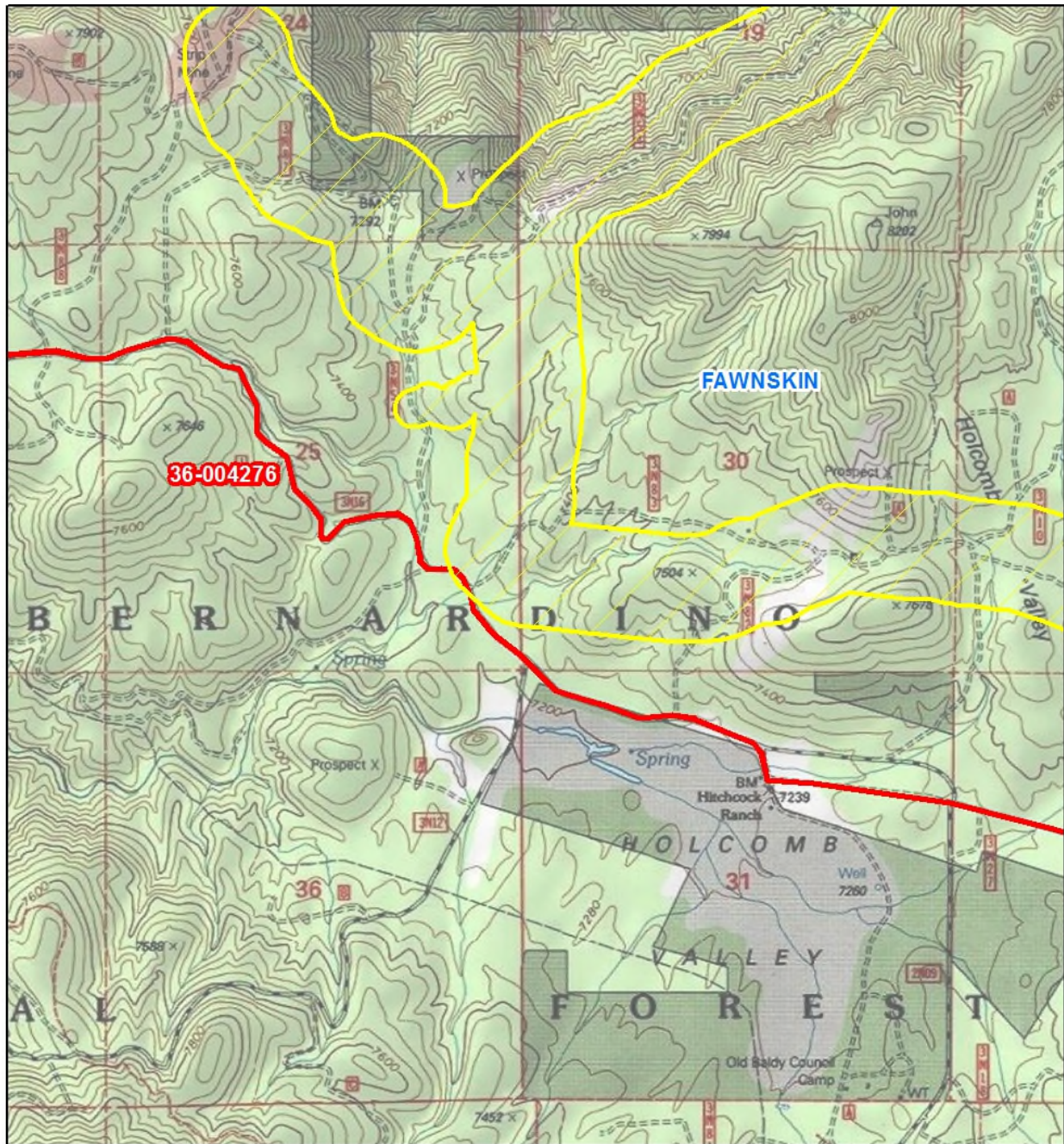
P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")




Andrews, Sherri

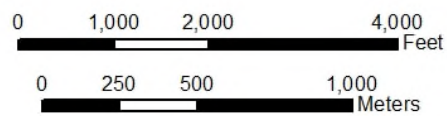
2017 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Doble 33kV Distribution Line Rebuild Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Report prepared for San Bernardino National Forest and Bureau of Land Management.

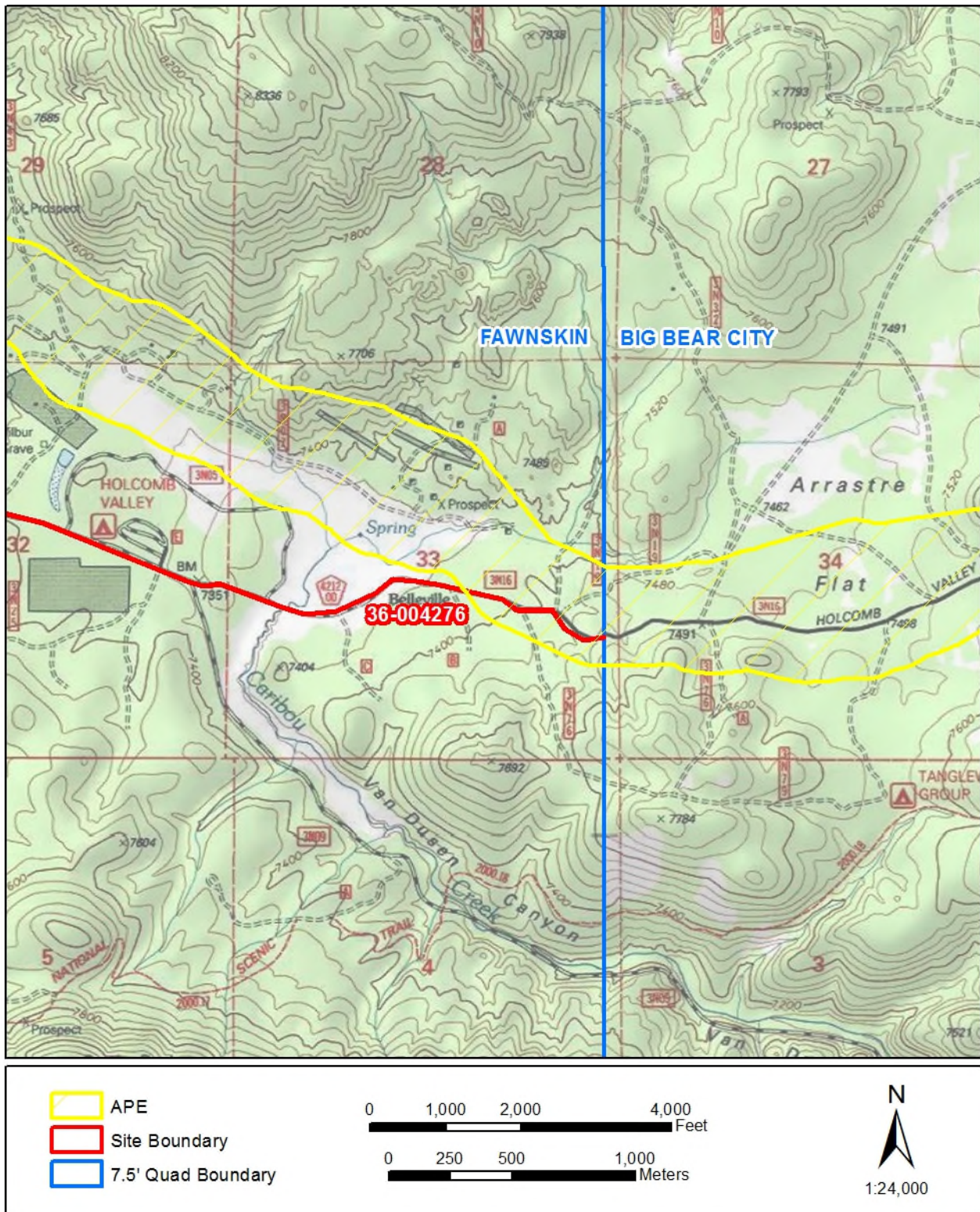
Attachments:

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):



-  APE
-  Site Boundary
-  7.5' Quad Boundary





Update

3/12

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-004276
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-SBR-4276 #
NRHP Status Code CPH1-SBR-17

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: SRI-1743

P1. Other Identifier: SRI-1743

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

*b. USGS Quad: 7.5' BIG BEAR CITY (2009); T 2N R 1E, SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 11; SBBM

c. Address:

d. UTM: Zone 11; 513433 mE/ 3791450 mN NAD27 GPS

e. Other Locational Data:

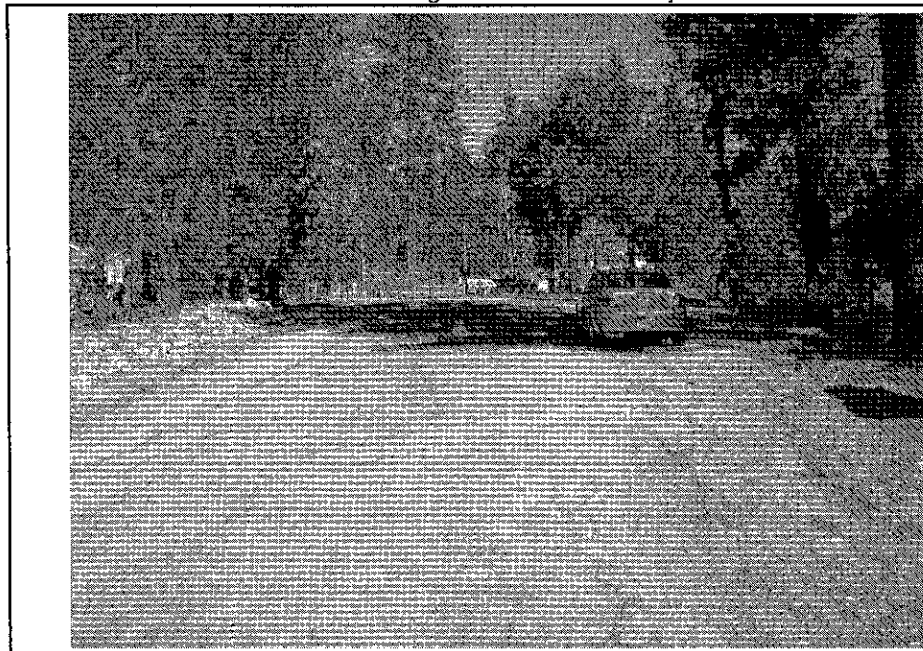
The site is located on the north side of Highway 38 near postmile 50.1 in Big Bear City.

*P3a. Description:

This site consists of a segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane historical road (Feature 7889) that measures approximately 22 feet wide and runs northwest to southeast on the north side of Highway 38. It is known as Van Dusen Canyon Road., as identified by a street sign at the west corner of the intersection of this road and Highway 38. This site was identified on the Lucerne Valley (1949) 15-minute USGS topographic quad. The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of pavement corresponding to the Caltrans right-of-way. The site continues beyond the right-of-way to the northwest for several hundred meters, but these portions were not recorded. No cultural material is associated with this feature.

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo:

Facing NW; 4/8/2011; van dusen canyon road

*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL
FOREST, 602 S. TIPPECANOE AVE.
SAN BERNARDINO, CA

*P8. Recorded by:

Joshua Trampier

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/2011

*P10. Survey Type:

Reconnaissance survey of highway
right-of-way

*P11. Citation: Report forthcoming

*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:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*Resource Name or #: SRI-1743

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 29 m (NW/SE) x b. Width 14 m (NE/SW)

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 (ROW) ...

Reliability of determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Explain: The road is clearly distinguishable from surrounding vegetation and topography.

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:

The only feature associated with this site consists of a segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane historical road (Feature 7889) that measures approximately 22 feet wide and runs northwest to southeast on the north side of Highway 38. It is known as Van Dusen Canyon Road., as identified by a street sign at the west corner of the intersection of this road and Highway 38. This site was identified on the Lucerne Valley (1949) 15-minute USGS topographic quad. The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of pavement corresponding to the Caltrans right-of-way. The site continues beyond the right-of-way to the northwest for several hundred meters, but these portions were not recorded. No cultural material is associated with this feature.

*A5. Cultural Constituents:

No artifacts were located.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

*A7. Site Condition ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

No disturbances noted.

*A8. Nearest Water: Big Bear Lake is located approximately 1.1 km west of the site.

*A9. Elevation: 2062 m amsl

A10. Environmental Setting:

The site is bordered by a built urban/rural environment paved with concrete, gravel, and asphalt and populated by managed greenery and grasses. Soil around the site is a loosely compacted, poorly sorted, sandy gravel. Vegetation consists of mixed pine/oak woodland and various grasses. The site is located on a slope that slopes downward at an angle of 0 to 5 degrees to the southeast.

A11. Historical Information:

This site was identified on the Lucerne Valley (1949) 15-minute USGS topographic quad.

*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: Joshua Trampier

Date: 5/27/2011

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 7

*Resource Name or #: SRI-1743

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Van Dusen Canyon Road

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Feature 7889

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

Zone 11; 513429 mE/ 3791457 mN NAD27 GPS

Zone 11; 513436 mE/ 3791443 mN NAD27 GPS

L3. Description:

The only feature associated with this site consists of a segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane historical road (Feature 7889) that measures approximately 22 feet wide and runs northwest to southeast on the north side of Highway 38. It is known as Van Dusen Canyon Road., as identified by a street sign at the west corner of the intersection of this road and Highway 38. This site was identified on the Lucerne Valley (1949) 15-minute USGS topographic quad. The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of pavement corresponding to the Caltrans right-of-way. The site continues beyond the right-of-way to the northwest for several hundred meters, but these portions were not recorded. No cultural material is ...

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 8.00 m

b. Bottom Width: N/A

c. Height or Depth: None

d. Length of Segment: 15.00 m

L5. Associated Resources:

None

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:

L6. Setting:

The site is bordered by a built urban/rural environment paved with concrete, gravel, and asphalt and populated by managed greenery and grasses. Soil around the site is a loosely compacted, poorly sorted, sandy gravel. Vegetation consists of mixed pine/oak woodland and various grasses. The site is located on a slope that slopes downward at an ...

L7. Integrity Considerations:

No disturbances noted.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing

See sketch map

L9. Remarks:

None

L10. Form Prepared By:

Joshua Trampier

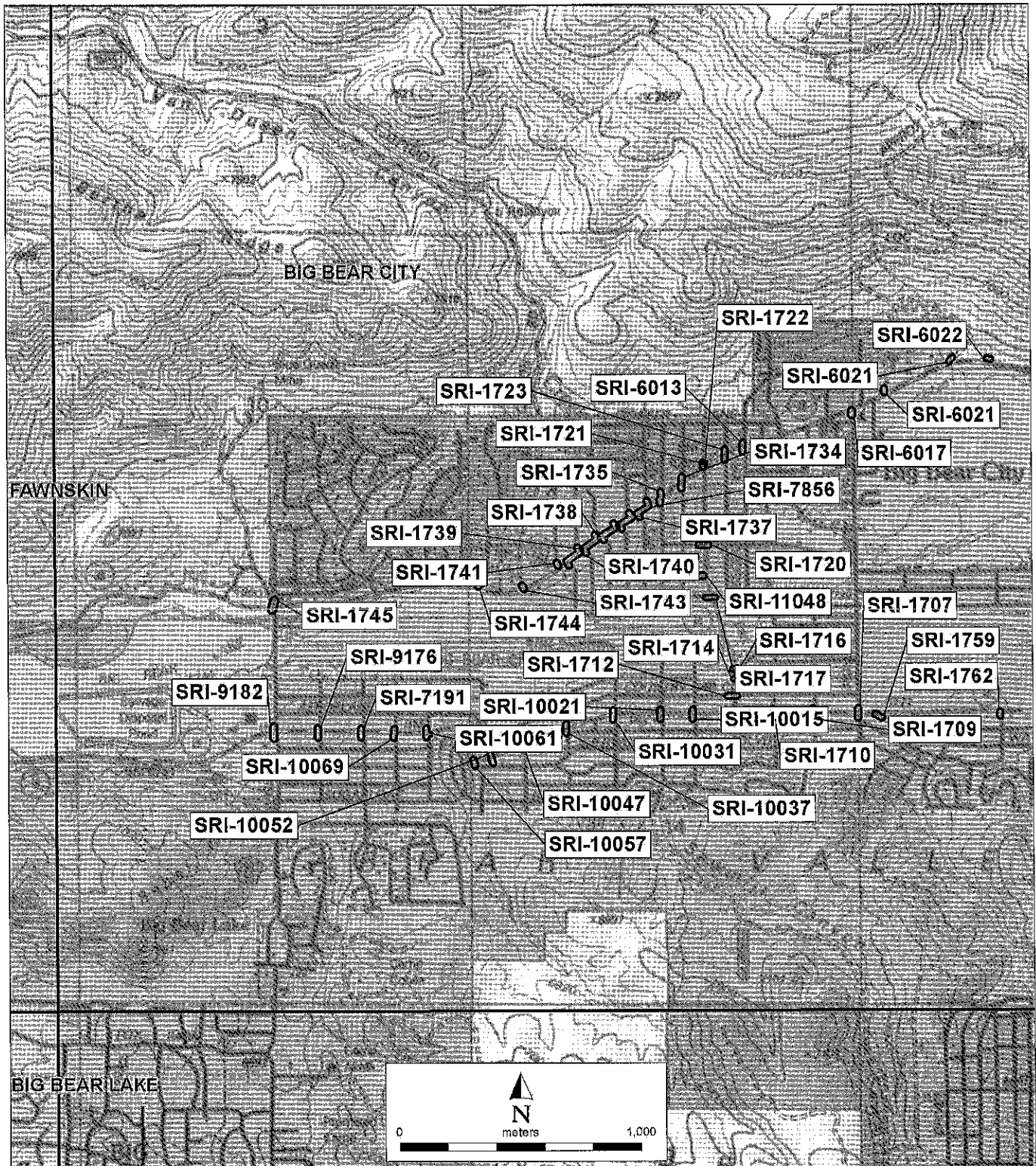
L11. Date: 5/27/2011

Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** SRI-1743

Negatives Kept At: 21 W. Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92373

DPR523I (1/95)



SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

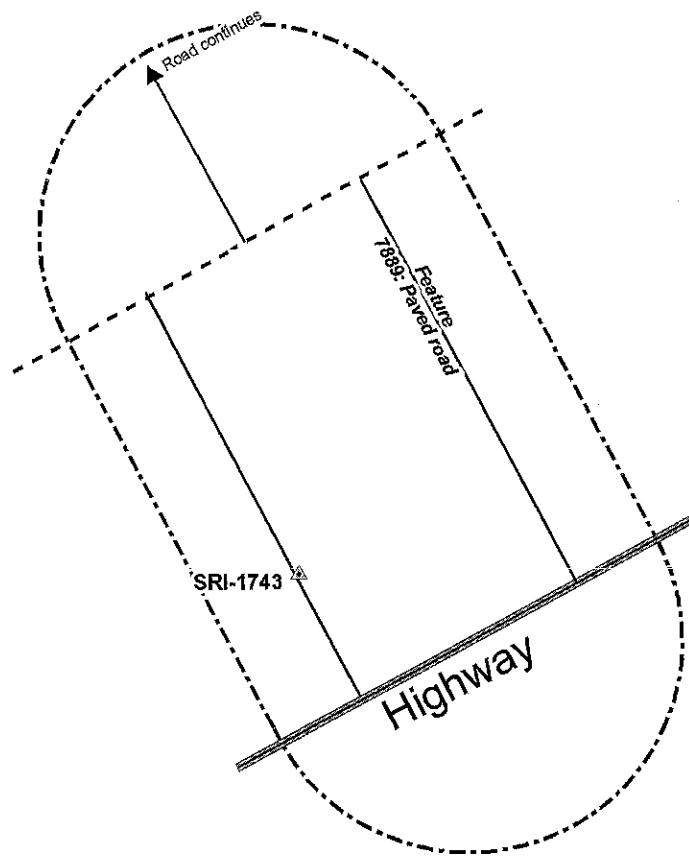
Page 6 of 7

*Resource Name or #: SRI-1743

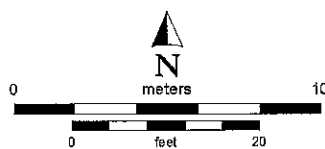
*Drawn By: Joshua Trampier

*Date: 05/27/2011

Previously
recorded site:
P-36-000017



50.1
⊗



- △ Site datum
- ⊗ Postmile
- == Edge of pavement
- - Edge of right of way
- Site boundary

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or #: SRI-1743

*Recorded By: Joshua Trampier

*Date: 5/27/2011 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2d. UTM
Zone 11; 513436 mE/ 3791443 mN NAD27 GPS

P4. Resources Present
[X] Other (linear)

P7. Owner and Address

WILLIS, KENNETH D
P O BOX 121
BIG BEAR CITY CA

A1. Method of determination
established 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. This site was identified on the Lucerne Valley (1949) 15-minute USGS topographic quad.

L3. Description
associated with this feature.

L6. Setting
angle of 0 to 5 degrees to the southeast.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
04276
CONTINUATION SHEET (UPDATE)
4276H

Primary #: P36-004276

Trinomial: CA-SBR-4276

Page 1 of 1
Road

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Van Dusen

*Recorded by: Ecorp Consulting, Inc.
Update

*Date: 7/1/2010

☐ Continuation ☒

This historic road was previously recorded by Kaiser (1973), Reynolds (1980), Becker and Phillips (1993), and McCarthy (1999).

During a field check conducted by ECORP Consulting, Inc. on July 1, 2010 as part of a survey in support of proposed improvements to Coyote Trail between El Centro Road and Cedar Street, no evidence could be found of the historic road where it once intersected what is now Coyote Trail. Grading and residential development that have occurred since the mid 1980s appear to have obliterated any trace of the road in the vicinity.

References

Becker, Kenneth, and Jodie Phillips

1993 Archaeological Site Record for P36-04276, the Van Dusen Road. On file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

Kaiser, Kathryn H.

1973 California Point of Historical Interest Form for P36-04276, the Van Dusen Road. On file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

McCarthy, Daniel F.

1999 Primary Record for P36-04276, the Van Dusen Road. On file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

Reynolds, Robert E.

1980 Archaeological Site Record for P36-04276, the Van Dusen Road. On file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

USGS Baldy Mesa

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-004276
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-4276H
NRHP Status Code 4X
Other Listings CPH-5BR-17
Review Code
Reviewer
Date

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: 538-307H

P1. Other Identifier: Old Van Dusen Canyon Road; FS-05-12-52-00979

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Big Bear City, Calif. Date 1996 T2N ; R1E ; NW ¼ of Sec 11; San Bernardino B.M.

SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 2

SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 3

c. Address

City

Zip

d. UTM: Zone 11; NAD 83: 3793334mN/512988mE (north end of segment)

3792324mN/513415mE (south end of segment)

e. Other Locational Data: This resource extends the length of Van Dusen Canyon from Highway 38 on the south and Holcomb valley to the northeast, along the western bank of Caribou Creek, with the modern alignment of Van Dusen Canyon Road generally to the west. The road extends beyond the project boundaries on the south and the north.

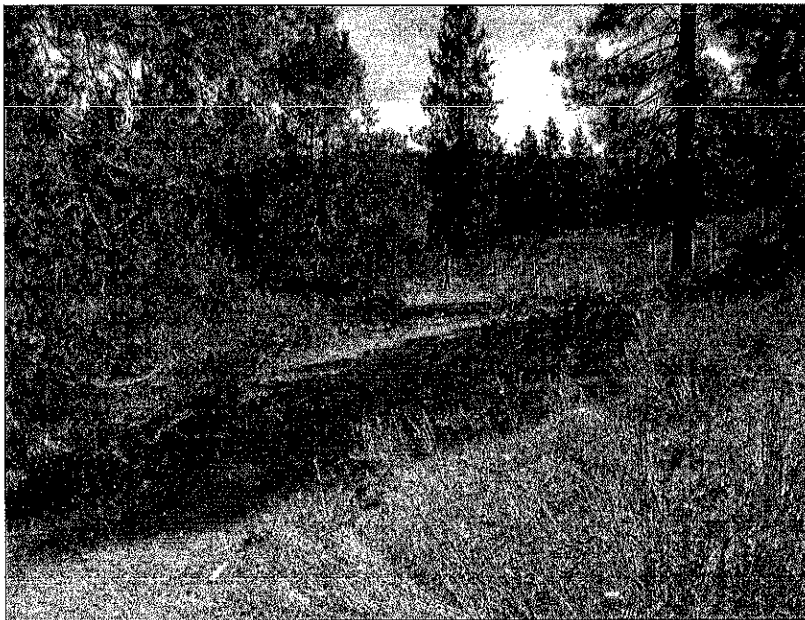
*P3a. Description: This historic-era resource consists of a series of abandoned 6 to 12 foot wide wagon road segments that total over 4,200 feet long. There are 9 individual segments of the road still visible. This resource has been identified as a portion of Van Dusen Canyon Road depicted on historic maps (US-GLO 1879). This road is likely a southern extension of the wagon road that Jed Van Dusen built from Holcomb Valley to the Mojave in 1860 (Robinson 1989:50-51). There is a 86 feet long dry stacked rock wall (Feature 1) and a 4 exposed sections of a buried 6 inch diameter riveted pipeline (Feature 2) located along one of the southern segments of the abandoned road.

The site was recorded in October 2009 by Garcia and Associates as part of the archaeological survey for the North Big Bear Healthy Forest Project, San Bernardino National Forest, California.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Water conveyance system; AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

View of historic wagon road, facing south.
Modern Van Dusen Canyon Road on right.
(Photo Acc. # 538-070-027).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

U.S.D.A. Forest Service
San Bernardino National Forest
602 S. Tippecanoe Avenue
San Bernardino, California 92408

*P8. Recorded by: S. Campbell,

L. Honey, J. Moss, K. Frank
Garcia and Associates
1 Saunders Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94960

*P9. Date Recorded: 07 October 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive Survey

*P11. Report Citation:

Denardo Carole, Bruno Texier

2010 *An Archaeological Inventory for the North Big Bear Healthy Forest Project, San Bernardino National Forest, California.* Report prepared for the San Bernardino National Forest by Garcia and Associates.

*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)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*Resource Name or #: 538-307H

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 4,200 feet x b. Width 6 to 12 feet

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS data collected with a Trimble Geo XT.

Method of Determination: ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☒ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☒ Paved/built over ☒ Site limits incompletely defined

☒ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☒ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): No subsurface investigation conducted.

*A4. Features:

Feature 1: (UTMs, 3792603mN/513447mE) This feature consists of a section of dry stacked rock wall that is 82 feet long and up to 7 courses (3.5 feet) high on the eastern, downhill side of the road. The rock wall has been partially eroded exposing a buried section of a 6 inch diameter riveted water pipe (Feature 2).

Feature 2: This feature consists of 4 sections of 6 inch diameter riveted metal pipe that have been exposed in eroded areas along the southern length of the abandoned road. Three of the exposed segments (varying in lengths from 6 feet to 13 feet) exhibit modern repairs with stainless steel banding. The fourth exposed section is an open pipe located near the can dump 538-312H. It is possible that this feature represents a portion of a historic pipeline in Van Dusen Canyon.

*A5. Cultural Constituents:

An early 1900s roadside trash dump (538-312/H) is located 100 feet east of the road.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor: Much of the abandoned road has been destroyed by erosion and by the present-day grading of modern Van Dusen Canyon Road as well as being obscured by heavy vegetation.

*A8. Nearest Water: The road is located as close as 30 feet west of Caribou Creek.

*A9. Elevation: between 6820 and 7060 feet amsl.

A10. Environmental Setting: This portion of the historic road is situated on the western bank of Caribou Creek in the bottom of Van Dusen Canyon in a Mojavean Pinyon Woodland plant community.

A11. Historical Information: This resource has been identified as a portion of Van Dusen Canyon Road depicted on historic maps (US-GLO 1879). This road is likely a southern extension of the wagon road Jed Van Dusen built from Holcomb Valley to the Mojave in 1860 (Robinson 1989:50-51).

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

A13. Interpretations: This historic-era resource consists of a series of abandoned 6 to 12 foot wide wagon road segments that total over 4,200 feet long. There are 9 individual segments of the road still visible. This road was most likely used historically to access the mining activities in Holcomb Valley to the north. There is a 86 feet long dry stacked rock wall (Feature 1) and a 4 exposed sections of a buried 6 inch diameter riveted pipeline (Feature 2) located along one of the southern segments of the abandoned road. It is possible that Feature 2 represents a section of a historic pipeline in Van Dusen Canyon.

A14. Remarks: The road has been destroyed in some areas by the present-day grading of modern Van Dusen Canyon Road. The road is obscured by vegetation in areas and is also subject to erosion.

A15. References:

Robinson, John W.

1989 *The San Bernardinos: The Mountain Country from Cajon Pass to Oak Glen: Two Centuries of Changing Use.*
Big Santa Anita Historical Society, Arcadia, California.

United States General Land Office (US-GLO).

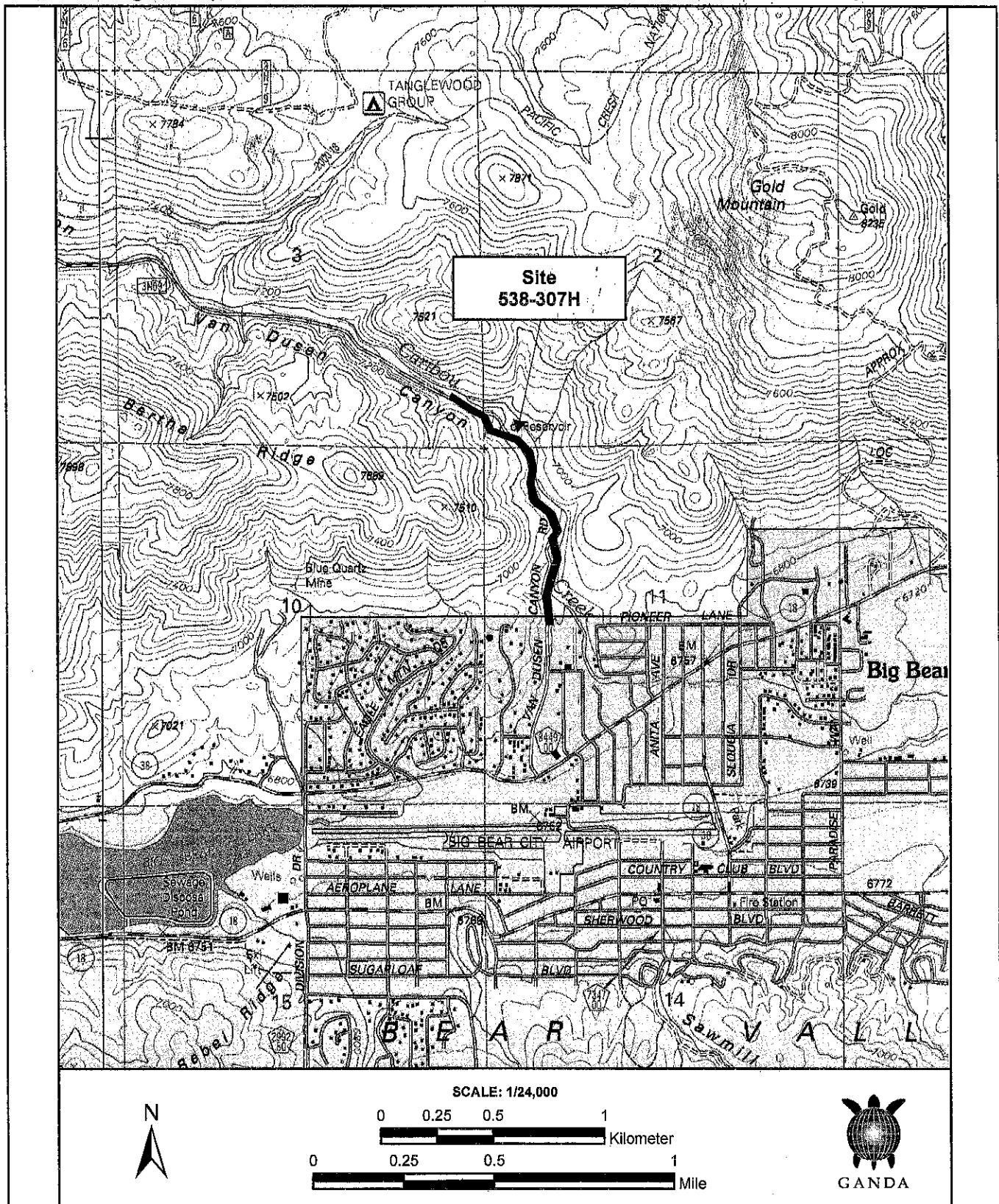
1896 *Plat of Township No. 2N Range No. 1E, San Bernardino Meridian, California.* On file at the United States
Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento Office, Sacramento, California

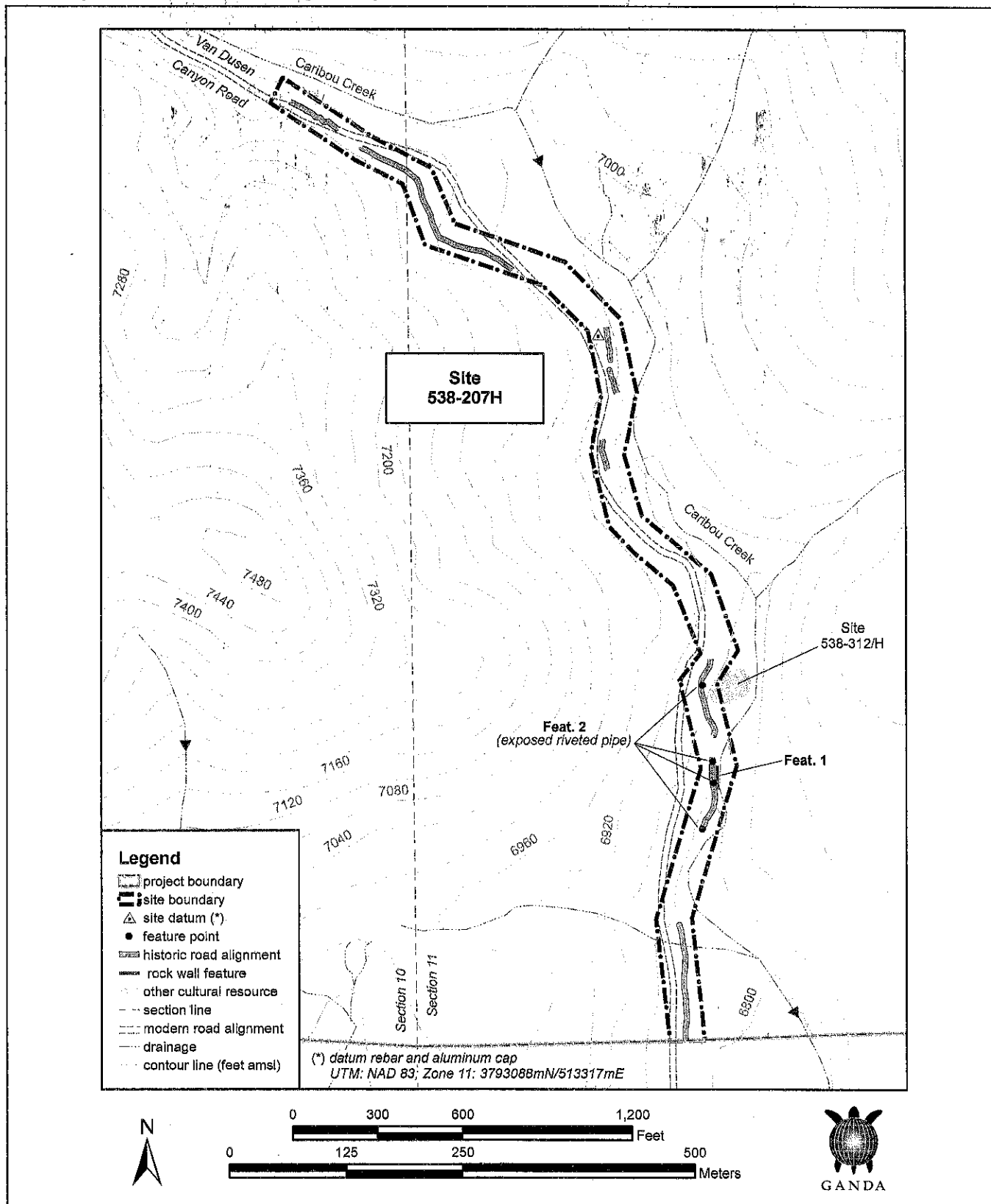
A16. Photographs: Digital Roll 079 frames 026 to 029 and 039 to 042; Digital Roll 538-080 frames 016 to 017
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Garcia and Associates, Auburn Office.

*A17. Form Prepared by: S. Campbell and K. Rotermund

Date: 07 October 2009

Affiliation and Address: Garcia and Associates 1 Saunders Avenue San Anselmo, CA 94960





State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial:

Page 5 of 7

Resource Name or #: 538-307H

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Van Dusen Canyon Road

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:

Location of point or segment: UTM: Zone 11; NAD 83: 3793334mN/ 512988mE (north end of segment)
3792324mN/ 513415mE (south end of segment)

L3. Description This historic-era resource consists of a series of abandoned wagon road segments measuring 6 to 12 foot wide and over 4,200 feet long. There are 9 individual segments of the road still visible. This resource has been identified as a portion of Van Dusen Canyon Road as depicted on the 1879 GLO map. This road is likely a southern extension of the wagon road Jed Van Dusen built from Holcomb Valley to the Mojave in 1860 (Robinson 1989:50-51). There is a 86 feet long dry stacked rock wall (Feature 1) and a 4 exposed sections of a buried 6 inch diameter riveted pipeline (Feature 2) located along one of the southern segments of the abandoned road.

L4. Dimensions:

- a. Width 6 to 12 feet
- b. Bottom Width
- c. Height or Depth
- d. Length of Segment 4,200 feet

L5. Associated Resource:

An early 1900s roadside trash dump (538-312/H) is located 100 feet east of the road.

L6. Setting: The road is situated on the western (right) bank of Caribou Creek in a Mojavean Pinyon Woodland.

L7. Integrity Considerations: The road has been destroyed in some areas by the present-day grading of modern Van Dusen Canyon Road. The road is obscured by vegetation in areas and is also subject to erosion.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section Facing:

L8a. Photograph



L8b. Description of Photo:

View of historic wagon road, facing north.
(Photo Acc. # 538-079-035)

L9. Remarks:

This road was most likely used historically to access the mining activities of Holcomb Valley located to the northwest.

L10. Form Prepared by:

S. Campbell and K. Rotermund
Garcia and Associates
1 Saunders Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94960

L11. Date: 07 October 2009

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial:

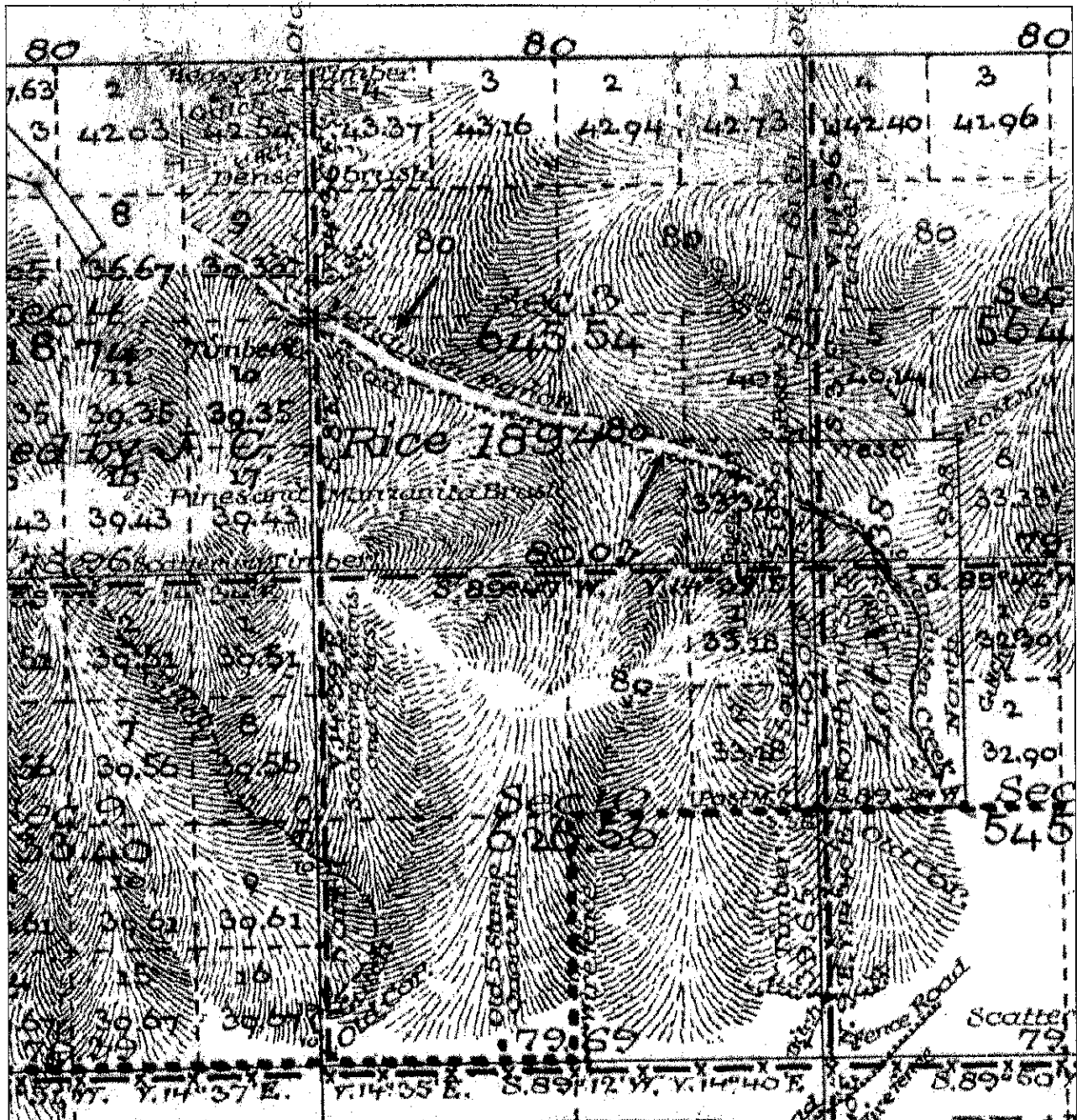
Page 6 of 7

*Resource Name or #: 538-307H

*Recorded by: Garcia and Associates

*Date 07 October 2009

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Resource depicted as Van Dusen Canyon Road on the 1896 plat of Township 2N Range 1E
(US-GLO 1896)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial:

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or #: 538-307H

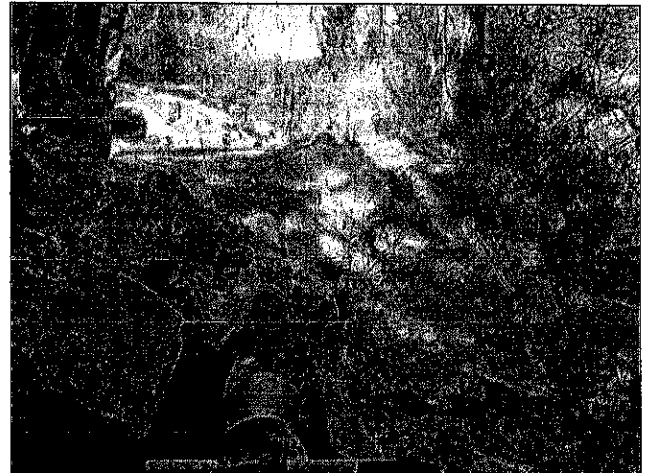
*Recorded by: Garcia and Associates

*Date: 07 October 2009

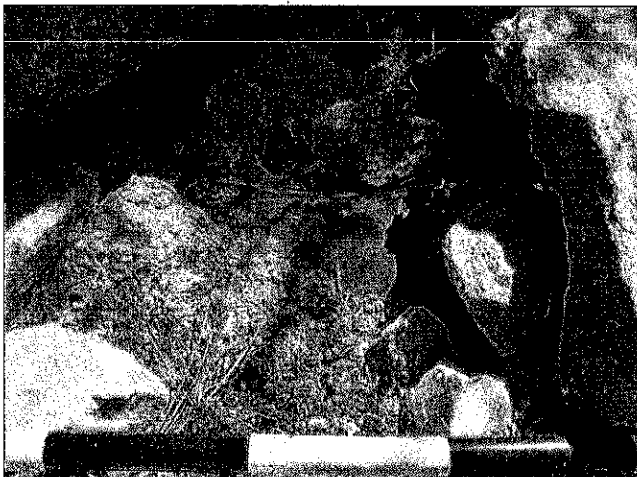
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Feature 1, rock wall and Feature 2, riveted pipe section with modern repair, facing west.
(Photo Acc. # 538-079-042)



Another segment of Feature 2, repaired riveted pipeline, facing north.
(Photo Acc. # 538-079-041)



Feature 2, open pipe section, facing east.
(Photo Acc. # 538-080-017)



View of segment of wagon road, facing south
(Photo Acc. # 538-079-026)

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P36-004276
HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276/UPDATE
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____

Page 1 of 25

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

P1. **Property Name/Temporary No.:** FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

P2. **Location:** County - San Bernardino

a. **Address:** n/a

City: n/a

Zip: --

b. **Parcel Number:** --

c. **USGS Quad:** Apple Valley South, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

1. **UTM: Zone 11, 478600 mE 3807850 mN, Elev: 2890';** 2. 481080 mE 3807890 mN Elev: 3097'
3. **UTM: Zone 11, 478000 mE 3809000 mN, Elev: 3422';** 4. 487980 mE 3808080 mN Elev: 3620'
5. **UTM: Zone 11, 488090 mE 3806170 mN, Elev: 3749'**

c. **USGS Quad:** Fifteenmile Valley, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

6. **UTM: Zone 11, 478000 mE 380900 mN, Elev: 3925'**

c. **USGS Quad:** Butler Peak, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

- 7 **UTM: Zone 11, 491360 mE 3802410 mN, Elev: 5340';** 8. 493760 mE 3799040 mN Elev: 5621'
9 **UTM: Zone 11, 494460 mE 3798450 mN, Elev: 5720';** 10. 495115 mE 3797460 mN Elev: 5920'
11 **UTM: Zone 11, 496640 mE 3796990 mN, Elev: 6400';** 12. 499130 mE 3797430 mN Elev: 6834'

c. **USGS Quad:** Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

13. **UTM: Zone 11, 501620 mE 3797940 mN, Elev: 7185';** 14. 508370 mE 3795750 mN Elev: 7355'
15. **UTM: Zone 11, 510860 mE 3795320 mN, Elev: 7370'**

Twp. 4 N, Rng. 3W, 2W; Twp. 3 N, Rng. 2W, 1W; Twp. 3 N, Rng. 1E

e. **Other Locational Data:** The old road begins west of the Mojave River in the vicinity of Hesperia proceeds east and then southeast to Holcomb Valley via Rock Spring (in the vicinity of Arrastre Canyon and Bowen Ranch Road), Rattlesnake Springs, Coxey Meadow, Hopi Spring, Willow Canyon, Big Pine Flat (all FS road 3N14; Coxey Road) and picks up 3N16 heading east into Holcomb Valley to the town site of Belleville.

P3. **Description:** Historic freight wagon road and route providing supplies to miners in Holcomb Valley.

P4. **Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ Element of District

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

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

P7. **Owner:** (Name & Address) San Bernardino Nat'l Forest; 1824 S Commercenter Circle; San Bernardino, CA 92408

P8. **Recorded by:** Daniel F. McCarthy

P9. **Date Recorded:** Oct 1999

P10. **Reason Recorded:** --

P11. **Report Citation:** N/A

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Site Map ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (list)

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBR-4276 / _____

mo. yr.

Page 2 of 25

U.S.G.S. Map: Butler Peak, Calif., 7.5'

- L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road
- L2. a. Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point of Observation
- 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) This description begins at the crossing of the Mojave River where Rock Springs Road crosses today
- L3. Description:** Numbers match up with UTM coordinates above. 1)Mojave River Crossing; 2)Bench Mark 3097. Road proceeds easterly. In spite of development in the next several miles the old roadbed may be visible from aerials. 3)Bench Mark 3422 shows up on the Deep Creek quad as BM3421. 4)Junction of Bowen Ranch Road, Juniper Flats Rd and Coxey Rd. From here on the current Coxey Road follows pretty much the original route, except as noted. 5)Along original route to Rock Spring at BM 3749 and next to rock structure dating to same time period. 6) Intersection of Bowen Ranch Road & Coxey Road 7)--at Rattlesnake Spring. 8) Location of former Coxey Ranch near BM 5621. 9) at Hopi Spring. 10)--junction with FS 3N02Y, which is the original route of Coxey Road through Willow Canyon. 11)--upper junction with FS 3N02Y where original route intersects with current route. 12)--intersection of Crab Flats Road (FS 3N16.4) & Coxey Road (FS 3N14.2). Coxey Road now follows FS 3N16.4 to Holcomb Valley and Belleville. 13) Crossing of FS 3N16.4 at Greenlead Creek. 14) Junction of roads FS 3N16.3 and FS 2N09.1 at BM 7393. 15) Coxey Road led to Belleville the mining community located in this vicinity. The road eventually continued eastward to meet with the later road coming up Cushenbury Grade.
- L4. Dimensions:** Original road bed is represented by wagon wheel ruts, and is still visible in several places where the road now takes a modified route. Much of the original road is still in use and has been graded to standards of today. The length of the road segment reported here is approximately 18 miles long. *28,900m long*
- L5. Associated Features:** Camps and can scatters along the way. These are not recorded.
- L6. Setting:** The road generally leads from the vicinity of Hesperia (but connecting to the road leading through Cajon Pass) and proceeds easterly toward Arrastre Canyon and southernly toward Holcomb Valley.
- L7. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog)
- L8. a. Site Condition:** ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances):
- b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawings** (View, scale, etc.):
- L9. Remarks:** Most of the original route is still in use; however, route changes have taken place over time to improve the grade or bypass more difficult areas. The maps accompanying this record indicate the current route in use today and former grades used historically. Several segments, particularly after the Mojave River crossing are not indicated on current 7.5' maps. The physical location of the road may be visible in this area but no effort has been made to look for the roadbed. No effort was made determine the dates of when any of these segments were bypassed or improvements made. Mapping was completed by comparing earlier maps with current maps and driving much of the current road in use today.

Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1779) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☒ Early American (1848-1880) ☒ Turn of Century (1880-1914) ☒ Early 20th Century (1914-1945) ☐ Post WWII (1945+)

☐ Undetermined ☐ Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain): Road construction was completed in 1861 by Jed Van Dusen.

References:

Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century, Beattie and Pruitt, 1951
 History of the Victor Valley, Lyman, 1993
 Mohave, Vol 2, Harold M. Goldbransen, Sr., 1963
 Ride, Rope, Ranch and Rodeo, Kendall Stone, 1990
 Saga of the San Bernardino's, Vol 1, Pauliena LaFuze, 1971

L10. Form Prepared By: Daniel F. McCarthy

L11. Date: Oct 99

LOCATION MAP

Page 3 of 25

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

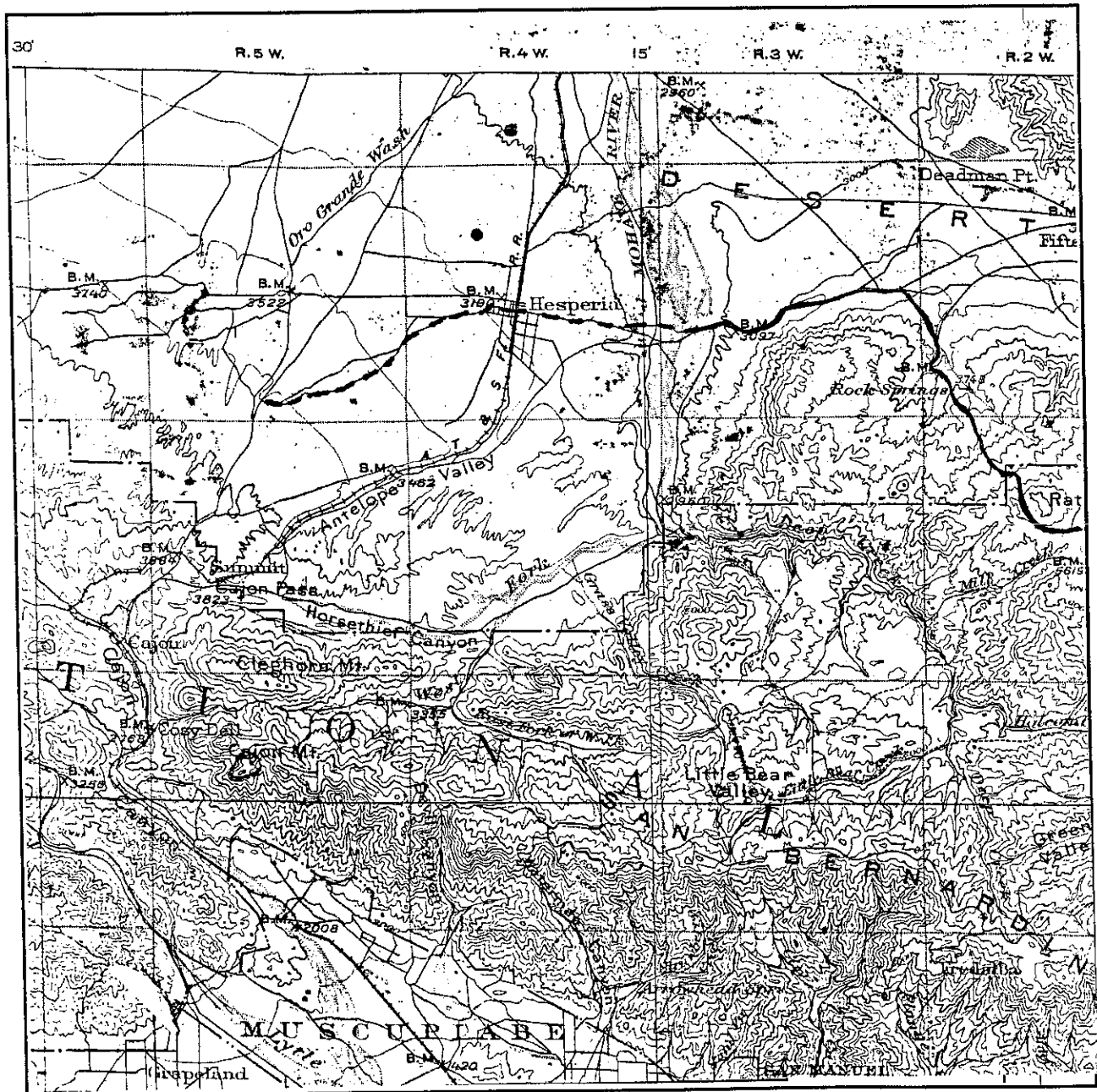
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

Map Name: Southern California Sheet No. 1, Scale 1:250,000 (1901, Reprinted 1921)

— Coxey Road

--- Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 4 of 25

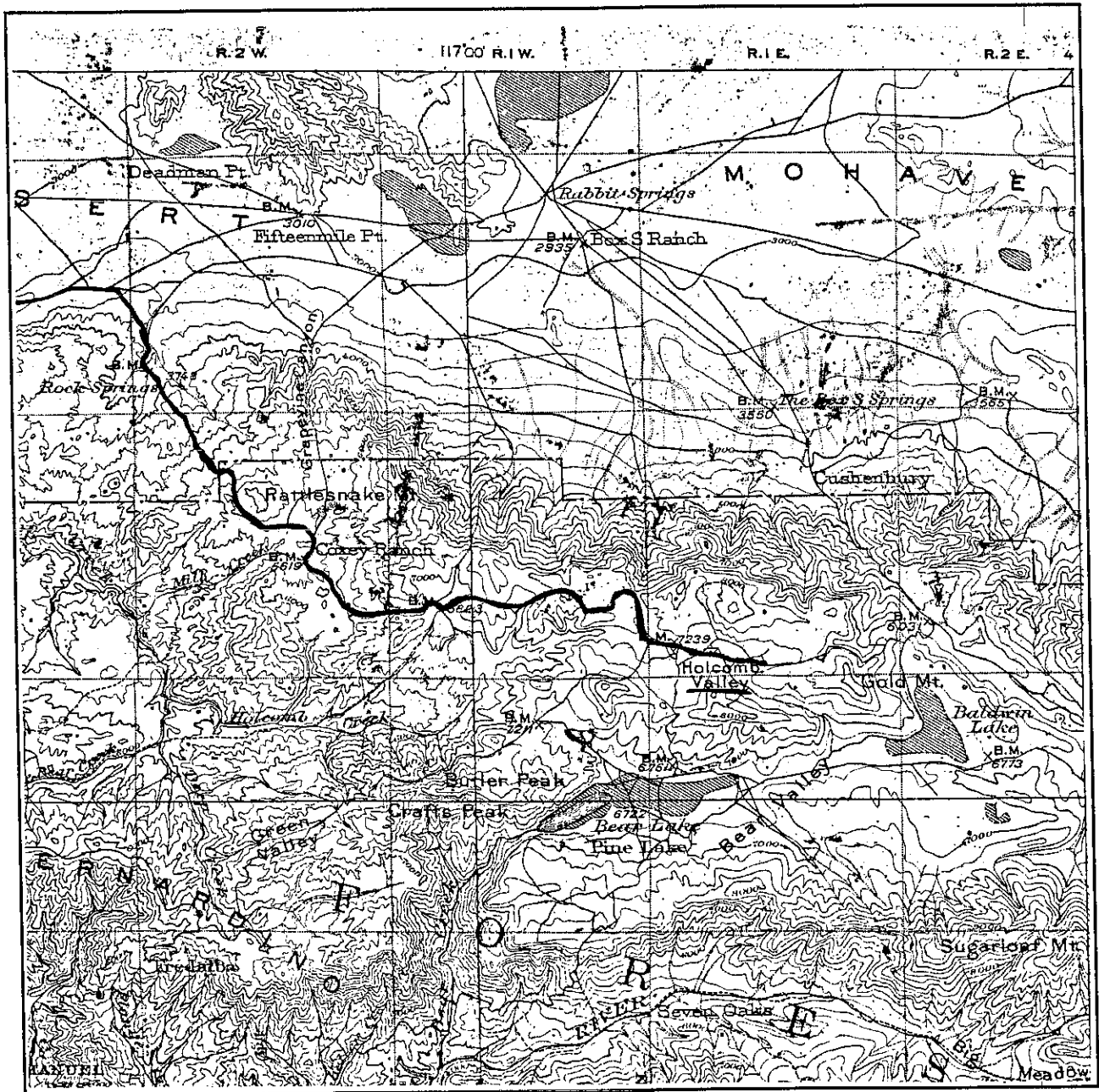
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

Map Name: Southern California Sheet No. 1, Scale 1:250,000 (1901, Reprinted 1921)

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 5 of 25

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial SBR-4276

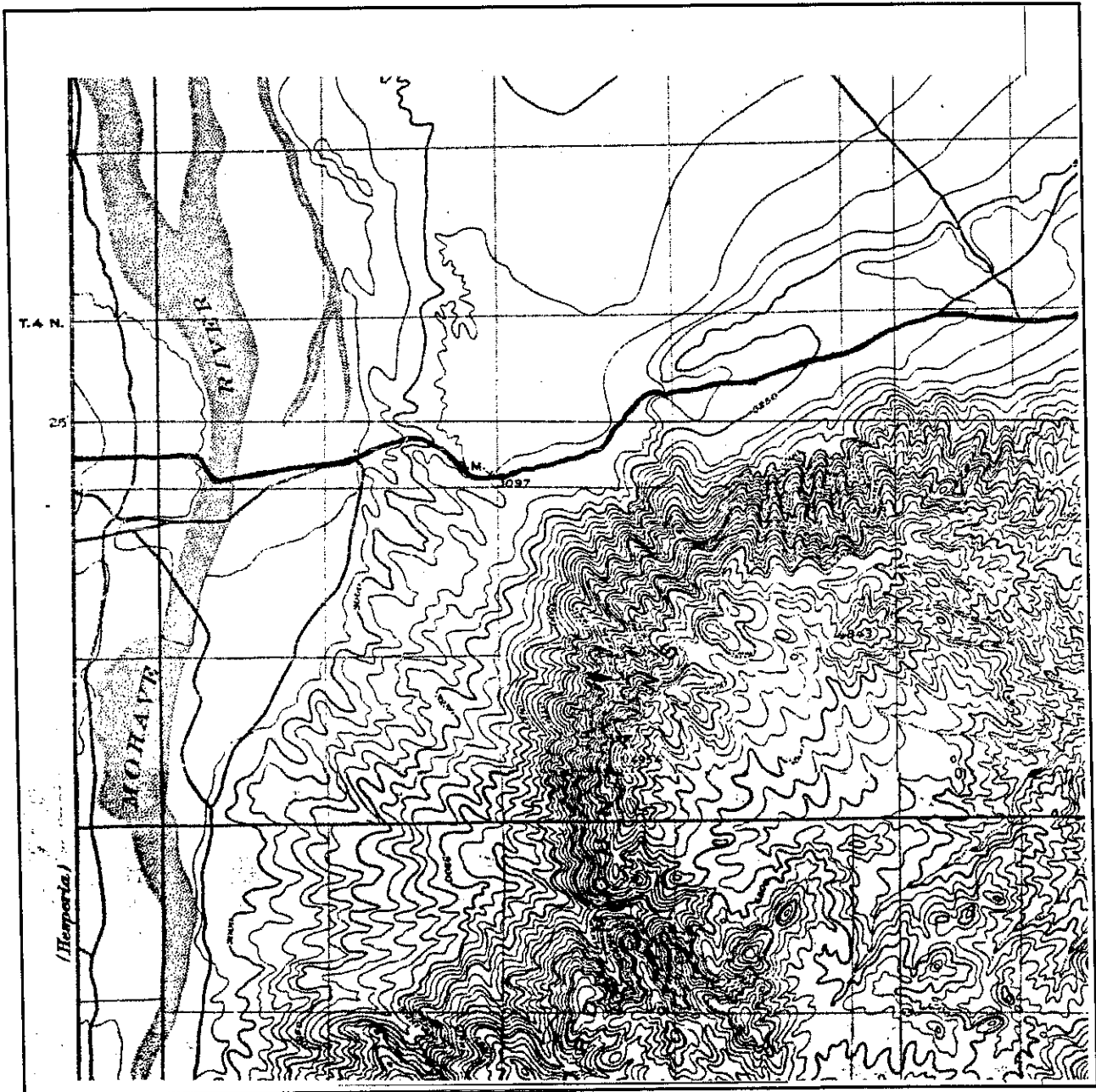
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Map Name: Deep Creek, Calif. 15' Quadrangle (1902, reprinted 1933)

Northwestern portion of Coxey Road

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

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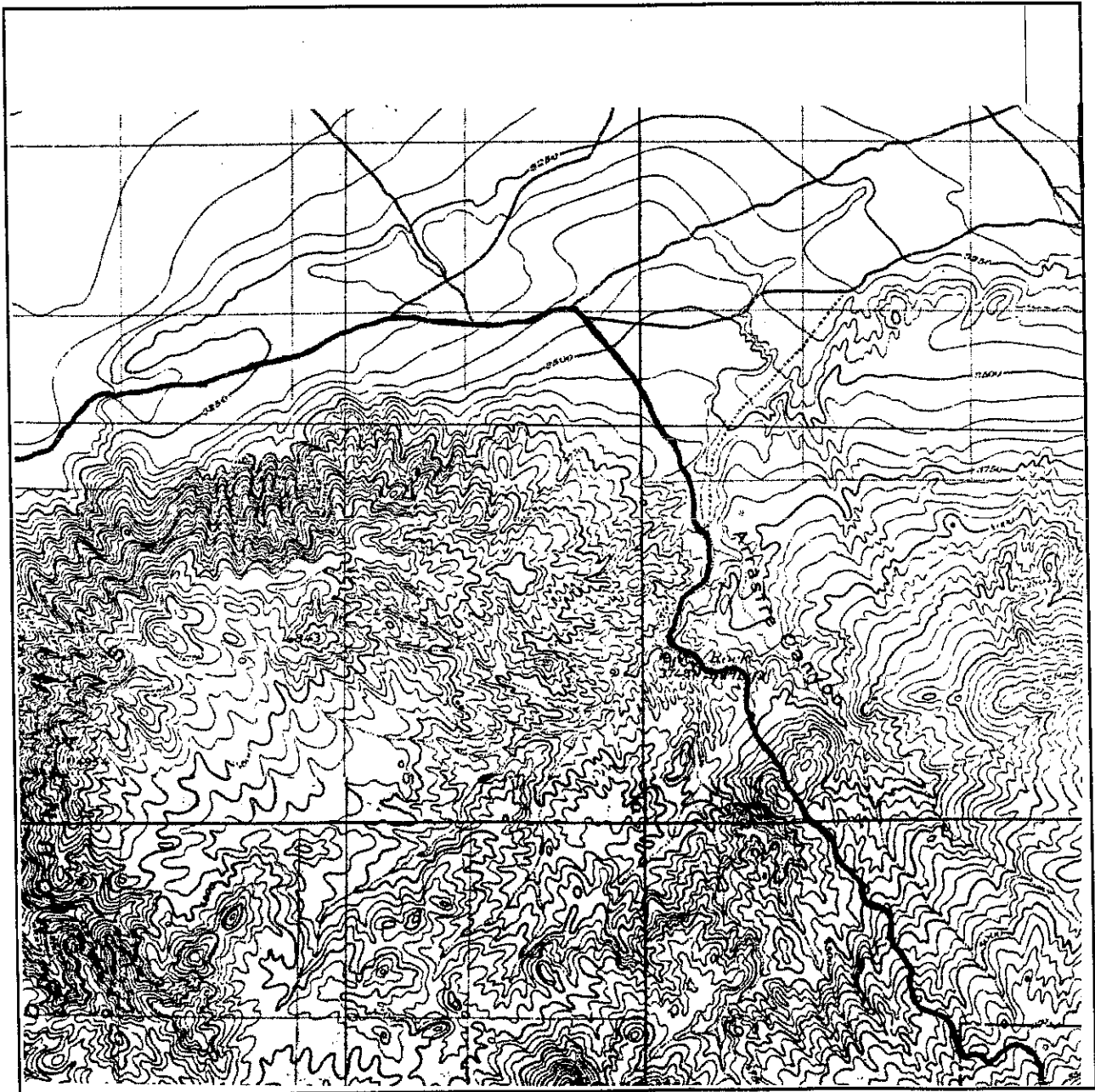
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road;
Van Dusen Road

Map Name: Deep Creek, Calif. 15' Quadrangle (1902, reprinted 1933)
Northwestern portion of Coxey Road

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 7 of 25

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

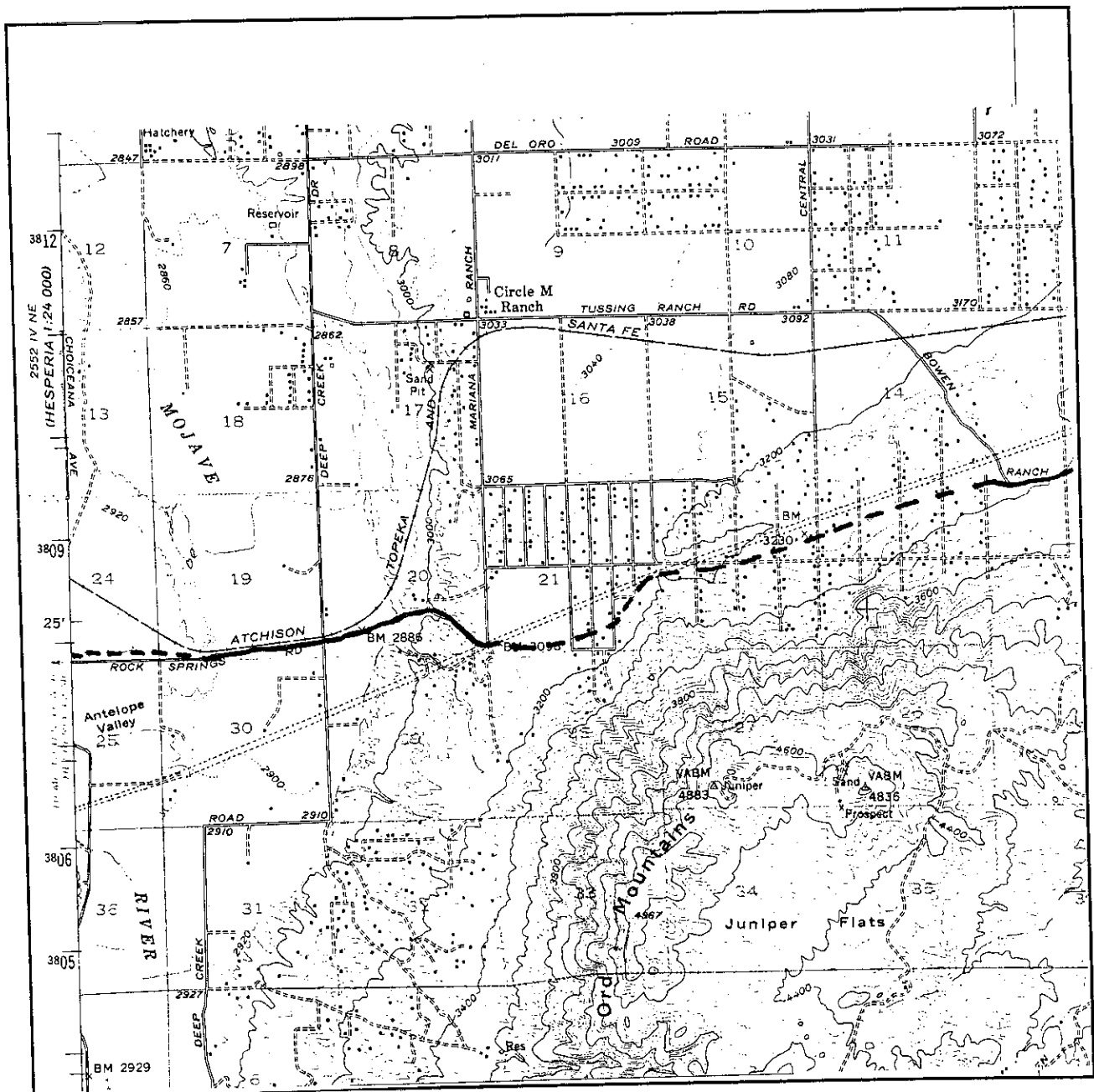
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Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Lake Arrowhead, Calif. 15' (1956)

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 8 of 25

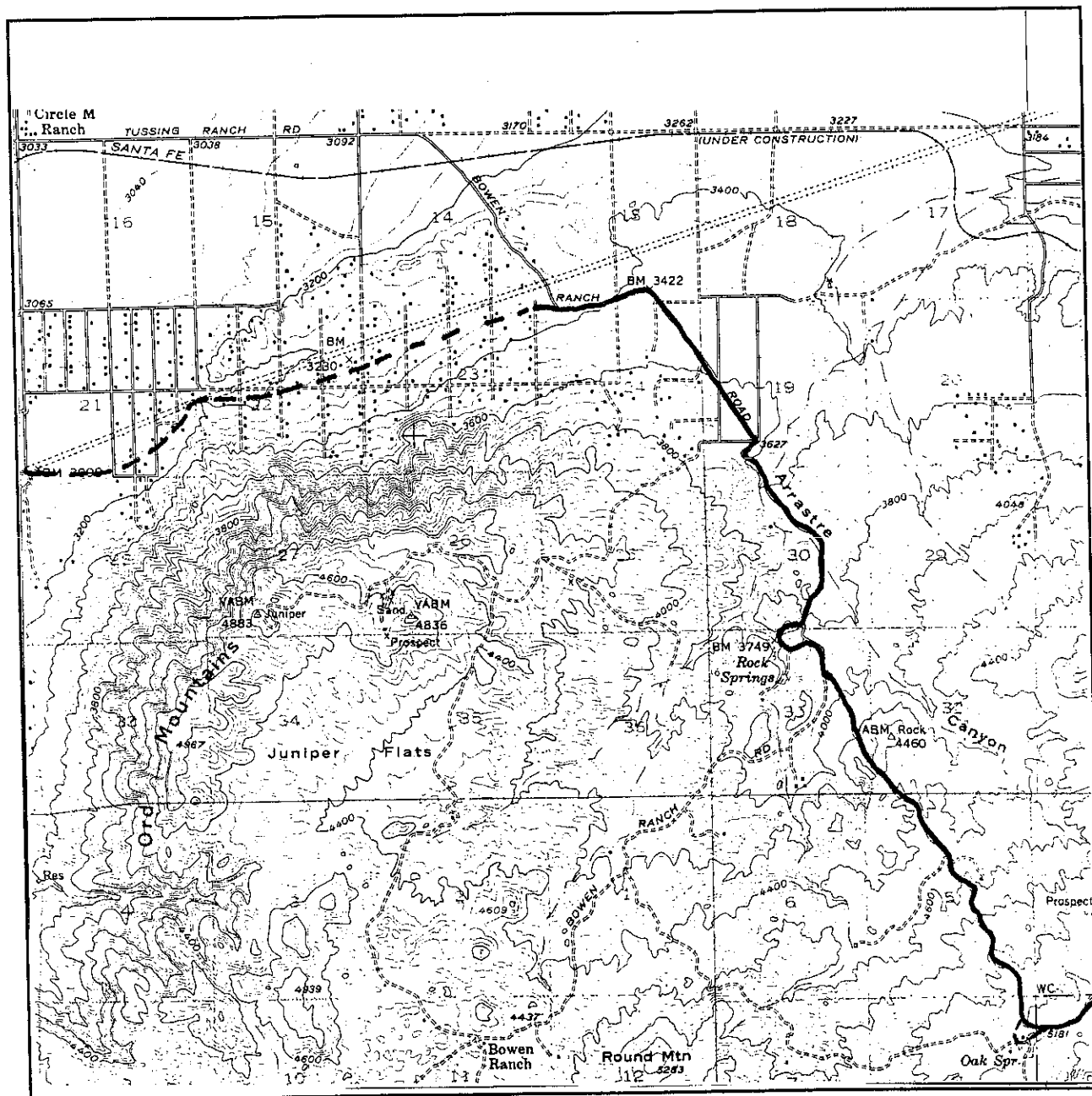
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Trinomial SBR-4276

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Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Lake Arrowhead, Calif. 15' (1956)

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 9 of 25

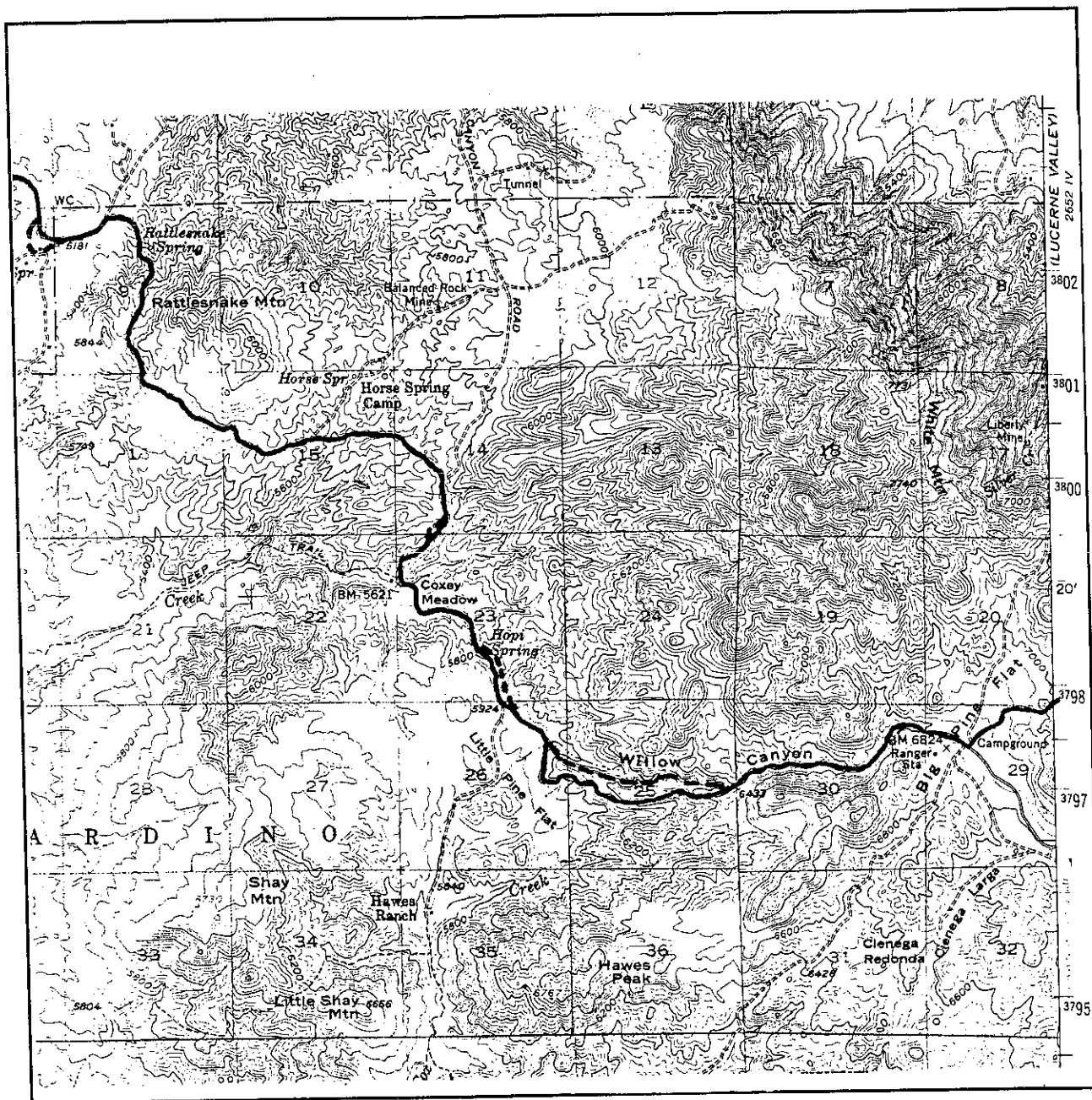
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Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Lake Arrowhead, Calif. 15' (1956)

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 10 of 25

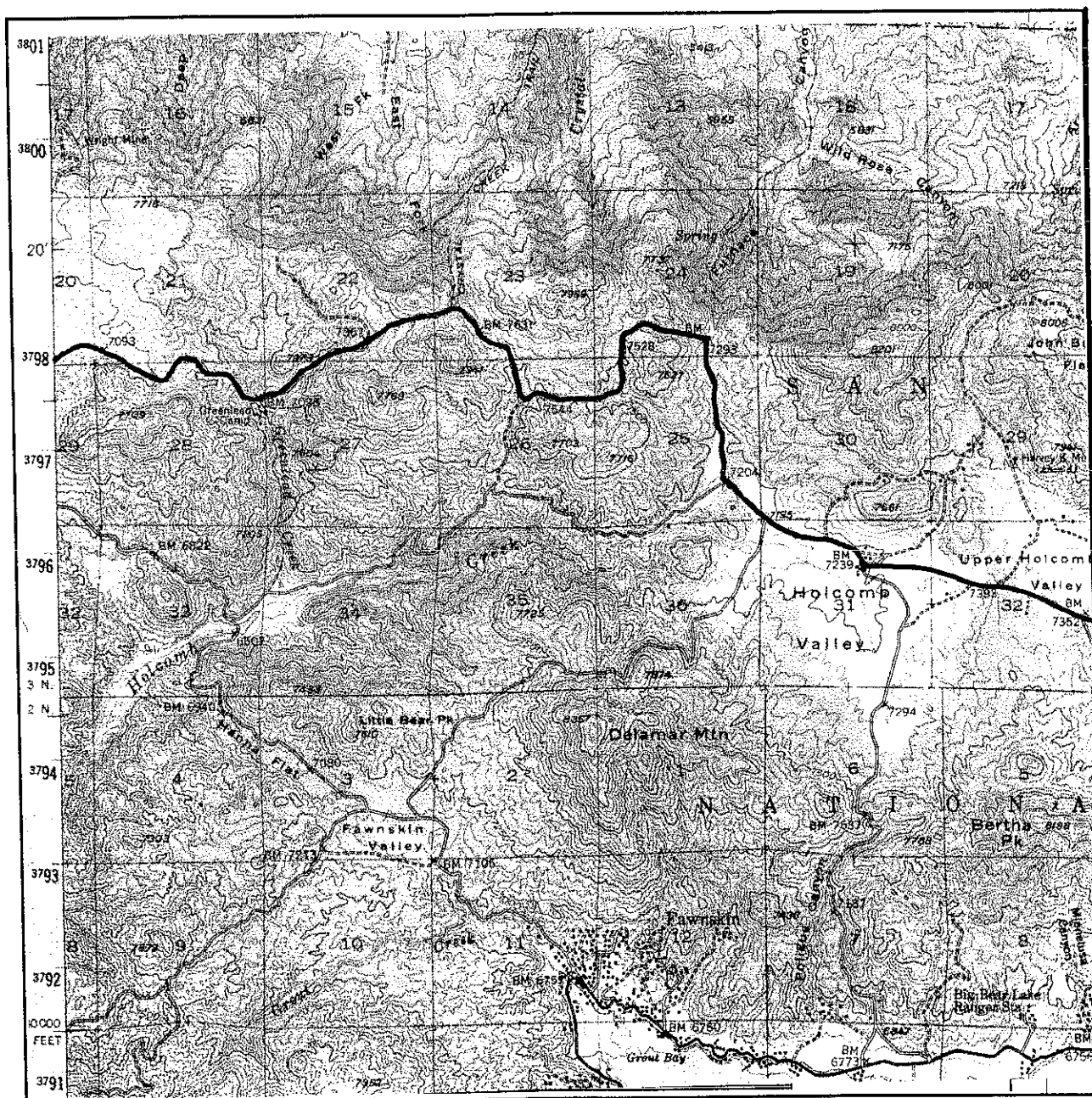
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

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USGS Quad Map Name: Lucern Valley, Calif. 15' (1947)

— Coxey Road

- - - Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 11 of 25

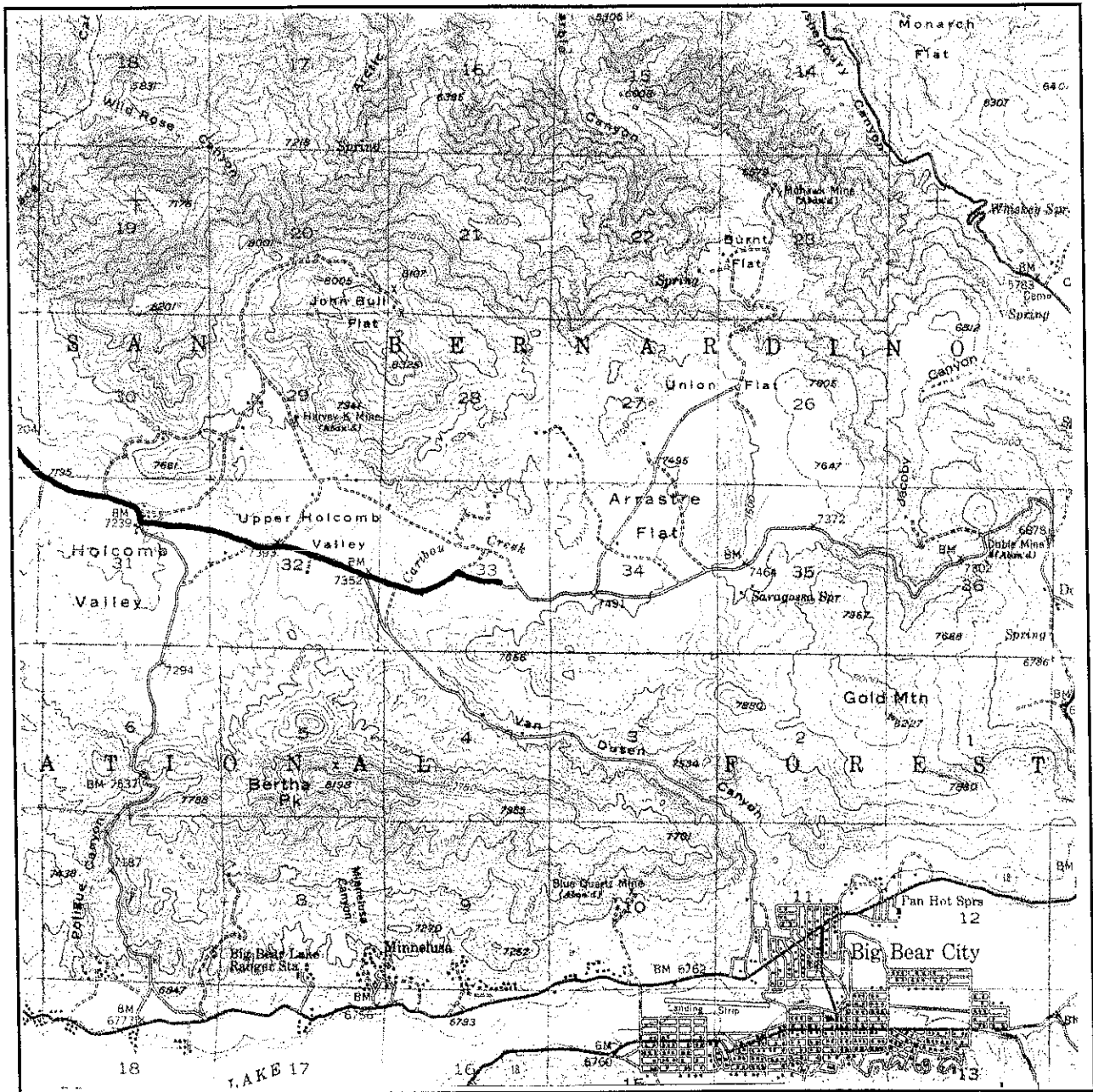
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Lucern Valley, Calif. 15' (1947)

— Coxey Road

— — — Likely alignment of original road



LOCATION MAP

Page 12 of 25

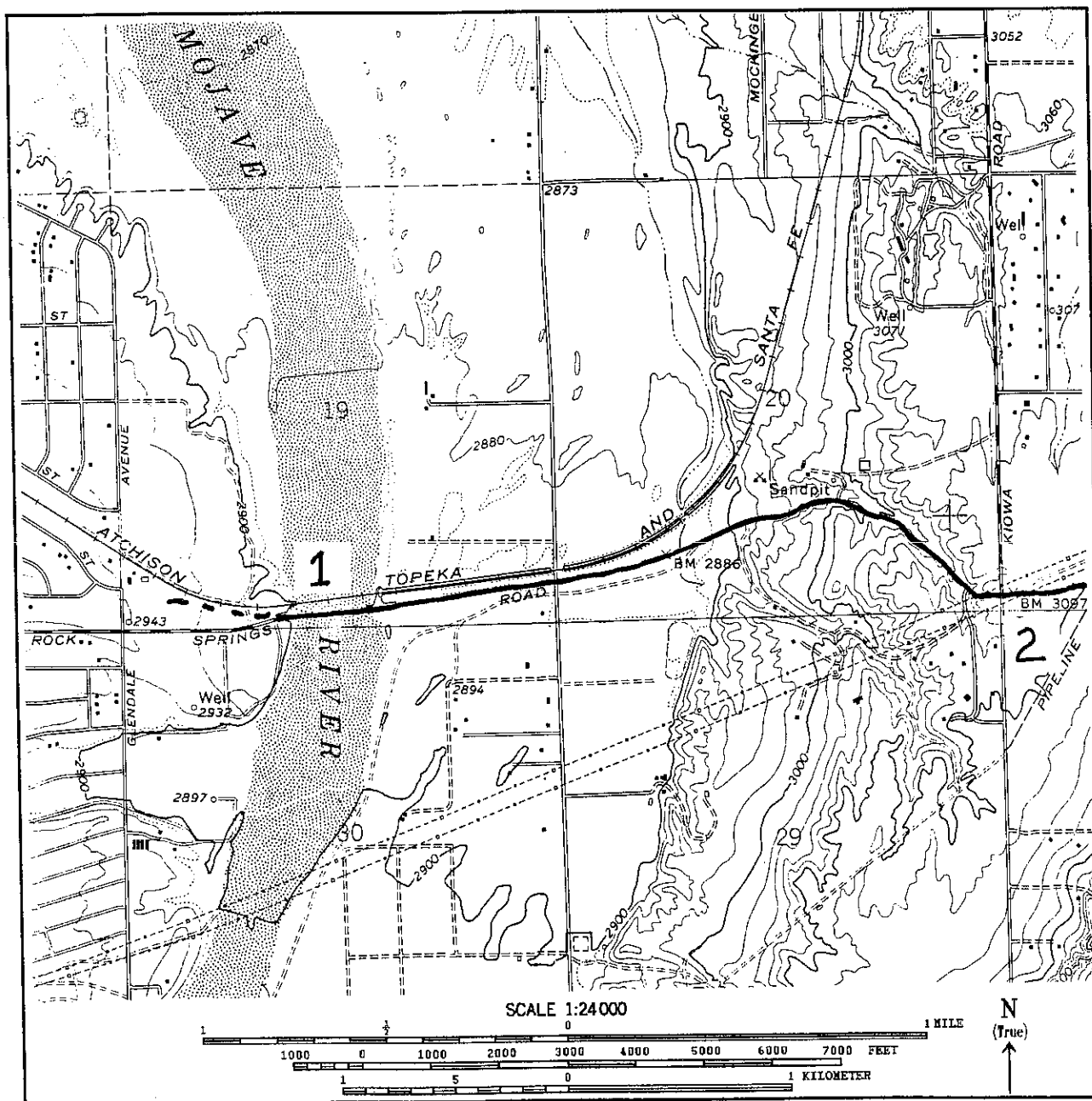
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBR-017; Coxey Road;
Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Apple Valley South, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

—— Old Coxey Road segment

--- Approximate location of original road alignment.
NOT visited on the ground



LOCATION MAP

Page 13 of 25

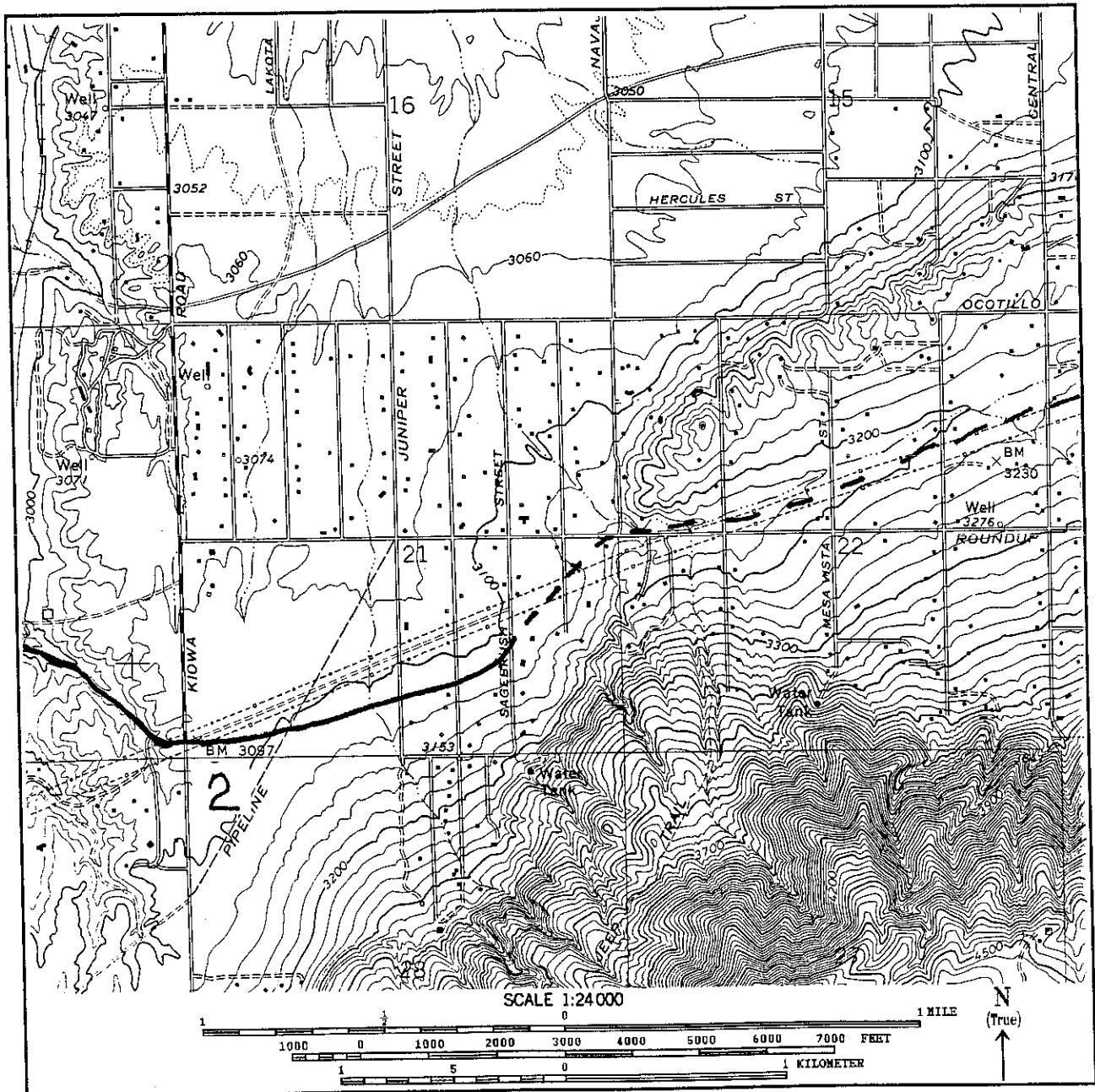
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Trinomial SBR-4276

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Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Apple Valley South, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

— Old Coxey Road segment

- - - Approximate location of original road alignment.
NOT visited on the ground



LOCATION MAP

Page 14 of 25

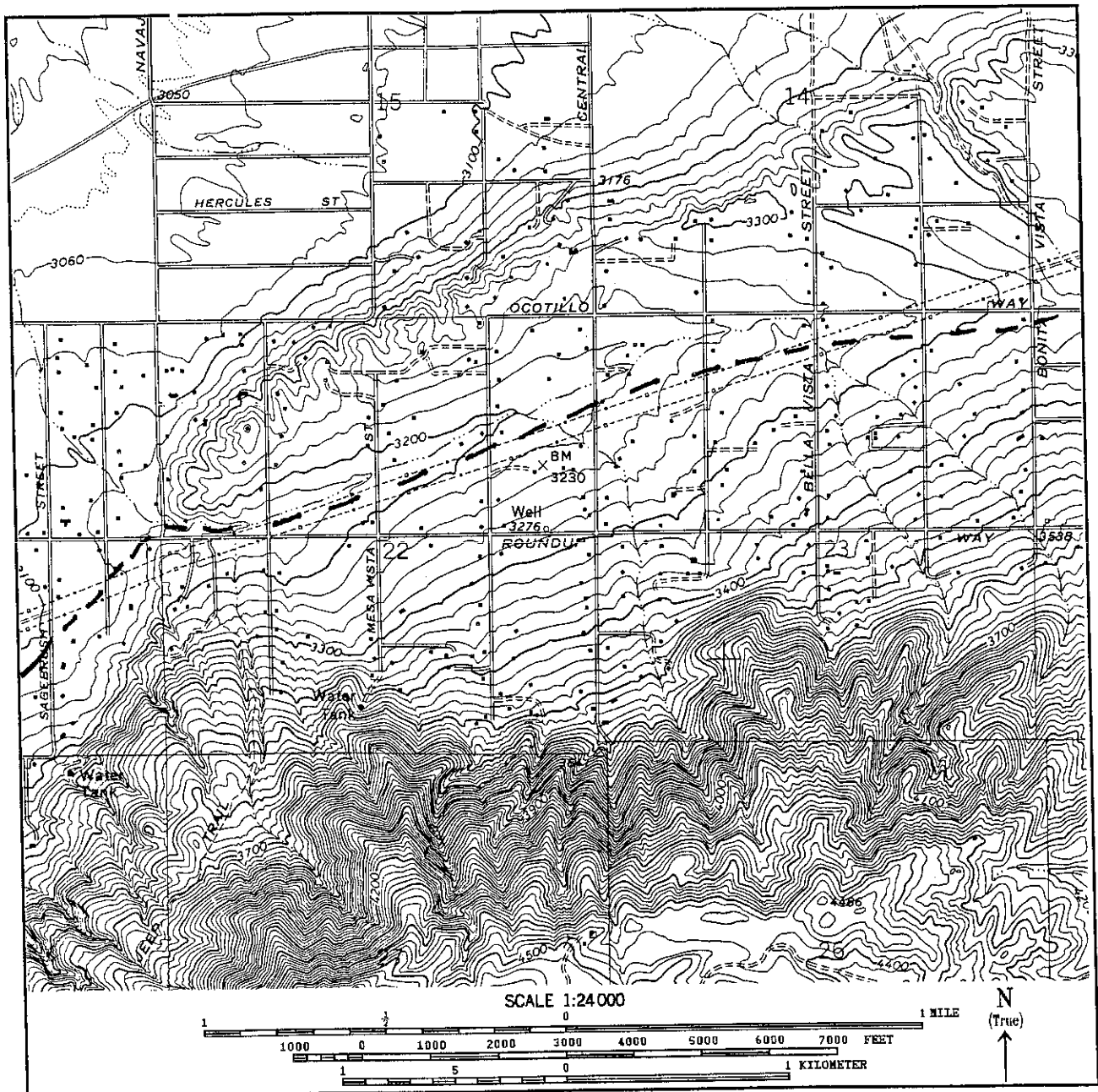
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road;
Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Apple Valley South, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

— Old Coxey Road segment

- - - Approximate location of original road alignment.
NOT visited on the ground



LOCATION MAP

Page 15 of 25

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

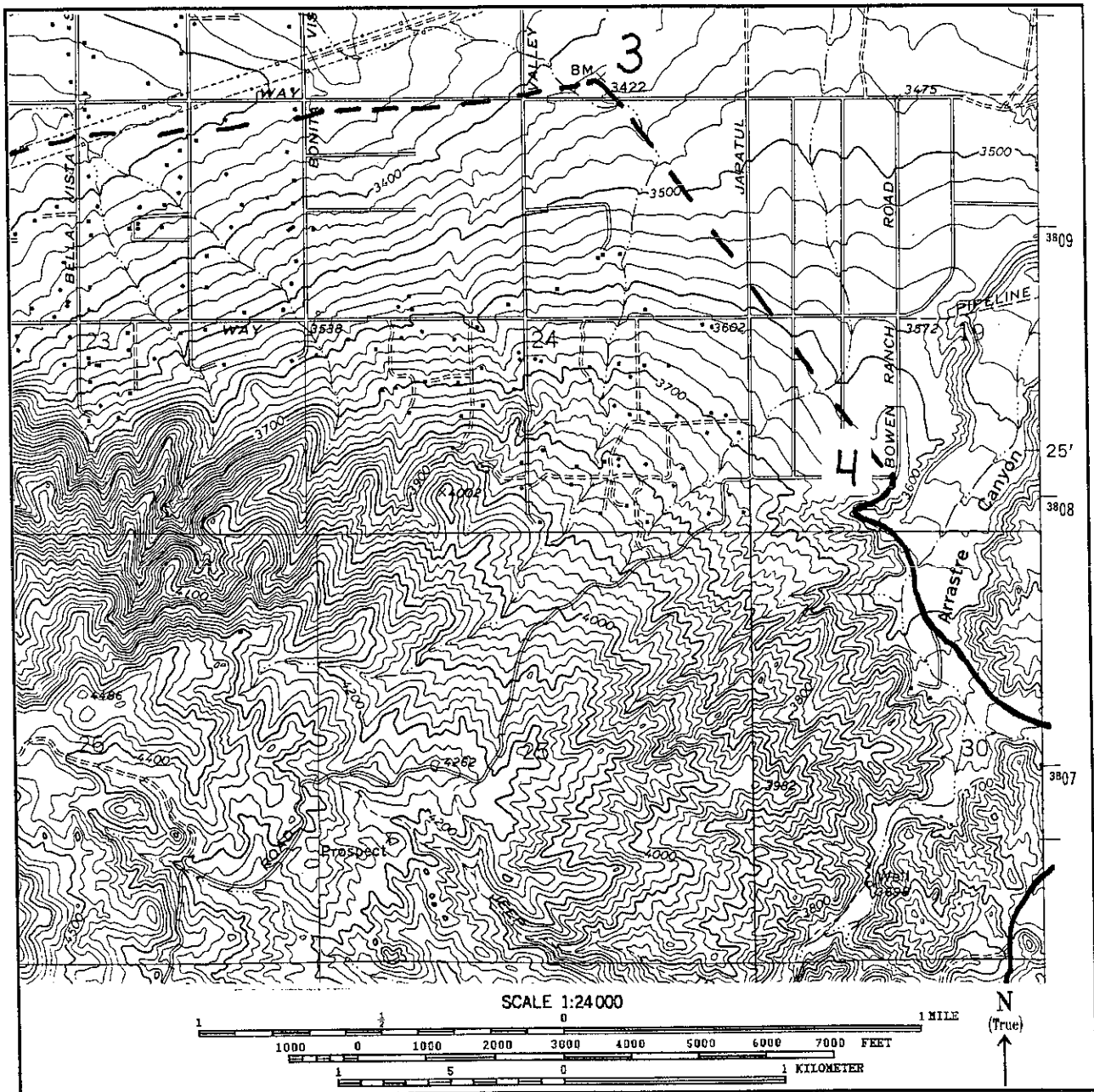
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Apple Valley South, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

— Old Coxey Road segment

- - - Approximate location of original road alignment.
NOT visited on the ground



LOCATION MAP

Page 16 of 25

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

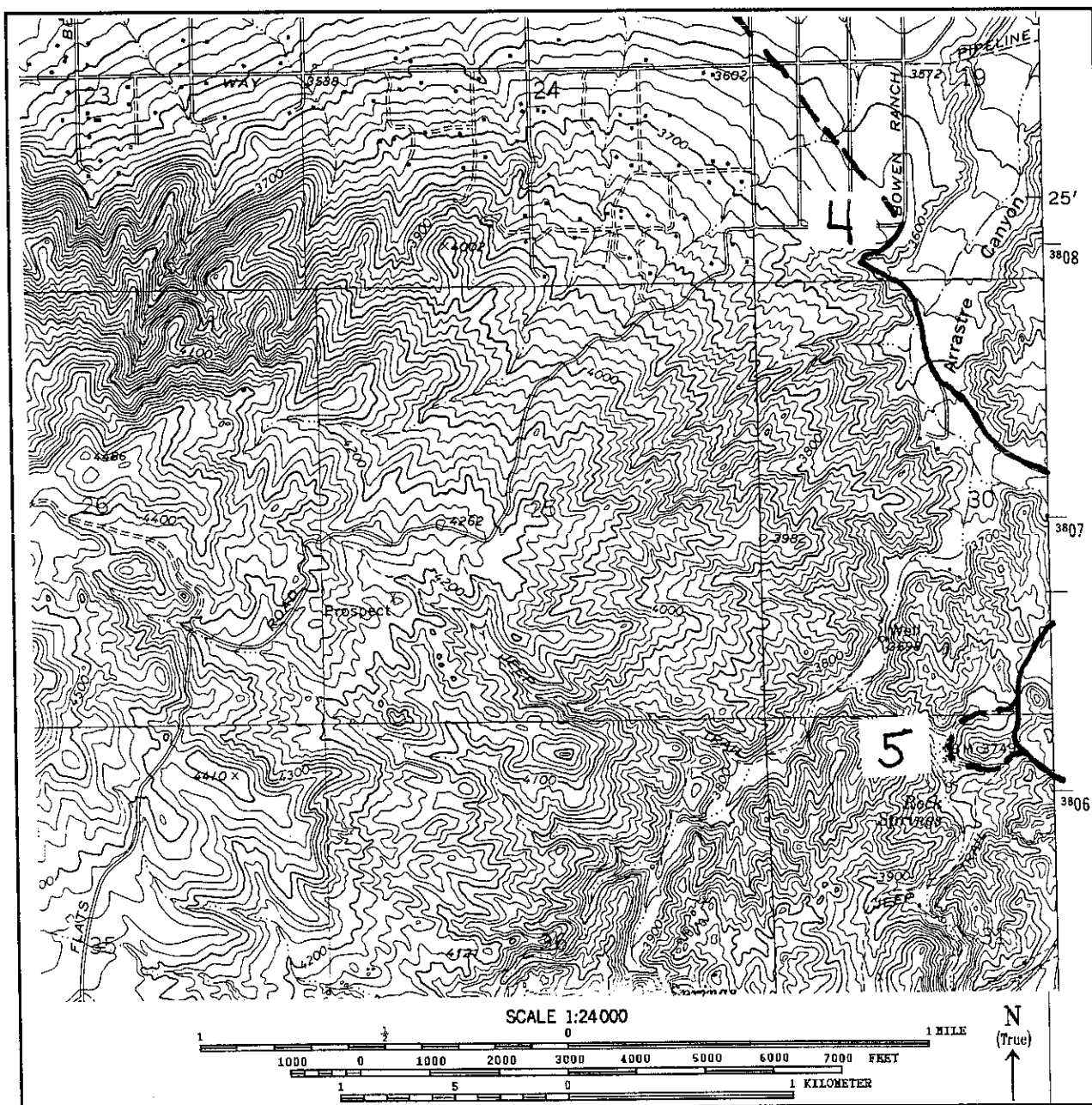
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Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Apple Valley South, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

— Old Coxey Road segment

--- Approximate location of original road alignment.
NOT visited on the ground



LOCATION MAP

Page 17 of 25

Primary # _____

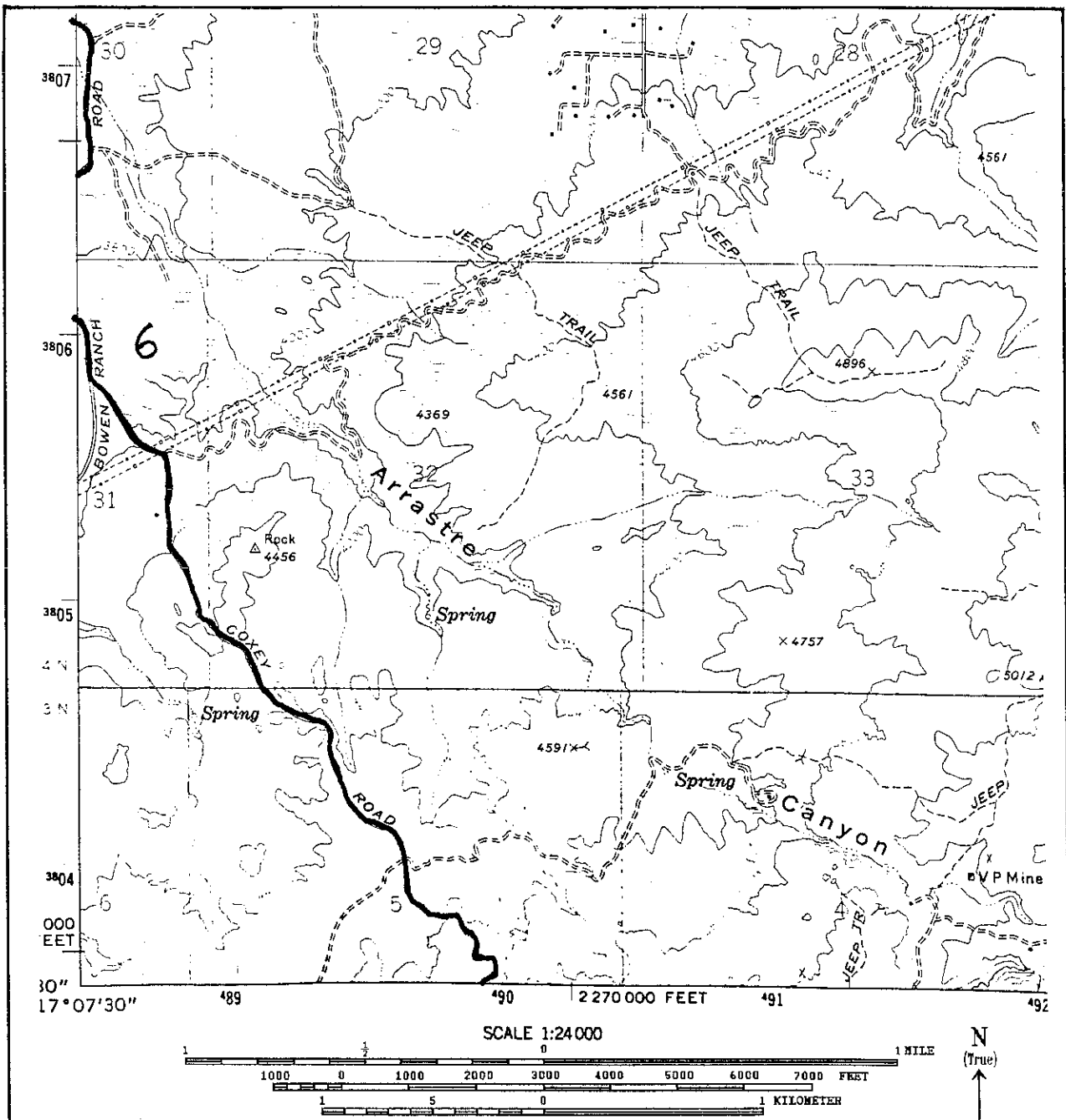
HRI # _____

Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Fifteenmile Valley, Calif. 7.5' (1971)

— Old Coxey Road segment



LOCATION MAP

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Primary # _____

HRI # _____

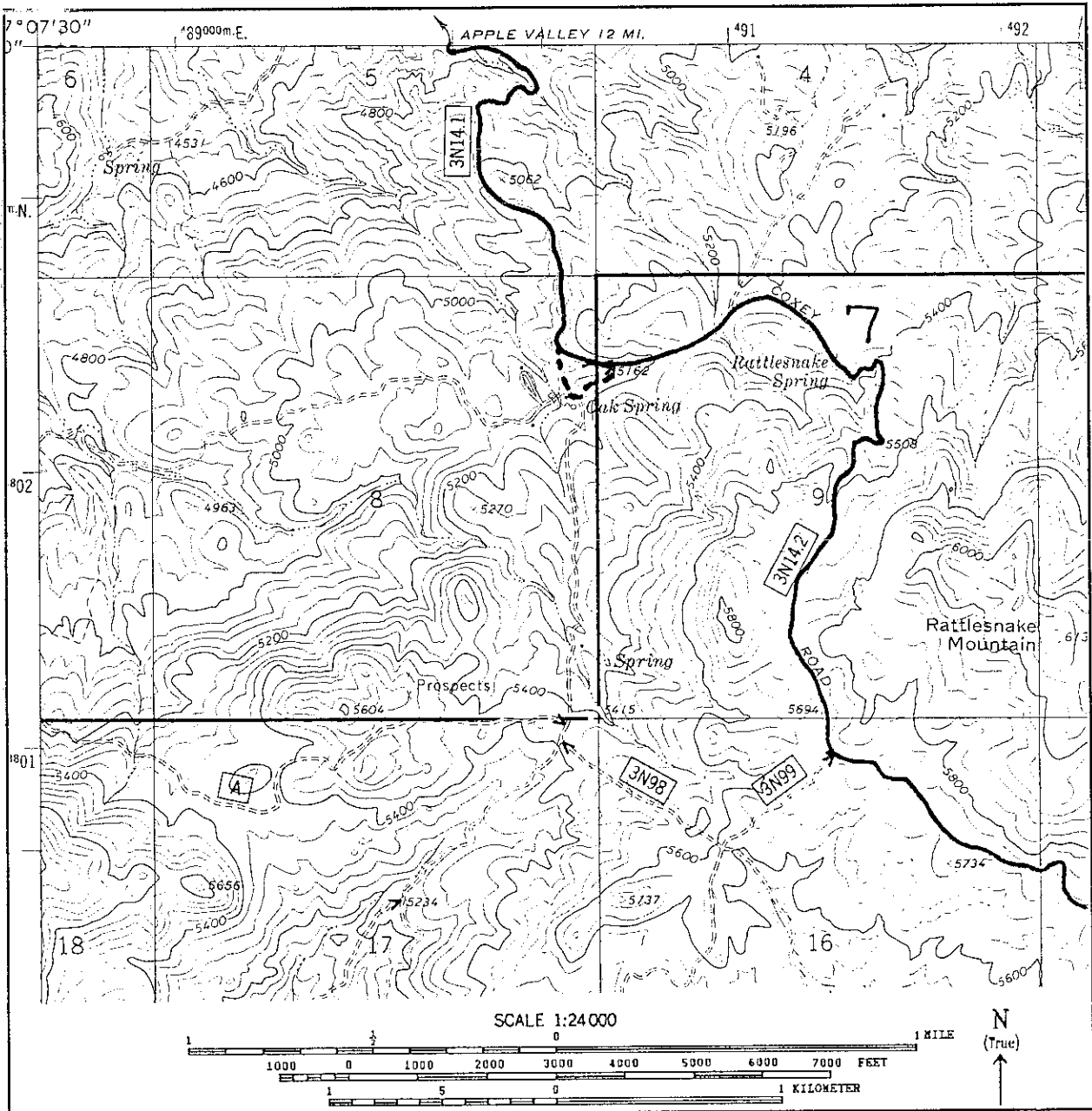
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Butler Peak, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

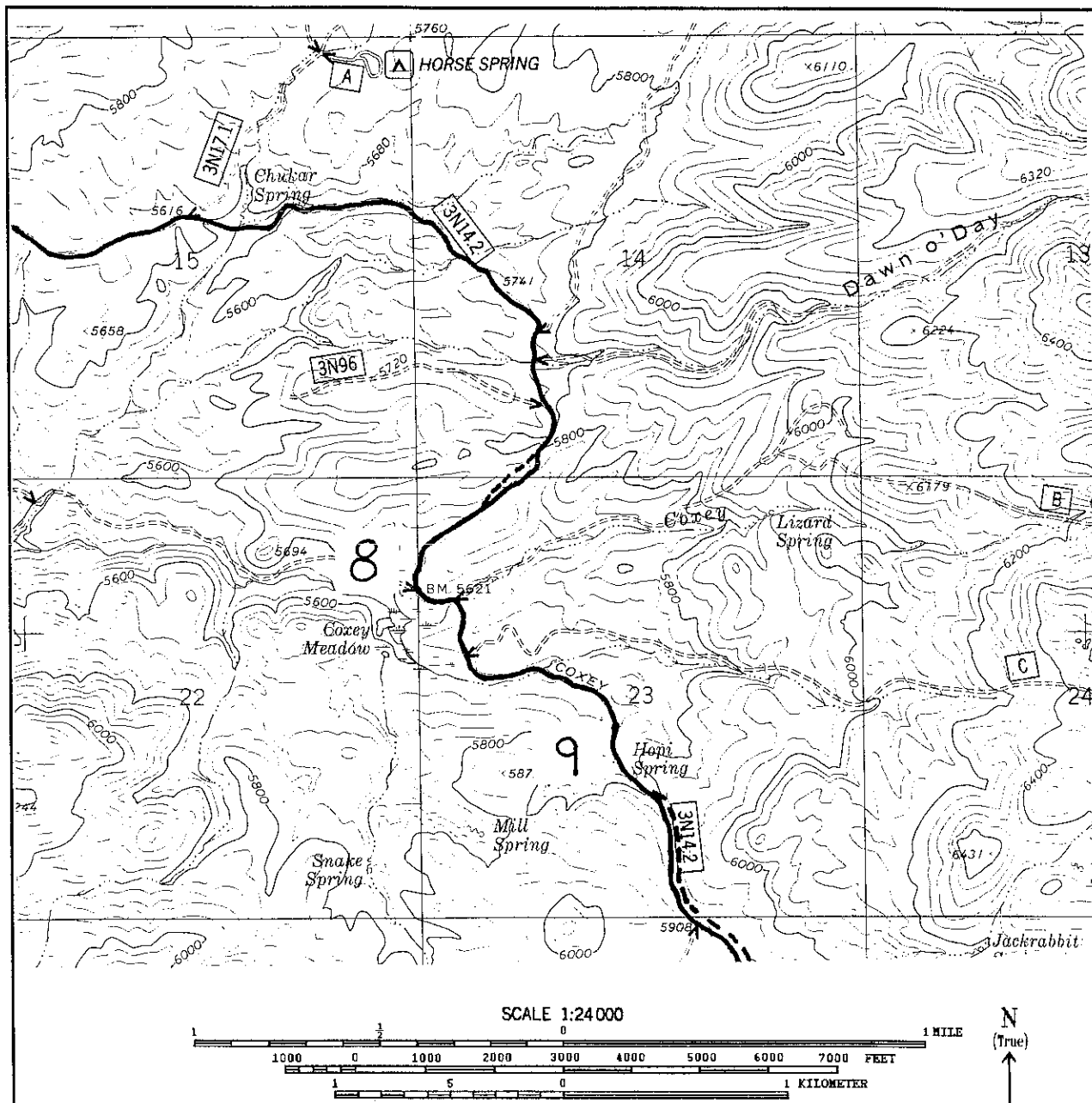
Primary # _____

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Butler Peak, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

Page 20 of 25

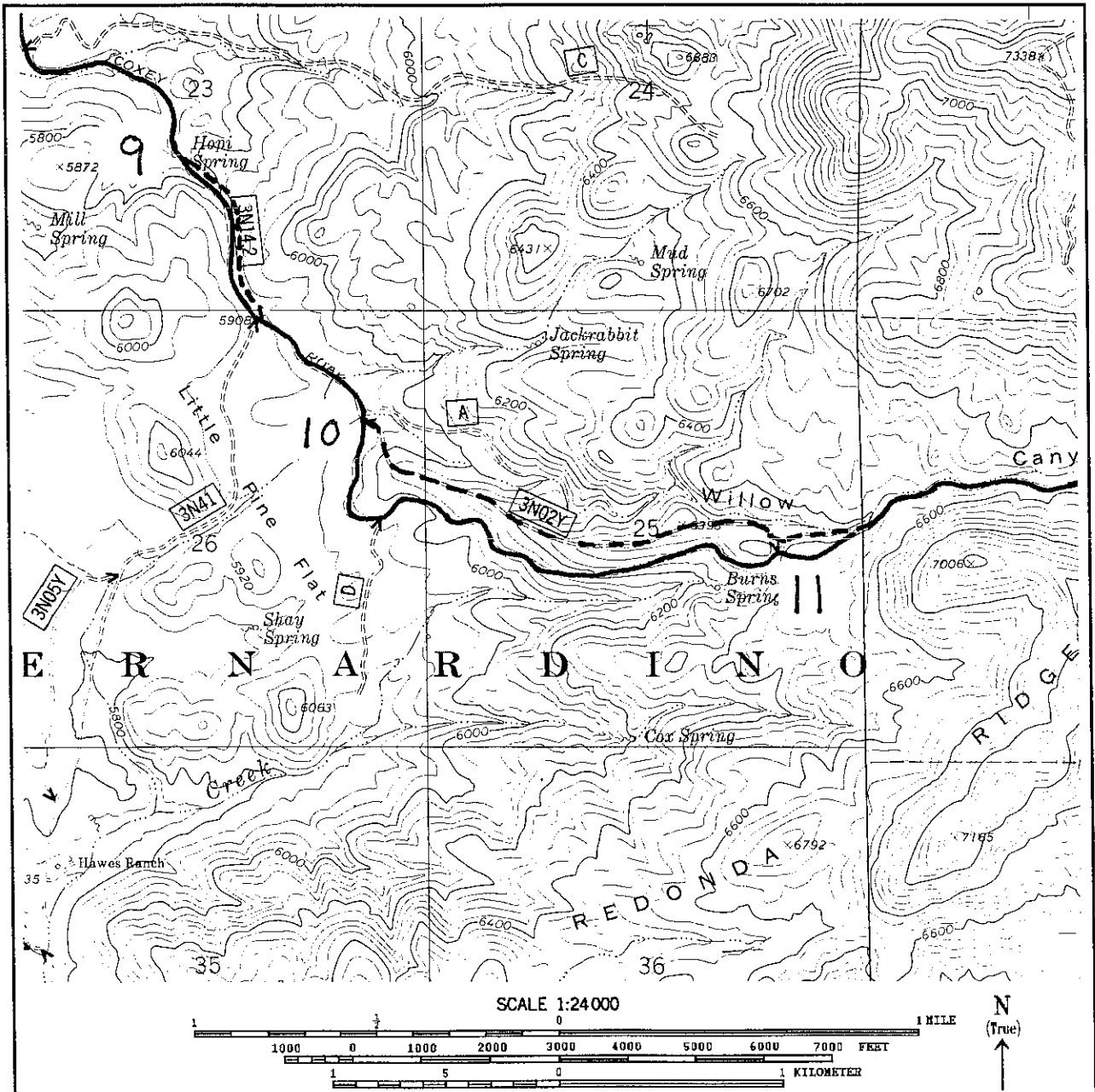
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HRI # _____
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Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Butler Peak, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

Page 21 of 25

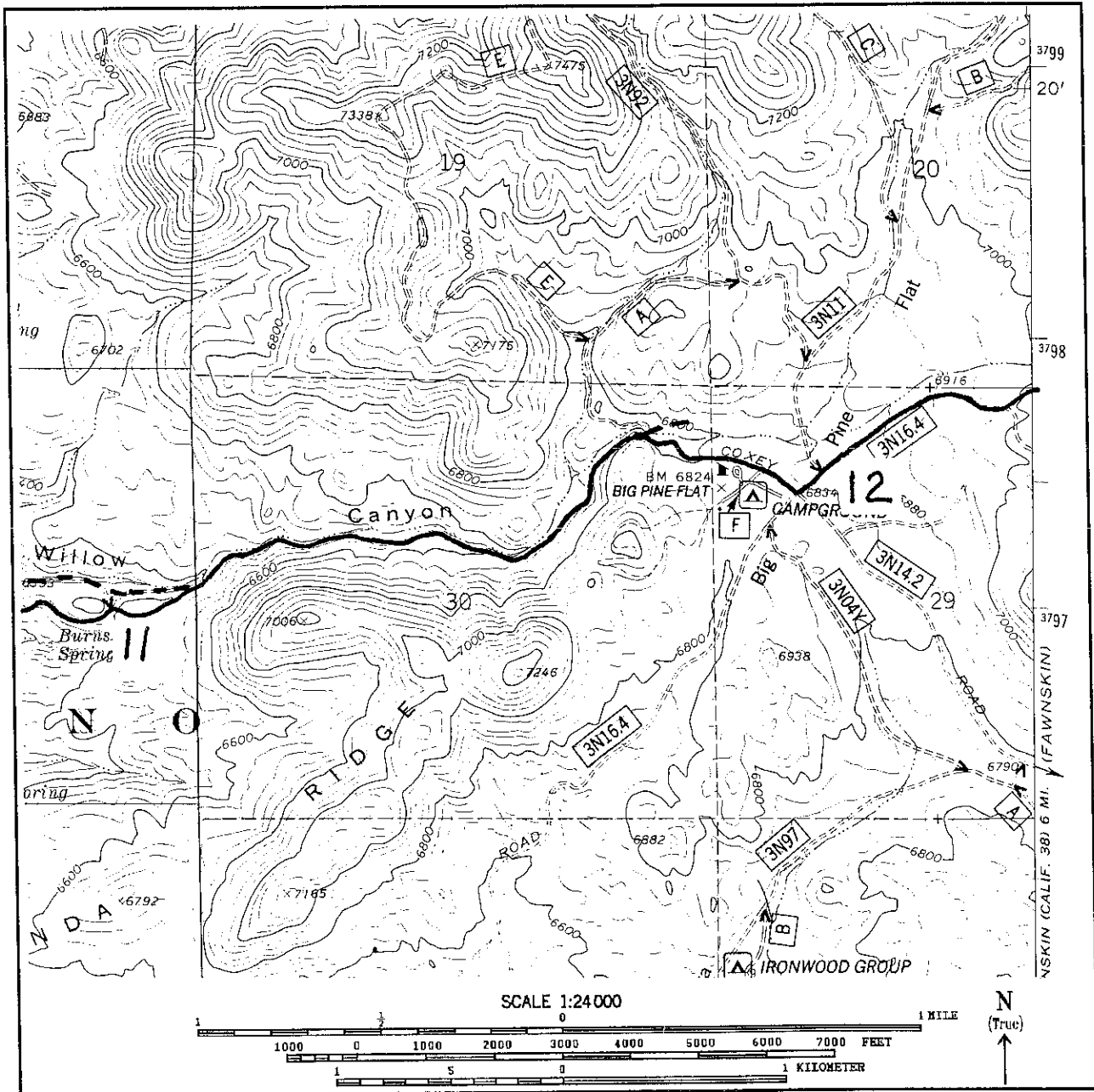
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HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Butler Peak, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

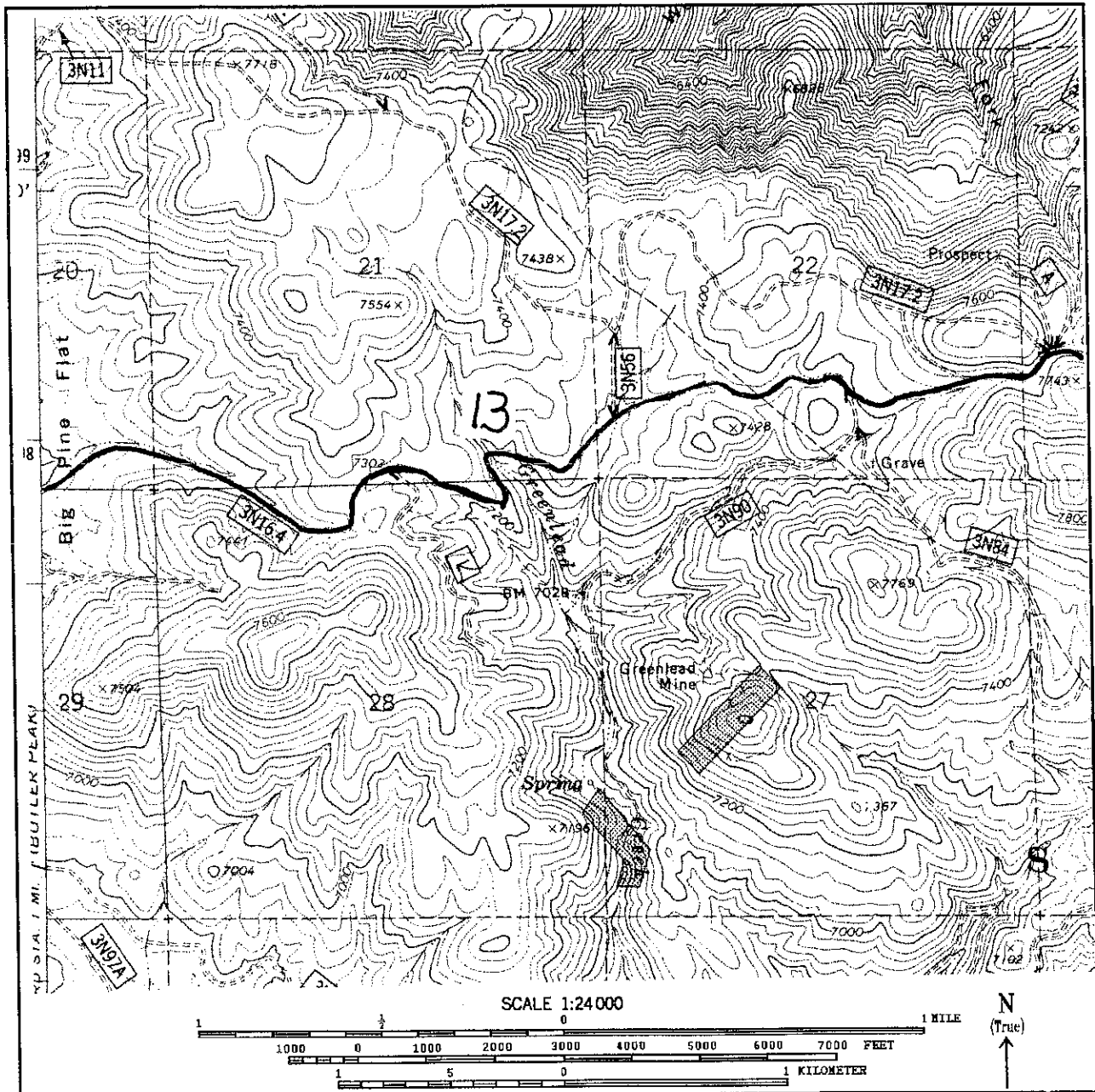
Page 22 of 25

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial SBR-4276

Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road - - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

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Primary # _____

HRI # _____

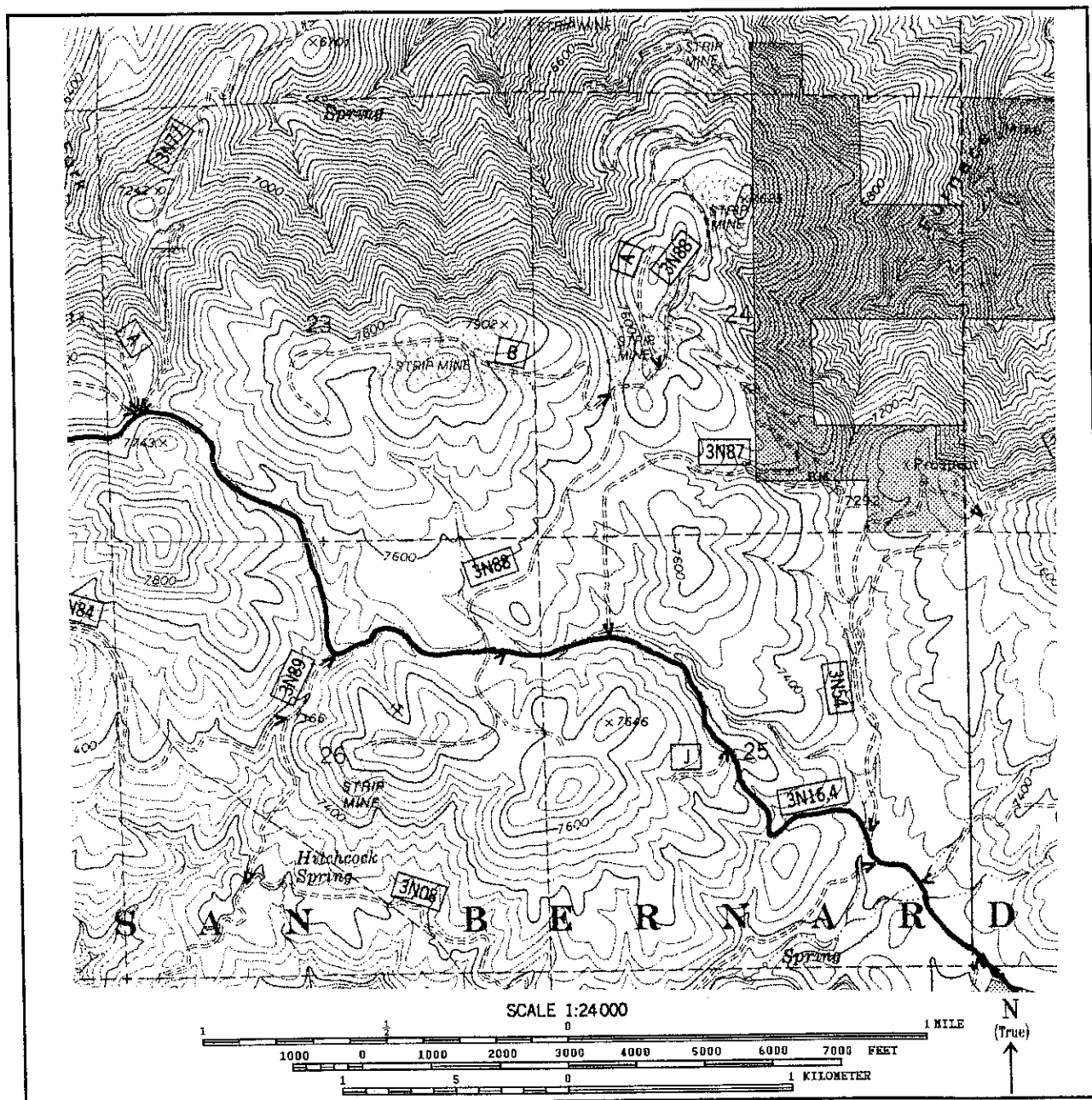
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Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

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Primary # _____

HRI # _____

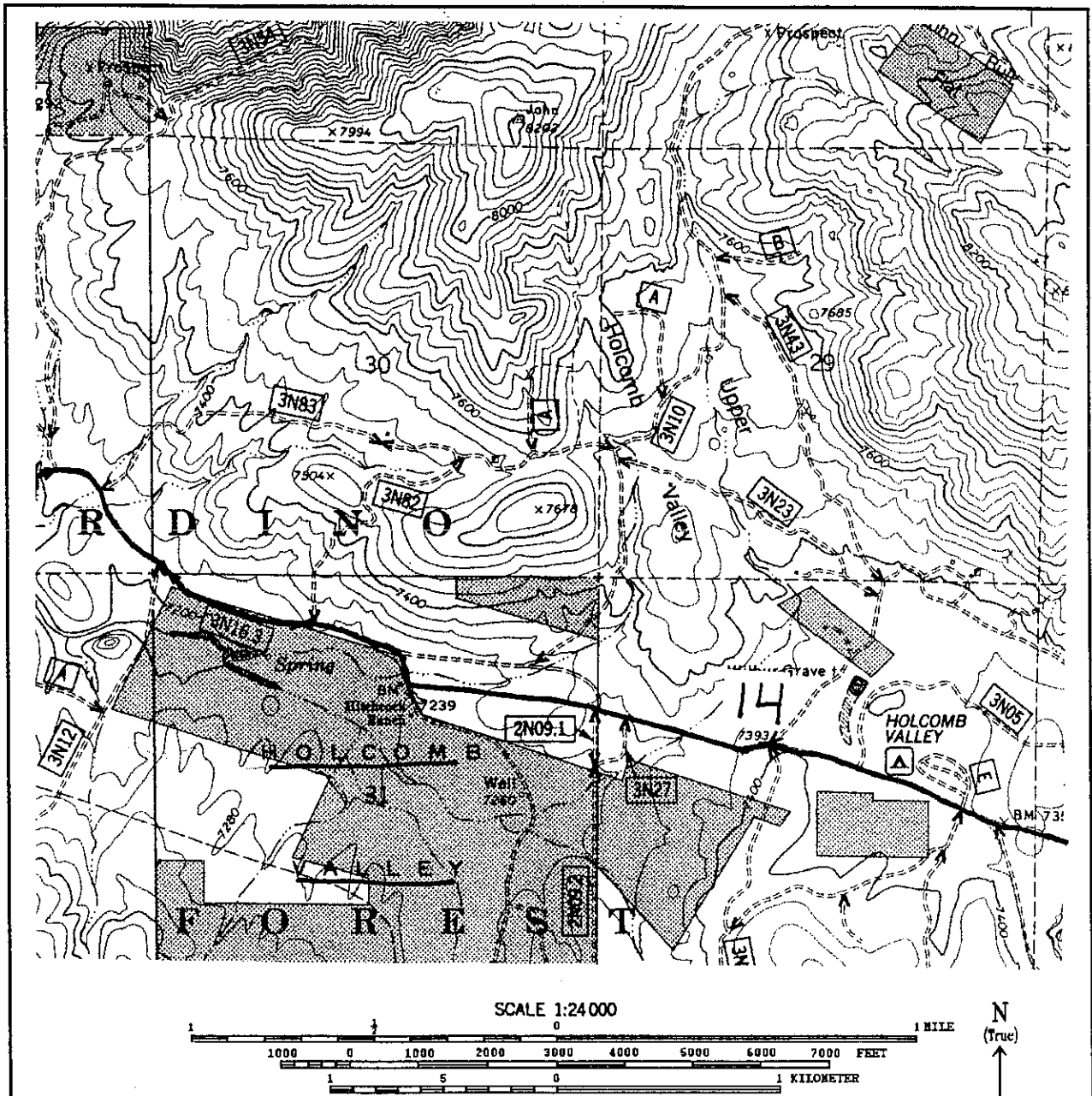
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Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBr-017; Coxey Road;
Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



LOCATION MAP

Page 25 of 25

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

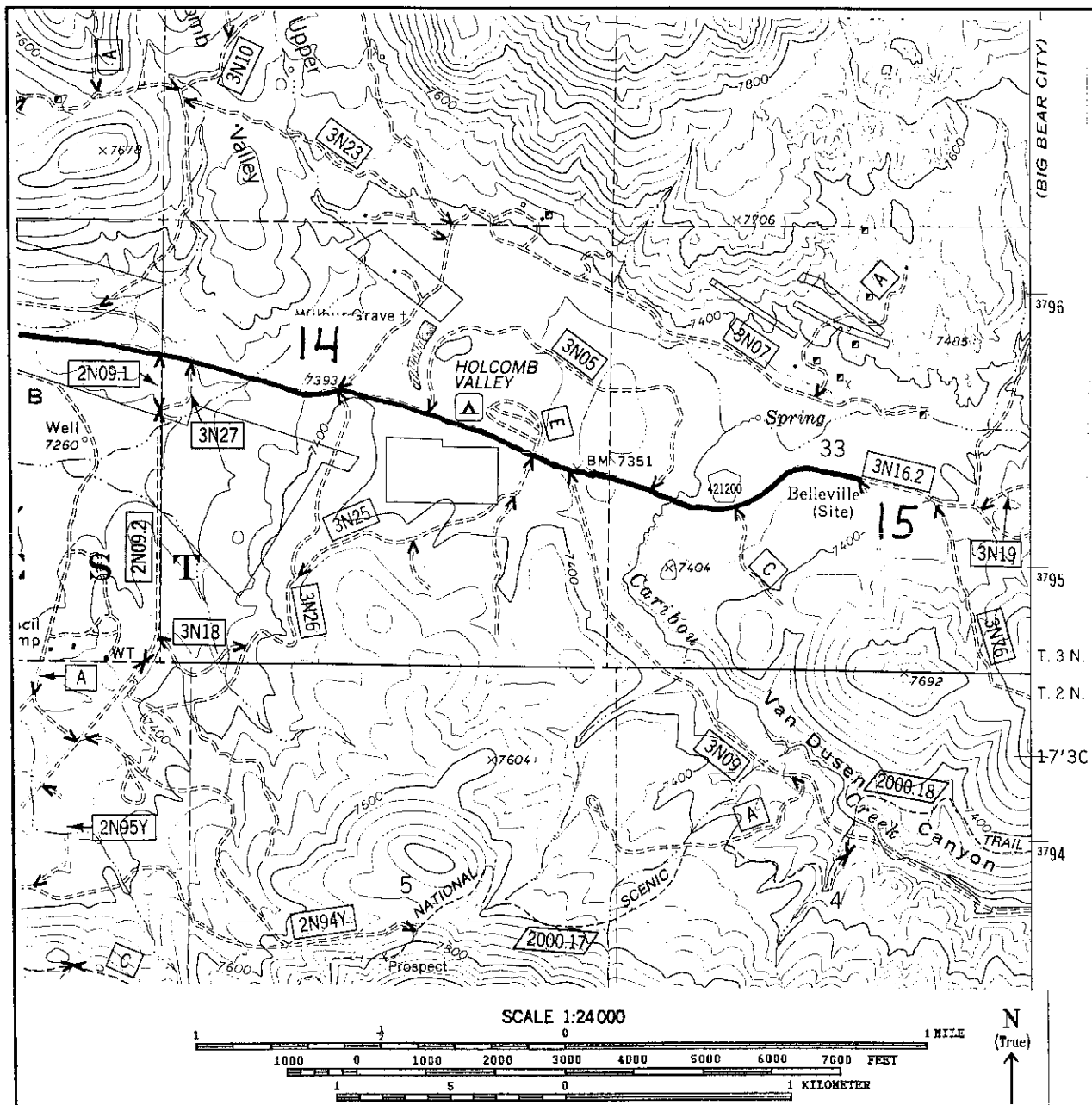
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Property Name/Temporary No.: FS#05-12-52-138; California Point of Historical Interest SBR-017; Coxey Road; Van Dusen Road

USGS Quad Map Name: Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' (1989)

— Current Coxey Road

- - - Older portion not in use (bypassed) but visible



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-4276H Supplement [x]
Other Designations: _____

Page 1 of 2

Common Name: _____

1. **County:** San Bernardino
2. **USGS Quad:** Hesperia 7.5' (x) 15' () Year 1956 (Photorevised) 1980
3. **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 11 466020m Easting 3812620m Northing
4. **Township** 4 N **Range** 5 W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 25 Base Mer. SBM
5. **Map Coordinates:** 444mmS 87mmE (from NW map corner) 6. **Elevation** 3480 feet.

Description: The Archaeological Information Center's master site location maps indicate that Historic Site CA-SBr-4276H (Van Dusen Road [Reynolds 1980]) crosses the study area in the vicinity described in items 1 through 6 above and as shown on the accompanying Archaeological Site Location Map.

Observation: No indication of the trail could be found in the vicinity indicated. Significant disturbance of the area from construction of the California Aqueduct could have obliterated surface indications if the trail did cross in this location.

Type of Investigation: Surface reconnaissance.

Date Observed: 28 April 1993

Recorded By: Kenneth Becker and Jodie Phillips.

Affiliation and Address: RMW Paleo Associates. 23352 Madero Suite J, Mission Viejo, California 92691.

Landowner(s) and Address: Lessee, Southern California Edison Company, 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, California.

Name of Project: Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project.

References:

Reynolds, Robert E.

1980 Archaeological Site Record for CA-SBr-4276H. On file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum.

RMW Paleo Associates

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-4276H

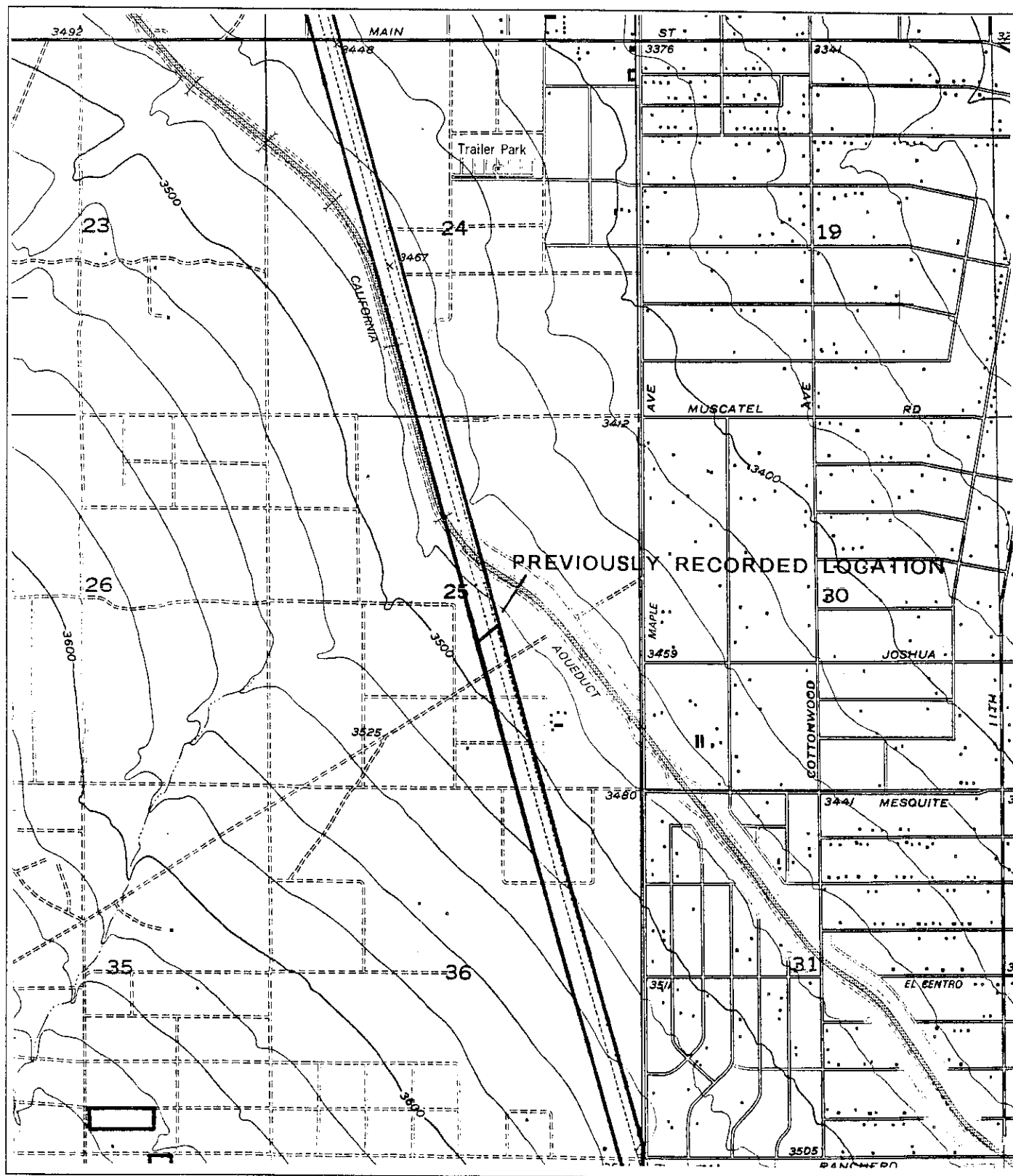
Supplement [x]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
LOCATION MAP

Other Designations: _____

Page 2 of 2

Common Name: _____



(1331, 1332)

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Record FormSBCM # 4666 H
SB ✓
Smithsonian # 4276 HSite name Van Dusen Road County San BernardinoUSGS quad maps: Hesperia (1902) 15', Baldy Mesa, Hesperia 7½'
sec 33, 34, 35, 26, 25
_____ of _____ of _____ of _____ of _____ of _____ of section _____Twp. 4N, Rng. 5W, _____ SB Base Meridian. Elevation 3400-3800

Distance _____ along bearing _____ from _____

UTM grid #s or lat. and long. zone 11 462740 ME, 3805350 MN to
468210 ME, 3807720 MNSite dimensions: area 4 miles depth _____

Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc. This site is a pair of roads over the southwest portion of the Van Dusen Road. It runs northeasterly from the junction of Browns Toll Road and the Lanes Crossing Road in sec 33 toward Hesperia. It was built in the 1860s to haul supplies from Browns Toll Road to Burtons Crossing of the Mojave River (and also Stoddards Crossing to the south, north of Forks of Road), then past Bowens Ranch to the gold mines in Holcomb Valley. This road is shown on the Southern California #1 O.G.S. map (1901) and the Hesperia (1902) 15' quad, both surveyed in 1898-9.

Possibility of destruction _____

Other references _____

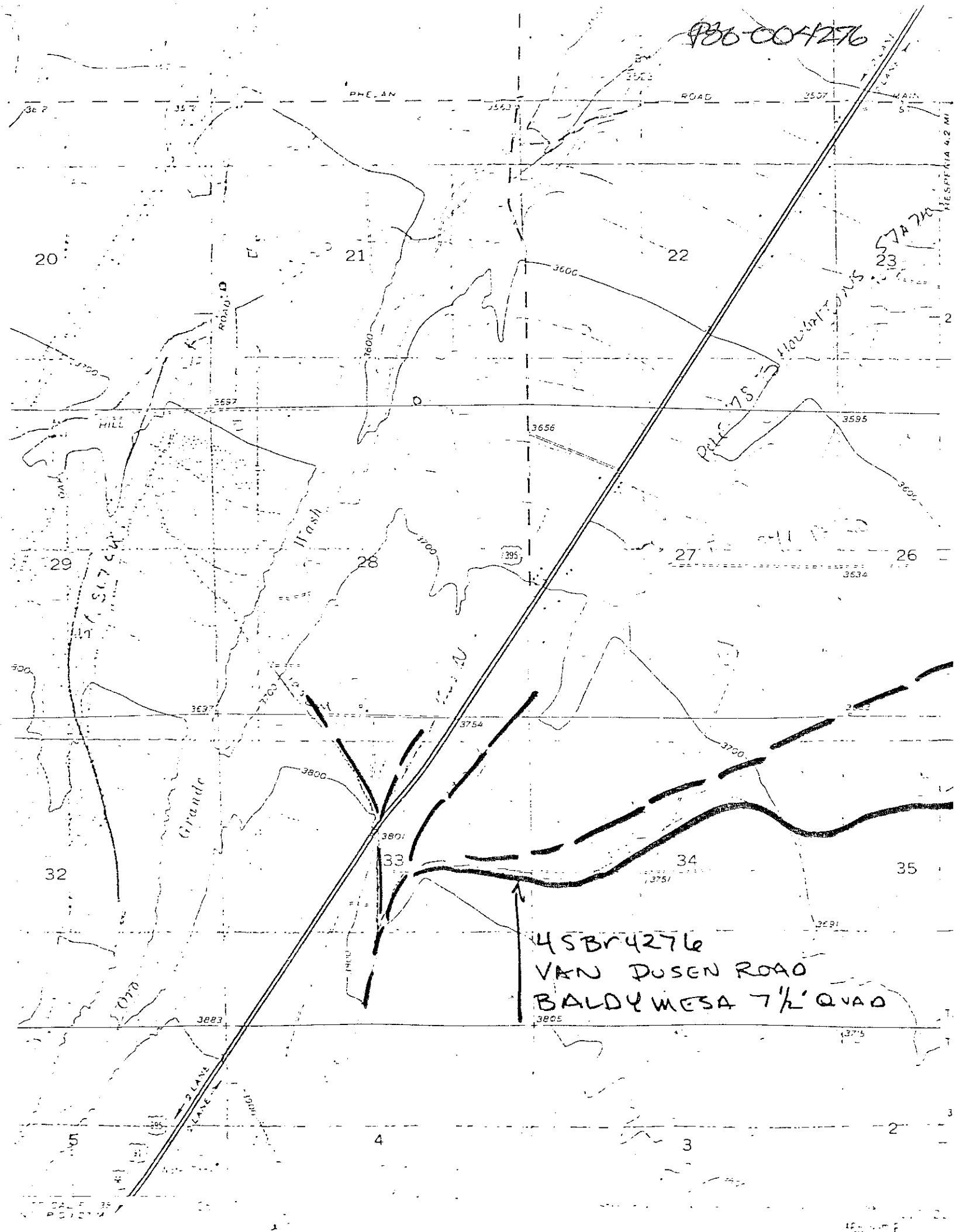
Informant _____ Address _____

Recorded by Robert E. Reynolds Date Sept 1980Address SBCM

Remarks _____

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back

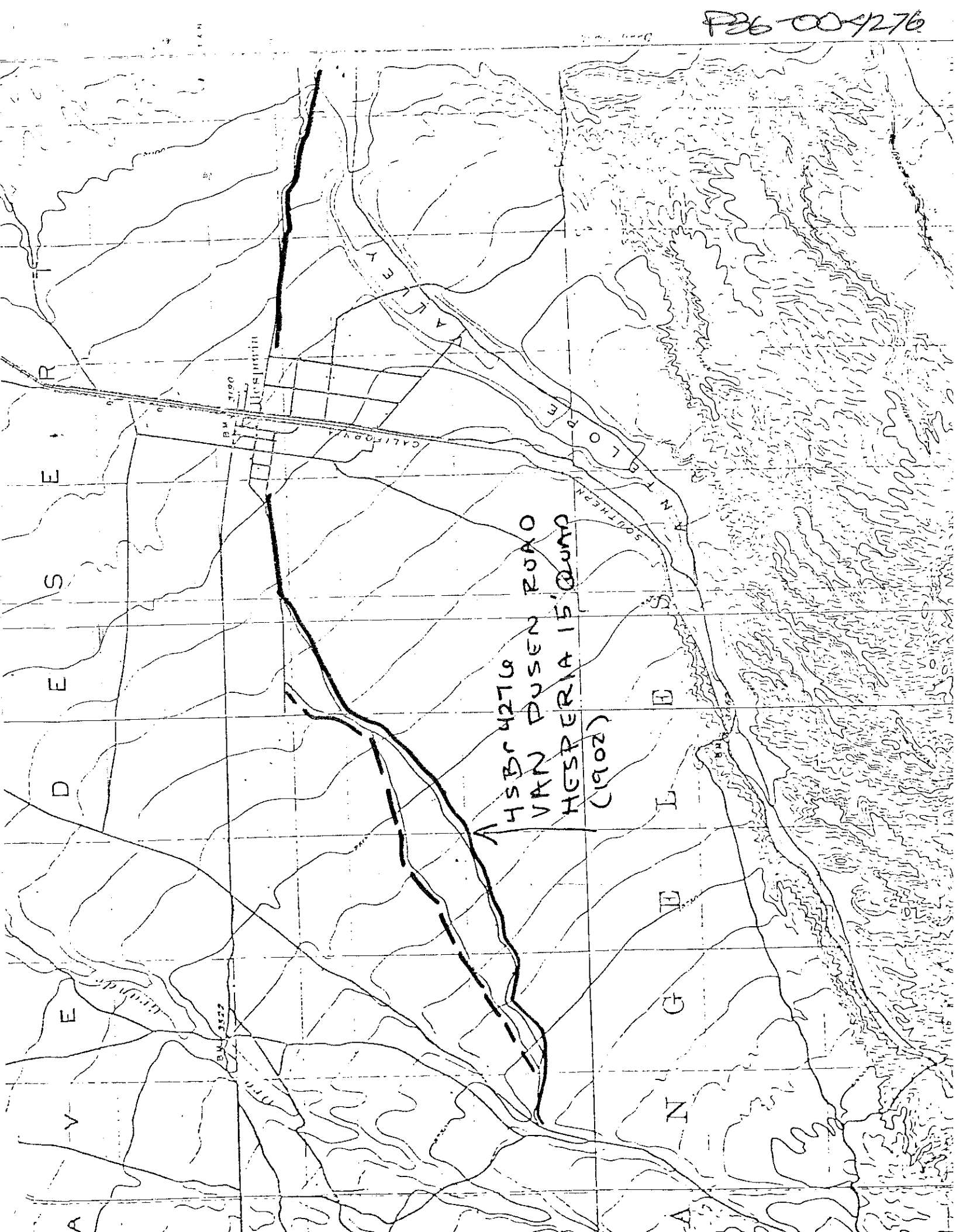
986-004276



45BR4276

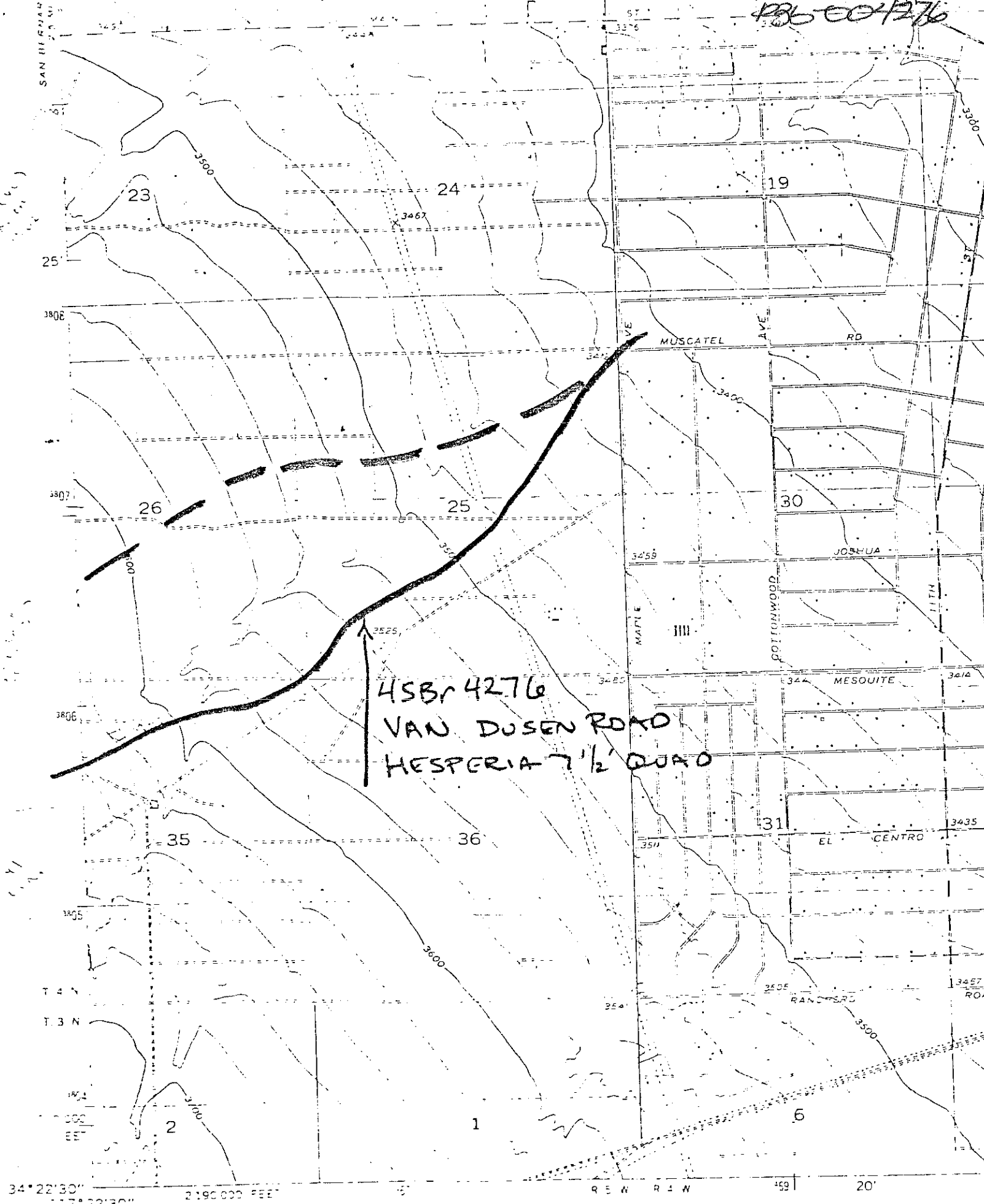
VAN DUSEN ROAD

BALDY MESA 7 1/2' QUAD



45Br 4276
VAN DUSEN ROAD
HESPERIA 15' QUAD
(1902)

4276



4276
VAN DUSEN ROAD
HESPERIA 7 1/2 QUAD

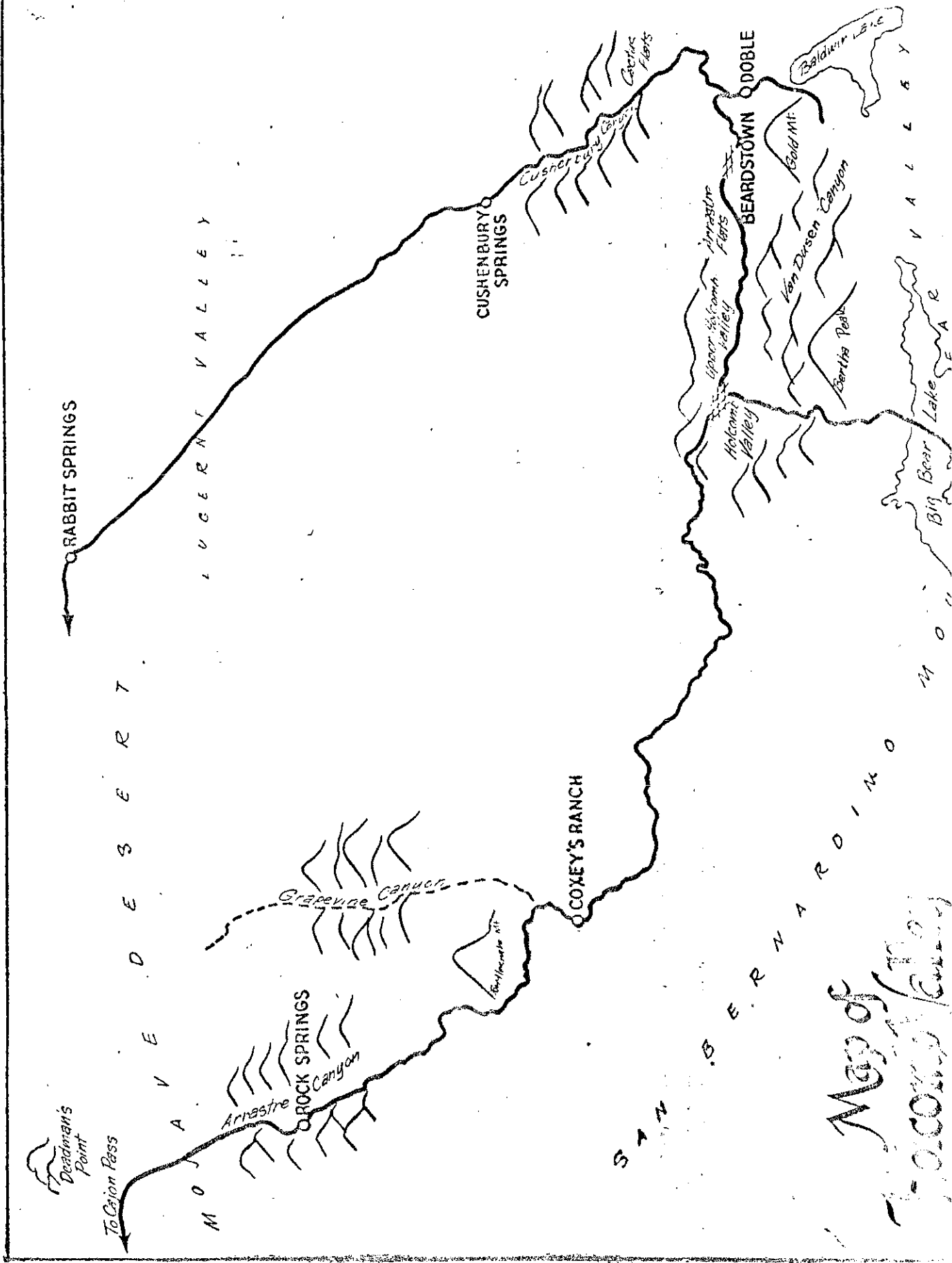
4SBr 4276
Van Dusen Road



View WSW along Van Dusen Road from center sec. 34



View easterly along El Centro Road, showing depression on N side of road which may be Van Dusen Road



Map of
Sacramento Valley

SBR-42764
P36-004276

Dear Ellsworth Sylvester,

There are some problems with the proposals submitted for Point of Historical Interest designations. These need to be corrected before the Board of Supervisors can recommend them to the Chairman of the State Historical Resources Commission.

1. Gold Road Crossing (Van Dusen Road)

The Van Dusen Road, under the name Coxey Road, has been registered as CHP I S Br 017. This was done at the request of the Forest Service to avoid confusion with the road in Van Dusen Canyon. The crossing point at Hesperia could be registered if we have a reference that would be clear and a reference that it was called in historic times the Gold Road Crossing. Could you provide a reference and a map, perhaps a very old USGS map that indicates the crossing point.

As you know, the road from Holcomb was built in 1861, and after crossing the Mojave River, it did join Brown's road to his Verde Ranch somewhere in the vicinity of present Hesperia. A map indicating the crossing point would be helpful.

SBR-4076H

P36-004076

BEAR VALLEY MINES ROAD CROSSING

At this point the road to the gold mines in Bear Valley crossed the Mojave River. In May, 1860, gold was discovered in Holcomb Valley in the San Bernardino Mountains. Thousands of people poured into the area attracted by the possibility of wealth.

Supplies and equipment were carried to the miners by pack trains traveling up the Santa Ana Canyon. The pack trains were not only expensive, but also precluded transportation of the large equipment necessary to extract the gold from quartz veins.

Jed Van Dusen constructed a wagon road from Holcomb Valley in 1861 which ultimately connected with a toll road built the same year through East Cajon by John Brown, Sr.

THIS IS OLD THE PLAQUE AT THE HESPERIA
GOLF COURSE WHERE IT CROSSES LA ARROWHEAD
ROAD

SBR-4276H
P36-004276

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
Reg. No. SBr-017
Date 1-31-73
By *[Signature]*

County San Bernardino Name Coxey Road

Location U. S. Forest Service Roads 3N08, 7W02, and 3N14 from Holcomb Valley to the foot of the mountains.

Historical Significance: In 1861 the Coxey Road was built by blacksmith Jed Van Duzen for the miners in Holcomb Valley. Access by pack train up Santa Ana Canyon had proved too difficult. Sometimes called the Van Duzen Road, it followed Holcomb Creek and Willow Canyon, past Coxey Meadow, Horse Springs, Oak Spring and Rock Springs, down Arrastre Canyon to the foot of the mountains, then westward to connect near the Mojave River with the new John Brown Toll Road through Cajon Pass. The road was used not only for hauling ore and supplies to and from the mines, but also for driving cattle to and from the summer pastures in the mountains.

In the 1880s, supplies for Bear Valley Dam were brought up through Holcomb Valley by freighter A. E. Taylor until he completed the road up Cushenbury Grade direct to Bear Valley.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

RECOMMENDED: *[Signature]*
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors

APPROVED: *[Signature]*
Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Date December 4, 1972

Date January 26, 1973