

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

JOSHUA TREE CAMPSITE PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0631-283-07
Joshua Tree Area, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department, Planning Division
385 North Arrowhead Avenue, 1st Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0182

Prepared for:

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February 8, 2023
CRM TECH Contract Number 3947
County of San Bernardino Project Number PROJ-2022-00040

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Joshua Tree Campsite Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0631-283-07, Joshua Tree Area, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Joshua Tree North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles; Section 36, T2N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 2.4 acres

Keywords: Southern Mojave Desert; San Bernardino County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between September 2022 and February 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 2.4 acres of undeveloped land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0631-283-07, is located at 2082 Stonehill Avenue, on the west side of Stonehill Avenue and north of Moonlight Mesa Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 36, T2N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Joshua Tree Campsite Project, which entails the installation of four geo dome camping structures on the property, each with a wood deck, outdoor jacuzzi, fire pit, planter area, sand-base walkway, parking spaces, and perimeter wall/fence. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered 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.

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INTRODUCTION

Between September 2022 and February 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 2.4 acres of undeveloped land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0631-283-07, is located at 2082 Stonehill Avenue, on the west side of Stonehill Avenue and north of Moonlight Mesa Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 36, T2N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Joshua Tree North, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figures 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Joshua Tree Campsite Project, which entails the installation of four geo dome camping structures on the property, each with a wood deck, outdoor jacuzzi, fire pit, planter area, sand-base walkway, parking spaces, and perimeter wall/fence. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued 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.

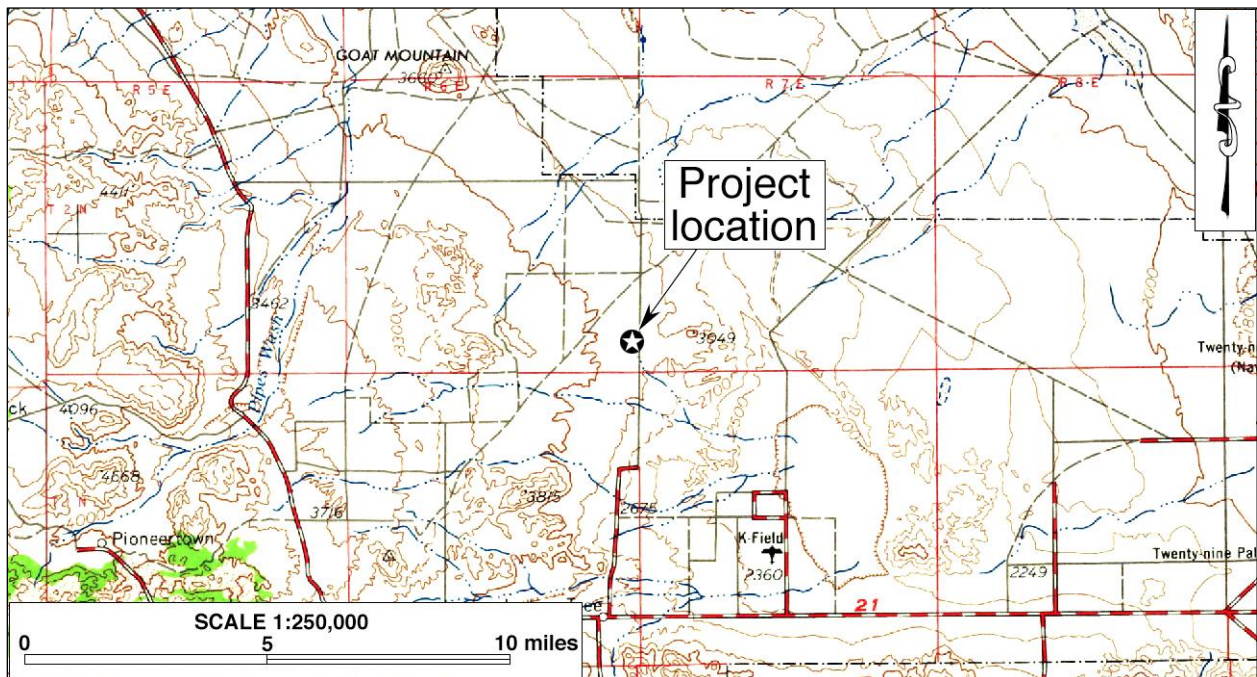


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

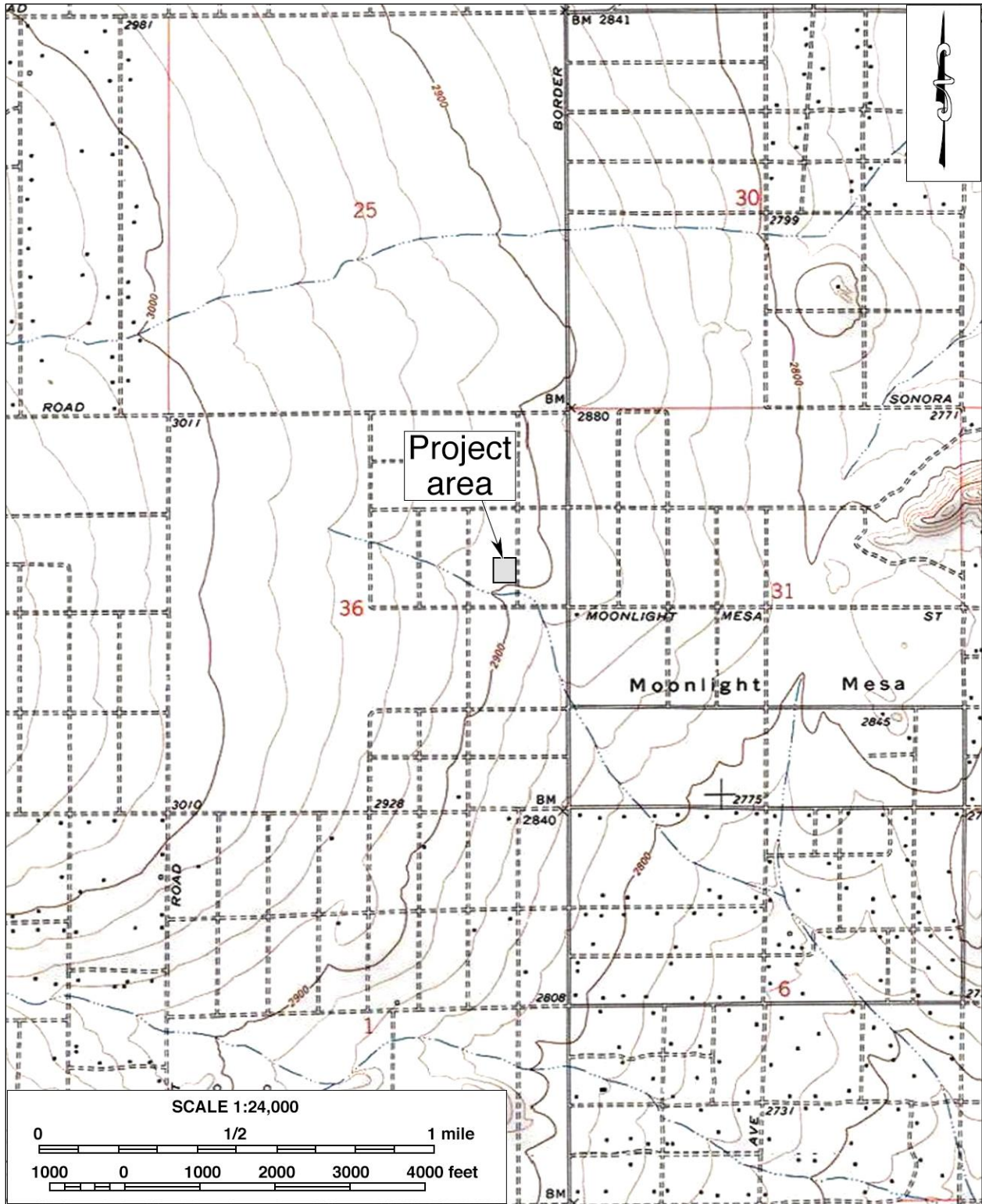


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Joshua Tree North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The town of Joshua Tree is located on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert and at the northern base of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-named because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs in July averaging over 100°F and winter lows in December averaging 35°F. The average annual precipitation is roughly five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area lies in a sparsely populated rural area approximately 10 miles northeast of the Joshua Tree town center. The square-shaped tract of undeveloped desert land is bounded on the east by Stonehill Avenue, a graded dirt road, and on the north, west, and south by other parcels of vacant land. The terrain in the project area is generally level, with a slight incline to to northwest, and the elevation range approximately from 2,900 feet to 2,910 feet above sea level. The surface soil is composed of yellowish brown sand, fine to coarse in grain size, mixed with gravel and small to medium-sized rocks. The scattered vegetation on the property includes Joshua trees, yucca, creosote bush, brittlebush, several varieties of cholla and beavertail cactus, and other small grasses and brushes (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the project area. (Photograph taken on October 12, 2022; view to the south)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16). Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Native American groups living near the project location in recent centuries were the Serrano and the Chemehuevi. The Serrano's homeland was centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains but also included lowlands along both flanks of the mountain range. The Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute, traditionally occupied the portion of the Mojave Desert extending east to the Colorado River. Both groups belong to the larger Shoshonean language stock, which in turn is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. The leading anthropological works on the Chemehuevi include

Kroeber (1925), Laird (1976), and Kelly and Fowler (1986), while the basic references on the Serrano are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

Prior to European contact, native subsistence practices were defined by the surrounding landscape and were based primarily on the cultivating and gathering of wild foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. The Serrano settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains, while the Chemehuevi, with fewer people spread over a much wider area, cultivated, gathered, and hunted in the open deserts, but were also known for their agricultural practices, in particular the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, and melons. Social customs brought members of each tribe together at important base camps or villages for annual ceremonies and tribal interaction with neighboring groups.

Both tribal groups had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, direct European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways began in the 1810s, when the mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers during the late 19th century. By the early 20th century, the majority of Serrano and Chemehuevi population was incorporated into the reservation system. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, while the Chemehuevi are divided among the Chemehuevi, the Colorado River, and the Morongo Reservations.

Historic Context

Because of its harsh, unforgiving environment, non-Native settlement in the Mojave Desert was late to start and slow in subsequent development. Although the Mojave Desert received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, as early as 1776 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), for the next 70 years the inland regions of Alta California were largely ignored by the Spanish and Mexican authorities in their colonization schemes. During that period, the presence of non-Natives in the Mojave Desert was essentially confined to a few trails that were established over the years, most notably the Old Spanish Trail, a pack-train road established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1830s (Warren 2004).

Beginning in the early 1860s, as the gold mines in the Mother Lode country of the Sierra Nevada declined in production, groups of former forty-niners embarked on fresh explorations into the

desert between California, Nevada, and Arizona. Before long, new mining districts sprang up throughout the Mojave Desert. However, the discovery of these early bonanzas was frequently incidental to travel across the desert to richer diggings elsewhere, as in the case of the La Paz gold rush in Arizona (Warren et al. 1981:96). A few renowned mining towns, such as Ivanpah and Calico, boomed in the 1870s and 1880s, but the first major strike in the Mojave Desert did not occur until the Old Woman Mountains boom of 1898-1901 (Gallegos et al. 1980:133).

In the mid-19th century, a few new trails were developed on the basis of the Old Spanish Trail, such as the Mormon Trail and the Mojave Road, by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern U.S. entered California. Since the 1870s, the Mojave Desert has seen the establishment of a number of modern transportation thoroughfares across its vast reaches, including the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific Railroads; the fabled U.S. Route 66; and today's Interstate Highways 15 and 40. Several urban centers have gradually emerged along these arteries, mostly along the western and southern rims of the Mojave Desert. The bulk of the region, however, remains sparsely populated and rarely touched by human activities, even to the present time.

Although ranchers and miners began to arrive in the area in the late 1800s, the modern-day community of Joshua Tree traces its roots to the Desert Queen Ranch, which was founded in 1918 by William Keys and his wife Frances M. Lawton and is now known as Keys Ranch in the boundaries of the Joshua Tree National Park (Joshua Tree Village n.d.). Homesteaders began settling the area in earnest in the 1930s (NPS n.d.). Minerva Hoyt, a Pasadena resident and desert plant aficionado, became concerned about the removal of cacti and other plants to the gardens of Los Angeles, and her efforts to protect the area culminated in 825,000 acres being set aside as Joshua Tree National Monument in 1936 (*ibid.*). Now the Joshua Tree National Park, it attracts millions of visitors annually, but the year-round population of the small desert community of Joshua Tree, at the northwestern entrance to the park, was just under 7,000 as of 2018 (USCB n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On October 6, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On September 22, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands

File. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the two nearest Native American groups, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, by electronic mail to solicit additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to arrange for tribal participation in the archaeological field survey. Responses from these Native American representatives are summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history as well as historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1955-1994, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1970 and 2018, are available at the websites of Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On October 12, 2022, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in 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 good to excellent (80-90%) due to the sparsely scattered vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the proposed project. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify three previous studies completed between 1980 and 1999, mostly linear surveys along the various roads nearby (Figure 5), and one known archaeological site located roughly a half-mile southwest of the project location. Designated 36-003429 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the site was recorded in 1980 as a scatter of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) lithic material. Due to its distance from the project location, Site 36-003429 requires no further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated November 9, 2022, that Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of such resources, however, the NAHC recommends that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this

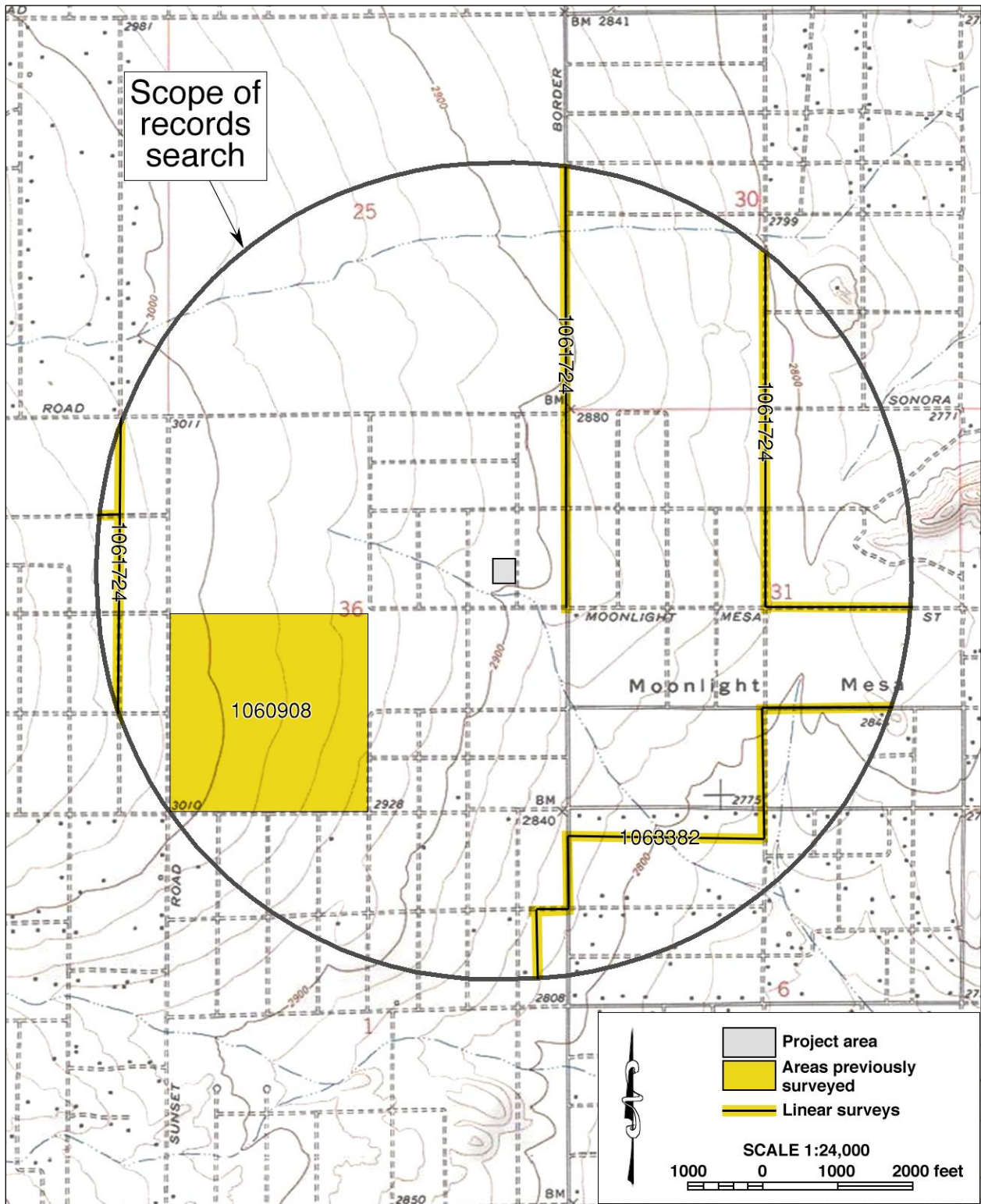


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Location of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH contacted the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians through their designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues, namely Sarah Bliss, Director of Tribal Programs EPA for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band, and Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band. In a series of electronic correspondence on October 11, 2022, Ms. Bliss stated that the Twenty-Nine Palms Band did not have the personnel at the time to participate in the archaeological fieldwork for this study and requested to be notified if any Native American cultural resources were found. To date, the Morongo Band has not responded.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. Throughout the 1850s-1970s era, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were noted within the project boundaries (Figures 6, 7; NETR Online 1970). In the early 1950s, the unpaved Border Avenue, some 660 feet to the east of the project location, was the only human-made feature nearby (Figure 7). By 1970, a grid of dirt roads had been laid out around the project location, including present-day Stonehill Avenue (NETR Online 1970), suggesting the beginning of planned development in the vicinity. However, no development has ever occurred within or adjacent to the project boundaries, leaving the entire parcel unsettled and undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1970-2020; Google Earth 1994-2018).

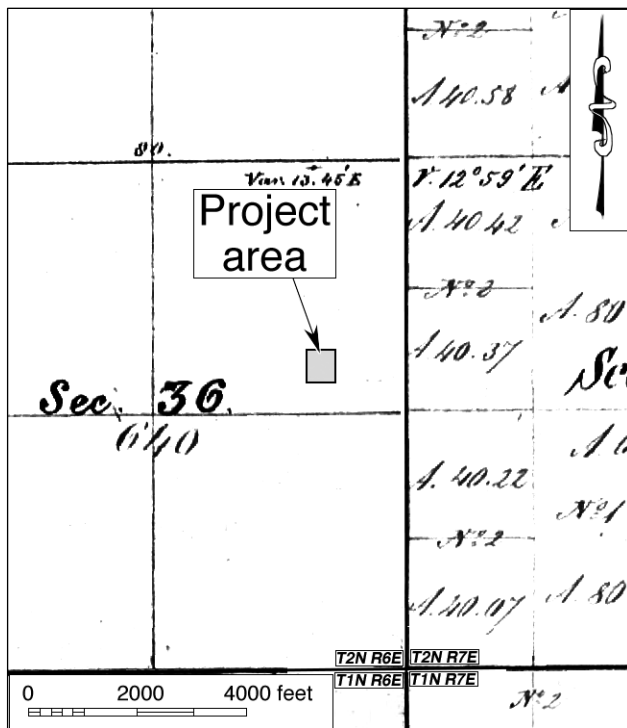


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a-d)

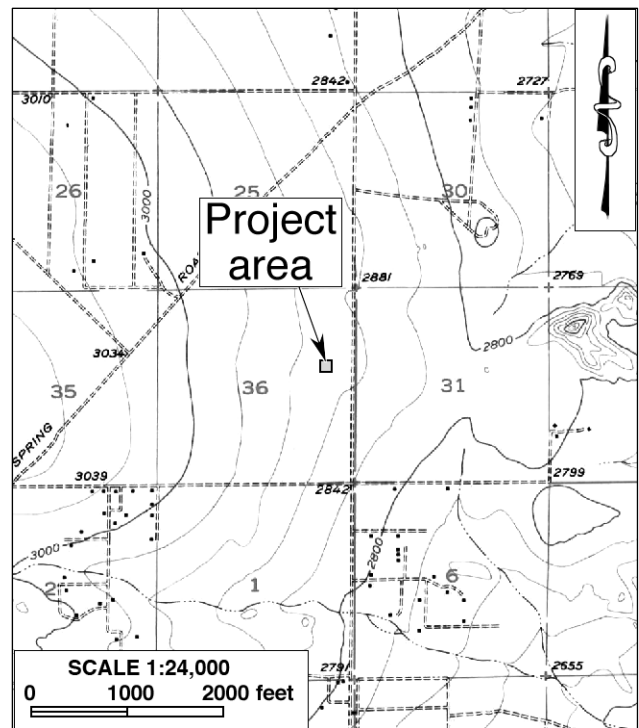


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1955a; 1955b)

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative finding for potential “historical resources,” and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project boundaries.

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, no potential “historical resources” were previously identified within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” are known to exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC

§21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has concluded that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, are present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to San Bernardino County:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1856b Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 7 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856c Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 6 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856d Plat Map: Township No. 2 North Range No. 7 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

Google Earth

1994-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005-2007, 2009, 2011-2013, 2015, and 2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, 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, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, 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 (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
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 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2018 M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru.

Professional Experience

2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2021-2022 Archaeological Technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc., Hemet, California.
2021 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Historical Research Associates, Inc., Portland, Oregon.
2020-2021 Archaeological Technician, Cogstone Resource Management, Orange, California.
2020 Archaeological Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 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.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

APPENDIX 2

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
RESPONSE LETTER**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 9, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Joshua Tree Campsite Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0631-283-07 (CRM TECH No. 3947), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. 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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
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Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
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California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/9/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Joshua Tree Campsite Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0631-283-07 (CRM TECH No. 3947), San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/9/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator Cahuilla
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources Serrano
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department Cahuilla
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Cahuilla
P. O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee, Cahuilla
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer Chemehuevi
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson Chemehuevi
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Joshua Tree Campsite Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0631-283-07 (CRM TECH No. 3947), San Bernardino County.