

**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

January 23, 2023

Nicole Sauviat Criste, Principal  
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.  
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101  
Palm Desert, CA 92211

Re: Addendum to Cultural Resource Survey Report  
Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) Feasibility Study  
City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Project No. 3970

Dear Ms. Criste:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a historical/archaeological resources survey on areas that have been incorporated into the project referenced above since the completion of the Phase I cultural resources study for the project in August 2022 (Tang et al. 2022). The additional Area of Potential Effects (APE) subject to this study consists of the following components (see Figs. 1, 2; cf. Tang et al. 2022:2-3):

- A newly identified potential site for the wastewater treatment plant, which encompasses approximately 4.4 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel No. 0623-171-11, located on the south side of Buena Vista Drive and to the east of Desert Knoll Avenue;
- Two small areas designated for proposed lift stations to be constructed on the southeast corner of Desert Knoll Avenue and Buena Vista Drive and the northeast corner of Utah Trail and Two Mile Road;
- Approximately 10.7 linear miles of additional pipeline alignments, including Phases C and E of the collection system, a temporary effluent discharge line, and a permanent effluent pumping line, all of which lie within the existing rights-of-way of various paved and unpaved public roads located generally to the north and the east of downtown Twentynine Palms as well as a segment of an unnamed stormwater channel.

As an addendum to the 2022 study, the purpose of this study is to assist the lead agencies for the project, namely the City of Twentynine Palms and the State of California Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in identifying any "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), or "historical resources," as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), that may exist within or adjacent to the additional APE and thus may be affected by the expanded project. The scope of this study includes a review of existing historical/archaeological resources records pertaining to the additional APE, historical and geoarchaeological background research, consultation with local Native American representatives, and a systematic field survey. This letter presents a summary of the methods and results of these research procedures, along with the final conclusion of the study.

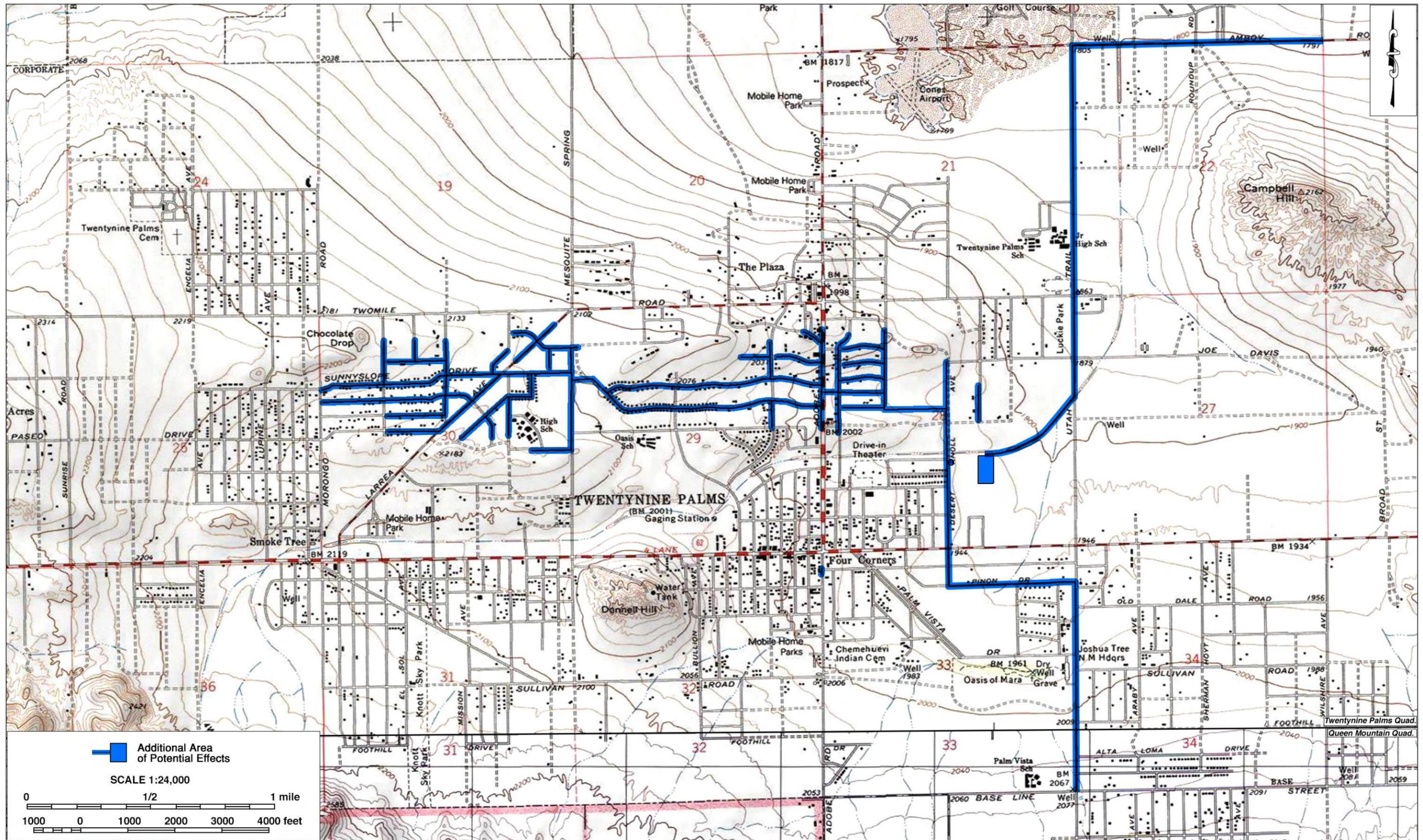


Figure 1. The additional APE surveyed during this study. (Based on USGS Queen Mountain and Twentynine Palms, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994; 1995])

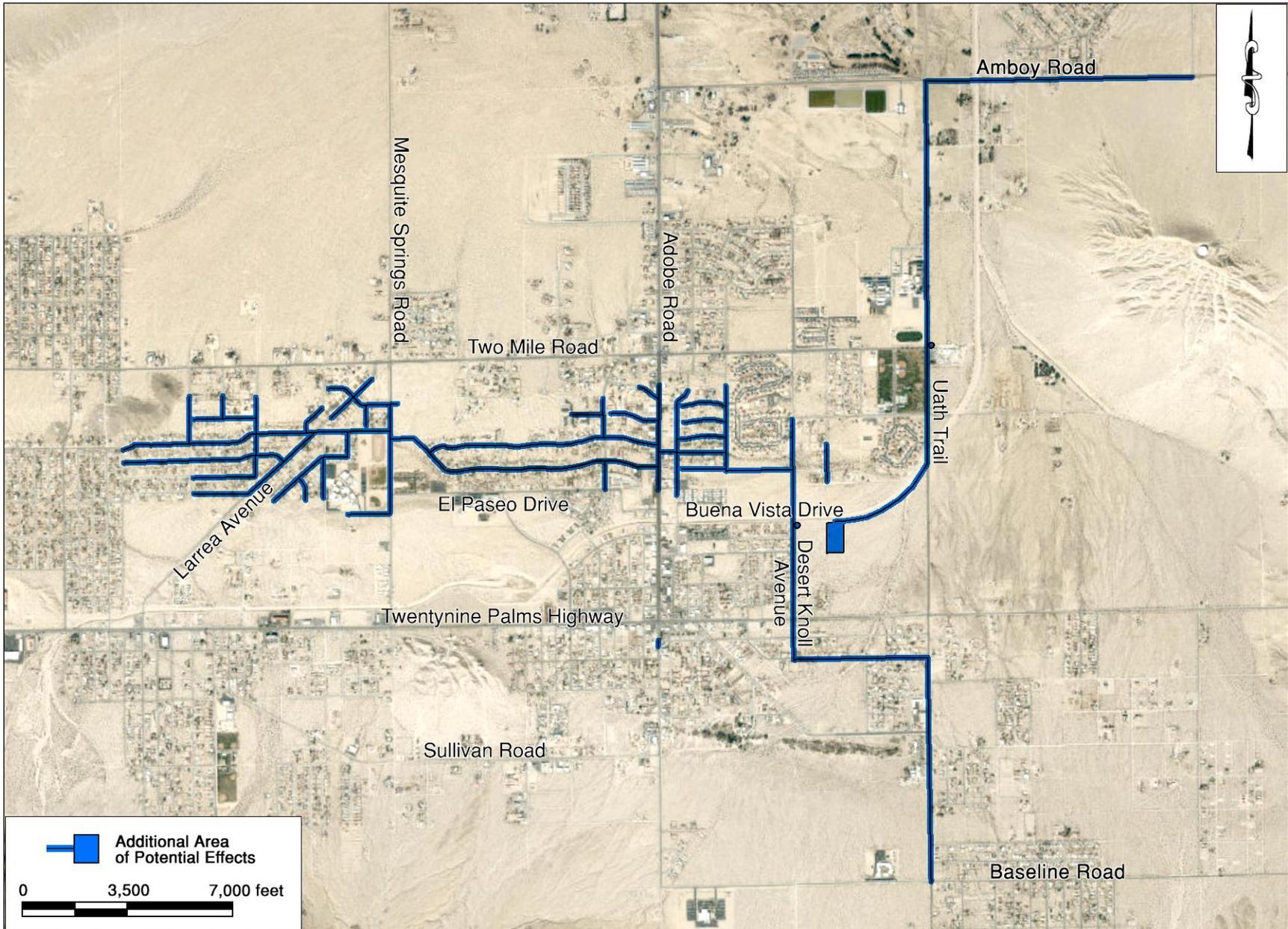


Figure 2. Recent satellite image of the additional APE. (Based on Google Earth digital imagery)

## Existing Historical/Archaeological Resources Records

Since the records searches for the 2022 study and other recent studies nearby provide sufficient coverage of the additional APE and a one-mile buffer around it, CRM TECH did not conduct a new records search for this study. Instead, the records previously obtained from the South Central Coastal Information Center were reviewed for information pertaining to the additional APE. These records indicate that past studies may have covered various segments of the proposed pipeline alignments, but as with the original APE, the additional APE as a whole had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study. The records identified four known cultural resources as lying partially within the APE, specifically across segments of the pipeline alignments, as listed below:

- 36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H): Oasis of Mara, Chemehuevi Cemetery, etc.
- 36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H): Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62)
- 36-023919 (CA-SBR-15107H): Amboy Road
- P1021-3 (“pending” site): prehistoric lithic scatters

As all four of these sites also occurred in the original APE for this project, they have been fully addressed under Section 106 and CEQA provisions in the 2002 study (see Tang et al. 2022:19-20, 22-23). Among them, Site 36-002052 was determined to meet the definition of a “historic property” and a “historical resource” during that study, Sites 36-010525 and 36-023919 were found not to qualify, while Site P1021-3 could not be evaluated due to insufficient data (*ibid.*:22-23). No archaeological features or artifacts associated with 36-002052 or P1021-3 were observed on the ground surface within the boundaries of the 2022 survey (*ibid.*:19-20).

## Historical Background Overview

As with the 2022 study, historical background research for this study was conducted on the basis of published literature on local history, historical maps dated 1856-1995, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1970-2021. These sources indicate that while human activities were evident in the project vicinity at least by the 1850s, the neighborhoods along the pipeline routes in the additional APE were mostly developed in the early 20th century (Figs. 3, 4). By the 1950s, the majority of the roads containing the pipeline alignments were in place, but the neighborhoods remained sparsely populated at that time, to be infilled during the last few decades of the 20th century (Fig. 4; NETR Online 1970-2020; Google Earth 1995-2021). No notable human-made features were known to be present at or near the wastewater treatment plant site or the lift station sites throughout the historic period except the roads nearby (Figs. 3, 4; NETR Online 1970).

## Geoarchaeological Profile

Geologic maps consulted during this study show the surface sediments in and around the additional APE to be predominantly quaternary alluvium (*Qa*) and older alluvium (*Qoa*), with a small amount of windblown sand (*Qs*) at the northern end (Fig. 5). Like the areas covered by the 2022 study, the additional APE lies in a setting more conducive to resource procurement, travel, and occasional camping in prehistoric times than to long-term settlement (see Tang et al. 2022:17), and the fact that

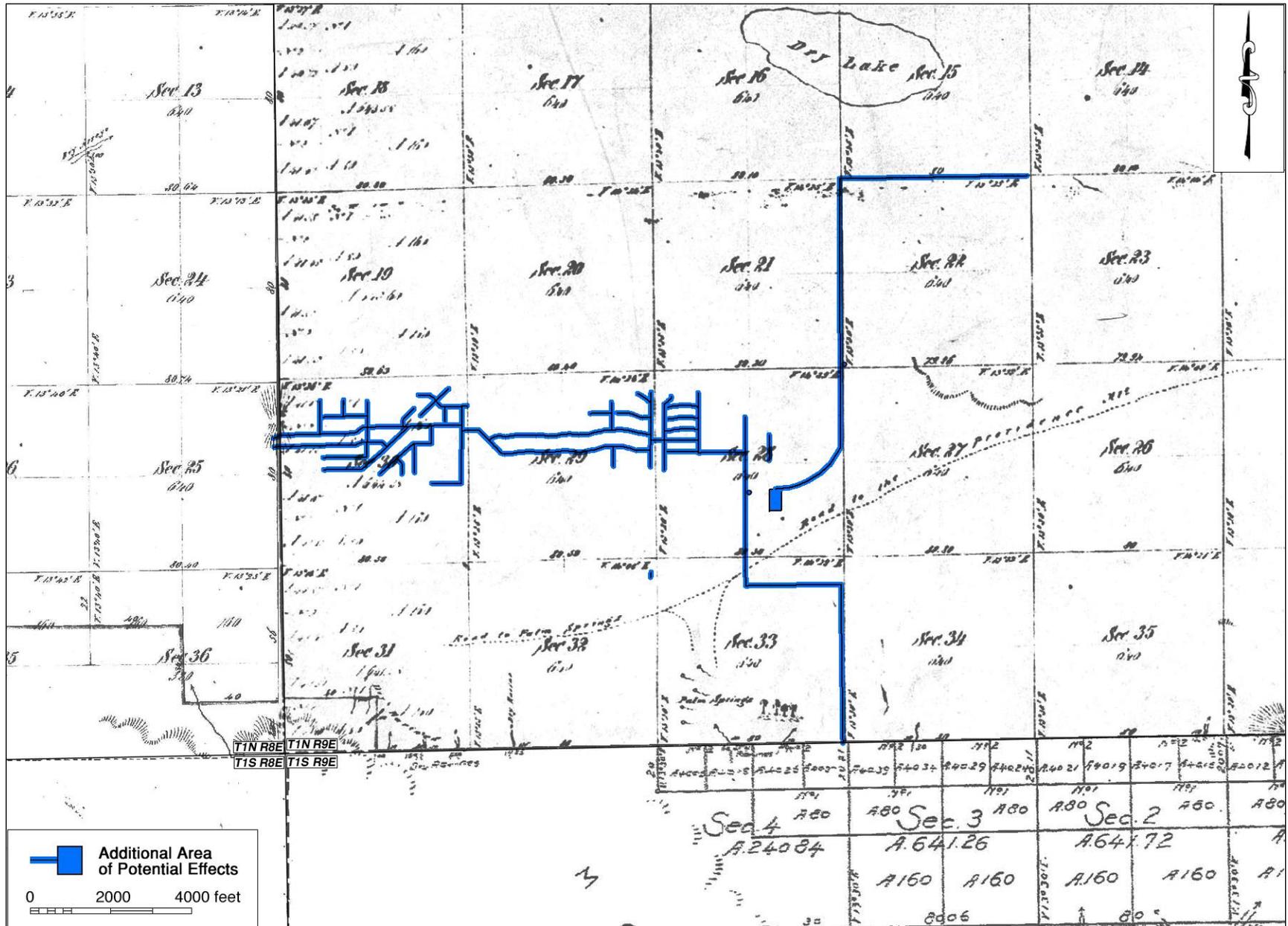


Figure 3. The additional APE and vicinity in 1855-1857. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b; 1857a; 1857b)

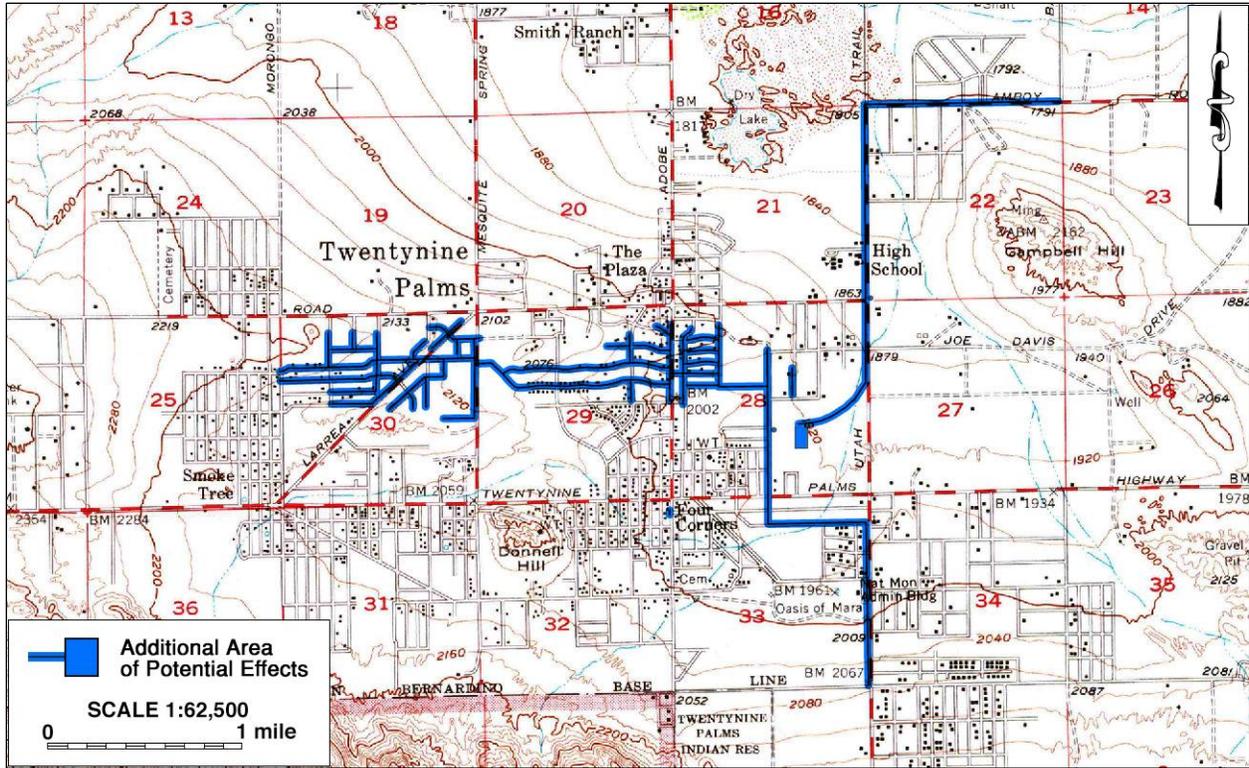


Figure 4. The additional APE and vicinity in 1937-1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

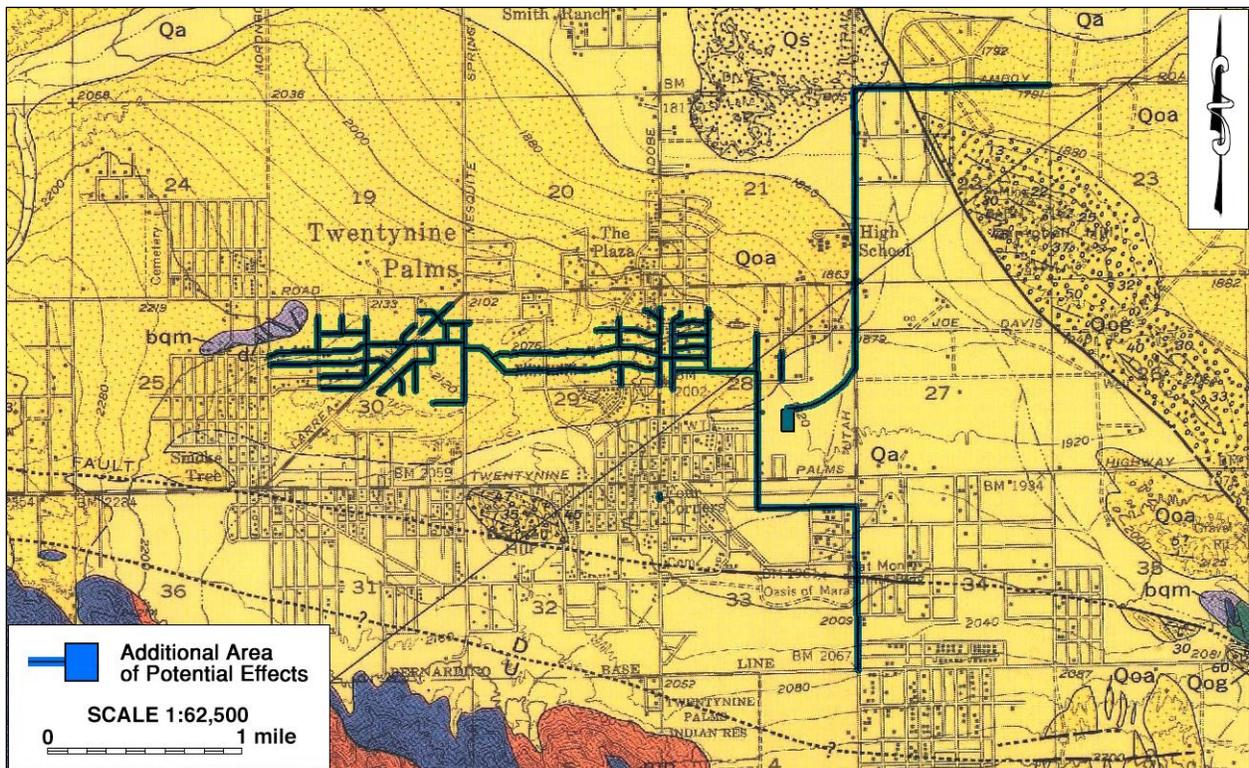


Figure 5. Geologic map of the additional APE. (Source: Dibblee 1968)

most of the APE is confined within the extensively disturbed public road rights-of-way further reduces its archaeological sensitivity. Once again, an exception to this is the area near the Oasis of Mara, along the segment of Utah Trail to the south of Twentynine Palms Highway. In light of the long history of Native American occupation at the oasis and the rich archaeological findings made in the past, the possibility of encountered buried cultural deposits beyond—and below—the disturbed fill soils in and around the roadbed cannot be ruled out at that location.

### **Native American Input**

On December 12, 2022, CRM TECH contacted the 15 Native American groups consulted during the 2022 study by email for further input pertaining specifically to the additional APE. In addition, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians was notified of the upcoming archaeological field survey via email on December 1 and 29, 2022 and invited to participate. As of this time, three of the Native American groups have responded in writing (see App. 1). Among them, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation again deferred to the local tribes, and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) stated that they had no additional comments other than reaffirming the previous statement that the project would be in a highly sensitive cultural landscape. Similarly, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians reiterated their request for Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities in the APE and for tribal review of all cultural resource documentation for the project.

### **Field Survey**

On December 30, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Ash Conner-Ayala, B.S., carried out the field survey of the additional APE. Most of the pipeline alignments, located within the rights-of-way of paved roads, were surveyed at a reconnaissance level by driving along the project routes and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for indication of cultural resources. The segments of pipeline alignments that coincide with unpaved roads were surveyed on foot at an intensive level along two parallel transects placed on either side of the project centerline, approximately five meters (15 feet) apart. The lift station sites and the wastewater treatment plant site were also surveyed at an intensive level, in the latter case by walking a series of transects at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals. Visibility of the native ground surface was fair to good (70-85%) at the time of the survey, except where the surface is entirely covered by road pavement, due to relatively light vegetation growth (Fig. 6).

Throughout the course of the survey, Sites 36-010525 (Twentynine Palms Highway) and 36-023919 (Amboy Road) were the only cultural resources observed in the APE. While the majority of the other roads containing the proposed pipeline alignments also date to the historic period, their current configuration and appearance reflect the results of repeated upgrading and constant maintenance during the modern era. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, these roads typically demonstrate no distinctively historical character and little potential for historic significance. As during the 2022 survey, no archaeological features or artifacts associated with Sites 36-002052 or P1021-3 were found within or adjacent to the APE near their previously reported locations.



Figure 6. Typical landscapes in the APE. *Clockwise from top left*: pipeline alignment along Mesquite Springs Road, view to the north; pipeline alignment along Sun Valley Drive, view to the east; lift station site at the intersection of Desert Knoll Avenue and Buena Vista Drive, view to the south; wastewater treatment plant site, view to the west. (Photographs taken on December 30, 2022)

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

In summary of the research results presented above, the only cultural resources known to be present within the additional APE are Sites 36-010525 (Twentynine Palms Highway) and 36-023919 (Amboy Road), both of which were determined not to constitute “historic properties” or “historical resources” under Section 106 and CEQA provisions. Therefore, they require no further consideration. At or near the two prehistoric sites previously reported as lying partially in the additional APE, namely 36-002052 or P1021-3, no surface manifestation of any archaeological deposits was found during the field survey, but whether any subsurface cultural remains may survive within the horizontal and vertical extents of the APE could not be determined on the basis of surface observations alone.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH reiterates the recommendations made in the 2022 study regarding Sites 36-002052 or P1021-3:

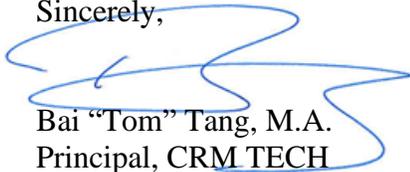
- During future trenching operations for sewer line installation within the existing road pavement at the locations of these sites (i.e., along Utah Trail to the south of Twentynine Palms Highway for Site 36-002052 and along Larrea Avenue and nearby residential streets for Site P1021-3), archaeological and Native American monitoring should be required once the previously disturbed roadbeds, typically five to six feet in depth, are penetrated.

- For trenching operations outside the existing road pavement (especially along the unnamed stormwater channel for another locus of Site P1021-3), the excavation of shovel test pits, commonly known as an extended Phase I survey, should be undertaken prior to the commencement of the project to determine the sensitivity of the subsurface sediments for cultural remains.

If any prehistoric archaeological deposits associated with either site are discovered during the monitoring program or the extended Phase I survey, additional excavations using standard Phase II testing procedures will be required to evaluate the significance of the finds. Elsewhere in the APE, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations, 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.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions or need further information regarding these findings, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,



Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

## References Cited

Dibblee, Thomas W., Jr.

1968 Geologic Map of the Twentynine Palms Quadrangle, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1856a Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 9 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856b Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 8 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1857a Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 8 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1857.

1857b Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 9 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1857.

Google Earth

1995-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1995, 1996, 2002, 2003, 2005-2007, 2009, 2011-2013, and 2015-2021. Available through the Google Earth software.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1970-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1970, 1983, 1995, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Breidy Vilcahuaman, and Daniel Ballester

2022 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) Feasibility Study, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. Report prepared by CRM TECH for Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.

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

1955 Map: Twentynine Palms, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1952.

1994 Map: Twentynine Palms, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1970, photoinspected in 1994.

1995 Map: Queen Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1970, photoinspected in 1995.

**APPENDIX 1**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT**

**From:** Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, December 12, 2022 3:21 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Cc:** Jessica Mauck  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Addendum to the City of 29 Palms Phase I Sewer Collection System Project (CRM TECH #3970)

Thank you Nina, we have no additional data to include due to the proposed project's enormous footprint we will only reaffirm our previous statement that the project will be within a highly sensitive cultural landscape.

---

**From:** Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, December 19, 2022 6:42 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL]:NA Scoping Letter for the Addendum to the City of 29 Palms Phase I Sewer Collection System Project (CRM TECH #3970)

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

Thank you,  
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe  
Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899  
Office: 760-572-2423  
Cell: 928-261-0254  
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



02-026-2022-001

January 17, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]  
CRM TECH  
Ms. Nina Gallardo  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

**Re: Addendum to the City of 29 Palms Phase 1 Sewer Collection System Project**

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- \*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- \*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- \*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- \*The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- \*Oasis of Mara is near the project area.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

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Lacy Padilla  
Operations Manager  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

**IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
**CENTRALIZED WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM (PHASE I)**  
**FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**City of Twentynine Palms**  
**San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

City of Twentynine Palms  
6136 Adobe Road  
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277  
*and*  
State Water Resources Control Board  
1001 I Street/P.O. Box 944212  
Sacramento, CA 94244

**Prepared for:**

Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.  
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101  
Palm Desert, CA 92211

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

August 2, 2022  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3854

**Title:** Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) Feasibility Study, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California

**Author(s):** Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian  
Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, Archaeologist/Report Writer  
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** August 2, 2022

**For Submittal to:** City of Twentynine Palms  
6136 Adobe Road  
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277  
*and*  
State Water Resources Control Board  
1001 I Street/P.O. Box 944212  
Sacramento, CA 94244  
(916) 341-5057

**Prepared for:** Nicole Sauviat Criste, Principal  
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.  
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101  
Palm Desert, CA 92211  
(760) 341-4800

**USGS Quadrangle:** Queen Mountain and Twentynine Palms, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangles (Sections 14-17, 20-22, 27-29, 32, and 33, T1N R9E)

**Project Size:** Approximately 20 acres and 30 linear miles of pipeline rights-of-way

**Keywords:** Southern Mojave Desert region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; 36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H): Oasis of Mara, Chemehuevi Cemetery, etc.; 36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H): Twentynine Palms Highway; 36-023919 (CA-SBR-15107H): Amboy Road; P1021-3 (“pending” site): prehistoric lithic scatters; 3854-1 (temporary designation): prehistoric artifact scatters; 3854-2 (temporary designation): isolated lithic flake; archaeological monitoring and/or Extended Phase I/Phase II excavations recommended

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and August 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) project in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino, California. The project seeks to replace the existing individual septic systems and package treatment systems currently in use in the city by implementing a centralized wastewater collection system consisting of gravity sewer lines, lift stations, and force mains with a city-operated wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

The APE for the project is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction, both horizontally and vertically. Horizontally, the APE includes approximately 30 linear miles of proposed pipeline alignments and approximately 20 acres of vacant land at two alternative sites for the WWTP, namely Assessor’s Parcel No. (APN) 0621-241-20 and a portion of APN 0622-091-02. The WWTP sites are both located on the north side of Amboy Road, and the pipeline alignments extend across the central portion of the city, mostly within existing public road rights-of-way, in an area bounded generally by Amboy Road on the north, Utah Trail on the east, Baseline Road on the south, and Mesquite Springs Road on the west. The entire APE lies within Sections 14-17, 20-22, 27-29, 32, and 33, T1N R9E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. Vertically, the maximum depth of excavations for the project will vary between 5 and 20 feet.

As a part of the environmental review process for a feasibility study on the proposed project, the survey is required by the City of Twentynine Palms, as the project proponent and the lead agency, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since the project may involve federal funding administered by the State of California Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the project qualifies as a federal “undertaking,” which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in a process known as CEQA-Plus. The purpose of this survey is to provide the City, the SWCRB, and any other pertinent public agencies with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by California PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist within or adjacent to the APE.

To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic field survey. As a result of these research procedures, five historical/archaeological sites, including a “pending” site, and one isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) were identified as lying within or partially within the APE, as listed in the table below:

<b>Cultural Resources Identified within the APE</b>			
<b>Resource #</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location in APE</b>
36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H)	Prehistoric/historical	Oasis of Mara, Chemehuevi Cemetery, etc.	Along Adobe Road, Cottonwood Drive, Ocotillo Avenue, and Inn Avenue
36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H)	Historical	Twentynine Palms Highway	Along Twentynine Palms Highway
36-023919 (CA-SBR-15107H)	Historical	Amboy Road	Along Amboy Road
P1021-3	Prehistoric	Lithic scatters (“pending” site)	Near Cones Field Airport and along Utah Trail and unnamed channel (two locations)

<b>Cultural Resources Identified within the APE</b>			
<b>Resource #</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location in APE</b>
3854-1*	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter (groundstone, flaked-stone, ceramics, etc.)	At WWTP site near Desert Knoll Avenue (APN 0621-241-20)
3854-2*	Prehistoric	Lithic flake	In the vicinity of Desert Knoll Avenue

\* *Temporary designation, pending assignment of official identification numbers once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation.*

Among these six cultural resources, Site 36-010525, Site 36-023919, Site 3854-1, and Isolate 3854-2 are confirmed to be present within or partially within the APE boundaries. No surface features or artifacts associated with Site 36-002052 and Site P1021-3 were observed within the APE during this survey, but the presence or absence of potential subsurface cultural deposits at these locations are currently unknown. In terms of resource significance, Site 36-002052 has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Therefore, it meets the definitions of a “historic property” and a “historical resource” for statutory compliance purposes. Site 36-010525, Site 36-023919, and Isolate 3854-2 do not appear eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR and thus do not qualify as “historic properties” or “historical resources, while the significance of Site P1021-3 and Site 3854-1 cannot be ascertained without further archaeological investigations.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends that a systematic Phase II archaeological testing program be implemented at Site 3854-1 to determine the data potential and thereby the significance of the site. At Site 36-002052 and Site P1021-3, the primary concern at this time is to ascertain whether any subsurface cultural deposits potentially present at these sites extend into the horizontal and vertical extents of the APE. For that purpose, two alternative research methods for further archaeological fieldwork are recommended:

- During future trenching operations for sewer line installation within the existing road pavement at these locations, archaeological and Native American monitoring should be required once the previously disturbed roadbeds, typically five to six feet in depth, are penetrated.
- For trenching operations outside the existing road pavement, the excavation of shovel test pits, commonly known as an extended Phase I survey, should be undertaken to determine the sensitivity of the subsurface sediments for cultural remains.

If any prehistoric cultural remains associated with Site 36-002052 or Site P1021-3 are discovered during the monitoring program or the extended Phase I survey, additional excavations using standard Phase II testing procedures will be required to evaluate the significance of the finds. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended at Site 36-010525, Site 36-023919, and Isolate 3854-2. The significance assessment of the six cultural resources within or partially within the APE and the recommendations for additional work at each of these localities are summarized in the table below.

<b>Summary of Findings on Cultural Resources within the APE</b>				
<b>Resource #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Extant in APE</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H)	Oasis of Mara etc.	To be determined	Eligible for NRHP and CRHR	Monitoring and/or Extended Phase I excavations
36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H)	Twentynine Palms Highway	Yes	Not eligible for NRHP or CRHR	None

<b>Summary of Findings on Cultural Resources within the APE</b>				
<b>Resource #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Extant in APE</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
36-023919 (CA-SBR-15107H)	Amboy Road	Yes	Not eligible for NRHP or CRHR	None
P1021-3	Lithic scatters	To be determined	Not evaluated	Monitoring and/or Extended Phase I excavations
3854-1	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Yes	Pending	Phase II excavations
3854-2	Lithic flake	Yes	Not eligible for NRHP or CRHR	None

No further research work will be necessary elsewhere within the current APE. If construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study, however, additional survey work will be required to ensure the proper identification of “historic properties” or “historical resources” that may be affected. If buried cultural materials are encountered during future trenching or other earth-moving operations anywhere within the APE, 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 August 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) project in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino, California (Fig.1). The project seeks to replace the existing individual septic systems and package treatment systems currently in use in the city by implementing a centralized wastewater collection system consisting of gravity sewer lines, lift stations, and force mains with a city-operated wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

The APE for the project is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction, both horizontally and vertically. Horizontally, the APE includes approximately 30 linear miles of proposed pipeline alignments and approximately 20 acres of vacant land at two alternative sites for the WWTP, namely Assessor's Parcel No. (APN) 0621-241-20 and a portion of APN 0622-091-02. The WWTP sites are both located on the north side of Amboy Road, and the pipeline alignments extend across the central portion of the city, mostly within existing public road rights-of-way, in an area bounded generally by Amboy Road on the north, Utah Trail on the east, Baseline Road on the south, and Mesquite Springs Road on the west. The entire APE lies within Sections 14-17, 20-22, 27-29, 32, and 33, T1N R9E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2a, 2b, 3). Vertically, the maximum depth of excavations for the project will vary between 5 and 20 feet.

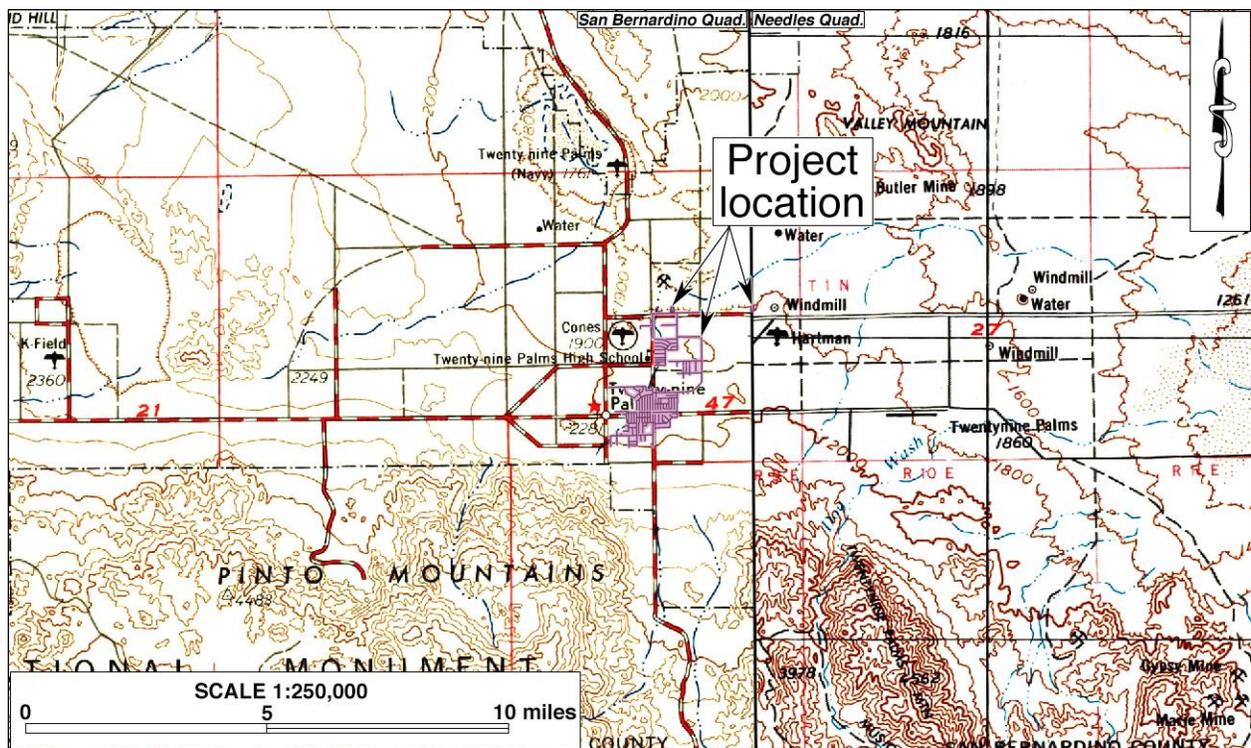


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Needles and San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969a; 1969b])

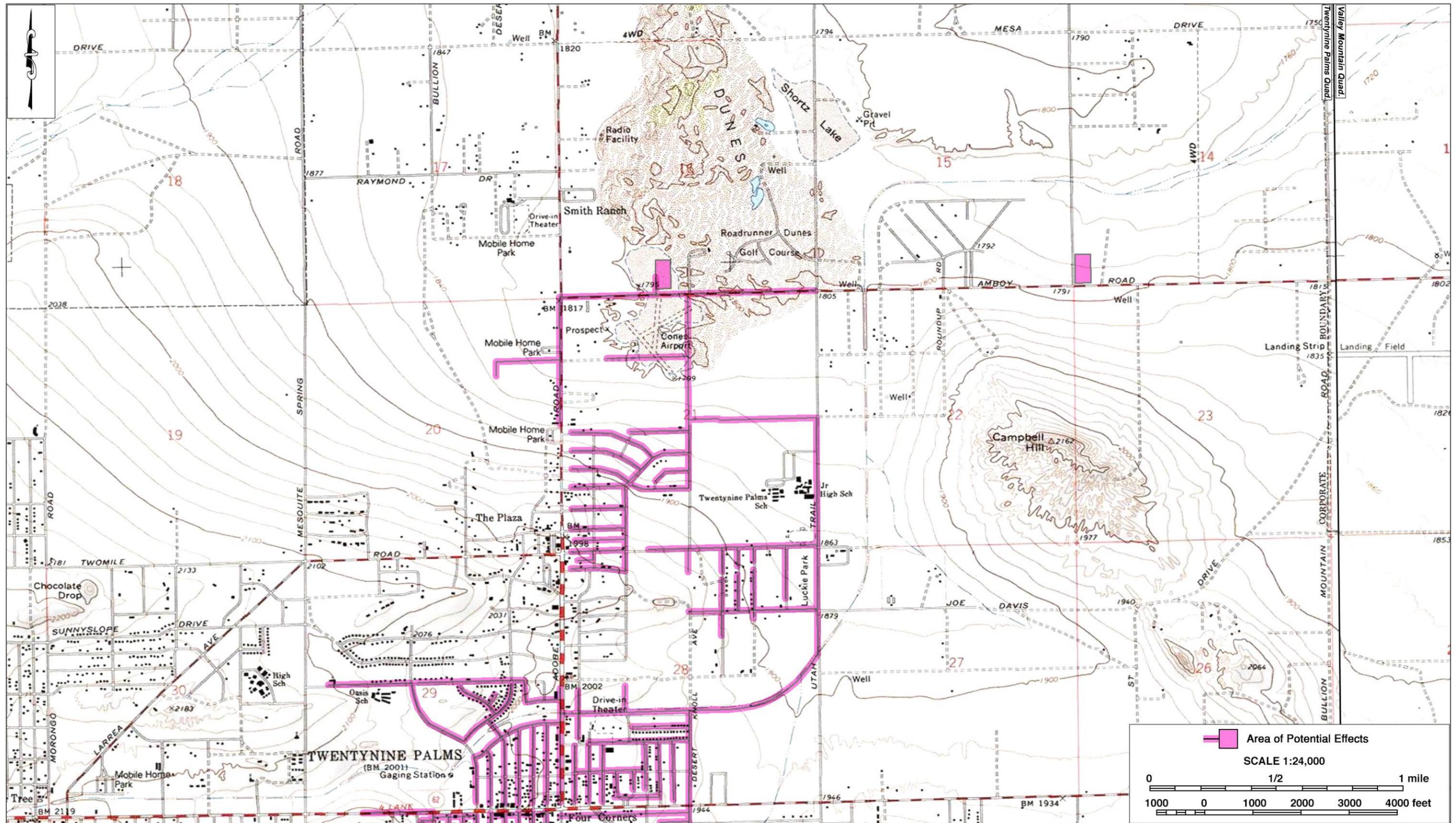


Figure 2a. Project location (northern portion). (Based on USGS Twentynine Palms and Valley Mountain, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1956; 1994])

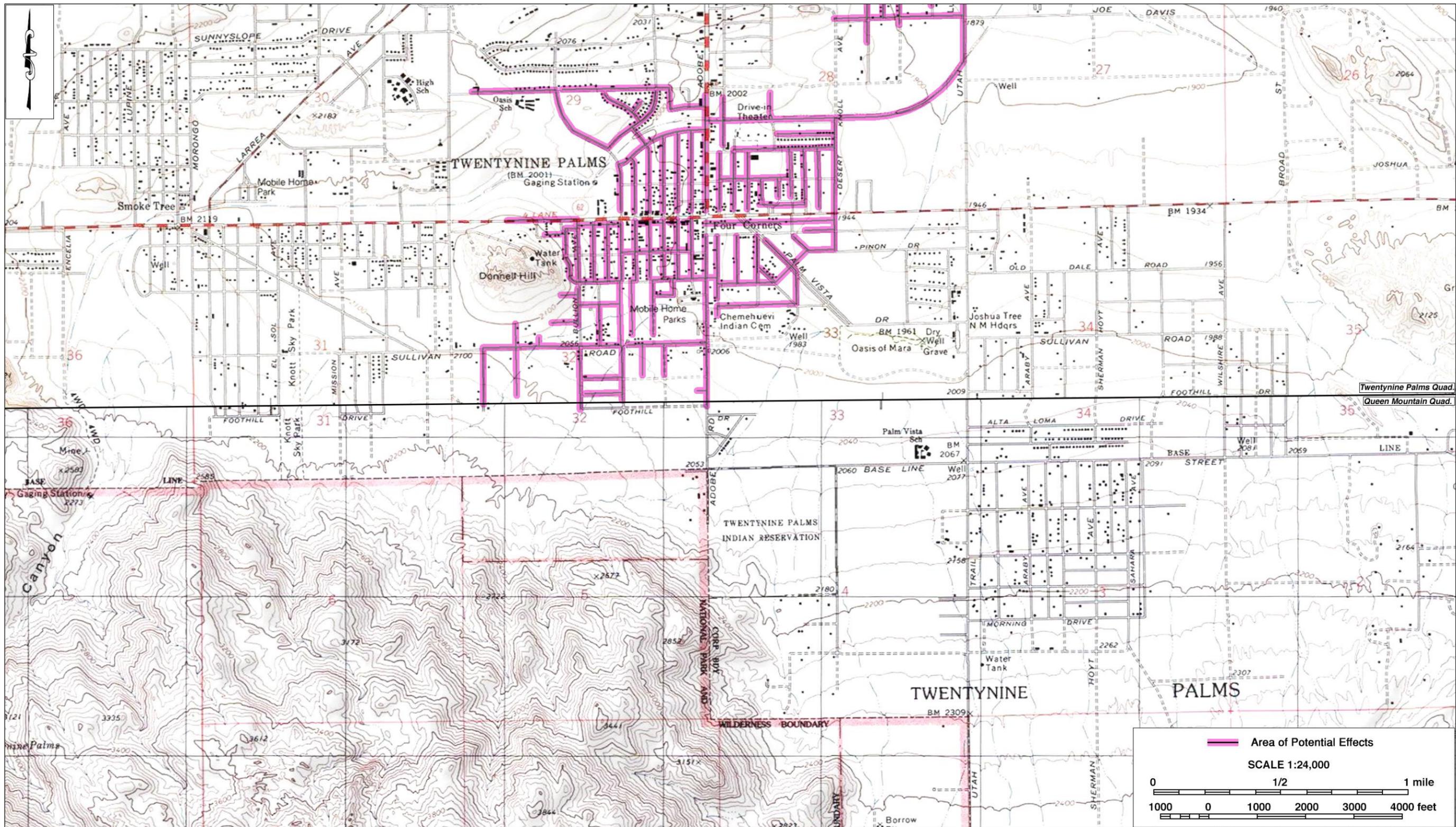


Figure 2b. Project location (southern portion). (Based on USGS Queen Mountain and Twentynine Palms, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994; 1995])

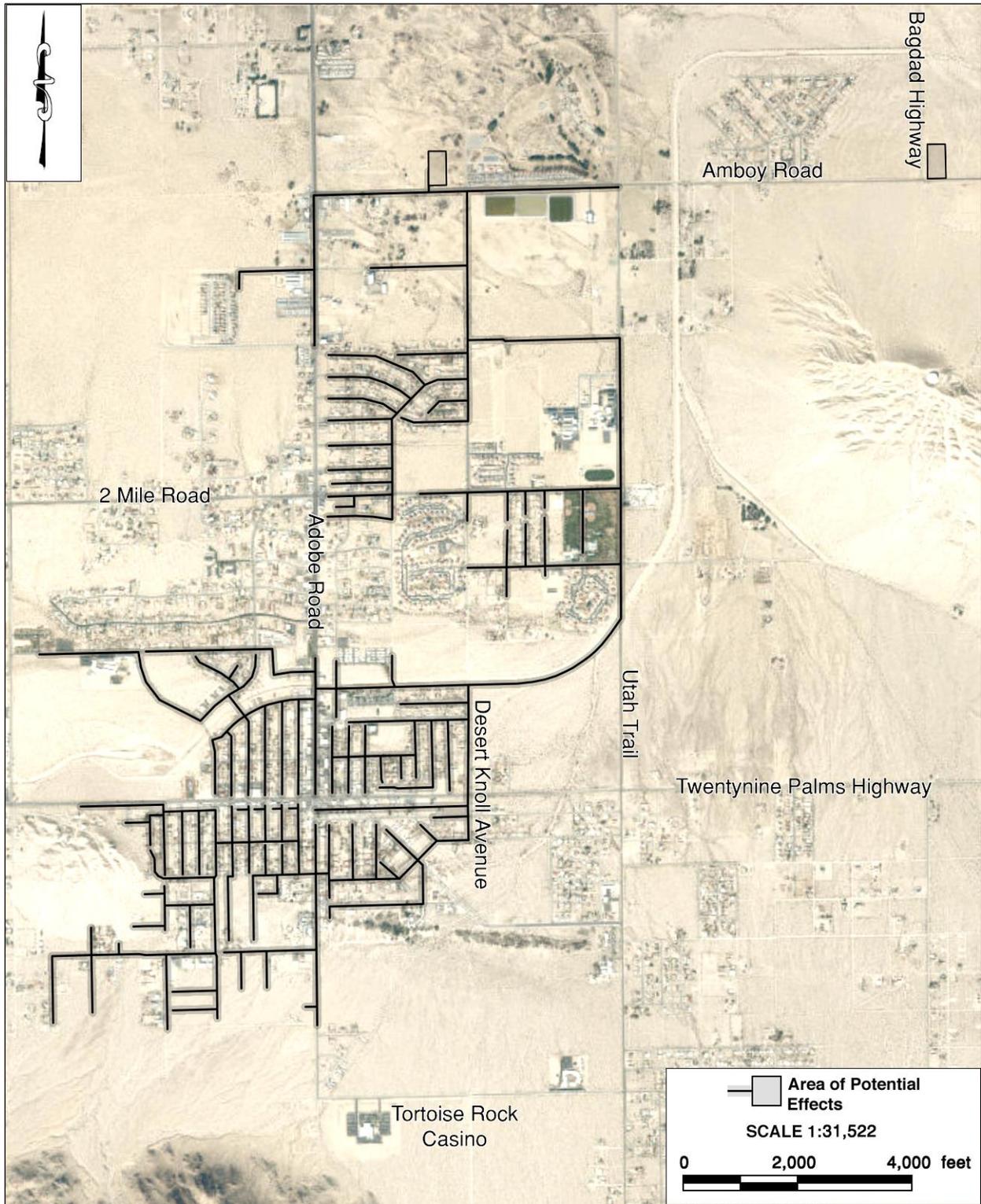


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project location. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

As a part of the environmental review process for a feasibility study on the proposed project, the survey is required by the City of Twentynine Palms, as the project proponent and the lead agency, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since the project may involve federal funding administered by the State of California Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the project qualifies as a federal “undertaking,” which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in a process known as CEQA-Plus. The purpose of this survey is to provide the City, the SWCRB, and any other pertinent public agencies with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by California PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist within or adjacent to the APE.

To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic 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.

## **SETTING**

### **NATURAL SETTING**

The City of Twentynine Palms is situated on a wide alluvial fan derived from the Little San Bernardino and Pinto Mountains to the south, in the south-central portion of the Mojave Desert, which is an arid rain shadow desert caused by Coastal Range blockage and is the driest desert in North America. The climate and environment of the Twentynine Palms area is typical of the southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its higher elevation in relation to the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. The average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The APE lies across the central commercial district of downtown Twentynine Palms as well as suburban and rural residential neighborhoods in the outlying areas to the north and the south, with some segments of the pipeline alignments extending across undeveloped land (Figs. 2-4). Most of the pipeline alignments, however, are contained within the existing rights-of-way of paved or unpaved public roadways, as mentioned above (Figs. 2-4). One of the alternative WWTP sites, designated Site 1 (APN 0621-241-20), is located near the intersection of Amboy Road and Desert Knoll Avenue, in a small dry lakebed adjacent to the southern end of a large sand dune complex (Figs. 3, 4). The other WWTP site (Site 2; a portion of APN 0622-091-02) is located at the intersection of Amboy Road and Bagdad Highway, on a tract of undeveloped desert land (Fig. 3).

Elevations across the APE range approximately between 1,780 feet and 2,150 feet above mean sea level. The terrain in the vicinity is generally level with a slight incline to the southwest, where the base of the Pinto Mountains is located roughly a half-mile from the APE (Figs. 1-3). In its native state, vegetation common to the region would be consistent with the Creosote Bush Scrub Plant Community, featuring primarily creosote, prickly pear cactus, cholla, brittlebush, and globemallow.



Figure 4. Typical landscapes in the APE. *Clockwise from top left*: sand dune at WWTP Site 1 (APN 0621-241-20), view to the north; pipeline alignment along an unpaved segment of Desert Knoll Avenue, view to the south; pipeline alignment along Amboy Avenue, view to the west; intersection of Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62) and Smoke Tree Avenue, view to the west. (Photographs taken on April 6, 2022)

The existing vegetation in and around the APE also includes introduced landscaping plants, reflecting its urban/suburban setting (Fig. 4).

## 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 primarily based 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.

In the Twentynine Palms area, the Serrano and the Chemehuevi relied on the waters of a desert oasis located roughly a half-mile to the southeast of the APE. The oasis was first settled by the Serrano, who named it Marar or Maara, “the place of little springs and much grass” (NPS n.d.). The Serrano moved to the oasis on the advice of a medicine man and were told to plant a palm tree each time a boy was born. In the first year, the Serrano planted 29 palms at the oasis, providing food as well as materials for clothing, cooking implements, and housing (*ibid.*). The Chemehuevi began to settle around the oasis in the mid-19th century (*ibid.*).

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.

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.

On the history of what is now the City of Twentynine Palms, a local history source (DesertUSA n.d.) offers the following summary:

Twentynine Palms derives its name from the life-giving waters of the lush oasis where 29 native California Fan Palms grew along the Pinto Mountain fault... By the late 1800s, prospectors bivouacked here while seeking their fortunes in nearby gold camps, the most famous of which was the Dirty Sock Camp.

In 1910, Bill and Frances Keys, among the first pioneer homesteaders, settled at the Desert Queen Ranch in what is now Joshua Tree National Park. Dr. James B. Luckie is credited with populating the community after World War I ended in 1918, by sending veterans suffering from the effects of mustard gas here for the pure, healing desert air. This Pasadena doctor became a prominent citizen and a founding father of the city.

One WWI veteran, William Campbell, arrived with his wife Elizabeth in 1924 and began homesteading 160 acres off Joe Davis Road where they built a home of native stone, now a bed and breakfast called Roughly Manor at Campbell Branch. Aligned with the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, the Campbells discovered thousands of archaeological sites and donated land for the first schoolhouse here, and for Luckie Park.

In 1952, the U.S. Defense Department established a marine base north of the oasis for glider training. Now known as the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, this vast area of the Mojave Desert encompasses the world's largest marine base, housing 18-20,000 military personnel. The city of Twentynine Palms was incorporated March 23, 1987.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On March 10, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the cultural resources record search for this study at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the official repository for San Bernardino County in the California Historical Resources Information System. The purpose of the records search was to compile a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing studies within a one-mile radius of the APE. Previously identified cultural resources included properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, and 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.

## **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 on local history, historic maps of the Twentynine Palms area, and aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1995, which are accessible at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The aerial photographs, taken in 1970-2019, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through Google Earth software.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On March 7, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a record search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. Following the NAHC’s recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 15 local tribal representatives in writing on May 9, 2022, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Follow-up telephone solicitations were then carried out between May 25 and June 10, 2022. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is summarized below and attached to the report in Appendix 2.

## **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On April 6, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the APE. The segments of pipeline alignments lying within the rights-of-way of paved roads were surveyed at a reconnaissance level by driving along the project route and visually inspecting the ground surface for any indication of cultural resources. The alignments along unpaved roads and across open land were surveyed on foot at an intensive level by walking one transect on each side of the centerline, with a distance of approximately five meters (15 feet) between the transects. The WWTP sites were also surveyed at an intensive level using a system of parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters (50 feet) apart, as were areas of previous archaeological findings.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or

older). Other than the presence of road pavement and nearby landscaping, visibility of the native ground surface was generally good (85%) despite the scattered vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to SCCIC records, portions of the APE may have been included in various past cultural resources studies along the existing roadways or associated with development projects on adjacent properties, but the majority of the pipeline alignments had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, nor had either of the two WWTP sites (Figs. 5a; 5b; see App. 3 for details). As a result of the survey efforts nearby, SCCIC records indicate that 12 cultural resources were previously identified as lying partially within the APE or close enough to the APE boundary to warrant field inspection during this study. Among these are two prehistoric (i.e., Native American) archaeological sites, including a “pending” site, nine historic-period sites, and one site with both prehistoric and historical components, as listed below in Table 1:

<b>Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources in or near the APE</b> (See App. 4 for resource locations)			
Primary #	Trinomial	Age	Description
36-002052	CA-SBR-2052/H	Prehistoric/ historical	Oasis of Mara, Chemehuevi Cemetery, etc.
36-004199	CA-SBR-4199H	Historical	Chemehuevi Cemetery (now part of 36-002052)
36-007150	CA-SBR-7150	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
36-010525	CA-SBR-10525H	Historical	Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62)
36-023606	N/A	Historical	Duplex at 6533-6535 Tamarisk Avenue (ca. 1949)
36-023607	N/A	Historical	Duplex at 6563-6565 Yucca Avenue (ca. 1962)
36-023608	N/A	Historical	Commercial building at 73617½ Twentynine Palms Highway (ca. 1953-1965)
36-023609	N/A	Historical	Single-family residences at 6528-6530 Smoke Tree Avenue (ca. 1939-1953)
36-023610	N/A	Historical	Single-family residence and duplex at 6552-6556 Cholla Avenue (ca. 1940)
36-023611	N/A	Historical	Single-family residence at 6554 Yucca Avenue (ca. 1964)
36-023919	CA-SBR-15107H	Historical	Amboy Road
P1021-3	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic scatters (“pending” site)

These 12 known cultural resources will be discussed further in the sections below. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify a total of 68 previous studies completed between 1975 and 2016 (Figs. 5a; 5b; see App. 3) and 56 additional cultural resources, including 45 sites and 11 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), as listed in Table 2. Most of the sites, numbering 35 in total, dated to the historic period. The vast majority of these sites consisted of built-environment features, especially buildings, with some structural remains and refuse scatters also represented. The other ten sites and ten of the isolates were prehistoric in origin, consisting primarily of scattered ceramic, lithic, or faunal artifacts. One isolate, a clay ball of questionable cultural affiliation, was not assigned a potential age. None of these 56 localities were found in the immediate vicinity of the APE. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

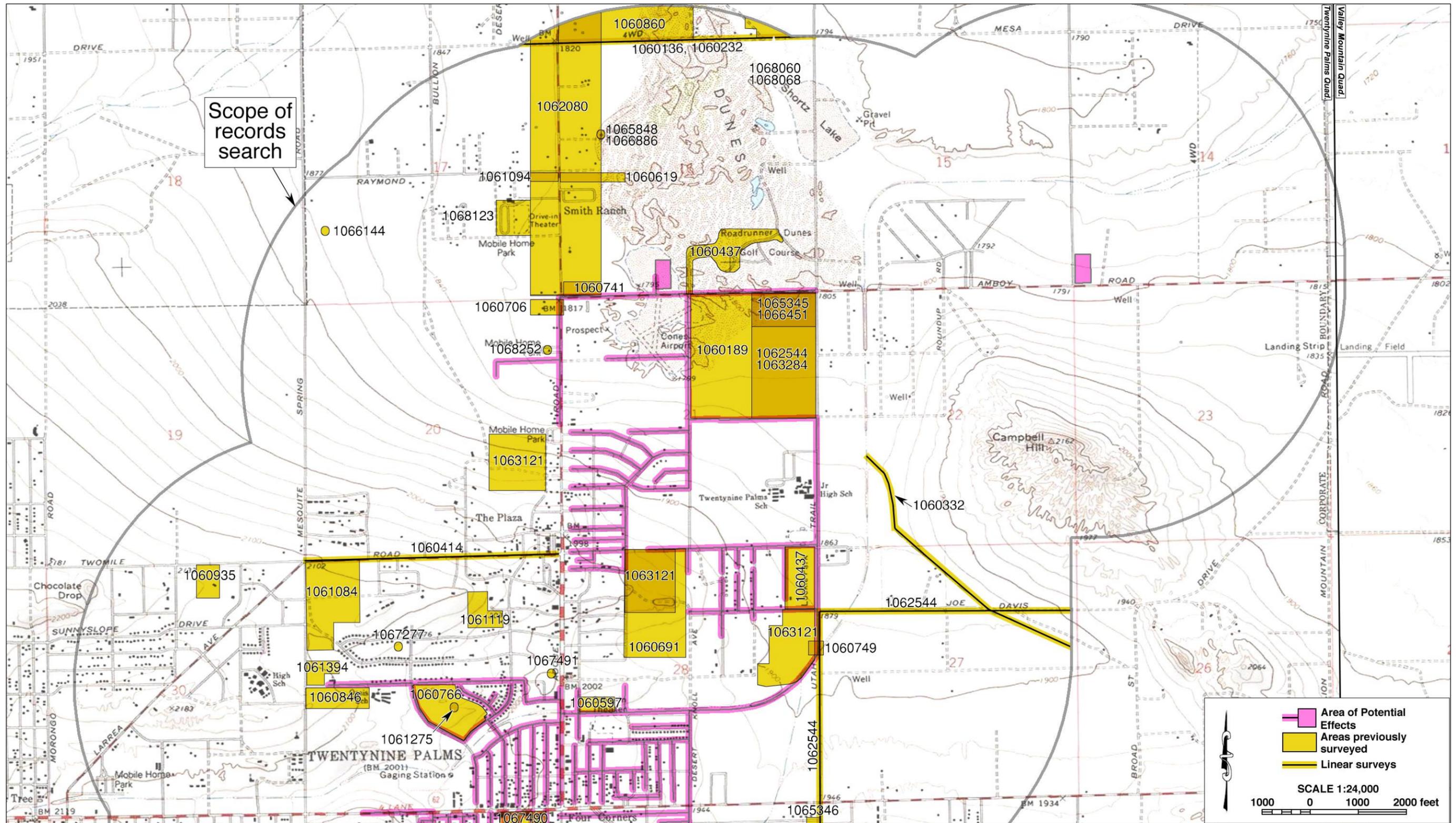


Figure 5a. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE (northern portion).

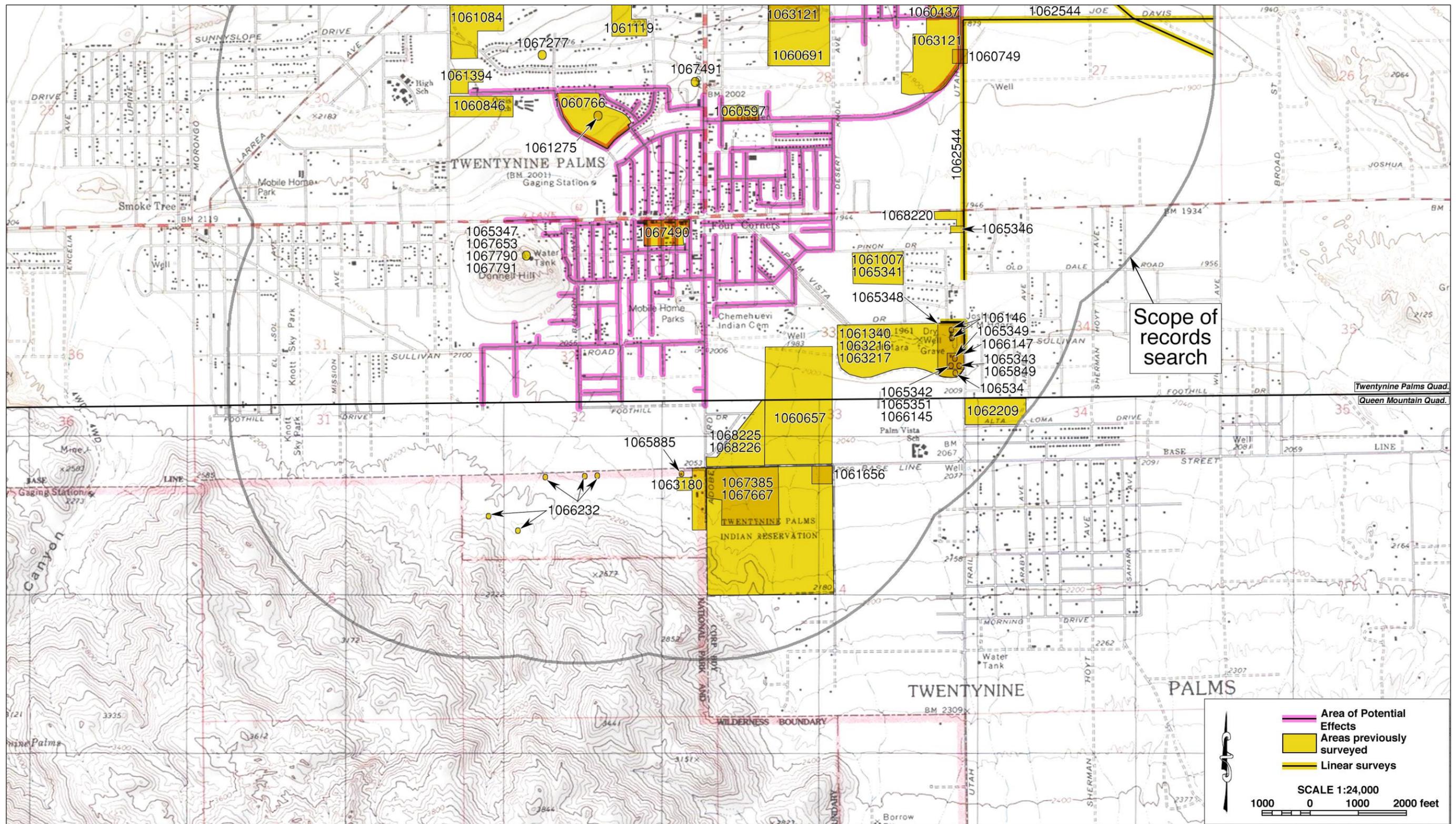


Figure 5b. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE (southern portion).

**Table 2. Other Known Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search**

(See App. 4 for resource locations)

<b>Primary #</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-001167	CA-SBR-1176	Prehistoric	Large number of potsherds, flakes, and mano fragment
36-003145	CA-SBR-3145	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter
36-004439	CA-SBR-4439	Prehistoric	Lithic cores and flakes
36-004596	CA-SBR-4596	Prehistoric	Hammerstone and lithic scatter
36-005052	CA-SBR-5052	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
36-005437	CA-SBR-5437	Prehistoric	Unidentified cryptocrystalline flakes
36-006980	CA-SBR-6980H	Historical	Adobe walls
36-007149	CA-SBR-7149	Prehistoric	Unidentified fragment of burned bone, fire-affected rocks
36-007151	CA-SBR-7151	Prehistoric	Scatter of sherds, bone, fire-affected rocks, and groundstone
36-010520	CA-SBR-10520H	Historical	Commercial pad and homemade brick wall
36-010540	CA-SBR-10540H	Historical	Residential building
36-010541	CA-SBR-10541H	Historical	Residential building
36-010542	CA-SBR-10542H	Historical	Residential building
36-010543	CA-SBR-10543H	Historical	Residential building
36-010545	CA-SBR-10545H	Historical	Commercial building
36-010546	CA-SBR-10546H	Historical	Commercial building
36-010547	CA-SBR-10547H	Historical	Commercial building
36-010548	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010549	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010550	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010551	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010552	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010553	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010554	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010555	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010556	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010557	N/A	Historical	Commercial building
36-010558	CA-SBR-10558H	Historical	Commercial building
36-010559	CA-SBR-10559H	Historical	Residential building
36-010691	CA-SBR-10691H	Historical	Structural remains, refuse deposits, etc.
36-010692	CA-SBR-10692H	Historical	Structural remains etc.
36-010693	CA-SBR-10693H	Historical	Structural remains, refuse deposits, etc.
36-010694	CA-SBR-10694H	Historical	Landscaping/orchard
36-010695	CA-SBR-10695H	Historical	Structural remains, refuse deposit, etc.
36-010696	CA-SBR-10696H	Historical	Concrete house slab and structural debris
36-020125	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherd
36-020126	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherd
36-020127	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherd
36-020128	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated lithic flake
36-020129	N/A	Historical	Landscaping/orchard etc.
36-020130	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherds
36-020131	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherd
36-020657	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated lithic flake
36-020658	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated metate fragment
36-020659	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherds
36-023933	N/A	Historical	Wall/fence
36-023936	CA-SBR-15121	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
36-025651	CA-SBR-16192H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-025652	CA-SBR-16193H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-026942	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolated ceramic sherds
36-027104	N/A	Historical	Donnell Hill Water Tank

<b>Table 2. Other Known Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search</b> (See App. 4 for resource locations)			
<b>Primary #</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-027160	CA-SBR-17131H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-027161	CA-SBR-17132H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-027162	CA-SBR-17133H	Historical	Refuse deposit
36-029786	CA-SBR-29786	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter
36-060134	N/A	?	Isolated clay ball (possibly natural)

## **NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated April 19, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity but refers to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians for further information on such resources. In addition, the NAHC also provided a referral list of additional Native American representatives in the region who may also have pertinent information (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 15 of the Native American groups on the referral list, with telephone solicitations subsequently made to all tribes who had not responded (see App. 2). For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the individuals on the NAHC’s referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The 15 tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Michael Mirelez, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Bridget Sandate, Cultural Coordinator, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Lovina Redner, Chairperson, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Alesia Reed, Cultural Chair/Acting Secretary, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians;
- Sarah Bliss, Tribal Cultural Resources Manager, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

As of this time, six of the 15 tribes have responded in writing, and three others have provided their input by telephone (App. 2). Among them, the Los Coyotes Band, the Quechan Tribe, and the Santa Rosa Band had no comments regarding this undertaking, with the Quechan Tribe deferring to the tribes located in closer proximity. The Soboba Band, meanwhile, deferred specifically to the Twenty-Nine Palms Band. The Augustine Band stated that they were unaware of any specific

cultural resources in or near the APE but requested to be notified of any resources discovered during the undertaking.

In their written response, the San Manuel Band described the project vicinity as “an incredibly sensitive space,” citing the presence of the Oasis of Mara and the Chemehuevi Cemetery nearby as well as many other tribal cultural resources known to exist south of the Mesquite Lake, west of Utah Trail, east of Morongo Road, and north of Baseline Road. Therefore, the tribe expressed “considerable concerns about how this project moves forward.”

Also referencing the close proximity of the APE to the Oasis of Mara and the Chemehuevi Cemetery, the Agua Caliente Band requested Native American monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with the undertaking and tribal review of all cultural resource documentation, as did the Morongo Band. Similarly, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band requested to monitor ground-disturbing activities in the area around the Chemehuevi Cemetery and further consultation with the lead agencies.

## **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

Historical sources consulted for this study confirmed the prevalence of human activities in the project vicinity in the early historic period. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land surveys in the Twentynine Palms area, the surveyors noted a major trail, clearly the forerunner of present-day Twentynine Palms Highway, traversing across the southern portion of the APE and branching off to the Oasis of Mara, which they called “Palm Springs,” further to the southeast (Fig. 6). At that time, however, no other man-made features were observed in or near the APE (Fig. 6).

As mentioned above, settlement activities in present-day Twentynine Palms began in earnest during the post-WWI era, when war veterans flocked to the area to seek the health benefit of the desert air (DesertUSA n.d.). By the 1930s-1950s, boosted further by the establishment of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center nearby, the rapid growth of the community was evident, with the downtown area largely in shape and most of the roadways in the APE in place (Fig. 7). Since the 1970s, urban/suburban development in Twentynine Palms further accelerated, with some of the once rather sparsely populated neighborhoods gradually infilled by the turn of the century (NETR Online 1970-2018; Google Earth 1995-2019).

Based on these sources, buildings and structures in the project vicinity are as likely to date to the historic period, especially the late historic period, as the modern (i.e., post-1972) era, and they may occur in the same neighborhood. Among the built-environment features in and around the APE, the roadways may be the oldest in age, possibly predating the buildings on them by decades. However, as commonly occurs to historic-period infrastructure features that remain in service today, the current conditions of the roadways are likely to reflect the results of repeated upgrading and constant maintenance during the modern era, leaving them essentially modern in appearance today.

## **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL PROFILE**

Geologic maps of the Twentynine Palms area suggest that the surface sediments in and around the APE consist primarily of quaternary sedimentary deposits with windblown sand (*Qs*), alluvium (*Qa*),

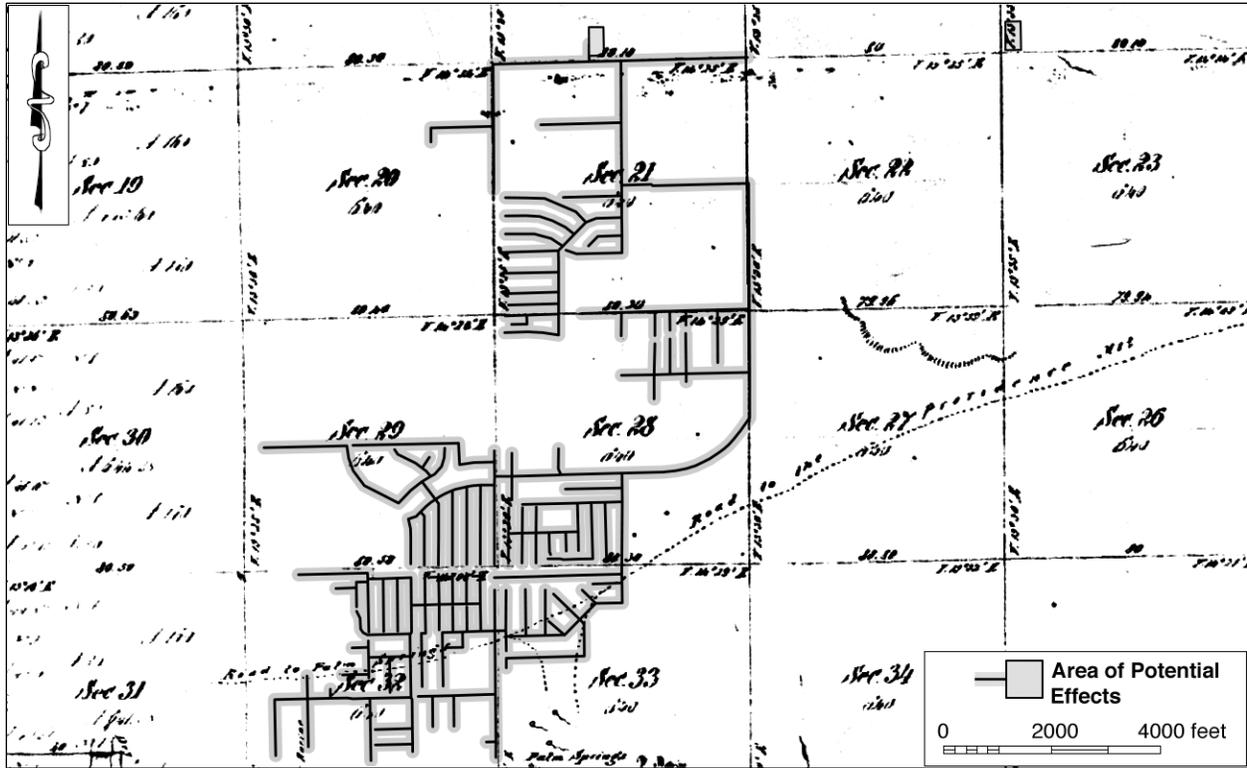


Figure 6. The APE and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

older alluvium (*Qoa*), and older gravel and sand deposits (*Qog*; Dibblee 1968). More specifically, the northern half of the APE is characterized by older alluvium and windblown sand, while the southern half features alluvium and older gravel and sand (*ibid.*).

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in the southern Mojave Desert region suggest that long-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 (Tang et al. 2005; Dahdul et al. 2007). This is corroborated by the ethnographic literature that identifies foothills as the preferred settlement environment for Native Americans of the inland region (Bean and Smith 1978).

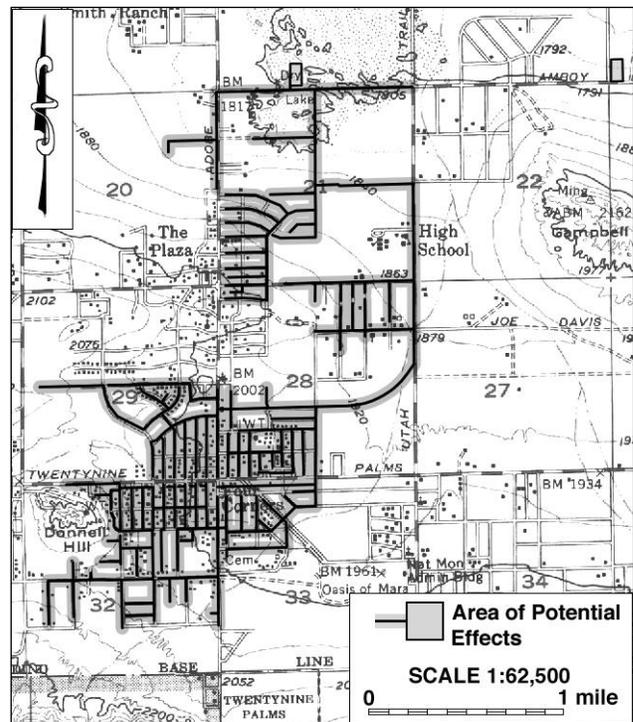


Figure 7. The APE and vicinity in 1937-1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

In the project vicinity, the area around the Oasis of Mara, near the southeastern end of the APE, is known to have been long inhabited by the Serrano and Chemehuevi people (NPS n.d.). Elsewhere in the APE, neither ethnohistorical/historical sources nor archaeological records have identified an area of extended Native American residential settlement. More significantly, most of the APE coincides with the existing rights-of-way of various public roads, where the subsurface sediments have been extensively disturbed by road construction and underground utility work, typically to the depth of five to six feet for paved roads.

Based on these considerations, the subsurface sediments in most of the APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for intact, potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric origin. An exception to this is the area around the Oasis of Mara. Although the APE in that area is confined within the the rights-of-way of various paved roads, including Adobe Road, Cottonwood Drive, Ocotillo Avenue, and Inn Avenue, the possibility of encountered buried cultural deposits beyond—and below—the disturbed fill soils in and around the roadbeds cannot be ruled out, in light of the long history of Native American occupation at the oasis and the rich archaeological findings made in the past (see below).

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE APE**

During the field survey, the 12 cultural resources previously identified as lying partially within the APE or in close proximity were inspected with particular care, and only the two recorded historic-period roadways, namely Twentynine Palms Highway (36-010525) and Amboy Road (36-023919), were confirmed to be present in the APE. Site 36-007150, a small lithic scatter with a total of four flakes recorded in 1992 near the intersection of Utah Trail and Samarkand Drive, was found to be well outside the APE boundary, based on existing documentation. Similarly, the six historic-period buildings recorded in 2011 (36-023606 to 36-023611) are located on parcels along the proposed pipeline route, but none of them stand within or immediately adjacent to the APE boundary. As the proposed undertaking entails only trenching in the APE for pipeline installation at these locations, it demonstrates no potential to affect the current conditions of these seven sites. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

At Sites 36-002052 (Oasis of Mara) and P1021-3 (“pending” site with multiple locations of lithic scatters), no archaeological features or artifacts were observed within the APE boundaries. Nonetheless, as these sites were previously documented as lying across the APE, the presence or absence of subsurface cultural deposits could not be determined based solely on surface observations. The final site previously identified in or near the APE, 36-004199, represents the locally well-known Chemehuevi Cemetery, which is located on the east side of Adobe Road, with its marked boundary lying some 25 feet from the APE. However, since the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians previously informed CRM TECH that many unmarked burials might be present beyond the current boundaries of the cemetery (Mauck 2020), Site 36-004199 remains a concern for this undertaking. As it is now considered a part of Site 36-002052 by the California Historical Resources Information System, the two sites will be treated hereafter as a single entity in this study.

Also as a result of the field survey, two previously undocumented prehistoric cultural resources, a scatter of groundstone, flaked-stone, ceramic, and faunal artifacts and an isolated lithic flake, were discovered and recorded within the APE and designated temporarily as Site 3854-1 and Isolate 3854-2, respectively, pending assignment of official identification numbers once the California Historical

Resources Information System resumes normal operation. These resources will be discussed further below, along with 36-002052 (including 36-004199), 36-010525, 36-023919, and P1021-3. Further information on these resources is provided in Appendix 5.

As stated above, many of the roads containing the proposed pipeline alignments were originally built during the historic period. Most of these roads, however, are common infrastructure features of utilitarian character and do not exhibit any distinction in historical background, design, engineering, construction, or aesthetics. Furthermore, as working components of the modern transportation system that are subject to frequent upgrading and maintenance, they do not demonstrate any particularly historical characteristics to relate to their period of origin. Other than the two roads that were previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory due to their association with early trails across the Mojave Desert, namely Twentynine Palms Highway and Amboy Road (see below), none of the other roads show the potential for any historic significance. Therefore, they require no further study.

### **Site 36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H; Oasis of Mara)**

Site 36-002052 is centered on the famed Oasis of Mara, an officially designated Point of Historical Interest (No. SBr-036; State of California 1974a; see App. 5) and, in Serrano legends the creation site of all Serrano people (Mauck 2020). The site as a whole extends more than a mile in a generally east-west direction near the southeastern end of the APE, with the northwestern extent of the established site boundaries crossing several segments of the proposed pipeline alignments along Adobe Road, Cottonwood Drive, Ocotillo Avenue, and Inn Avenue (Schneider 2003; see App. 4). Recorded and updated numerous times since 1938, the site may have been occupied by the Serrano as far back as the early Holocene, some 10,000-12,000 years ago (Smith 1938; Schneider 2003:1; Vader 2014). The Chemehuevi moved to the oasis in the late 19th century and lived there among the Serrano population (Schneider 2003:1).

Archaeological remains found at Site 36-002052 are extensive, including a warehouse full of metates and metate fragments collected by the staff of what was then the Joshua Tree National Monument (Keairns et al. 1979:2). Other features and artifacts observed include widespread surface and subsurface deposits of lithic tools and fragments, midden soil, ceramic sherds, fire-affected rock, faunal remains, and additional groundstone artifacts, while private collecting by visitors and residents is well-known but was never catalogued (Keairns et al. 1979; Schneider 2003; Vader 2014). The site also has a rich historic-period component, consisting primarily of the remnants of early mining, farming, and settlement activities but also including the Chemehuevi Cemetery and the historic 29 Palms Inn at 73950 Inn Avenue, just to the south of the APE.

Encompassed entirely within the boundaries of Site 36-002052 are six of the other localities that were once documented in the California Historical Resources Inventory as individual resources, including 36-004199, the Chemehuevi Cemetery, a Point of Historical Interest in its own right (No. SBr-037; State of California 1974b). In 1974 and 1980 the cemetery was reported to contain 12 Native American burials, but a later study noted up to 50 burials (*ibid.*; Teal 1980; Schneider 2003:4). As mentioned above, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians believes that many unmarked burials might be present beyond the current boundaries of the cemetery (Mauck 2020).

Being officially designated heritage properties, and given the nature and background of these sites, 36-002052 and 36-004199 are both undoubtedly significant cultural resources.

#### **Site 36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H; Twentynine Palms Highway)**

As currently designated in the California Historical Resources Inventory, Site 36-010525 represents the entire length of State Route 62 from Palm Springs, California, to Parker, Arizona, including the segment across the Twentynine Palms area known as Twentynine Palms Highway (Purcell 2000; see App. 5). From the Palm Springs/Desert Hot Springs area through the Morongo and Yucca Valleys to Twentynine Palms, the highway follows the general course of a mid-19th century trail and, later, wagon road, as depicted in early GLO land survey plat maps (e.g., Fig. 6), to which it can be considered an Automobile-Age successor.

In the Twentynine Palms area, the highway is known to have been in place along its current route at least by the 1930s (Fig. 7). While most of State Route 62 remains today a two-lane road with soft shoulders and no curbs (Purcell 2000:2; McKenna 2015:1), the segment across downtown Twentynine Palms (and the APE) has been significantly improved since 1970 (NETR Online 1970-2018). Widened to four to five lanes and flanked with curbs and sidewalks (Fig. 4), Twentynine Palms Highway at this location is in fact a modern reincarnation of the historical road.

#### **Site 36-023919 (CA-SBR-15107H; Amboy Road)**

Site 36-023919 was originally recorded in 2009 as a 16-mile segment of Amboy Road (also known as Dale Road) near the town of Amboy (Fryman et al. 2009; see App. 5), and the segment in Twentynine Palms (and across the APE) was added later as an extension to the site. Like State Route 62, Amboy Road is the direct successor to an early wagon road that was used as early as the 1870s to transport supplies to mining camps in the Mojave Desert, notably those in the Dale Mining District (*ibid.*:1). It was improved by the County of San Bernardino and turned into a public highway during the 1890s, and later became an important north-south connector between State Route 62 in Twentynine Palms and U.S. Route 66 in Amboy (*ibid.*). However, it was not until the early 1960s that Amboy Road became paved (*ibid.*). Today, the one-mile segment of Amboy Road that coincides with the project alignment, at the northern end of the APE (see App. 4), remains a two-lane asphalt road with soft shoulders (Fig. 4).

#### **“Pending” Site P1021-3 (Lithic Scatters)**

A “pending” site that was never formally recorded, Site P1021-3 evidently consisted mainly of a number of localities around Twentynine Palms where lithic scatters were observed. The only description of the site in the California Historical Resources Inventory states that “most are quarry sites of porphyritic andesite; those in dunes are habitation sites” (see App. 5). The inventory contains only approximate and somewhat vague locational data for these localities. As currently depicted in the SCCIC’s resource location maps, two of these localities lie partially across segments of the proposed pipeline alignments, one near the Cones Field Airport and the other along Utah Trail and an unnamed stormwater channel (see App. 4). During the field survey, no archaeological features or artifacts were observed on the ground surface within the APE boundaries at either location.

### **Site 3854-1 (Prehistoric Artifact Scatter)**

Site 3854-1, a previously unknown prehistoric archaeological site, was discovered and recorded during the field survey of WWTP Site 1 (APN 0621-241-20; see App. 4). It consists of two metate fragments, one mano fragment, seven lithic flakes, one lithic core, three ceramic sherds, one dart point fragment, two pieces of fire-affected rock, and one burnt desert tortoise shell fragment that are scattered on the surface of a disturbed sand dune, where a road was cut through the dune sometime between 1995 and 2003 (Google Earth 1995-2003; see App. 5 for further details). As the recorded artifacts may have been exposed from inside the dune by the road construction and/or by the natural deflation process, it appears probable for additional cultural deposits to remain buried nearby.

### **Isolate 3854-2 (Lithic Flake)**

Isolate 3854-2, representing a secondary lithic flake of chalcedony, was discovered during the field survey of a segment of the pipeline alignment that runs between Utah Trail and Desert Knoll Avenue along a narrow dirt road that serves as an extension of Samarkand Drive (see App. 4). No other artifacts or associated features were found near the isolate.

## **MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS**

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

As defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, “historic properties” include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

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

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

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

## **DISCUSSION**

In summary of the research results outlined in this report, five historical/archaeological sites, including a “pending” site, and one isolate were identified as lying within or partially within the APE. Analyses of Section 106- and CEQA-compliance issues regarding each of these six cultural resources are presented in the sections below.

### **Site 36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H; Oasis of Mara)**

Site 36-002052 is large site with a variety of components, both prehistoric and historical, and an age span of some 10,000 years. Its central feature is the Oasis of Mara, one of the most prominent prehistoric cultural resources in the Mojave Desert region. In addition to the long and rich history of Native American activities throughout the prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic periods, the oasis is the creation site in Serrano legends and, as such, holds a highly distinguished traditional cultural value. Among the other components of Site 36-002052, the Chemehuevi Cemetery (36-004199) contains known burials of both Chemehuevi and Serrano tribal members, and human remains are always of the utmost cultural significance to the local Native American community.

Because of its unique archaeological data potential as well as its demonstrated traditional cultural value, Site 36-002052 is clearly eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR, especially considering that it contains two components that are officially designated Points of Historical Interest, namely the oasis and the cemetery. Therefore, it meets the definitions of a “historic property” under Section 106 and a “historical resource” under CEQA.

Since the historic significance of 36-002052 is almost beyond question, the primary concern in Section 106- and CEQA-compliance regarding this site is whether any cultural remains associated with it are present within the horizontal and vertical extents of the APE. Although the established site boundaries encompass several segments of proposed pipeline alignments, this portion of the APE is confined within the heavily disturbed rights-of-way of Adobe Road, Cottonwood Drive, Ocotillo Avenue, and Inn Avenue. No archaeological features or artifacts were observed on the ground surface at this location during the field survey, but whether any subsurface cultural remains may survive in the APE beyond—and below—the disturbed fill soils in and around the roadbeds is currently unknown.

### **Sites 36-010525 and 36-023919 (Twentynine Palms Highway and Amboy Road)**

Unlike the majority of other roads that trace their origins to the historic period, these two previously recorded highways are distinguished by their roles as the direct successors of early trails and wagon roads known to have been in use as early as the 1850s-1870s era. Their current configuration and appearance, however, are the results improvements made during the post-WWII period. Specifically, Amboy Road as a paved highway dates to the 1960s, while the segment of Twentynine Palms Highway across the APE is essentially a modern feature resulting from extensive work implemented since 1970. As such, neither of them retains sufficient historic integrity to relate to their period of potential significance.

In any event, the present study has found no evidence that either of these roads is closely associated with persons or events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history, nor do they demonstrate any outstanding qualities in design, engineering, construction, or aesthetics. As largely nondescript common roadways of compromised historic integrity, they do not hold the promise for any important historical/archaeological data, either. Based on these considerations, this study concludes that Sites 36-010525 and 36-023919 do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

### **“Pending” Site P1021-3 (Lithic Scatters)**

A “pending” site that has never been formally recorded or otherwise documented, P1021-3 poses a unique challenge in statutory/regulatory compliance in that its nature, components, exact location, and potential for significance are all unclear at this time. While no archaeological remains were found on the ground surface in the vicinity of its approximate locations during the field survey, there are currently insufficient data to ascertain whether any subsurface features or artifacts may be present within the horizontal and vertical extents of the APE. As with 36-002052, albeit without the established significance of that site, the primary concern in Section 106- and CEQA-compliance regarding P1021-3 is to determine whether any features or artifacts associated with the site are in fact extant in the APE.

### Site 3854-1 (Prehistoric Artifact Scatter)

Site 3854-1 consists of a relatively small scatter of relatively common prehistoric artifacts on the surface of a disturbed sand dune, but the artifacts may have been exposed from inside the dune as a result of the disturbance or of the natural deflation process. Therefore, the actual extent of the archaeological deposit at this location, especially the vertical extent, cannot be determined at this time. As the data potential of the site depends directly on the quality and quantity of subsurface cultural deposit, if any, the significance of Site 3854-1—and its eligibility for the NRHP and/or the CRHR—cannot be established without further archaeological investigations, including systematic subsurface excavations.

### Isolate 3854-2 (Lithic Flake)

Isolate 3854-2 represents a single prehistoric lithic flake found on the surface, with no associated artifacts or features nearby. As an isolate, 3854-2 does not constitute a potential “historic property”/“historical resource” and requires no further consideration.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information and analyses presented above, CRM TECH recommends that a systematic Phase II archaeological testing program be implemented at Site 3854-1 to determine the data potential and thereby the significance of the site. At Site 36-002052 and Site P1021-3, as stated above, the primary concern is to ascertain whether any subsurface cultural deposits potentially present at these sites extend into the horizontal and vertical extents of the APE. For that purpose, two alternative research methods for further archaeological fieldwork are recommended:

- During future trenching operations for sewer line installation within the existing road pavement at these locations, archaeological and Native American monitoring should be required once the previously disturbed roadbeds, typically five to six feet in depth, are penetrated.
- For trenching operations outside the existing road pavement, the excavation of shovel test pits, commonly known as an extended Phase I survey, should be undertaken to determine the sensitivity of the subsurface sediments for cultural remains.

If any prehistoric cultural remains associated with Site 36-002052 or Site P1021-3 are discovered during the monitoring program or the extended Phase I survey, additional excavations using standard Phase II testing procedures will be required to evaluate the significance of the finds. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended at Site 36-010525, Site 36-023919, and Isolate 3854-2. The significance assessment of the six cultural resources within or partially within the APE and the recommendations for additional work at each of these localities are summarized in Table 3 below.

<b>Resource #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Extant in APE</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H)	Oasis of Mara etc.	To be determined	Eligible for NRHP and CRHR	Monitoring and/or Extended Phase I excavations
36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H)	Twentynine Palms Highway	Yes	Not eligible for NRHP or CRHR	None

<b>Resource #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Extant in APE</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
36-023919 (CA-SBR-15107H)	Amboy Road	Yes	Not eligible for NRHP or CRHR	None
P1021-3	Lithic scatters	To be determined	Not evaluated	Monitoring and/or Extended Phase I excavations
3854-1	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Yes	Pending	Phase II excavations
3854-2	Lithic flake	Yes	Not eligible for NRHP or CRHR	None

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Teal, Grayce

1980 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 36-004199 (CA-SBR-4199H). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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

1955 Map: Twentynine Palms, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1952.

1956 Map: Valley Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952-1954, field-checked in 1956.

1969a Map: Needles, Calif.-Ariz. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1956 edition revised.

1969b Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1994 Map: Twentynine Palms, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1970, photoinspected in 1994.

1995 Map: Queen Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1970, photoinspected in 1995.

Vader, M.

2014 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 36-002052 (CA-SBR-2052/H; update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarty

1981 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

**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/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.

**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.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* Fifteen local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

# SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916)373-3710  
(916)373-5471 (Fax)  
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Project:** City of Twentynine Palms Preliminary Phase I Collection System Project (CRM TECH No. 3854)

**County:** San Bernardino

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Queen Mountain and Twenty-nine Palms, Calif.

**Township** 1 North-1 South **Range** 8-9 East **SB** **BM;** **Section(s):** Various

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

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

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

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

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to install a new sewer collection network that includes approximately 30 linear miles of new pipelines and to construct a wastewater treatment plant on APN 0621-241-20 or 0622-091-02, in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.

*March 7, 2022*

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 19, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

**Re: Proposed City of 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Collection System Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Hungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
4/19/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
Cahuilla

**Chemehuevi Indian Tribe**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com  
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

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 City of 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Collection System Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
4/19/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

Cahuilla

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

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 City of 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Collection System Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
4/19/2022**

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

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

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

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259  
amadrigal@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 City of 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Collection System Project, San Bernardino County.

May 9, 2022

RE: City of Twentynine Palms Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project  
20 Acres of Land and Approximately 30 Linear Miles of Pipeline Alignment  
In the City of Twenty-Nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3854

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-Plus study for the proposed project referenced above, which is located in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of approximately 30 linear miles of pipeline alignments, mostly within existing road rights-of-way, and approximately 20 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0621-241-20 and 0622-091-02 for the construction of a wastewater treatment plant. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Queen Mountain and Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the APE in various Sections of T1N-1S R8-9E, SBBM.

In a letter dated April 19, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, and other local tribes for further information (see attached). Therefore, I am writing to request your input if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the APE, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. 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 State Water Resource Control Board.

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

Respectfully,

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

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location maps

**From:** Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 9, 2022 11:30 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California (CRM TECH #3854)

Acha'i Tamit,

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians has no comment.

Respectfully,  
Vanessa Minott

Tribal Administrator  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
W - 951-659-2700 ext. 102  
C - 760-668-0460  
F - 951-659-2228  
65199 State Hwy. 74  
Mountain Center, CA 92561  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

Please note that my email has changed to vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov

---

**From:** Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 16, 2022 5:03 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California (CRM TECH #3854)

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

---

# TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

---

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

ngallardo@crmtech.us

May 16, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison  
CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suites A&B  
Colton, CA 92324

MORONGO  
BAND OF  
MISSION  
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

**Re: Proposed City of Twentynine Palms Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project: 20 acres of land and approximately 30 linear miles of Pipeline Alignment in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, CA.**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Phase I Sewer Collection System Project in Twentynine Palms (Project) is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the City of Twentynine Palms and your CRM TECH to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features, as the response from the NAHC indicates. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the City of Twentynine Palms, the lead agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the lead agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.

- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey, testing, and construction activity. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory)
- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

**This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation.** Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Dr. Joan Schneider, Consulting Archaeologist will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at [thpo@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:thpo@morongo-nsn.gov), [ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov), or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the City of Twentynine Palms.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty

**Tribal Historic Preservation Officer**

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

CC: Morongo THPO



May 26, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]  
CRM TECH  
Ms. Nina Gallardo  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

**Re: City of 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project**

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- \*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- \*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- \*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- \*The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- \*Please provide our office with shapefiles of the APE. They can be emailed to [acbc-thpo@aguacaliente.net](mailto:acbc-thpo@aguacaliente.net)
- \*Oasis of Mara and the Chemehuevi Cemetery are near the project site.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at [ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net](mailto:ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net).

Cordially,

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

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*LP*

Lacy Padilla  
Archaeologist  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

**From:** Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 31, 2022 11:04 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California (CRM TECH #3854)

Hey Nina,

Thank you for your time last week to discuss the proposed 29 Palms sewer phase 1 plan and its footprint. The project is very extensive within an incredibly sensitive space and because of that the tribe has considerable concerns about how this project moves forward in the CEQA process. Many known tribal cultural resources exist south of Mesquite Lake, west of Utah Trail, east of Morongo road, and north of Baseline road. Additionally, the project borders on the Chemehuevi graveyard to the north and west as well as the space surrounding the Oasis of Mara. The Oasis is the place of origin for the YSMN tribe from time immemorial.

Respectfully,  
Ryan Nordness



**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**  
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**  
**Fax (760) 369-7161**  
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**  
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin**  
**Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin**

Date: June 10th, 2022

**RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed City of 29 Palms Preliminary Phase I Sewer Collection System Project in the City of Twenty-Nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California (CRM TECH #3854)**

Dear: Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

*Victoria Martin*

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

**TELEPHONE LOG**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Tribe/Affiliation</b>	<b>Telephone Contacts</b>	<b>Note</b>
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	11:48 am, May 25, 2022	Lacy Padilla, Tribal Archaeologist, responded on behalf of Ms. Garcia-Plotkin in a letter dated May 26, 2022 (copy attached).
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	12:02 pm, May 25, 2022; 3:58 pm, June 10, 2022	Victoria Martin, Vice-Chairperson of the tribe, responded on behalf of Ms. Vance in a letter dated June 10, 2022 (copy attached).
Michael Mirelez, Director of Cultural Affairs	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	12:17 pm, May 25, 2022; 4:04 pm, June 10, 2022	Left voice messages; no response to date.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	12:37 pm, May 25, 2022; 4:07 pm, June 10, 2022	Left voice message; no response to date.
Bridget Sandate, Cultural Coordinator	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	12:50 pm, May 25, 2022; 4:11 pm, June 10, 2022	Left voice messages; no response to date.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairman	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	12:53 pm, May 25, 2022	Mario Castellano, Tribal Administrative Assistant, stated by telephone that the tribe had no comments regarding the project at this time.
Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	None	Ms. Brierty responded in a letter dated May 16, 2022 (copy attached).
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	None	Ms. McCormick responded by e-mail on May 16, 2022 (copy attached).
John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	1:30 pm, May 25, 2022; 4:14 pm, June 10, 2022	Left message; no response to date.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources Department	Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians)	1:46 pm, May 25, 2022	Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst, responded by e-mail on May 31, 2022 (copy attached).
Lovina Redner, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, responded by e-mail on May 9, 2022 (copy attached).
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	1:49 pm, May 25, 2022; 4:17 pm, June 10, 2022	Left voice messages; no response to date.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	1:54 pm, May 25, 2022	Mr. Ontiveros stated by telephone that the tribe would defer to the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians for this project.
Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee /Acting Secretary	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	1:59 am, May 25, 2022; 4:22 pm, June 10, 2022	Left messages; no response to date.
Sarah Bliss, Tribal Cultural Resources Manager	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	11:39 am, May 25, 2022; 4:29 pm, June 10, 2022	Ms. Bliss stated by telephone that the tribe has concerns over the area around the Chemehuevi Cemetery and requested tribal monitoring along the streets to the north and west of the cemetery since the area is very sensitive to the Chemehuevi, Cahuilla, and Serrano tribes. The tribe would like advance coordination regarding Native American monitoring and further consultation regarding any disturbances in that area.

**APPENDIX 3**

**PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES  
WITHIN THE RECORDS SEARCH SCOPE**

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00136	NADB-R - 1060136; Voided - 72-9.1H	1975	BARKER, JAMES P.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED HTGR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES VIDAL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001166, 36-001167, 36-001168, 36-001169, 36-001170, 36-001171, 36-001172, 36-001173, 36-001174, 36-001175, 36-001176, 36-001177, 36-001178, 36-001179, 36-001180, 36-001181, 36-001182, 36-001183, 36-001184, 36-001187, 36-001188, 36-001189, 36-001489, 36-001490, 36-001491, 36-001492, 36-001493, 36-001494, 36-001495, 36-001496, 36-001498, 36-001499, 36-001500, 36-001501, 36-001502, 36-001503, 36-001504, 36-001506, 36-001507, 36-001508, 36-001509, 36-001510, 36-001511, 36-001512, 36-001513, 36-001514, 36-001515, 36-001516, 36-001517, 36-001520, 36-001521, 36-001522, 36-001523, 36-001524, 36-001525, 36-001526, 36-001527, 36-001528, 36-001529, 36-001534, 36-001535, 36-001536, 36-001537, 36-001538, 36-001539, 36-001540, 36-001556, 36-001557, 36-001558, 36-001559, 36-060112
SB-00189	NADB-R - 1060189; Voided - 73-11.3	1973	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	TWENTYNINE PALMS WATER DISTRICT: ARCHAEOLOGIC, PALEONTOLOGIC, AND HISTORIC SURVEY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00232	NADB-R - 1060232; Voided - 74-10.3	1974	BARKER, JAMES P. and SARAH H. SCHLANGER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SEGMENTS D AND E OF THE PROPOSED KAIPAROWITZ TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001167, 36-001497, 36-001505, 36-001545
SB-00332	NADB-R - 1060332; Voided - 76-5.1	1976	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	PINTO COVE CREEK CHANNEL - ARCHAEOLOGIC, PALEONTOLOGIC, AND HISTORIC SURVEY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00414	NADB-R - 1060414; Voided - 76-10.23	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT HO 4109, TWO MILE ROAD, LARREA AVENUE/ADOBE ROAD, IN THE TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00437	NADB-R - 1060437; Voided - 76-11.7	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TWENTYNINE PALMS PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT PROJECTS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00597	NADB-R - 1060597; Voided - 78-1.4	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 623-072-04, TWENTYNINE PALMS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00619	NADB-R - 1060619; Voided - 78-3.8	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY FIVE ACRE PARCEL IN TWENTYNINE PALMS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00657	NADB-R - 1060657; Voided - 78-6.4	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF E 1/2 OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 33, T1N R9E, TWENTYNINE PALMS QUADRANGLE	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00691	NADB-R - 1060691; Voided - 78-10.1	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ULTRASYSTEMS JOB #4407	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-003145
SB-00706	NADB-R - 1060706; Voided - 78-11.9	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF LESS THAN FOUR-ACRE SITE, TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00741	NADB-R - 1060741; Voided - 79-1.2	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 621-241-04, NORTHEAST CORNER OF ADOBE ROAD AND AMBOY ROAD, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00846	NADB-R - 1060846; Voided - 79-10.3	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: AP 618-162-06 BAYWOOD INVESTORS, TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00860	NADB-R - 1060860; Voided - 79-11.2	1979	SIMPSON, RUTH D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 10604, SEC. 9, T1N R9E, TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001167, 36-005437, 36-005438
SB-00935	NADB-R - 1060935; Voided - 80-3.4	1980	SIMPSON, RUTH D. and JOHN KELLEY	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01007	NADB-R - 1061007; Voided - 80-8.5	1980	LEONARD, JOANNE C. and MICHAEL LERCH	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE SHUFFLER PROPERTY (OASIS OF MARA)	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002052
SB-01084	NADB-R - 1061084; Voided - 81-2.1	1981	SMITH, GERALD A. and MICHAEL K. LERCH	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-004439

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01094	NADB-R - 1061094; Voided - 81-2.8	1981	SMITH, GERALD A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01119	NADB-R - 1061119; Voided - 81-5.2	1981	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF A PROPOSED 48 UNIT APARTMENT COMPLEX AT BAGLEY AND SUNNYSLOPE AVENUES, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-004439, 36-004596
SB-01275	NADB-R - 1061275; Voided - 82-5.7	1982	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION OF CA-SBR-5052, TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-005052
SB-01340	NADB-R - 1061340; Voided - 83-0.5	1983	TAGG, MARTYN D.	EXCAVATIONS AT THE OASIS OF MARA: ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT	PUBLICATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY 21 , NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, TUCSON, AZ.	36-002052
SB-01394	NADB-R - 1061394; Voided - 83-6.3	1983	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE EL PASEO APARTMENTS PROJECT, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01656	NADB-R - 1061656; Voided - 87-3.10	1987	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY: JOSHUA TREE/TWENTYNINE PALMS TEMPORARY ASPHALT PLANT	RBR & ASSOCIATES, INC.	
SB-02080	NADB-R - 1062080; Voided - 90-3.5	1990	WHITE, ROBERT S., LAURIE S. WHITE, and DAVID M. VAN HORN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE GATEWAY SPECIFIC PLAN NO. 5, CITY OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-006739, 36-006740, 36-006741, 36-006742, 36-006743, 36-006744, 36-006745, 36-006746, 36-006747, 36-006748, 36-006749, 36-006750
SB-02209	NADB-R - 1062209; Voided - 90-12.4	1990	SINGER, CLAY A. and JOHN E. ATWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR 15.68 ACRES AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF UTAH TRAIL AND ALTA LOMA DRIVE IN THE CITY OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SINGER & ASSOCIATES	
SB-02544	NADB-R - 1062544; Voided - 92-3.2	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE TWENTY-NINE PALMS WATER DISTRICT PLANT SITE AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAYS, TWENTYMINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	36-007149, 36-007150, 36-007151, 36-060134

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03121	NADB-R - 1063121	1991	BISSELL, RONALD M.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE OF 3 SMALL PARCELS OF LAND NEAR TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.	RMW PALEO	36-003145
SB-03180	NADB-R - 1063180	1993	FOX, GREGORY	ADOBE ROAD CLOSURE & SCARIFICATION, JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CA. 4PP	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	
SB-03216	NADB-R - 1063216	1987	JONES, A. TRINKLE	INSTALL GAS SERVICE, TWENTYNINE PALMS VISITOR CENTER, JTNM, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CA. 5PP	WACC	
SB-03217	NADB-R - 1063217	1992	TEAGUE, GEORGE	WIDEN SECTIONS OF TRAIL FOR HANDICAPPED ACCESS & INTERPRETATION, OASIS OF MARA, JTNM, CA. 5PP	WACC	
SB-03284	NADB-R - 1063284	1998	LOVE, BRUCE	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: TWENTYNINE PALMS WATER DISTRICT WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENT SITE, CITY OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 11PP	CRM TECH	36-007151
SB-05341	NADB-R - 1065341	2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed City/Park Visitor Information Center, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05342	NADB-R - 1065342	1999	Keswick, Jan	Landscape the West Side of the Resources Management Building, Extend Shade Structure for the Nursery, and Construct a Fence, Joshua Tree national Park, California.		
SB-05343	NADB-R - 1065343	2000	Keswick, Jan	Place Lost and Found Storage Shed Next to Ranger Activities Building at Headquarters, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-05344	NADB-R - 1065344	2001	Keswick, Jan	Install Protection Alarm Extension, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-05345	NADB-R - 1065345	1999	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Michael Hogan	Cultural Resources Report: Twentynine Palms Water District Water Treatment Plant Improvement Site, Revised Project Site, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.		

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05346		1999	Love, Bruce	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Twentynine Palms Water District Booster Site	CRM TECH	
SB-05347		2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SB161-01 San Bernardino County, California	Kyle Consulting	36-010520, 36-010525
SB-05348	NADB-R - 1065348	2003	Schneider, Joan and G. Dicken Everson	Archaeological Investigation of the Oasis of Mara (CA-SBR-2052/H): Results of a Records Search, Archival Research and Field Work, Reassessment of National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility and Adjustment of National Register District Boundaries, The National Park Service-Owned Portion of the Oasis of Mara, Twenty-Nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.		36-002052
SB-05349	NADB-R - 1065349	2001	Keswick, Jan	Office Landscaping at Twentynine Palms Headquarters, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-05350	NADB-R - 1065350	2001	Keswick, Jan	Replacement of Nursery Phone Lines at Twentynine Palms Headquarters, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-05351	NADB-R - 1065351	1998	Keswick, Jan	Remove Resources Building and Chief Ranger's Office; Install New Resources Building, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-05848	NADB-R - 1065848	2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Records Search and Field Reconnaissance for Bechtel Corporation Wireless Telecommunications Site LSANCAT014 (Twentynine Palms Marine Base) located at 4351 Adobe Road, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California 92277.	CARE	
SB-05849						
SB-05885	NADB-R - 1065885	2001	Keswick, Jan	Monitoring Report for Adobe and Baseline Road Testing: Thornton Property.		
SB-06144						
SB-06145	NADB-R - 1066145	1999	Keswick, Jan	Install Buried Hardware Cloth Along the New Nursery Fence Line, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06146	NADB-R - 1066146	2002	Keswick, Jan	Establish Joshua Tree National Park Association Office, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-06147	NADB-R - 1066147	2002	Sabala, Jan	Conduct Geotechnical Investigations for the Construction of the New Headquarters Offices, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-06232	NADB-R - 1066232	2003	Hinton, Sarah	Secure Closure of Select Park Roads, Joshua Tree National Park, California.		
SB-06461		2009	Feller, Peter	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the HeinerForest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California	Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc.	
SB-06886	NADB-R - 1066886	2010	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search Results for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAT014 (29 Palms Marine Base) located at 4367 Adobe Road, Twentynine Palms, California 92277.	CARE	
SB-07277	NADB-R - 1067277	2009	Cotterman, Cary D. and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of 19 Proposed Pole Replacements in the Morongo Basin, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07385	NADB-R - 1067385	2013	George, Joan and Josh Smallwood	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Twentynine Palms Casino Project, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07490	NADB-R - 1067490	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Terri Jacquemain	Historical Resources Survey: Project Phoenix, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07491	NADB-R - 1067491	2013	Billat, Lorna	Twenty-nine Palms City Hall/LA4046B.		
SB-07653	NADB-R - 1067653	2013	Perez, Don	Archaeological Assessment for Prior Disturbance Donnell Hill/ES0045, Cactus Drive and Mesquite Springs Road, Twentynine Palms, California 92277.		36-027104
SB-07667	NADB-R - 1067667	2014	George, Joan	Archaeological Monitoring for the Twenty-nine Palms Casino Project, Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Reservation, San Bernardino County, California.		36-020252
SB-07790	NADB-R - 1067790	2014	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04356A (SB161 Donnell Hill Water Tank), 73195 Cactus Dr, Unit H, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	

## Report List

### 29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07791	NADB-R - 1067791	2014	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04356A (SB161 Donnell Hill Water Tank), 73195 Cactus Dr, Unit H, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	36-027104
SB-08060		2014	Stropes, Tracy A., David k. Gabski, and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Utah Trail Project, County of San Bernardino, California, APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
SB-08068		2014	Stropes, Tracy A., David K. Gabski, and Brian F. Smith	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE UTAH TRAIL PROJECT COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA, APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
SB-08122	Paleo -	2013	Young, Ryan and Linda Honey	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Proposed 1.5 MW, 12 Acre Photovoltaic Solar Array "29 Palms North Project"	Phoenix Biological Consulting	
SB-08123		2014	Wills, Carrie D. and Sarah A. Willaims	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04957A (IE957 A&J Ranch), 4671 Mesquite Springs Road, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
SB-08220		2016	George, Joan	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF SEVEN PARCELS FOR FEE-TO-TRUST LAND ACQUISITION, CITY OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA APNs 0617-201-03 through 0617-201-09	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
SB-08225		2016	George, Joan	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF ONE PARCEL FOR FEE-TO-TRUST LAND ACQUISITION, COMMUNITY OF JOSHUA TREE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA APN 0604-221-35	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	36-029777, 36-029778, 36-029779, 36-029780, 36-029781, 36-029782, 36-029783, 36-029784, 36-029785
SB-08226		2016	George, Joan	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF TWO PARCELS FOR FEE-TO-TRUST LAND ACQUISITION, CITY OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA APNs 0617-153-01 and 0617-161-07	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	36-029786

## Report List

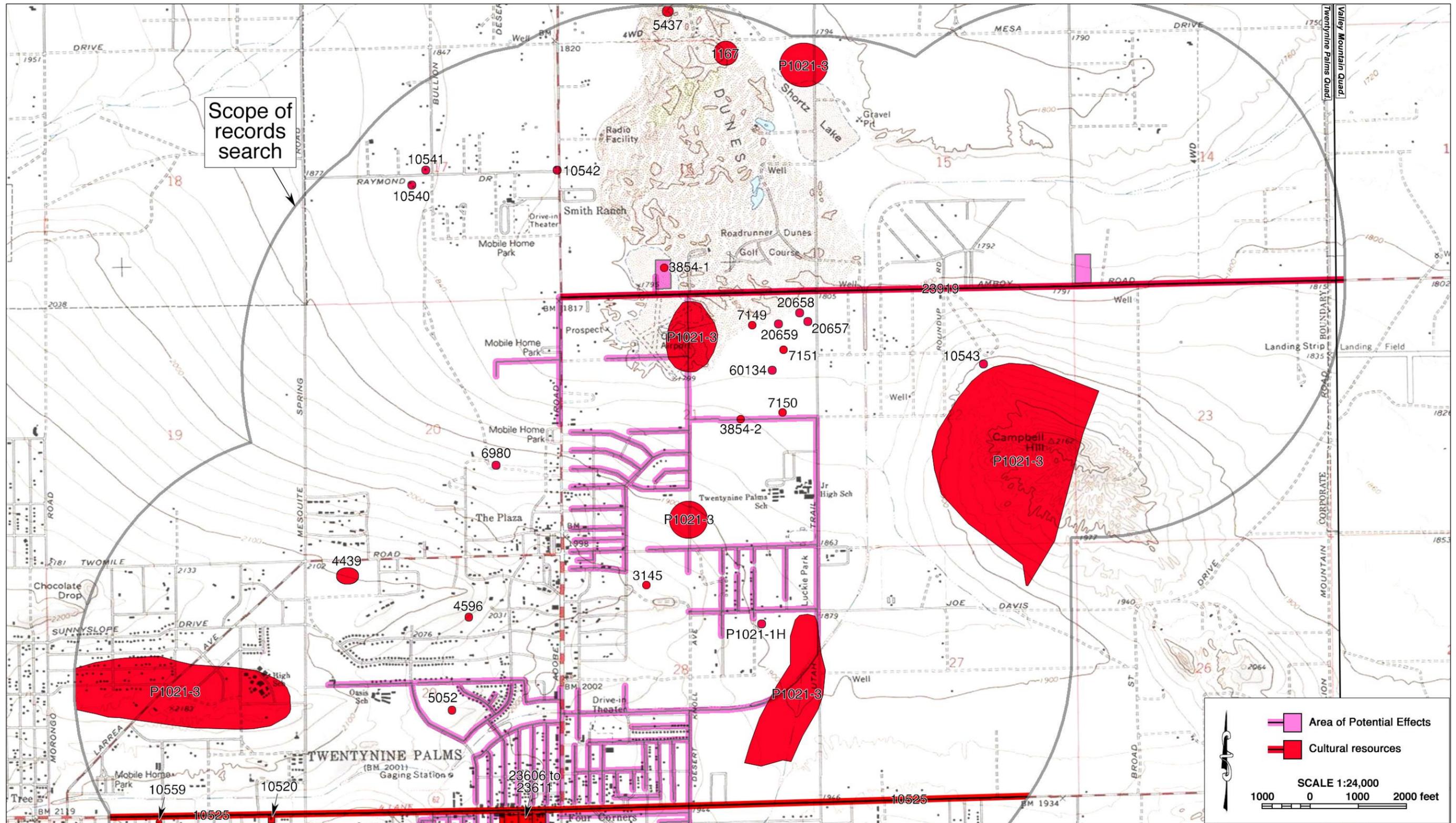
29 Palms

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-08252		2015	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless VzT Desert Queen Tower Installation Project, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	

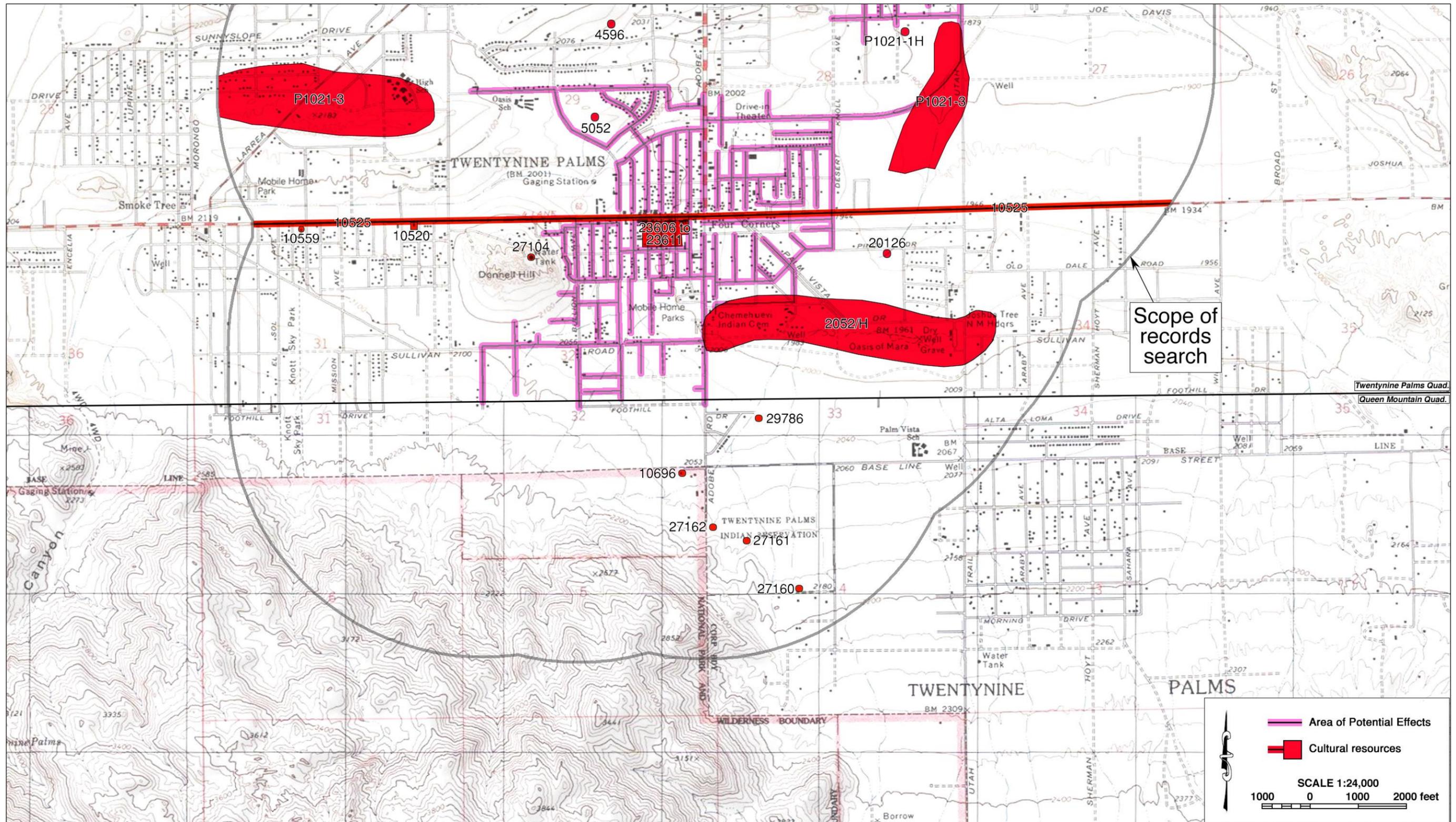
**APPENDIX 4**

**LOCATIONS OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES  
WITHIN THE RECORDS SEARCH SCOPE**

**(Confidential)**



Locations of known cultural resources within the records search scope (northern portion)



Locations of known cultural resources within the records search scope (southern portion)

**APPENDIX 5**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE**

**(Confidential)**

\*Recorded by: M. Vader

\*Date: April 9, 2014  Continuation  Update

As part of improvements to National Park Drive, which bisects the northern portion of the site along an east-west trending axis, portions of site CA-SBR-2052/H were impacted by ground disturbing activities associated with the installation of a concrete sidewalk, curb, gutter, and landscaping on either side of National Park Drive, within the road right-of-way. The improvements included portions of National Park Drive from its northwest terminus at its intersection with Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62) to where it intersects with Sage Avenue. On August 21, 2013, preliminary grading on the north side of the road between Mara Avenue and Cedar Avenue uncovered cultural materials associated with the site.

On February 26 and 27, 2014, an archaeological testing program was conducted within the portions of site CA-SBR-2051/H impacted by the improvements to National Park Drive. The archaeological testing and data recovery included a combination of surface survey and artifact collection for the entire area of National Park Drive subject to improvements, as well as subsurface investigations that included the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) and test excavation units (TEUs) along the northern portion of the road between Mara Avenue and Cedar Avenue. A total of 39 STPs and three TEUs were excavated.

The surface investigation consisted of a close-interval (5-meter transect) intensive survey of the entire APE prior to the beginning of subsurface investigation. Due to the previous disturbances, ground surface visibility was 100 percent with the exception of the area that were paved over by the sidewalks. A total of 48 surface artifacts were collected as a result of the close interval survey. A total of 19 historic-period (39.6%) and 29 prehistoric (60.4%) artifacts were collected, including lithics, ceramics, groundstone, and fire affected rock.

The subsurface investigation consisted of a total of 39 STPs and three TEUs. Soils within each STP were generally similar throughout and consisted of a reddish-brown to reddish-grey sandy silt with gravel and cobbles. STPs were 30 cm in diameter and generally ranged from 10 to 15 cm (approximately 4 to 6 inches) deep. Five of the STPs were positive for the presence of cultural materials. A total of eight artifacts were recovered from the STPs, including chipped stone debitage, a possible quartz core, groundstone, and fire-affected rock.

The 1x1 meter TEUs were excavated to depths of between 15 and 20 cm deep. All three TEUs were positive for presence of cultural materials. A total of 49 artifacts were recovered from the TEUs, including flakes, faunal bone, charcoal/burnt plant material fragments, fire-affected rock, as well as miscellaneous historic glass and metal fragments.

Between April 8, 2014 and April 29, 2014, ESA archaeologists monitored all ground disturbing activities associated with the remaining improvements to National Park Drive. Ground disturbing activities including: curb and asphalt removal; grading, filling, and pouring of concrete for curbs and sidewalks; the placement of fill and grading along the northern portion of National Park Drive; and the backfill and final grading for driveway installations. Soils observed during grading consisted of road base and pockets of native soil that consisted of light brown coarse loamy sand. Artifacts collected as result of the monitoring included three ceramic fragments and one quartzite flake.

Of the 109 artifacts and ecofacts, 63 (57.8%) were prehistoric and 32 (29.4%) were historic. The remaining 14 (12.8%) ecofacts were organic materials consisting of charcoal, faunal, and plant material.

Prehistoric artifacts were subdivided into chipped stone (n=23), ground stone (n=4), ceramics (n=8), tools (n=1), and fire-affected rock (n=27).

Chipped stone artifacts included: assayed cobble (n=1), core (n=1), and debitage (n=21). Debitage consisted of nine CCS, quartz, and quartzite flakes, and 12 pieces of CCS, chert, and quartz shatter. The core was of a translucent, opalescent white CCS material.

Ground stone artifacts included: unifacial metate fragment (n=1), bifacial metate fragment (n=2), and bifacial mano fragment (n=1). All three groundstone artifacts were fragmentary.

Ceramic artifacts consisted of small body sherds, and it was therefore not possible to determine what shape of vessel they represented. Based on paste color and inclusions, sherds were tentatively identified as Tizon Brownware (n=2) or as Lower Colorado Buffware (n=2). The remaining four prehistoric ceramic artifacts could not be identified due to their small size or poor condition. None of the ceramic artifacts were chronologically diagnostic, beyond postdating the date of the introduction of ceramics to the western Mojave Desert, approximately 700 B.P. to 500 B.P. Tools consisted of one granitic hammerstone, with battering evident on one end.

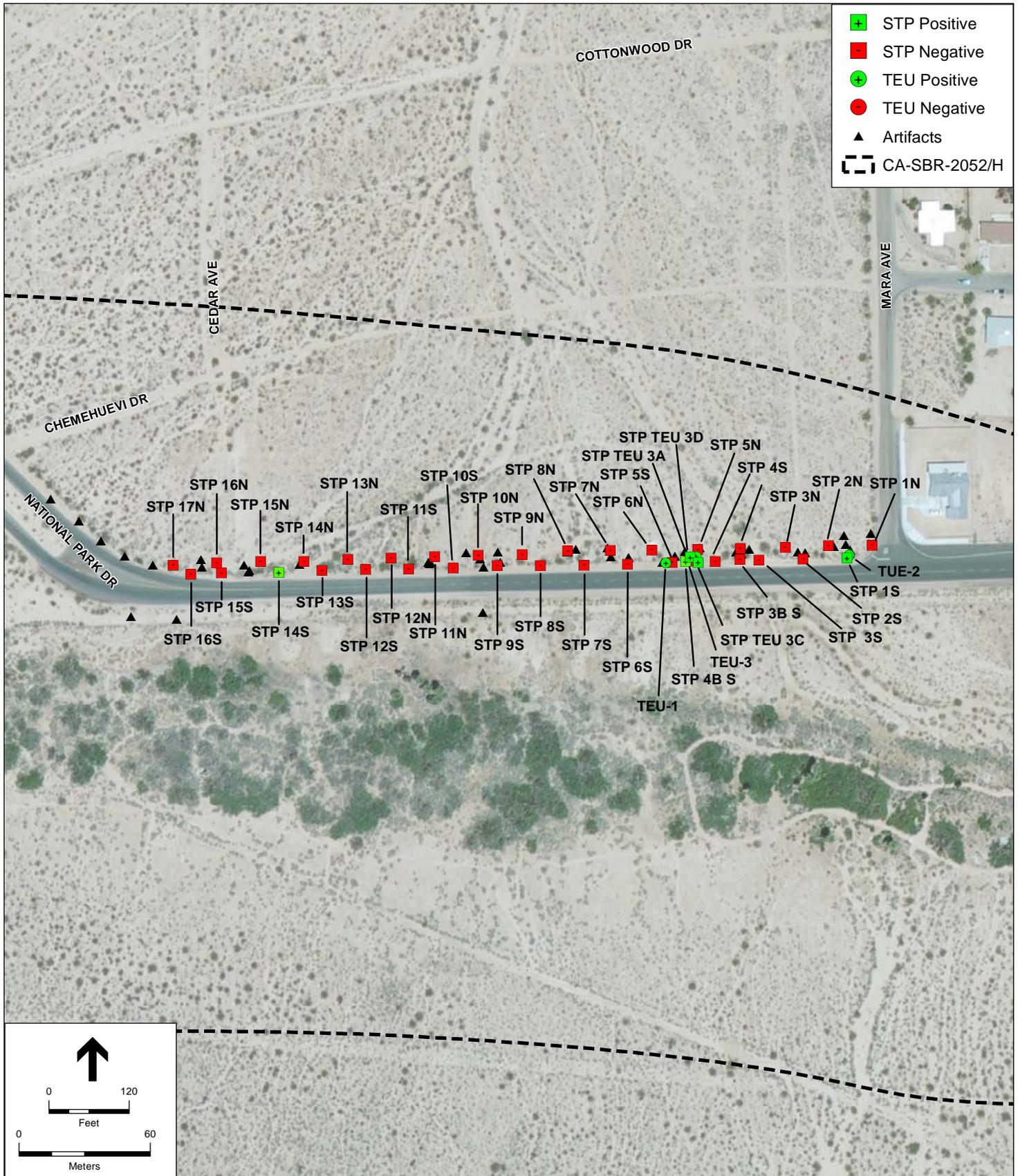
The historic artifacts were subdivided into the following types: beverage can (n=3), bottle glass (n=11), cap (n=1), ceramic (n=1), miscellaneous glass and metal (n=12), brick fragment (n=2), and sanitary can (n=2). Diagnostic artifacts recovered within the historic refuse class include a beverage bottle fragment with a "Pepsi" applied color label, which may date to as early as 1943 (Lockhart, 2004). Two additional cans were steel sanitary beverage cans that had been opened with a church-key type opener, which generally date to approximately 1935-1960. One additional can was an aluminum-top can with a Universal Product Code (UPC, or barcode) visible, which post-dates 1974 when the barcode was first introduced.

Organic materials were subdivided into bone (n=6), charcoal (n=7), and plant material (n=1). The bone consisted of two fragments of bird bone and four fragments of unidentified faunal bones. The plant material consisted of a seed pod that is likely intrusive.

Although a total of 109 artifacts were collected during testing and archaeological monitoring from the portions of the site to be impacted, many of the artifacts (47.7%) were recovered from the surface and were not associated with intact cultural deposits. The subsurface is characterized by a dearth of archaeological materials, lacked vertical stratigraphy, and no datable material, diagnostic artifacts, or discrete features were encountered. The portion of site CA-SBR-2052/H tested and evaluated as part of this study neither possesses sufficient data potential to address relevant research questions, nor retains sufficient integrity to be considered significant. Based on the results of the archaeological resources testing and evaluation conducted at site CA-SBR-2052/H, it is recommended that the portion of the site tested as part of this study does not contribute to the eligibility of site CA-SBR-2052/H for listing in the National Register. In addition, because the artifacts identified during this study were located within the previously recorded site boundaries, no changes to the site boundary of CA-SBR-2052/H are proposed.

**Reference:** Bray, Madeleine, Chris Lockwood, and Michael Vader. *Archaeological Investigations and Construction Monitoring in a Portion of Site CA-SBR-2052/H for the City of Twentynine Palms National Park Drive Improvements Project, San Bernardino County, California*. November, 2014.

# SKETCH MAP



update 9/03

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

Primary # P36-002052 UPDATE  
HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-2052/H Update x  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 10

\*Resource Name or #: CA-SBR-2052/H Oasis of Mara

P1. Other Identifier: Oasis of Mara; SBCM-124; CA-SBR-4199/H; SBCM -4597

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Twentynine Palms Date: 1973 (minor rev, 1994) T 1 N; R 9 E NE, NW, ¼ of SE ¼ and the NE and NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Sec 33; San Bernardino B.M.

Address: 74485 National Park Drive (Site is bounded partially by National Park Drive on the north, extending somewhat north of that street, Utah Trail on the east, and Adobe Road on the west)

c. City: Twentynine Palms, CA

Zip: 92277-3597

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 587900 mE/ 3776700--mN on east

588800 m E/ 3776630 mN on south

587280 mE/ 3776700 mN on west

588800 mE/ 3776840 mN on north

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: 1960-1980 ' AMSL

National Park Service parcel is on the southwest corner of Utah Trail and National Park Drive in Twentynine Palms.

\*P3a. Description:

The Oasis of Mara is a highly visible line of palms and other vegetation running for about one mile east-west along the Pinto Mountain Fault where springs along the fault provide surface and subsurface water. The oasis has been the focus of human occupation of this high desert area for as long as has been historically recorded and likely back into Early Holocene times. The eastern portion of the Oasis is now National Park Service property, and is the location of Joshua Tree National Park Headquarters and Visitor Center complex. The site consists of three major portions: the NPS-owned eastern portion; the privately owned western portion, and the Chemehuevi Indian Cemetery. The site is a multicomponent site with both surface and subsurface resources.

The eastern portion of the Oasis has also been the focus of much of the historical use of the Oasis including the original location of the Gold Park Hotel, the "Old Adobe," the Whallon gravesite, several mills for the processing of gold ore, improved springs that furnished drinking water to settlers and travelers, and the campsites of most of the first Euro-American settlers in the area including prospectors and miners, homesteaders, surveyors, and well-known local personalities such as prospectors/miners William McHaney and Chuckawalla Wilson, scientists Elizabeth and William Campbell, and many of the founders of the Twentynine Palms community. Although the eastern portion of the Oasis has experienced high visitorship and development, these have occurred in the far eastern portion, leaving the remainder of the Oasis within NPS property recognizable as a desert Oasis; a Nature Trail winds through the Oasis vegetation. Scattered prehistoric and historic artifacts have been recovered from portions of the surface studied, although much of the surface is covered with dense mesquite and other vegetation; several features that may represent buildings are known; subsurface ore tailing deposits mark the location of ore mills; and midden deposits are present that represent historical as well as prehistoric deposits.

The Native American occupation of the Oasis of Mara was apparently focused at the western end, now in private ownership. Here, both Serrano and Chemehuevi peoples lived in a cooperative manner throughout much of the contact period, from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The last leaders of both the eastern-most branch of the Serrano and of the Lower-Colorado-River-originating Chemehuevi group lived here. The western end of the Oasis is also the present location of the Gold Park Hotel (renamed the 29 Palms Inn), moved from its original location on Utah Trail in the late 1920s. The overflow from the springs along the fault line provided optimal agricultural conditions for Native American gardens to the north of the fault line. Portions of the Willie Boy story took place at the Oasis in 1909. There is a possibility that the remains of the residence of Jim Pine, the last traditional leader of the Serrano of the Oasis of Mara, are represented by a feature at this end of the Oasis. There are surface scatters of both prehistoric and historic artifacts and subsurface disturbances such as gardening often reveal Indian artifacts that are collected by the owners of the property. Dark midden deposits exist in this portion of the Oasis, although investigation of the deposits has not yet been reported. Collections from field school projects are at the Inn and at the San Bernardino County Museum. The western portion has also been disturbed by visitorship and other activity, but much of the site remains intact.

The Chemehuevi Indian Cemetery is located at the far western end of the Oasis of Mara on Adobe Road. Reportedly, over 50 Native American individuals are buried here, although most burials are not marked with headstones. The Chemehuevi Cemetery is owned by the Twentynine Palms Parks and Recreation District at this time, but there are efforts by the Native American Lands Conservancy to secure the land. The cemetery should be included within the Oasis of Mara site, although, in the past, it has been assigned a separate site number (CA-SBR-4199/H; SBCM-4597).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP2. Lithic scatter; AP3. Ceramic scatter; AP15. Habitation debris; AH2. foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies, Dumps, Trash Scatters; AH9. mines/quarries/tailings; AH12. graves/cemetery.

1/03  
SCHNEIDER

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

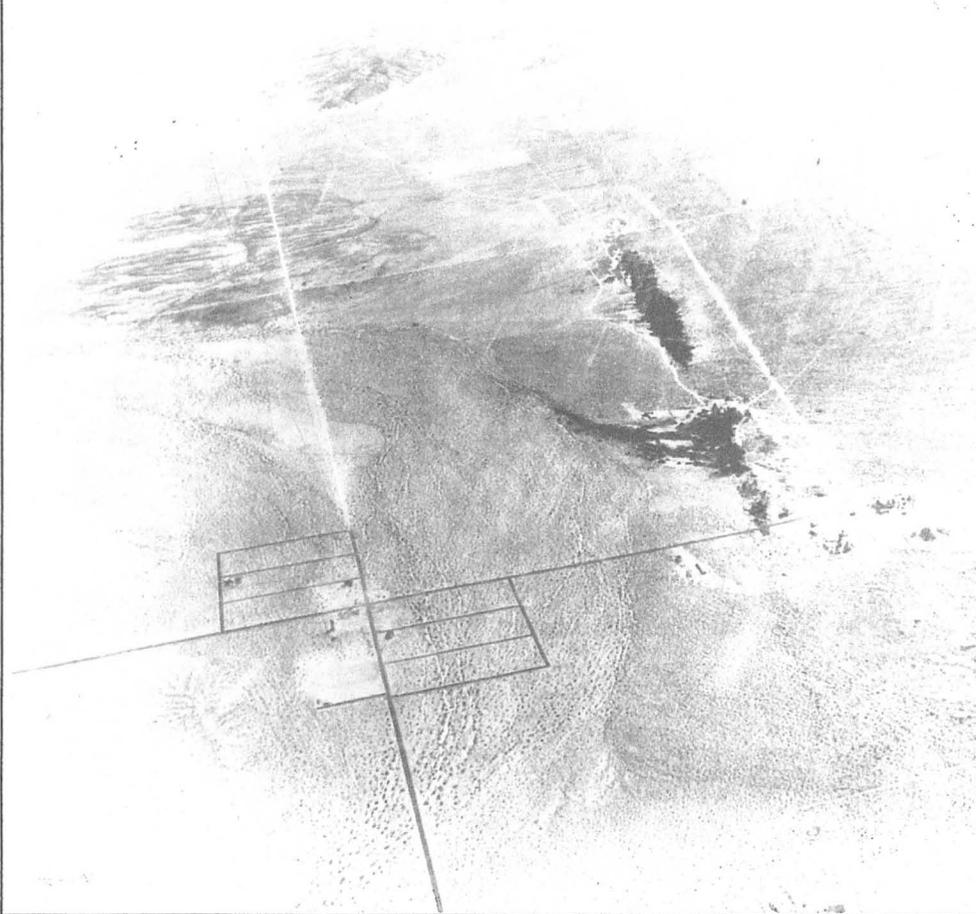
Trinomial CA-SBR-2052/H (update)

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Resource Name or #: (Oasis of Mara)

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

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



P5b. This is a 1936 aerial photograph of the Oasis of Mara showing the configuration of the vegetation line at the Oasis. View is toward the east. (Spence Air Photo in the archives of Joshua Tree National Park). The western portion of the Oasis is in the foreground; the eastern end in the background. Note the overflow from the springs along the fault line marked with vegetation toward the north (left, in the photo).

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ( ) Historic ( ) Prehistoric :  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: National Park Service, 74485 National Park Drive, Twentynine Palms, CA 92277; Paul and Jane Smith, 29 Palms Inn, 73950 Inn Avenue, Twentynine Palms, CA 92277; other private owners to the north of the fault line.

\*P8. Recorded by: Joan S. Schneider, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

\*P9. Date Recorded: January-March 2003.

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive surface survey and collection of approximately 14 acres of the far-eastern portion of the NPS-owned portion of the Oasis of Mara; archaeological testing (random sample) of approximately 14 acres of the project area.

\*P11. Report Citation: Schneider, Joan S., and G. Dicken Everson, 2003, *Archaeological Investigations at the Oasis of Mara (CA-SBR-2052/H)*. Results of the Records Search, Archival Research, and Field Work. Report on file at the Cultural Resources Branch, Joshua Tree National Park.

\*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

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\*Resource Name or #: Oasis of Mara

**\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 1800 m. x **b. Width:** 350 m.

**Method of Measurement:**  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: measured from mapping on Twentynine Palms 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

**Reliability of Determination:**  High  Medium  Low Explain:

**Limitations** (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain):

**A2. Depth:** at least 50 cm depth in places; 180 cm depth suggested by Tagg 1983  None  Unknown Method of  
Determination: archaeological testing (Tagg 1983; Schneider and Everson 2003)

**\*A3. Human Remains:**  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain):

50+ Native American individuals reportedly buried in the Chemehuevi Cemetery. Ethnographic information suggests that before burials during Mission Period, individuals were cremated among the palms at the Oasis. To date, no cremations have been located. The Whallon grave in NPS portion of Oasis is marked.

**A4. Features:**

1. **Subsurface trash and prehistoric cultural deposit** in test unit; surface concentration of historic artifacts (see key on sketch map); may represent location of "Old Adobe" or remains of other dwelling. Contains metal, glass, button, ceramics, large fauna (horse), etc; obsidian debitage from Coso stratigraphically below historic deposit in same test unit. (See Photo #1)
2. Far eastern end of site (on east side of Utah Trail) was **original location of Gold Park Inn** (see "GP" on sketch map).
3. Eastern end of site on NPS property are **subsurface deposits of mill tailings** from old ore mills that stood near the location on Gold Park Blvd. (now known as Utah Trail). See "X" on site sketch map and key. Found in test units ; see Schneider and Everson 2003 (see Photo #2).
4. **Whallon gravesite** is grave of young girl who came to Oasis with tuberculosis in early 20<sup>th</sup> century and died almost immediately following arrival. See site sketch map; marked with a cross on map and in key.
5. **Locus A** was identified by the Tagg 1983 study as an area of midden deposits and surface artifacts. This locus marked on site sketch map from information provided in the Tagg study.
6. **Locus B** was identified by the Tagg 1983 study as an area of surface artifact concentration. Area was collected and then tested by Tagg and later investigated by Svinarch in 1998 and found to have minimal subsurface deposits of lithics and ceramics. Locus was drawn on site map from information provided in the two forementioned reports.
7. **Loci LL** were identified by Leonard and Lerch in a 1980 report of survey on private lands to the north of National Park Drive. Evidently, they also looked at other adjoining properties and found other surface artifacts. They described subsurface deposits that they observed in an existing trench sidewalls. The trench was not located on their map.
8. **Tagg (1983) Feature 1** is an **L-shaped rock alignment** and stone floor excavated by Tagg. This feature is still obvious on the NPS portion of the Oasis, along the northern boundary. Site sketch map indicates approximate location of this feature (also see Sketch Map key). (See Photo #3).
9. **29 Palms Inn** is marked on the sketch map as an irregular space within which most of the Inn buildings are located. This is at the edge of and immediately adjacent to the areas of midden that were likely the location of **Indian gardens and agricultural fields** at the western end of the Oasis (see aerial photograph and Schneider and Everson 2003). Portions of the present Inn are components of the original Gold Park Inn that was dragged from the eastern end to the western end of the Oasis in the late 1920s. The stippled area north and west of the 29 Palms Inn represents former occupation and agricultural area of Serrano and Chemehuevi peoples who lived at the Oasis of Mara. This area was drawn from 1908 map in archives of Joshua Tree National Park. This area was observed to have dark midden deposits today and surface artifact scatter. A substantial collection of both prehistoric and historic artifacts from this and surrounding area is at the 29 Palms Inn. Overflow to the north from the Pinto Mountain faultline springs provided the water for the agricultural fields (see aerial photograph).
10. A small berm with fragments of wood and adobe melt and fragments is marked on the Sketch Map as the **possible location of the remains of the home of Jim and Maltilda Pine**, the last ceremonial leader of the Serrano-Chemehuevi community at the Oasis of Mara. Possible site is marked on Sketch Map with a small square and "JP."
11. The **Chemehuevi Cemetery** ("CC" on the Sketch Map) is at the far western end of the Oasis, on Adobe Road. It is reported that over 50 Native American individuals are buried here, although there are only a few markers. The cemetery has been included in the Oasis site, although previously it had been assigned an individual site designation. (See Photo #4)

**\*A5. Cultural Constituents:**

The information for the Oasis of Mara is limited because only a small portion of the Oasis has been studied and recorded systematically. Schneider and Everson (2003) studied only about the easternmost one-quarter of the NPS-owned property. The collection from this study is curated at Joshua Tree National Park (Accession #00787). Databases from this study are attached to this site record. Previously, Tagg did a more complete survey of other portions of the Oasis, but was unable to survey the thickly vegetated portions of the NPS property (Tagg 1983). The collection from this survey and test excavations is at Joshua Tree National Park as is the catalog of the artifacts (Accession # 00331). At the western end of the Oasis, there has been no reported systematic investigations. However, prehistoric and historic artifacts have been collected from this portion of the Oasis for some time, both by visitors and by staff and owners of 29 Palms Inn. A collection that has not been catalogued and has no definitive provenience is located at the Inn. In addition, sometime in the 1930s, San Bernardino County Museum staff and volunteers visited the Oasis and a collection from this visit(s) is at the San Bernardino County Museum under SBCM-124. An appendix in the Schneider and Everson 2003 report describes the contents of this uncatalogued and non-provenienced collection. There are also a few items from the Oasis in the Campbell Collection that are curated at Joshua Tree National Park.

This is a multicomponent site that has both a substantial prehistoric component (Late Prehistoric period has been identified for most of the data; there are hints at an earlier prehistoric component) and important historic component. The possibility of a prehistoric Archaic component is supported by the presence of a marsh deposit dating to about 9000 years ago found in 2003 in a geological trench at the western end of the Oasis. Tagg (1983) commented on the possibility of an older component at the Oasis. The historic component marks both the Native American presence at the Oasis of Mara (Serrano and Chemehuevi), as well as the principal personages responsible for the founding of the modern community of Twentynine Palms. A Chemehuevi Cemetery is associated with the Native Peoples who lived at the Oasis from the Mission Period onward. A number of historically important people lived at and are associated with the Oasis and these include Elizabeth and William Campbell, William McHaney, Jim Pine, Jim Mike, "Willie Boy," and others important to the local and regional history. Much of the Oasis of Mara has not been archaeologically investigated; there are dark midden deposits, surface covered with dense vegetation, and a lowering water table.

**\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes See the Schneider and Everson 2003 report. Collection is archived at Joshua Tree National Park under Accession #00787.

**\*A7. Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor : The site has been subject to heavy visitor use over the years, both at the eastern NPS-owned portion of the Oasis and at the western, privately owned portion. Some of the site area, to the north of National Park Drive and to the east of Utah Trail is open land. Much casual surface collection is known to have occurred. Although portions of the site surface is disturbed, other portions are covered with thick vegetation and are protected. Moreover, only a very small sample of the subsurface deposit has been investigated and this remains relatively intact and undisturbed, except for the area at the Joshua Tree National Park Headquarters and Visitor Center complex at the far eastern end of the Oasis.

**\*A8. Nearest Water:** Springs and seeps are on the site, originating in the Pinto Mountain fault line.

**\* A9. Elevation:** 1960-1980 ft AMSL

**A10. Environmental Setting:** The Oasis of Mara is located on an open alluvial fan through which runs the Pinto Mountain Fault. Topography is minimal, but there is a slight slope downwards to the north from the slopes of the mountain range to the south. Soil is Holocene decomposed granite and silts originating as slope wash from the mountains to the south. Vegetation consists of native Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*), mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), arrowweed (*Pulchea sericea*) and other Oasis vegetation such as saltgrass, bladderpod, and reeds (in the wet areas). The springs and seeps along the fault provided high quality potable water and was the reason why humans occupied the Oasis for as long back as is known. Increasing population in the desert region during recent times has reduced the water table, but there are still seeps along the fault line. A 9000-year-old marsh deposit was recently discovered in a subsurface context (about 2 meters below the surface alluvium) in the western portion of the Oasis.

Fauna at the Oasis proper included quail, small rodents, rabbits, lizards, desert tortoises, and birds. In the past, it was probably a water source for big horn sheep, deer, and antelope that lived in the region.

**A11. Historical Information:** The Oasis of Mara was the original Euro-American settlement of the Twentynine Palms region. Prospectors and miners lived at the Oasis. An "Old Adobe" house of considerable size once stood at the eastern end of the Oasis and was a temporary dwelling place of many of the original settlers of the area. The high quality water at the Oasis attracted both Native Americans and later settlers to the area, including homesteaders in the aftermath of World War I. Many of the original settlers came to the high desert specifically for respite from pulmonary illnesses and injuries, many originating from armed forces service during World War I.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

- \*A12. **Age:**  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Native American occupation from the mid-1800s and before through 1909. First Euro-American at Oasis in mid 1800s. Most Indian occupation probably late prehistoric (1000 B.P.- contact) and protohistoric (1850s – early 20<sup>th</sup> century), but there may be Archaic occupation too (see above). The late 1920s saw influx of homesteaders and World War I veterans. Later history of the area includes development of military presence through the present day (see Schneider and Everson 2003 and Tagg 1983 for more complete discussion of chronological placement)
- A13. **Interpretations:** Native American groups were associated with the Oasis of Mara for as long as has been recorded: the Serrano (Takic speakers) and the Chemehuevi (Numic speakers). Both groups lived together cooperatively at the Oasis at this dependable water source until 1909. This was the ancestral home of a Serrano lineage; Chemehuevi presence did not occur until mid 1850s. The Oasis was also important as the focus of Euro-American settlement of the Twentynine Palms region. Oasis of Mara has been assessed as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, D (see Schneider and Everson 2003 for details of assessment).
- A14. **Remarks:** Chemehuevi Cemetery at the west end of Oasiis of Mara should rightfully be included in the site, since it is part of the site, geographically and historically and there is no separation between the site and this parcel.
- A15. **References:** Schneider, Joan S., and G. Dicken Everson, 2003. *Archaeological Investigations at the Oasis of Mara (CA-SBR-2052/H): Results of Records Search, Archival Research, and Field Work.*  
Tagg, Martyn, 1983. *Investigations at the Oasis of Mara: Archeological Investigations at Joshua Tree National Monument*  
Svinarch, Joseph, 1998. *Test Excavations at CA-RIV-2054 and CA-SBR-2052, Joshua Tree National Park.*
- A16. **Photographs:** Photolog and photographs are archived at Joshua Tree National Park under Accession number 00787  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Joshua Tree National Park
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Joan S. Schneider **Date:** March 2003

**Affiliation and Address:** Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521





Photo 1: Test Unit 48 at the eastern end of the NPS-owned portion of the Oasis of Mara was within concentration of household trash that might indicate it marks the location of the "Old Adobe" or other dwelling that once stood at this location. Metal, glass, ceramics, horse remains, leather, and other household items were found in superior stratigraphic context to obsidian flakes found at 50 cm depth. Crew member points to button *in situ*, northeastern corner of the Test Unit.



Photo 2: East wall of Test Unit 55 at the far end of the NPS-owned portion of the Oasis of Mara. Side wall Shows the ore mill tailings deposit at this location. This area is the location of several ore mills that operated At the Oasis of Mara in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Scale in 10-cm increments.



Photo 3: L-shaped rock alignment marking the location of a foundation with a stone floor: Tagg's 1983 Feature 1. This feature is still visible on the surface at the northern edge of the NPS-owned parcel, just south of National Park Drive. View approximately south, southeast. Photo by Sarah Hinton.



Photo 4: Chemehuevi Cemetery at the far western end of the Oasis of Mara. View to the east from Adobe Road. Buildings of the 29 Palms Inn are in the distance, amid the palm grove at the western end of the Oasis.

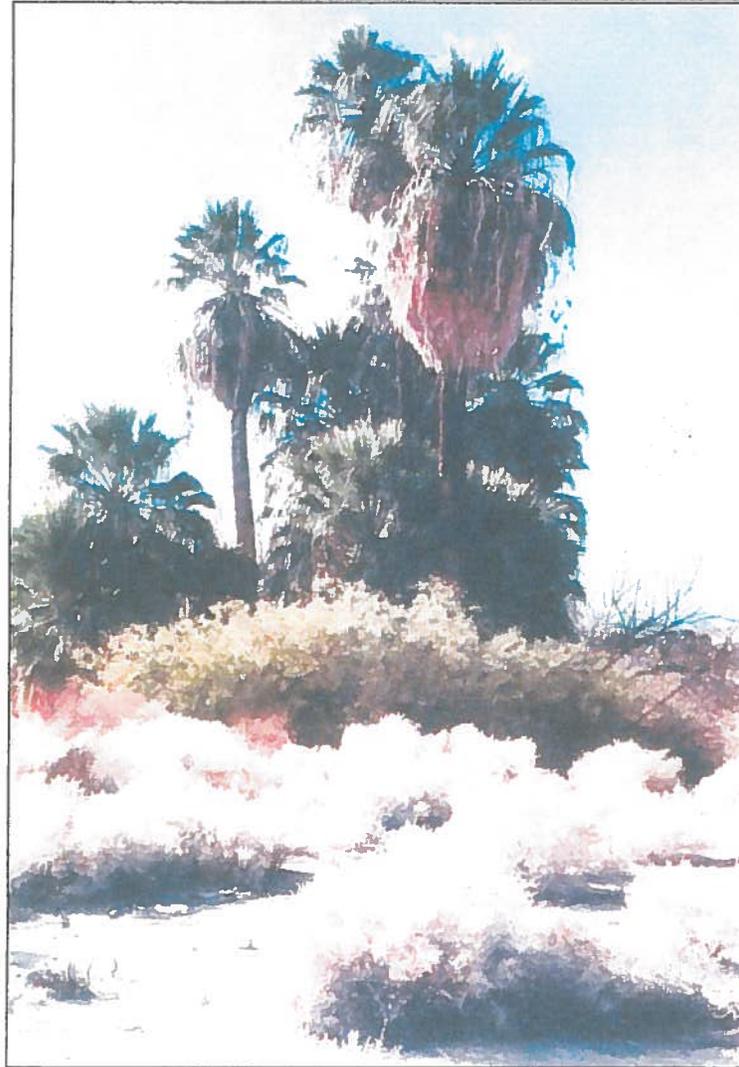


Photo 5: Oasis vegetation and environment at the eastern end of the Oasis of Mara January 2003. View to the southwest from the NPS Nature Trail.

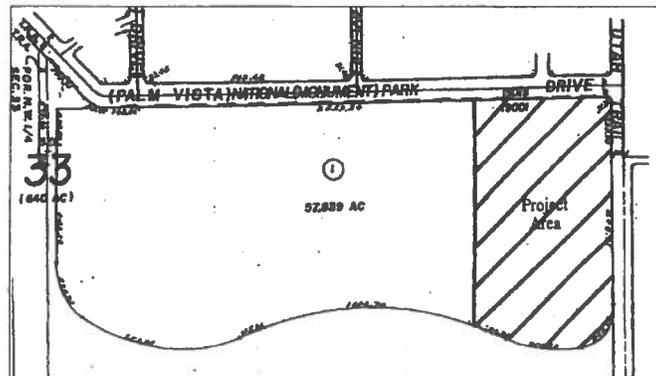


Figure 1: San Bernardino County Assessor's Office Parcel Map for the NPS-owned portion of the Oasis of Mara. National Monument Drive (now National Park Drive) borders the parcel boundary on North. Striped area on the right (east) was the project area for surface collection and random sample testing project (Schneider and Everson 2003).

P36-0024

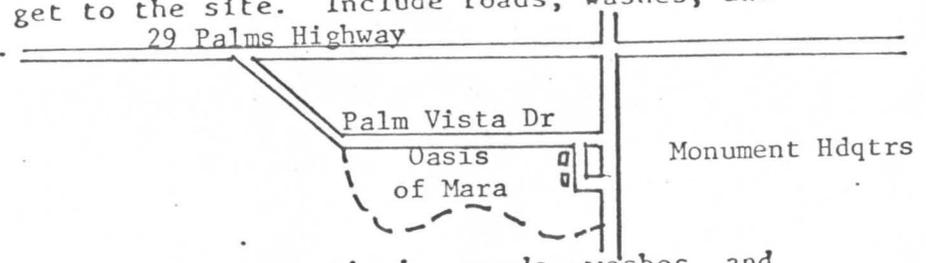
Site Survey Form see attached historic site form Page 1 of 5  
Western Archeological Center

Project Name JOTR 79 A Field Number Site 37 Site Number SBR-2052/H  
SBCM-124 update

Previous Site Designation Oasis of Mara - 29 Palms Oasis

LOCATION  
State Calif County San Bernardino USGS Quad Twentynine Palms 15' 1955  
T 1N R 9E Section 33 1/4 of the 1/4  
UTM Zone 11 Easting \* Northing \*  
Ownership NPS Air Photo Reference 0025 Elevation 1990 - 1950 ft

Draw a map showing how to get to the site. Include roads, washes, and other prominent landmarks.



Describe briefly how to get to the site, mentioning roads, washes, and other prominent landmarks.  
From the town of Twentynine Palms proceed east on the Twentynine Palms Highway to Utah Trail, turn south onto Utah Trail. The Monument Headquarters are located on the west side of Utah Trail just south of Palm Vista Drive. The Oasis of Mara is located behind the Monument Headquarters (west).

SITE

Site Aspects:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithic Scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting Blind	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock shelter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sherd scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> Water control	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock circle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic structure	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cache	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock pile	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Milling Station	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock alignment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire affected rock	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (ash lenses and roasting pits)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression		

Area of site: 268,000 m<sup>2</sup> Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ cm surface  Unknown

- Describe site features:
- Feature 2: Ash lenses in cutbank
  - Feature 3: Ash lens in cutbank
  - Feature 4: Ash lens in cutbank
  - Feature 5: Midden and ash on surface
  - Feature 6: Ash lens in cutbank
  - Feature 7: Midden on surface
  - Feature 8: Possible hearth
  - Feature 11: Possible hearth
  - Feature 12: Ash lens in cutbank
  - Feature 14: Midden on surface

\* UTM Zone 11  
NW E588100 N3776700 NE E588900 N3776700  
SW E588100 N3776350 SE E588900 N3776350

12/11/79  
KEARNS

(see continuation sheet for feature details)

(continuation sheet)

Fea 2: ash lenses in cutbank north of tree growth. Overall size of area is 1.70m x .5m, with two distinct lenses now visible. One appears to be a pit 50 x 50 cm. Root action and erosion throughout feature. Some burnt clay (adobe?) intermixed.

Fea 3: ash lens in cutbank near abandoned coyote den. Thin lens.

Fea 4: Ash lens in cutbank about 5m long in curved erosional bank. One palmtree in immediate area.

Fea 5: Dar soil (ash) on surface. Not measurable. Cut by small wash.

Fea 6: Ash lens in cutbank, 2.3m x c.5 cm - lens slopes for 1m - vertical distance. Thick reed cover here.

Fea 7: midden or dark soil area on surface south of nature trail, 1m<sup>2</sup> area. 10-12 sherds associated.

Fea 8: Possible hearth area, 4m<sup>2</sup>. A few pottery fragments and cobbles surrounding it.

Fea 11: area of dark soil and charcoal, amorphous about 7.4m x 2m.

Fea 12: dark ash lens in small arroyo bank, possible fire pit. One area of charcoal is root burn.

Fea 14: dark soil (ash) area 1.3m x .5m on surface in erosion area just south of nature trail.

CONDITION OF SITE

<u>          </u> unaltered	<u>          </u> vandalized	<u>          </u> damaged by ORV
<u>  x  </u> erosion	<u>          </u> grazed/cultivated	<u>  x  </u> damaged by construction
<u>  x  </u> deposition	<u>          </u> previously collected/ excavated	<u>  x  </u> damaged by vegetation

Public access:            restricted;   x   unrestricted;            inaccessible

Describe degree of disturbance; locate disturbed areas on map; note present use of area: Surface of area is heavily disturbed. Ethnographic and prehistoric occupational debris was probably disturbed by historic use of area. More recent disturbance includes a paved nature trail, a wall around oasis with resulting deep arroyo cutting, filling in of gulleys with macadam, trenching around mesquite trunks, septic tank inatallation and a dirt road. The midden or dark soil areas are eroding out of cut banks.

ARTIFACTS

Ceramics: number            c. 15 noted; types            brownwares  
how much collected            none            collection label             
sampling procedure           

Lithics: number 10-12 noted; number of cores 1 core            noted - see map; number of retouched            ?  
number of primary flakes           ; number of secondary flakes            ?  
number of flakes with no cortex            ?  
tool types:           

materials (by lithic category)            Rhyolite and cherts  
how much collected            none            collection label             
sampling procedure           

Ground stone: number            \* see reverse; types             
materials            collection?            no            label           

Other artifacts: types            none            materials             
collection?            label           

Describe site and discuss relationship between artifacts, and between artifacts and possible features or structures: Sherds and flakes very lightly scattered in area between nature trail and north wall surrounding oasis. In NW area of oasis, south of tree cover and along ditch and dirt road two flakes and one or two sherds were noted. A core was located further south in an open desert area. Dark soil areas that may have been hearths are also located south of the tree cover about in the middle and west part of the oasis area. Burnt ash lens in arroyo cutbanks did not appear to contain any artifacts - only charcoal and ash. No concentrations of prehistoric artifacts found, although some sherds were associated with Fea. 7 - dark soil area

\*Groundstone - A number of metates and metate fragments are located around the bases of trees that grow just west of Headquarters buildings. Monument employees say that these metates are part of a large number collected by Superintendent Supernauth around 1973 from all over the monument. Some metates were placed in headquarters grounds because there was not enough room in warehouse.

ETHNOGRAPHIC DATAGroup Serrano and Chemehuevi Site Name MaraReferences: Strong 1929, Kroeber 1925, Benedict 1924Comments:

Ethnographic sources indicate primary group was Serrano. After the Chemehuevi were on the Colorado River, some moved to the Oasis and resided with the Serrano there. The Cahuilla and Southern Paiute may have occasionally visited the Oasis.

Time period unknown Cultural affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ Phase \_\_\_\_\_

Discuss basis for time and cultural affiliation estimates:

TOPOGRAPHY

<u>      </u> alluvial fan	<u>      </u> canyon(side)	<u>      </u> mountain	<u>      </u> slope
<u>      </u> arroyo	<u>      </u> cliff	<u>      </u> plateau	<u>      </u> talus
<u>      </u> bluff	<u>      </u> floodplain	<u>      </u> playa	<u>      </u> terrace
<u>      </u> canyon(floor)	<u>      </u> hill	<u>      </u> ridge	<u>      </u> x valley (basin)
	<u>      </u> mesa	<u>      </u> rock shelter	<u>      </u> x other (specify)
			Oasis

Gradient (in degrees) 1-2° Exposure NDiscuss setting of site and description of terrain:

Features located in oasis, within area of palms and further south and north in what is now open desert. Documentation indicates vegetation cover was ethnographically more open - basically grass cover with few mesquites.

Site soil:        clay    x        sand        loam        desert pavement  
       x        silt        gravel        other

WATER

Nearest water (wash, spring, etc.) Oasis - now dry Distance from site on site  
 Permanent \_\_\_\_\_ Intermittent \_\_\_\_\_

Description of watershed:

north trending washes drain into closed basin

OUTCROPS

outcrop	loose	outcrop	loose
_____	_____ sandstone	_____	_____ metamorphic (specify)
_____	_____ sedimentary	_____	_____ other (specify)
_____	_____ (specify)	_____	_____ x no outcrops
_____	_____ igneous (specify)		

Note approximate percentages of raw materials (lithic) available:

VEGETATION

_____	Sagebrush scrub	_____	Pinyon-Juniper woodland
_____	Shadscale scrub	_____	Joshua Tree woodland
x	Creosote bush scrub	_____	Barren
_____	Alkali Sink	x	Other (specify)

Plant species present:

on	near	_____	Haplopappus (alkali goldenbush)	on	near	_____	phragmites (reed)
x	_____	x	creosote ( <u>Larrea divaricata</u> )	_____	_____	_____	screwbean ( <u>P. pubescens</u> )
_____	_____	_____	bursage ( <u>Franseria</u> spp.)	x	_____	_____	catclaw ( <u>Acacia greggii</u> )
_____	_____	_____	Mohave yucca ( <u>Y. schidigera</u> )	_____	_____	_____	banana yucca ( <u>Y. baccata</u> )
_____	_____	_____	Mormon tea ( <u>Ephedra</u> spp.)	_____	_____	_____	black brush ( <u>Coleogyne</u> spp)
x	x	_____	Cactus: <u>Opuntia</u> spp.	_____	_____	_____	<u>Mentzelia albicaules</u>
_____	_____	_____	Sunflower ( <u>Helianthus</u> spp)	_____	_____	_____	Saltcedar ( <u>Tamarix pentandra</u> )
_____	_____	_____	Joshua Tree ( <u>Y. brevifolia</u> )	_____	_____	_____	juniper ( <u>Juniperus</u> spp.)
x	x	_____	grass: <u>distichlis spicata</u> & others	_____	_____	_____	pinyon ( <u>Pinus</u> spp.)
_____	_____	_____	agave	_____	_____	_____	oak ( <u>Quercus</u> spp.)
x	x	_____	Saltbush ( <u>Atriplex</u> spp)	x	x	_____	other: CA fan palm
x	_____	_____	Mesquite ( <u>Prosopsis juliflora</u> )	_____	_____	_____	( <u>Washington filifera</u> )
x	x	_____	jojoba	x	_____	_____	mistletoe
Coverage:	_____	_____		x	_____	_____	arroyweed
_____	_____	_____	around palms/mesquites	x	_____	_____	cottonwoods
x	_____	_____	Continuous (75%)	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	Interrupted (50-75%)	_____	_____	_____	rare (6-25%)
_____	_____	_____	park-like (25-50%)	_____	_____	_____	barely present (2-5%)
				_____	_____	_____	Absent (0-1%)

Discuss vegetation on and near site. Note concentrations of atypical plants.

Typical oasis vegetation of fan palms, phragmites, etc. However, since water table has dropped and ethnographic burning of area no longer occurs, heavy mesquite, catclaw and arroyweed cover the area. This vegetation is so dense in spots that passage and survey were impossible.

Open area to south of tree cover has much sparser vegetation with saltbush very abundant.

PHOTOS

B&W (roll and frame number) Px-8, 6-27

Color KC-6, 34-36 KC-7, 1-20  
KC-8, 1-4

REMARKS

Research potential.

Discuss how the site would be useful for specific research problems. Should the site be alidade mapped, intensively collected, tested or excavated if further mitigation is necessary? - Give time estimate for futher work.

If any disturbance is planned for this site, test excavations should be required.

The Big Picture

Discuss the site as a whole and how it relates to the natural environment and to other sites in the area. What is interesting and nifty about the site?

Very few sites of this type exist in the Southern Colorado/Mojave Desert areas and no sites of this type have been excavated in this regiop; thus, increasing its importance. The potential for surface water to have been available in the past makes it a likely location for all groups who inhabited this area to have used the Oasis.

Make a map of the site on graph paper, including important artifacts, features, structures, environmental features, areas of disturbance, collection areas. Map must have north arrow, scale, and key. Map separately any unusual or significant features. Key to site map.

NATIONAL REGISTER

  x   should be nominated: as an individual site   x   as part of a district                     

                     should not be nominated

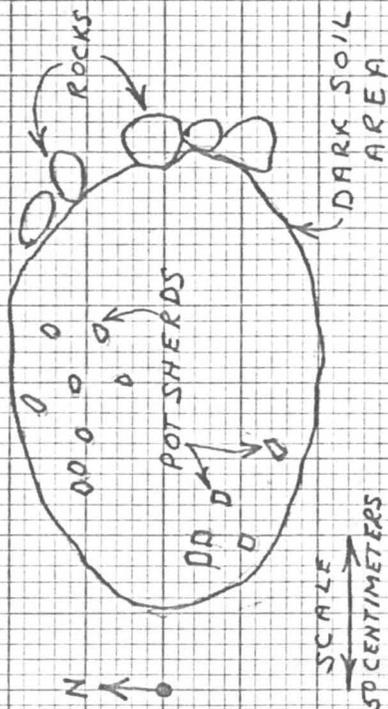
Discuss reasons for selection checked:

Archeologists: P Keairns, J. Rossen, W. Rottman, L. Popelish, P. Donelan, K. Deighan  
Date: 12-11-79

JOTR 79 A - 37

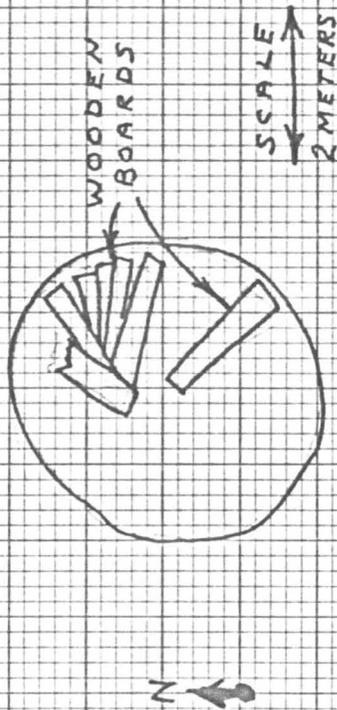
OASIS OF MARA - FEATURES 8, 9, 12, 14

FEATURE 8 - POSSIBLE HEARTH



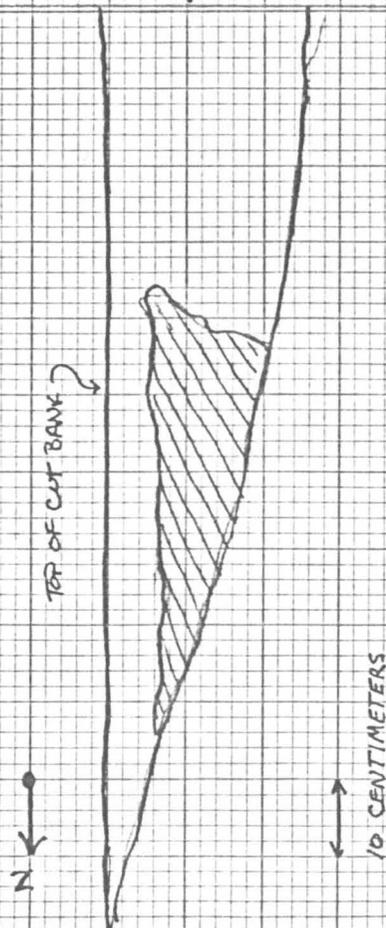
SCALE  
50 CENTIMETERS

FEATURE 9 - DEPRESSION



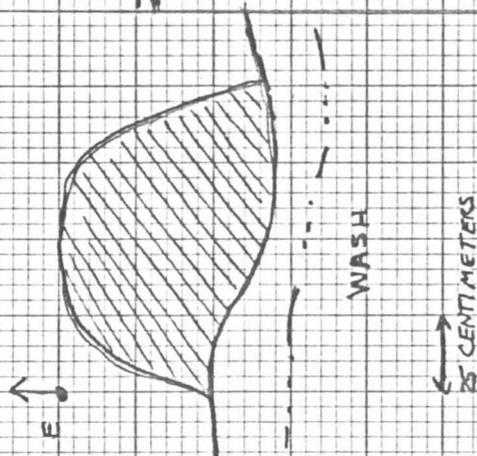
SCALE  
2 METERS

FEATURE 12 - POSSIBLE FIRE PIT PROFILE FACING E



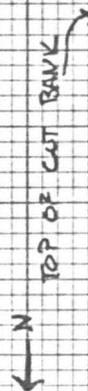
10 CENTIMETERS

FEATURE 14



25 CENTIMETERS

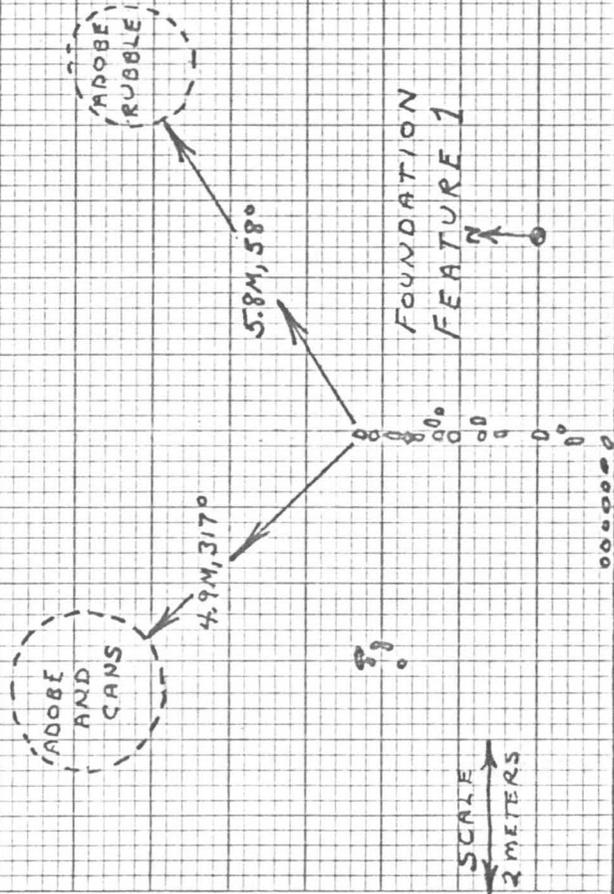
PROFILE FACING E



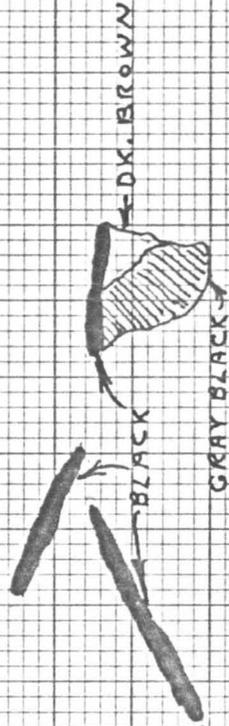
SCALE  
2 METERS

JOTR 79A - 37

OASIS OF MARA - FEATURES 1, 2, 4, 6

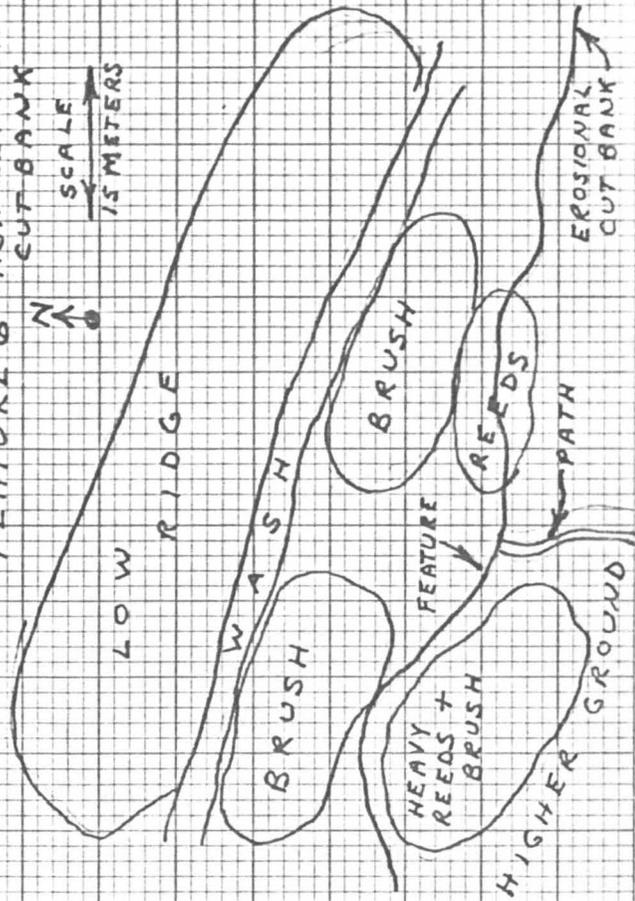


FEATURE 2 - PROFILE FACING SOUTH

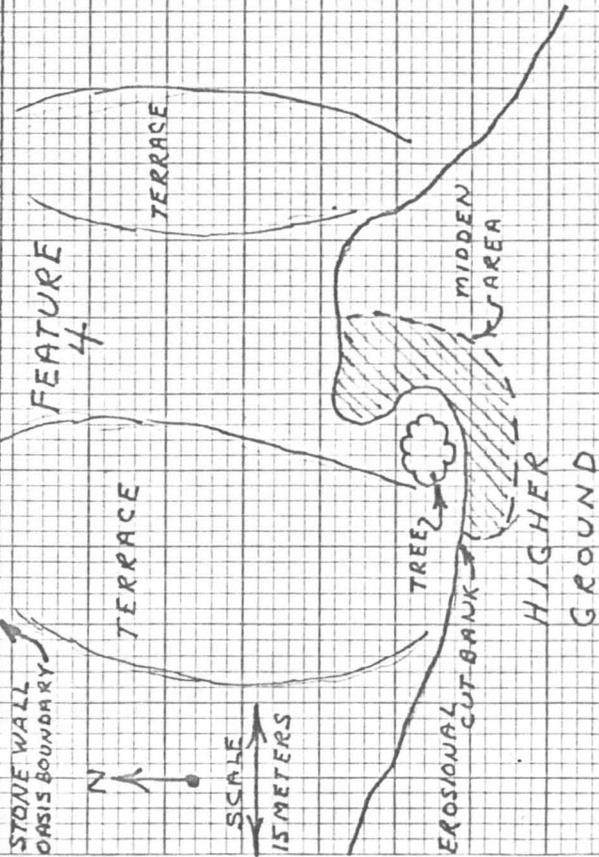


FEATURE 6 - ASH LENS IN CUT BANK

SCALE 15 METERS



FEATURE 4



*104 10/11/55*

Project Name JOTR 79A Field Number Site 37 Site Number

Previous Site Designation None (Mara Oasis - 29 Palms Oasis)

LOCATION

State Calif County San Bernardino USGS Quad 29 Palms, 15', 1955

T 1N R 9E Section 33 Easting  Northing

Ownership NPS Air Photo Reference 0025 Elevation 1990-1950 Ft

Draw a map showing how to get to the site. Include roads, washes, and other prominent landmarks.

See Prehistoric form

Describe briefly how to get to the site, mentioning roads, washes, and other prominent landmarks.

See Prehistoric form

Description of site:

See Prehistoric form

Scale of site: 189,000 1:2

## Site type:

<input type="checkbox"/> town	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> graveyard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mine	<input type="checkbox"/> road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> trash dump
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homestead	<input type="checkbox"/> railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> trail	<input type="checkbox"/> other (spec)

## Features:

<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rock alignment	<input type="checkbox"/> trail	<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> dugout	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> trash dump	<input type="checkbox"/> road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spring (oasis)
<input type="checkbox"/> hearth	<input type="checkbox"/> RR grade (berm)	<input type="checkbox"/> corral	<input type="checkbox"/> tram (road/way)
<input type="checkbox"/> cairn	<input type="checkbox"/> irrigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> burial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tailings

Features not listed here are on prehistoric form  
 Feature Description: (Construction techniques, materials, architecture types, extent of standing remains, size, etc)

Feature 1 - Rock alignment - one line of rocks 3.25 meters long and another at right angles 1.8 meters long and a few rocks 3 meters to west of long line. A pile of adobe rubble 1½ meters in diameter was 5.8 meters, 58° from north end of longer rock line. 4.9 meters, 317° from north end of longer line of rocks was a 2 meters diameter circle of cans and adobe.

Feature 9 - Surface depression 1 meter deep, 4 meters dia. wood planks with wire nails inside hole; rusted metal and glass scattered several meters round. 1 purple glass bottle neck. 11 meters SE there is a pile of waste cement, brick fragments, glass and ceramic piping.

(see continuation sheet)

Number of rooms \_\_\_\_\_ Depth of fill \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homesteading	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mining
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> ranching	<input type="checkbox"/> way station	<input type="checkbox"/> railroad

## Other:

## Present condition:

<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> vandalized	<input type="checkbox"/> previously collected/excavated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> grazed	<input type="checkbox"/> damaged by construction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deposition	<input type="checkbox"/> chained	<input type="checkbox"/> damaged by ORV

## Describe disturbance and present use of area:

The National Register nomination form prepared by F. Ross Holland in December 1971 states that a cornerstone from the two-stamp mill and a few stone of an arrastra were visible. A map prepared by Keith Anderson in November 1973, for clearance No. 093-JOTR, shows the location of the two-stamp mill and the arrastra. These features were not located.

Features (continued):

Feature 10 - Trash area 5 meters in diameter - 5 cans, crimped seams and tops; glass; 2 prehistoric pot sherds. Area has been graded recently, is directly south of Feature 9.

Feature 13: 3 or 4 animal bones, long bones and 1 vertebrate, probably cow, eroding out from a recently dug trench near clump of mesquite trees (rumor is pit is for poisoning the trees).

Feature 15: A series of small flat topped mounds composed of gravel sized rock and dirt, may represent the waste material from the mills that operated at the oasis.





Historic Site Survey Form  
Western Archeological Center

Field Number Site 37

NATIONAL REGISTER

should be nominated: as an individual site     ; as part of a district       
 should not be nominated

Discuss reasons for selection checked:

See Prehistoric form

PHOTOS

B&W (roll and frame No.) Px-8, 6-~~27~~ Color KC-6, 34-36, KC-7, 1-20  
KC-8, 1-4

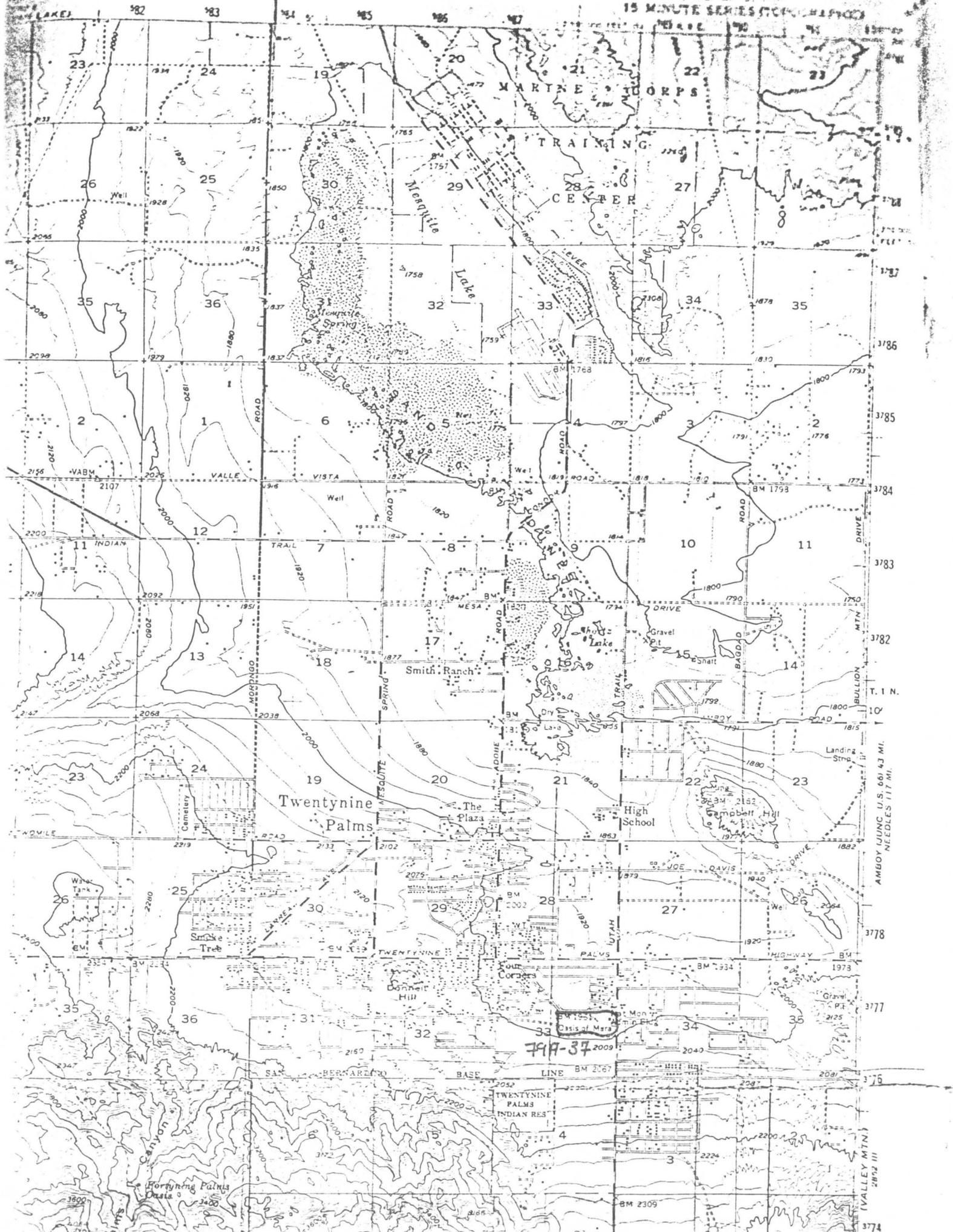
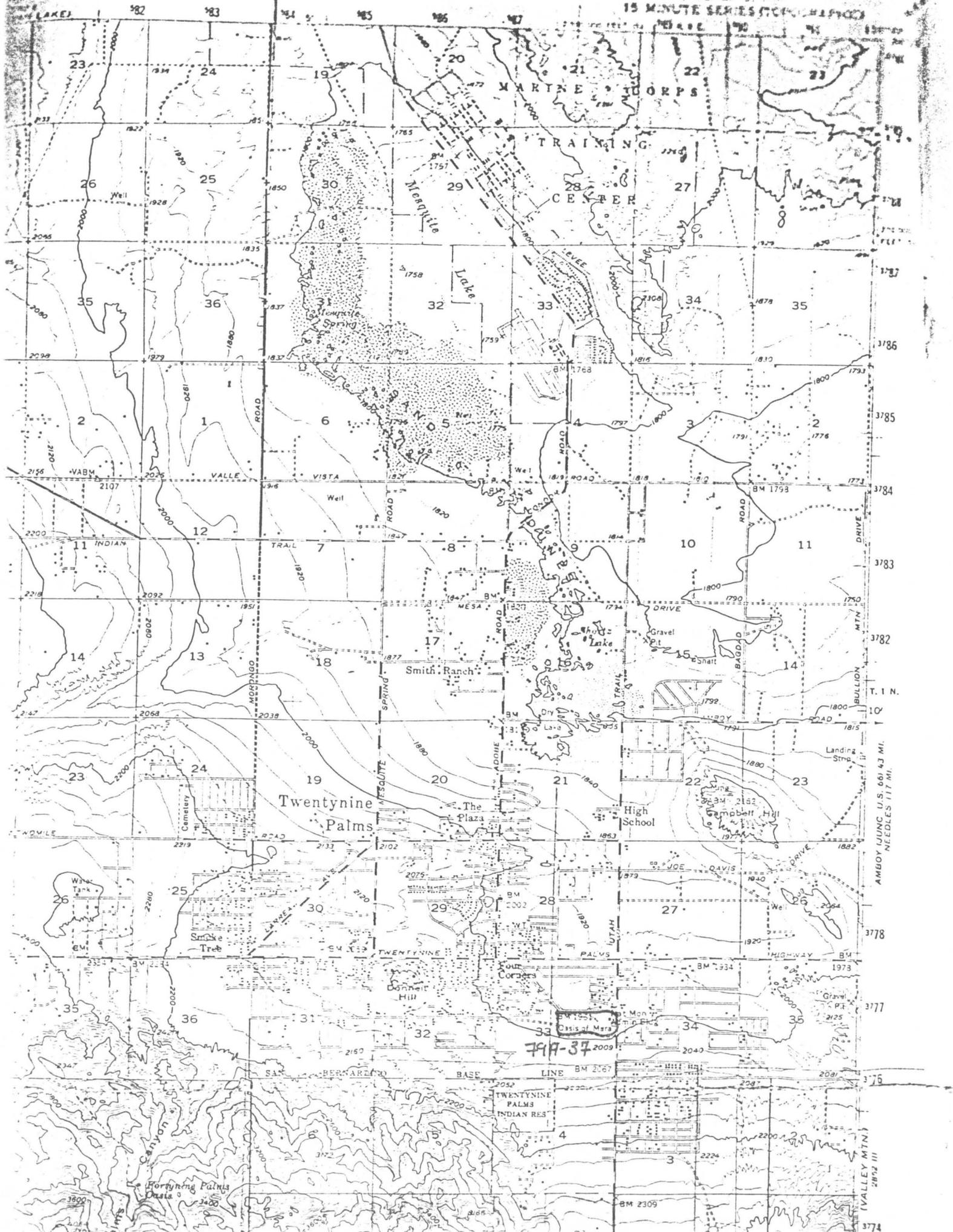
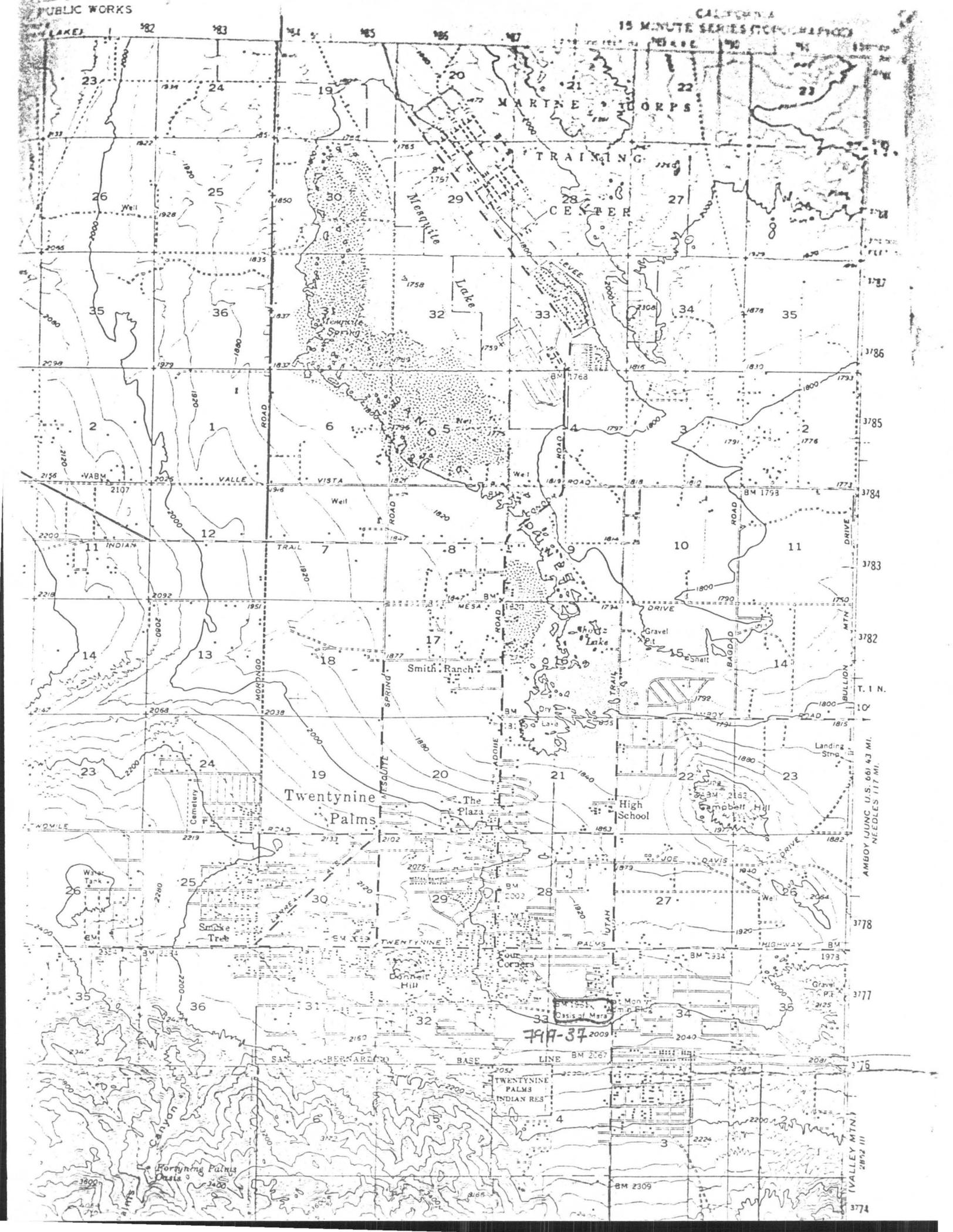
Remarks:

Recorded by: Keairns, Rossen, Rottman Date: 12/11/79  
Popelish, Donelan, Deighan

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

SBCM-124  
5B-2052/H  
(State Use Only)  
P36-002052

- 2. Common Name OASIS OF MARA - Twentynine Palms Oasis
- 3. Location Twentynine Palms, Sec. 33, T 1N, R 9E - near Joshua Tree Nat'l. Mon. Pk. Hdqrs.
- 4. Date of Inventory September, 1974
- 5. Status: Occupied  Unoccupied  Preservation Work in Progress
- 6. Accessible to Public: Yes, Restricted  Yes, Unrestricted  Not Accessible to Public
- 7. Owner of Property: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Approximate Acreage \_\_\_\_\_ or Approximate Lot Size \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Representation in existing historic or prehistoric survey (see instructions): Yes  No  Unknown   
Name of Survey California History Plan Inventory
- 10. Depository for Records: Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown
- 11. Representation on current Historic Landmark Registry programs: Yes  No  Unknown   
Which Program Point Of Historic Interest
- 12. Description (multiple choice): Altered  Unaltered  Condition Excellent  Good  Fair   
Deteriorated  Ruins  Unexposed (archeological site)
- 13. Briefly describe the present and original physical appearance of site or structure and note any major alterations:  
In 1855, Col. Henry Washington explored the area and recorded that Chemehuevi Indians lived near the spring which they called "Mar-rah" (land of little water). The area also became a camping spot for early prospectors.
- 14. Event of Historical Importance: None  Local  State  National  Unknown  Describe briefly (see instructions for architectural exceptions): Washington's exploration -
- 15. Person of historical importance: Name \*Col. Henry Washington, McKenzie & Germain, A. P. Green  
Local  State  National  Unknown  None
- 16. Statement of Significance: Prospectors McKenzie and Germain recorded their mining claim as being a certain distance from "Twentynine Palms Springs". In 1858, A. P. Green, member of a survey party, reported finding twenty-six large palm trees at the oasis.
- 17. Documents and Books (bibliography): Hazel M. Spell, Twentynine Palms Story, verbal relation from Harold O. Weight, writer for Westways, resident of Twentynine Palms, interest local history.
- 18. Photographs of site or structure: Yes  No  (see instructions)



NRHP-E-78-50132  
SBR-2052A

Form 10-306  
(Oct. 1972)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM  
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	California
COUNTY:	San Bernardino
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

<b>1. NAME</b>	
COMMON:	Twentynine Palms Oasis (H.S.-9)
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Joshua Tree National Monument			
CITY OR TOWN: Twentynine Palms		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 43	
STATE: California	CODE 06	COUNTY: San Bernardino	CODE 071

<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

<b>4. AGENCY</b>			
National Park Service			
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Western Region	STREET AND NUMBER: 450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36063		
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco	STATE: California	CODE 06	

<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Joshua Tree National Monument			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Twentynine Palms	STATE: California	CODE 06	

<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: California  
COUNTY: San Francisco  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Preservation recommended

This oasis, important to the Indians, changed appearance over the years as man's activities changed. The native Washington palms, watered by the oasis, saw miners come and work their claims, having their ore processed by the arrastra method and also by a five-stamp and later a two-stamp-mill. Several wooden structures at the oasis housed these people. An adobe structure was later erected; in time it became the chief landmark of the oasis along with a fig tree planted nearby. At least two wells were dug to supply water for human consumption.

In time all these marks disappeared and today for the most part only sites remain. Depressions in the ground denote the location of the wells, and a few stones of the arrastra remain in place. A cornerstone from the two-stamp mill can be seen. The fig tree is now huge and still bears fruit.

Boundary: see official Deed Book #2571, San Bernardino County pages 523 and 524, Sec. 33, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , T1N, R9E

Class VI land: 40 acres

Cost estimate: none at this time

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1890; 1874

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal     | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric    | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>settlement</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture    | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art            | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce       | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation   |   |  | _____   |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**3rd Order**

Originally called the Oasis of Mara, which was the nearest the travelers to the area could get to the Indian pronunciation, Twentynine Palms Oasis became the focal point of the settlement of this area. The old adobe erected there around 1890 by Bill Neaves and Jack Rankin in time became a stage stop on the run between Banning and the mining town of Dale. It was removed 1947. A huge old fig tree still standing and bearing fruit behind the house site was planted in 1895.

Two millsites and the remains of an arrastra bear witness to the mining activity in the vicinity; one of the millsites dates back to 1874. Several wells and home sites further testify to man's presence in the area.

From this activity around the Twentynine Palms Oasis since the early times of the Indian and later white man, the area became settled and the present town of Twentynine Palms came into being.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fact File, Joshua Tree National Monument library.  
Oasis Trail at Twentynine Palms, Joshua Tree Natural History Assoc.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 34° 07' 37"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 116° 02' 40"		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	34° 07' 37"	116° 02' 10"				
SE	34° 07' 30"	116° 02' 10"				
SW	34° 07' 30"	116° 02' 40"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 40 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
California	06	San Bernardino	071
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: F. Ross Holland, Jr., Historian		DATE: Dec. 1971
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Denver Service Center		
STREET AND NUMBER: 7200 West Alameda		PHONE:
CITY OR TOWN: Denver	STATE: Colorado	CODE: 08

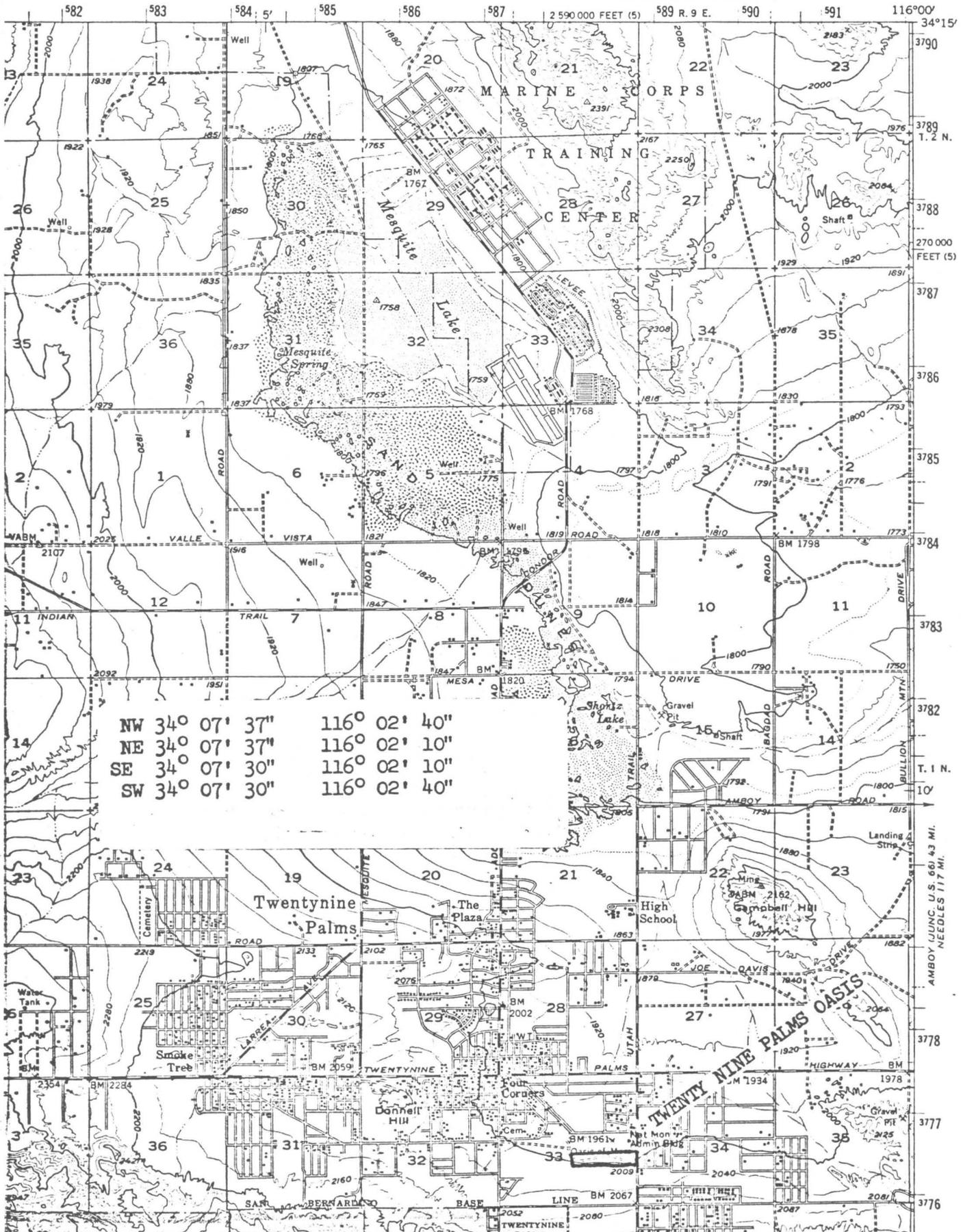
12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>_____          State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i>          Federal Representative Signature      Date: MAR 28 1974</p> <p><b>ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR,          WESTERN REGION</b></p>	<p>NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____          Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____          Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
--	--

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



1  
N



NW	34° 07' 37"	116° 02' 40"
NE	34° 07' 37"	116° 02' 10"
SE	34° 07' 30"	116° 02' 10"
SW	34° 07' 30"	116° 02' 40"

AMBOY (UNCL. U.S. 66) 4.3 MI.  
NEEDLES 117 MI.

SB 2052

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM  
Archaeological Site Survey Record

- 1. Site 124
- 2. Map 29 PALMS
- 3. Country S. BERDO
- 4. Twp. 1N Range 9E 1NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 33
- 5. Location \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. On Contour Elevation \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Previous designations for site Oasis of Mora
- 8. Owner Calif. State Forestry Service
- 9. Address \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Previous owners, dates Chemuhuevi Indian Site
- 11. Present tenant \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Attitude toward excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Description of site Museum + Nature walk
- 14. Area \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Depth \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Height \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Nearest water \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Soil of site \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. Surrounding soil type \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. Previous excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. Cultivation \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. Erosion \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. Possibility of destruction \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. House pits \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. Other features \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Burials \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. Published references \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. Other Museum Reference \_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Sketch map \_\_\_\_\_
- 34. Date 1938
- 35. Recorded by [Signature]
- 36. Photos \_\_\_\_\_



STREET.ADDRESS..... NAMES..... PARCEL-NUMBER.... OWN YR-C C #PR OTHREG CHL# PROP-# OHP-PROG.. PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER STAT-DAT NRS CRIT

STREET.ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	PARCEL-NUMBER....	OWN YR-C C	#PR	OTHREG	CHL#	PROP-#	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
JOSHUA TREE MON	WALL STREET MILL		F	1933	B		060795	HIST.SURV.	2277-0003-0000	11/12/75	1S	
JOSHUA TREE MON	TWENTYNINE PALMS OASIS		U	0000	C		060796	HIST.SURV.	2277-0004-0000		2S	
JOSHUA TREE MON	KEYS DESERT QUEEN RANCH, MCHANEY RANC		U	1894	B	H	060794	HIST.SURV.	2277-0002-0000	10/30/75	1S	
JOSHUA TREE MON	COW CAMP		F	1880	B		060793	HIST.SURV.	2277-0001-0000	10/29/75	1S	

CHS-2277-4

Serial Number: 2277- 4- 0-0 Construction Date: 0000  
Common Name: CONFN Date: 0000  
Historic Name: TWENTYNINE PALMS OASIS  
Address: 00000 JOSHUA TREE MONUMENT Cross Street:  
City: TWENTY NINE PALMS Zip: 92277 Counties: SBR 1021  
Vicinity: X Parcel Number: USGS Quad Number: ~~0000~~  
UTM: Zone Easting Northing  
A 588380 0 3776400  
B 0  
C  
D

10 SBR-2053/W - OASIS OF MARA

Owner: 1 Use: 1 Attributes: 01 Arch. Plans:  
Architect: Builder:  
Year Surveyed: 21 Status: 2 Year of Eligibility: 00 Affiliation: 2  
Class: 2 Number of Properties: 000 Calif. Hist. Landmark Number: 0000  
Other Registrations: EIR Number: CPHI-36  
Tax Act Number: Grant Aid Number: NRHP-E-78-50132

## Twentynine Palms Ethnographic Background

Twentynine Palms Oasis has been described in the ethnographic literature as home for two different tribes of the Shoshonean linguistic stock, the Serrano and the Chemehuevi. The Serrano ~~was~~ belonged to the Southern California branch of the Shoshoneans, and were linguistically related to the Gabrielino, Luiseno, and Cahuilla. The Chemehuevi on the other hand, belonged to the Plateau branch of the Shoshoneans, and were more closely related to other Great Basin groups such as the Ute, Paiute, ~~and Shoshonis~~, and Shoshoni-Comanche. (Kroeber 1925:3)

Both Serrano and Chemehuevi shared similar settlement and subsistence patterns, at least in the <sup>desert</sup> areas ~~of~~ such as Twentynine Palms.

Originally the easternmost settlement of the Serranos, Twenty nine Palms was called by the Mará, and was inhabited by the Mamaitum and Tamianutcem clans (Kroeber 1925, Strong 1929). The Chemehuevi came to Twenty nine Palms in historic times, following an 1867 war with the Mohave + along the Colorado River. After their war, the Chemehuevi fled the river to the desert, and one group took up residence at Twenty nine Palms, and lived with the Serrano (Kroeber 1925: 595). Eventually, <sup>the</sup> Chemehuevi came to be the larger group at the reservation which was established at the oasis, and many accounts neglect the Serrano presence there (Russel 1947: 4).

The social organization of the Seneca was based on localized clans or lineages which each belonged to one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcats (Tukun) or the Coyotes (Wahilyam). The Mamaitum clan belonged to the Coyote moiety, and the Tamianutem clan was affiliated with the Wildcats. The purpose of these moieties was to regulate marriages and reciprocal ceremonial functions. For instance, a person from a clan belonging to the Coyote moiety was required to choose a marriage partner from a clan which belonged to the Wildcat moiety. There are many instances where two clans of opposite moieties shared a village and intermarried. ~~as was the case at Masa.~~ (Strong 1929:22)

4

The two Serrano clans <sup>at Mava</sup> ~~to~~ had a complex ceremonial interaction with each other and <sup>also</sup> with other clans to the west. For all ceremonies, the clans had to act together, because the Mamaitum possessed the Kika (clan chief) and the dance house, while the Tamianutcem had the pahn (assistant chief) and the sacred bundle, which contained all of the ritual paraphernalia necessary for the ceremonies. It is also recorded that the Mamaitum always invited the Marina (Morongo) clan of Mission Creek to ~~att~~ of their ceremonies and <sup>that</sup> the latter reciprocated (Strong 1929: 13).

Much less is known of Chemehuevi social organization. They ~~to~~ had <sup>exogamous</sup> lineage based clans <sup>like</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>Serrano</sup>.

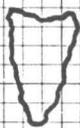
but it is unclear whether <sup>the clans</sup> ~~they~~ were involved in reciprocal ceremonial relationships, or if any sort of moiety division existed. There is some evidence of moieties called Mountain Sheep and Deer, but it is <sup>somewhat</sup> contradictory (Laird 1976:9). Chemehuevi clans were known by which "song" they owned. With each song went a particular hunting territory, and ~~at~~ hunters could only use that territory if at least one of their group had rights to it through ownership of the song. These songs were in two and seemed to be grouped into two divisions, the Mountain Sheep song and the Deer Song. Other songs which may have been subdivisions of

these two were; the Salt Song, Quail Song,  
~~Day Owl Song~~  
 Day Owl Song, and the Skunk Song (Laird 1970:9).

Members of one historically well-known Chemehuevi family, the Pines, were among the last of the native people to live at Twenty nine Palms. Jim and Matilda Pine saw all thirteen of their children die of introduced diseases to which <sup>the Indian people</sup> ~~they~~ had no resistance, and buried them near the oasis. For many years the Pines stayed there, refusing to leave the graves of their children, which were on land of disputed ownership. ~~The~~ ~~oasis~~ The oasis had always been Indian land, but was claimed by Southern Pacific Railroad as well. (Russell 1947:4)

Jim Pine was the last ceremonial leader at

29 Palms-Casis



Lloyd Martin

124

Twenty nine Palms (~~Johnston 1965:3~~) It is said  
 that the Indians at Marq, <sup>both Serrano and Chemehuevi</sup> abandoned the place  
 after the Willie Boy manhunt in 1909 (Johnston 1965:3).  
 After that time the Pines moved to Mission  
 Creek for a time, and then to Palm Springs,  
 where they spent the rest of their lives.

Although Jim Pine is usually referred to  
 as a Chemehuevi, Serrano informants living  
 today state that his mother was Chemehuevi  
 and that his father was a Serrano, the brother  
 of Sia Morongo, who was Captain John Morongo's  
 father (~~Johnston~~ <sup>Cereh</sup>, personal communication).

Serrano elders ~~today~~ still remember the  
 class and people from Twenty nine Palms but

do not have any direct experience there since ~~the~~ <sup>reservation</sup> was abandoned when all who are alive today were still very young. Katherine Howard and Dorothy Ramon, who belong to the Mohatniyum Serrano clan, and live at Soboba Reservation, were contacted in regard to their feelings toward Twentyone Palms, but were non-committal in their response. For people of the Serrano tribe today, Twentyone Palms is ~~not~~ <sup>only</sup> a memories of earlier times as told to them by their parents.

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Box 162, Yucca Valley, California

Vol. 2 November, 1947 No. 11

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# - Yesterdays Of Twentynine Palms -

By MAUD CARRICO RUSSELL

The kind of civilization in vogue in the early yesterdays of Twentynine Palms (which we do not call civilization) of the past, the people, their personalities, their habits, activities, their perishable habitations, and many things which would make them live in our minds and hearts, are largely lost with the years.

The history of what we do call civilization, even back for hundreds of years, is carefully preserved in records and documents, and in printed books. But in the case of Indians, or like races, we must almost raise the dead, study dry bones, pieces of pottery, sometimes puzzling hieroglyphics, and occasionally brief glimpses recorded by some adventurous traveler, which only serves to whet the appetite for more.

The Indians, principally Chumehuevis, who at one time inhabited the Twentynine Palms region in San Bernardino County, California, seem to have come under the latter head as to their very early history.

Miss Clara D. True, who was Superintendent of the Twentynine Palms Indian Reservation, and four other small Mission reservations in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, from 1908 to 1910 wrote me in this connection under date of May 2, 1942, as follows:

"My memory of Twentynine Palms goes back to a time when I took over five little Mission Indian reservations, which included Twentynine Palms. No Indian service employee had ever visited the place. I was interested enough to try to locate it, but found that the Indian Bureau hadn't even a proper description of it, giving out as information to me its location in two different places six miles apart. Finally I got the location designated by the Smiley Commission which tried many years ago to straighten out California Indian land matters.

"The Southern Pacific claimed the land on which the water holes were located. The Indians claimed the water hole. I managed to get a surveyor to visit the place with me. In fact, I made several expensive trips to try to get the proper legal boundaries. I went to Los Angeles and got the field notes of the very early survey made by Colonel Washington. We were never able to verify his claim of making a survey. The notes did not fit anything we were ever able to find. I came to the conclusion that he made the notes from information second hand. We were never able to satisfy ourselves that the water hole was on Indian land, but it was very close to the only line we decided might be a possible boundary. Of course I claimed the water hole for the Indians. On one trip I made out there I set up my own corners as suggested by a surveyor as probable but not entirely authentic. I stuck a



Miss Clara D. True, Indian Superintendent at Twentynine Palms Reservation and four others, from 1908 to 1910, appointed by Francis E. Loupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

small United States Flag in one corner. I had the flag on the Agency harness as a Fourth of July decoration. My reason for setting up the corners was that there were thirteen little graves on the land claimed by the railroad. The graves of all old Jim Pine's children." (More will be said about the little graves later on.)

"Mr. Johnson." (Mr. W. E. Johnson, Chief Special Officer from the Indian office, otherwise known as "Pussyfoot"), "accompanied me on at least one trip I made to Twentynine Palms. I had his unqualified support on this and all other Indian reservations under my care. I thought the corner would be accepted during Jim Pine's life. I hope it held the water hole that long. I had several surveys made to try to get at the exact location but we never located the San Bernardino Meridian to our satisfaction. This seems queer at this time of good roads. It is hard to understand the conditions under which we had to work then. I have made trips out there when it took two four horse teams from Banning to convey us and our equipment for a few days. The sand was about two feet deep in places. We had to take a barrel of water for emergencies."

So much for those early and difficult efforts to establish the lines of the reservation. I am informed that the San Bernardino Base Line was never definitely and officially established until a few years ago when the Government sent out surveyors for that purpose. That it was necessary to run the line from the City of San Bernardino, over mountains, using some new device for running difficult lines, such as getting bearings by means of lights from mountain tops, etc., which necessitated night work.

Indians had been occupying the Oasis of Mara for many years, and they understood it to be the location of their reservation as also did apparently the Indian department at Washington. The earliest official plat of the Twentynine Palms Indian reservation showed its location in Section 33 as the Indians had always understood it to be. That matter seems to be made clear by the following letter from County Surveyor of San Bernardino County to the commissioner of Indian Affairs dated January 5, 1937 showing that up to that time no change had been reported to them regarding the Indian title to the reservation.

"On the government township plat of T. 1N., R. 9E., S.B.B.&M., approved July 23, 1856, the southwest one-quarter of Section 33 of the above township is shown as "Indian Reservation."

"We would appreciate knowing if this quarter section is still Indian reservation, and if not, at what date it passed from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

And also the following copy of the letter in reply to the County Surveyor in regard to that matter.

"Reference is made to your letter of January 5, concerning the SW ¼ Section 33, T. 1N., R. 9 E.

The tract described was included in the withdrawal made February 2, 1907, by the Secretary of the Interior for the 29 Palms Band of Indians, and also in Executive order withdrawal of December 29, 1891. However, the tract had been selected by the State and was approved to it on November 15, 1875. The land, therefore, never passed to the Indians."

Here I would like to quote from CALIFORNIA DESERT TRAILS by Mr. J. Smeaton Chase, who visited Twentynine Palms a number of years after the Indians had removed from their old home; he said:

"I do not know who now owns the land, and what is of more account, the water; but when I come to these abandoned settlements of the Indians, at places where they would no doubt have liked to remain, I take them for links in an old, but still lengthening chain of wrong."

(Continued on page 21)

# YESTERDAYS OF TWENTYNINE PALMS

(Continued from page 4)



The camp of Miss Clara D. True, Indian Superintendent, and party, in 1909, while visiting her charges at Twentynine Palms. The camp was near the Indian cabins, in the present grounds of the Twentynine Palms Inn.

Those interested in Twentynine Palms would find Chapter X of the book by Mr. Chase of special interest.

The Indians were unwilling to remove elsewhere both because the many years of occupation had endeared the place to them, and because their dead were buried there. But a tragedy involving the death of two members of their band, caused them to remove to another reservation, regardless of the old ties, and make unnecessary their eviction by railroad people.

In early days, soon after the supposed survey by Colonel Washington, the affairs of the California Indians were under the supervision of one superintendent for the entire State, and the early supervising agents were army officers. But gradually, as more and more reservations were set aside for the use of the Indians, superintendents were appointed for the various reservations.

The Indians had lived on this land since the very earliest Yesterday is known, and doubtless very much farther. It has been the policy of the Government in setting aside reservations to Indians, to give them the land on which they already had homes.

I have never been able to discover how it happened that this land already occupied by the Indians, and shown on a government approved plat dated 1856, as "Indian Reservation," had really never been Indian reservation, but had been given to the State of California in 1875, though that fact had never been discovered by the Indian Office until 1907.

The only explanation seems to be that in those early days, (1875) property of Indians was not taken very seriously if some other person or persons decided they wanted it. Those are the Yesterdays the passing of

which we need not regret. Doubtless all of those participating have long since passed to their reward, whatever that may be. What more could be asked, and how many bitter controversies are so settled. No blame can be attached because no living person knows where it should lie. The records are written only in the Book of Life.

The first name given by white people seems to have been Palm Springs, believe, or believe it not. It was the namesake of both the trees and the springs. But the origin of that name, and the date given, are still secrets of some early yesterday. However, we do know that in 1856 Mr. A. P. Green who surveyed Section 33, where the palms and the springs are located, in running the west boundary of that section, recorded in his field notes a distance to the "Palm Springs road." The notes also recorded a crossing of "the road to Palm Springs" in running the north boundary of that section.

Mr. Green also recorded, among other interesting things, as follows:

"There are some 26 fine large palm trees in Sec. 33 from which the springs take their name, Palm Springs."

This is conclusive evidence that in 1856 our present Twentynine Palms was known as Palm Springs. How long it had been called Palm Springs before that date we have no means of knowing. Neither do we know positively how long it was before the name was changed to Twentynine Palms.

There seems to be no foundation for the statement that Col. Henry Washington gave the name of Twentynine Palms to this place. Neither his field notes nor his plat, made at the time of his survey in 1855, one year earlier than Mr. Green's survey, mention any specific number of palm

trees, nor does he mention any name by which the place was known, nor does he give it a name. He merely mentions in his notes a cluster of "cabbage Palmettos." His field notes do not give interesting details regarding Section 33, as do Mr. Green's.

This place was known as Twentynine Palms by the earliest prospector and miner, still living, Mr. Frank Sabathe, who came here in 1892. The writer, in an attempt to learn something further about the change of name interviewed Mr. Ben B. deCrevecoeur of Banning, who was the first white child born in Morongo Valley. Mr. deCrevecoeur said:

"I think a man by the name of Tom Coover is the one who named it. He and my father and uncle in 1873 made a trip to the desert looking for pasture for cattle, horses and sheep, but did not think the pasture was worth while for stock, so they returned to Morongo Valley, and my father finally settled at Big Morongo. That was where the old Warren Ranch was later located and my uncle located at Little Morongo, four miles east of Big Morongo, and then moved cattle and sheep out there for several years. Anyway, it was supposed to be called Twentynine Palms after that."

The name was not spelled out as it is now, but was written 29 Palms, until a great many years later when the post office came to town, and it was necessary that the name contain no more than two words, which was accomplished by writing the Twentynine all in one word.

It was certainly necessary for identification purposes to change the name, for wherever there was an oasis on the desert, (and there were a number of them) there were of course springs and palm trees, and any of them could be called Palm Springs. At one time Garnet, California, was called Palm Springs, but later was changed to Seven Palms for better identification, and still later to Garnet.

[To Be Continued Next Month]

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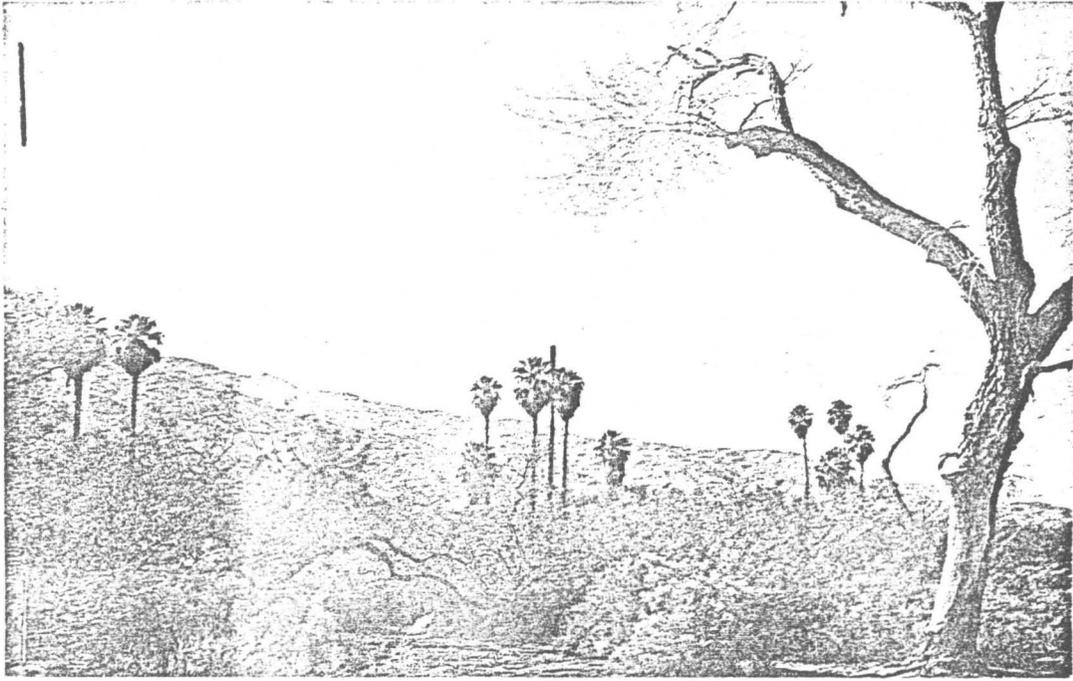
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SBCM # 4597

Smithsonian # SBr-4199/H

Site name Chemehuevi Cemetery County San Bernardino

USGS quad maps: Twenty-nine Palms 15', 7½'

     of      of      of      of SW of NW of section 33

Twp. 1<sup>N</sup>/<sub>S</sub>, Rng. 9 E,      Base Meridian. Elevation 2000'

Distance      along bearing      from     

UTM grid #s or lat. and long. 11 587320E 3776660N

Site dimensions: area      depth     

Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc.     

12 Indain (Chemehuevi) burials. Cared for by the Twentynine Palms Garden Club

See: Historic Sites and Landmarks, San Bernardino County

Possibility of destruction     

Other references     

Informant      Address     

Recorded by Grayce S. Teal Date 7/80

Address     

Remarks

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back

Chemehuevi Cemetery  
29 Palms  
P86-004199

S.B. EDN  
APR 25, 1976

## Indian land traded

President Ford has signed a law conveying one acre of land containing ancestral Indian remains to the Twentynine Palms Park and Recreation District.

The land was set aside more than 60 years ago as a cemetery for the Chemehuevi Tribe of the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians, said Rep. Shirley N. Pettis, R-Loma Linda.

The Indians favored the land transfer, Pettis said, because they are not located in the area and have no means to maintain the cemetery plot.

The site, about three blocks south of the downtown area on Adobe Road, contains no visible graves, said Michael R. Farris, park district director. Hearsay reports indicate that about 12 Indians are buried in the cemetery, he said.

For the past 10 years, the Twentynine Palms Garden Club has maintained shrubs and park benches at the site.

Farris said the district hopes to obtain federal funds to build a small museum on the plot to house Indian artifacts and other historical items.

The bill conveying the site to the district was one of the last measures introduced by Rep. Jerry L. Pettis before his death in a Feb. 14, 1975, plane crash.

**POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK  
Reg. No. SBr-037  
Date 9-13-74  
By [Signature]

County <u>San Bernardino</u>	Name <u>Chemehuevi Cemetery</u>
Location <u>29 Palms, Ca. South Adobe Rd. SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 SEC 33, TWP L N R 9E SBBM</u>	

Historical Significance:

12 Indian (Chemehuevi) burials. Cemetery is fenced; plants and trees are cared for by Twentynine Palms Garden Club (registered with State Garden Club as a Memorial Cemetery).

President of Twentynine Palms Garden Club: Arlene (Mrs. R. F. Lu Walt Loser, Caretaker.

This is awaiting transfer of title to Park and Recreation Department (according to Mike Farris Pk. and Rec. Dept., Knott's Sky Ranch).

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

RECOMMENDED: <i>[Signature]</i> Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors	APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i> Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee
Date <u>JUL - 8 1974</u>	Date <u>September 5, 1974</u>

# PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings:

Review Code: **6Z**      Reviewer: J. McKenna      Date: 3/1/2015

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62 (SR 62)

P1. Other Identifier: Base Line Road

\*P2. Location      Not for Publication      **X** Unrestricted

\*P2a. County: San Bernardino

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Humbug Mountain      Date: 1985      T1S; R11E; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 2;      S.B.B.M.

P2c. Address: Not Applicable      City: Not Applicable      Zip: NA

P2d. UTM's: (NAD 27)      Zone: 11      611205 mE      3776172 mN

P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Overall, road extends from Interstate 10 to Route 177. The portion recorded here is limited to the intersection at Old Dale/Gold Crown Road, east of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County. (NAD 83 UTM's = 611202 Easting/3776366 Northing)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.) **Two lane asphalt roadway with little to no infrastructure; no curbs; no culverts; no drainages, etc.**

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

\*P4. Resources Present:       Building      **X** Structure       Object       Site  
 District       Element of District       Others (Isolate, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo Required for Buildings, Structures, and Objects.)



P5b: Description of Photo:

Jan. 8, 2015

\*P6. Date of Construction/Age

**X** Historic     Prehistoric     Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

State of California  
Department of Transportation  
Sacramento, California

\*P8. Recorded by: McKenna et al.

Jeanette A. McKenna  
6008 Friends Avenue  
Whittier, California 90601

\*P9. Date Recorded: Mar. 1, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: Class III

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") **McKenna, Jeanette A. (2015) – A Class III Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed SGM Mining Group Project Site and Access Road in the Northern Pinto Mountains of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.**

\*Attachments       NONE      **X** Location Map       Sketch Map      **X** Continuation Sheet       BSO Record  
 Archaeological Record       District Record      **X** Linear Feature Record       Milling Station Record  
 Rock Art Record       Artifact Record       Photographic Record      **X** Other (List): Photo

# LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: **Base Line Road**

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

L2b. Location of Point or Segment: (Provide UTM Coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on the Location Map.) **611205 Easting/3776172 Northing**

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections, as appropriate.) **A two lane, asphalt paved roadway; recorded segment is at the intersection of SR 62 and Old Crown Road/Gold Crown Road; east of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, CA.**

L4a. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width: **40 feet (+/-)**

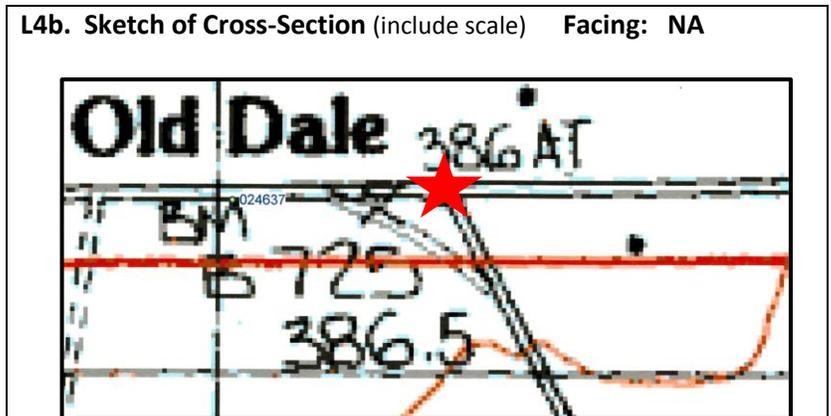
b. Bottom Width: **NA**

c. Height or Depth: **NA**

d. Length of Segment: **40 feet (+/-)**

L5. Associated Resources: **Old Dale Rd. and Gold Crown Road at Thornton's Corner**

L4b. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: **NA**



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate) **California Desert north of Pinto Mountains**

L7. Integrity Considerations: **Modern integrity intact; historic integrity lost**

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, Scale, etc.)  
**Overview (E)**

L9. Remarks: **Road will not be impacted in the near future**

L10. Form Prepared by:  
**McKenna et al.  
6008 Friends Avenue  
Whittier, California 90601  
(562) 696-3852**

L11. Date: **March 1, 2015**



State of California  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 36-010525  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-10525H

Page 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62 (SR 62)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

\*Date March 1, 2015

Continuation

Update

Site 36-010525 is the State Route 62 alignment recorded by Purcell in 2000. As described, Route 62 is a roadway extending from Palm Springs, California, to Parker, Arizona. Purcell notes State Route 62, in this particular area, is a post-WWII roadway, but suggests portions may date as early as the 1930s and associated with the construction of the Colorado Aqueduct (unpaved and sometimes referenced as the Parker Dam Road). The paved extension of SR 62 identified east of Twentynine Palms is considered to be the post-1940 alignment (see McKenna 2002, 2013, and 2015) and Purcell suggests the extended roadway may also be associated with the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) – Desert Training Center and, in 1943, identified as a secondary roadway. These descriptions suggest the access roads extending south of SR 62 and into the various mining areas are more recent alignments. Further research discounted this assertion, as Old Dale Road/Gold Crown Road is illustrated on pre-1940 maps. SR 62 likely dates as early as the 1880s, providing access to Old Dale from Twentynine Palms during the early mining periods. The current point of SR 62 being recorded here is the intersection of SR 62 at Old Dale Road/Gold Crown Road.

This particular segment of the alignment is a post-WWII roadway, but only with respect to it being a paved alignment. Research indicated this alignment was a dirt access road along the “base line” between Township 1 North and Township 1 South (SBBM), with the paved alignment being the post-1940 alignment. The alignment facilitated access to Old Dale from Twentynine Palms in the pre-1900 period.

As previously noted, SR 62 is located along the Base Line separating Township 1 North from Township 1 South, in San Bernardino County. Currently, SR 62 is an asphalt paved highway extending from Interstate 10 to SR 177 (north of Desert Center). It is a two lane roadway with no curbing of other infrastructure improvements in the area of Old Dale. The remains of Thornton’s Corner are east of the intersection of SR 62 and Old Dale/Gold Crown Road; a reservoir and support facilities are to the southeast of the intersection; and the remains of Old Dale are reported to be in the general area.

McKenna et al. has concluded the existing alignment is a post-1940 roadway, replacing and widening the historic alignment. The road has been repaired and repaved over the years and the current alignment exhibits no physical evidence of the historic alignment. It is technically considered a modern rendition of the historic route and designed to accommodate modern traffic needs. The road is not considered a significant cultural resource. However, should evidence of the earlier alignment be identified in the future, the roadway should be reassessed.

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-010525

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-10525H

Page 5 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62 (SR 62)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

\*Date March 1, 2015

X Continuation

Update



State of California  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 36-010525

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-10525H (Update)

Other Listings: FS-77

Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62, San Bernardino County, CA

**P1. Other Identifier: State Route 62**

\*P2. Location  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*P2a. County: San Bernardino

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: New Dale Date: 1985 T1S ; R7E ; N ½ of Sec. 7; T1S; R6E; NE ¼ Sec. S.B.B.M.  
 1; and T1N; R6E; SE ¼ of Sec. 36

P2c. Address: Not Applicable City: Not Applicable Zip: NA

P2d. UTM's: Zone: 11 See below mE See below mN

P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) East of Twentynine Palms; between the two intersections identified as Iron Age Road; western intersection located at 0621513 Easting/3774910 Northing; eastern intersection located at 0623947 Easting/3774353 Northing. Roadway continues both east and west of this segment.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.) Two lane highway (one lane each direction); asphalt surface with no curbing. Road is in fairly good condition; used but not heavily used.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes.) HP-37 (Highway)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  
 District  Element of District  Others (Isolate, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo Required for Buildings, Structures, and Objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of SR-62 (East) March 23, 2013

\*P6. Date of Construction/Age

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:

State of California  
 Department of Transportation  
 Sacramento, California

\*P8. Recorded by: McKenna et al.

Jeanette A. McKenna  
 6008 Friends Avenue  
 Whittier, California 90601-3724

\*P9. Date Recorded: June 10, 2013

\*P10. Survey Type: Class III

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") McKenna, Jeanette A. (2013) – A Class III Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Iron Age Mine, LLC Project Area in the Northern Pinto Mountains of San Bernardino County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

\*Attachments  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  BSO Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  
 Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photographic Record  Other (List):

# LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Page 2 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62, San Bernardino County, CA

**L1. Historic and/or Common Name:** State Route 62 (SR-62)

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

**L2b. Location of Point or Segment:** (Provide UTM Coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on the Location Map.) Between two location of Iron Age Road (early and late alignments)

**L3. Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections, as appropriate.) Asphalt roadway; one lane each direction (east/west) and oriented west/northwest to east/southeast). No curbs or lighting; shoulder is loose to loosely compacted sand(s); lanes identified by painted lines and minimal signage.

**L4a. Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width:** 40 feet

b. **Bottom Width:** NA

c. **Height or Depth:** 6 inches (+/-)

d. **Length of Segment:** 1.5 miles

**L4b. Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) **Facing:**

**Not Applicable**

**L5. Associated Resources:** Iron Age Road Crossings; near Dale Dry Lake

**L6. Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate) Slight slope to east; open desert area with no significant development in the area; surrounded by creosote and low grasses; current road is developed over earlier alignment. No evidence of the earlier alignment is present.

**L7. Integrity Considerations:** Current roadway maintains its integrity as it has been developed, but evidence of The earlier alignment(s) has been obliterated by the more recent improvements (e.g. pavement, width, etc.)

**L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing**



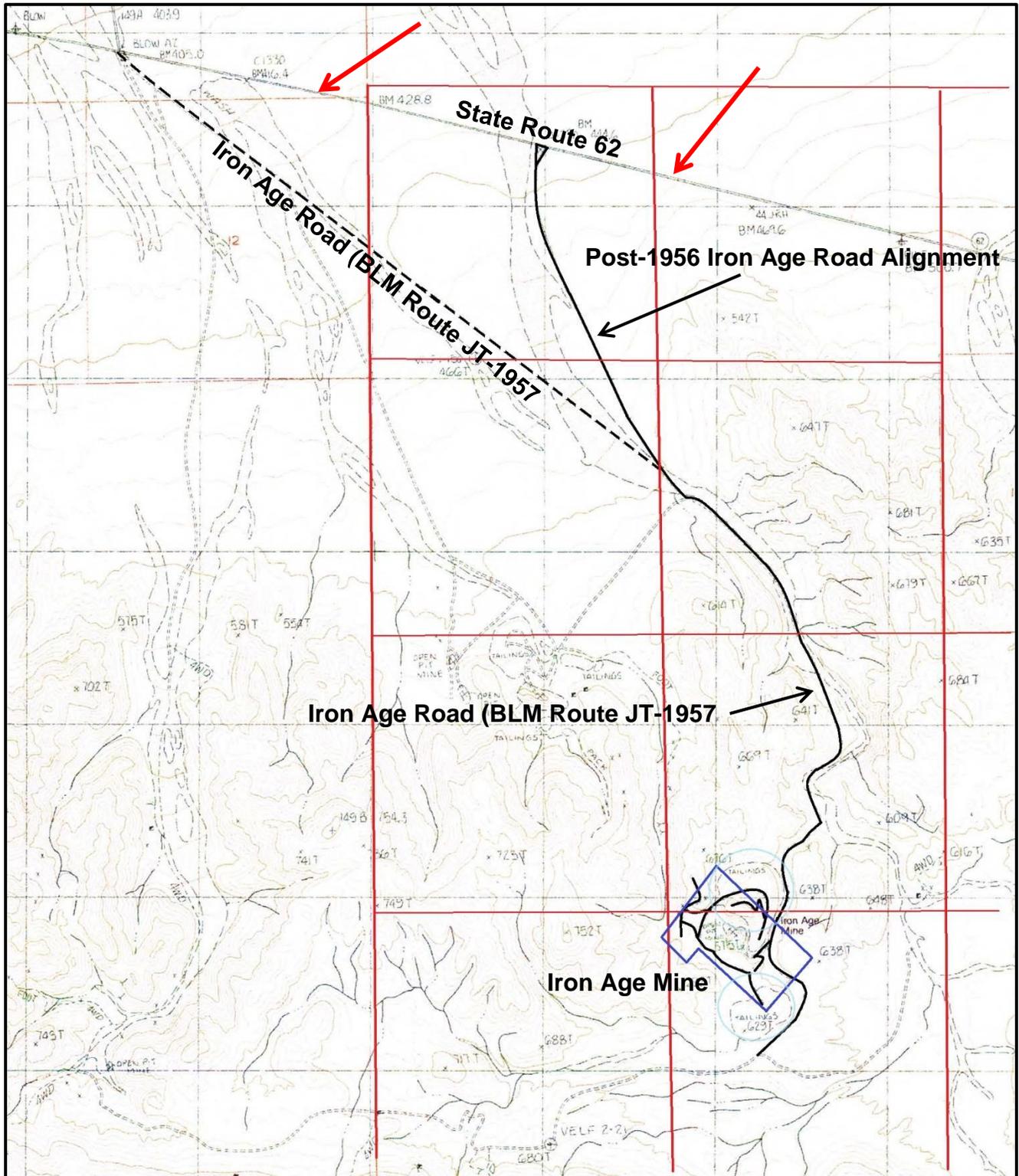
**L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:** (View, Scale, etc.) Overview from Iron Age Road (West); March 23, 2013

**L9. Remarks:** Roadway will not be Adversely impacted by proposed Iron Age Mine project improvements.

**L10. Form Prepared by:**  
Jeanette A. McKenna  
McKenna et al.  
Whittier, CA 90601-3724  
(562) 696-3852

**L11. Date:** June 10, 2013

# LOCATION MAP



State of California  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 36-010525  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-10525H

Page 4 of 6      \*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62, San Bernardino County, CA  
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna      \*Date June 10, 2013      Continuation      **X** Update

Site 36-010525 is the State Route 62 alignment recorded by Purcell in 2000. As described, Route 62 is a roadway extending from Palm Springs, California, to Parker, Arizona. Purcell notes State Route 62 is a post-WWII roadway, but suggests portions may date as early as the 1930s and associated with the construction of the Colorado Aqueduct (and sometimes referenced as the Parker Dam Road).

The segment of State Route 62 (east of Twentynine Palms) is considered the post-1940 alignment (see McKenna 2002) and Purcell suggests the extended roadway may be associated with the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) – Desert Training Center and, in 1943, identified as a secondary roadway. These descriptions suggest the access roads to the Iron Age Mine from State Route 62 (36-024748) are both more recent alignments and the original access to the Iron Age Mine was from the south.

State Route 62 is essentially present as defined by Lev-Tov in 2011. This resource consists of an asphalt road alignment with no curbing or other improvements (e.g. lighting or fencing). The road centerline and shoulders are marked, resulting in the identification of one lane in each direction and sandy shoulders bounding the north and south sides of the road. Creosote bush, saltbush, and grasses bound the roadside.

As currently understood, this particular segment of State Route 62 is a post-1940 roadway and one that was originally designed as a compacted dirt road and later improved as a paved roadway. This alignment is a relatively simple asphalt roadway that exhibits no unique engineering designs, unique materials, or unusual uses. Although recorded as a cultural resource, this roadway is not considered to be a significant cultural resource as defined in the federal or state criteria.

While western segments of State Route 62 can be associated with 1930s (or earlier) access to the Twentynine Palms area, the eastern alignment (between Twentynine Palms and Rice) is a later addition that has been subjected to significant changes. There is no evidence of any earlier roadway associated with the CAMA or California Aqueduct development and there is no evidence of associations with significant persons in history. The earlier (pre-paved) road has lost its historic integrity to the more modern improvements (re-surfacing).

This particular segment of State Route 62 is not considered historically significant (eligible for listing).

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-010525

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-10525H

Page 5 of 6

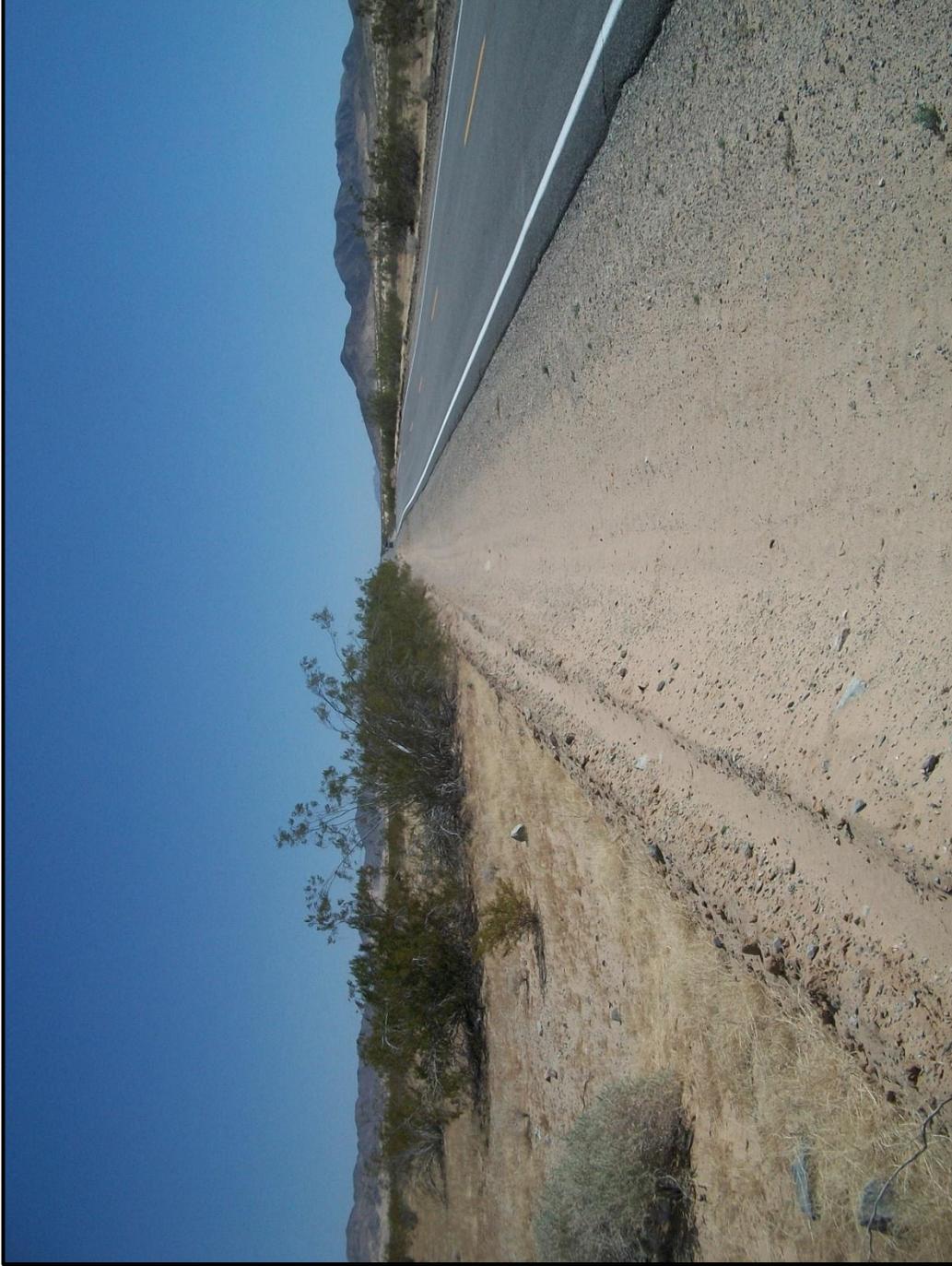
\*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62, San Bernardino County, CA (North Side of Road; facing East)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

\*Date June 10, 2013

Continuation

X Update



State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-010525

HRI #

Trinomial CA-SBR-10525H

Page 6 of 6

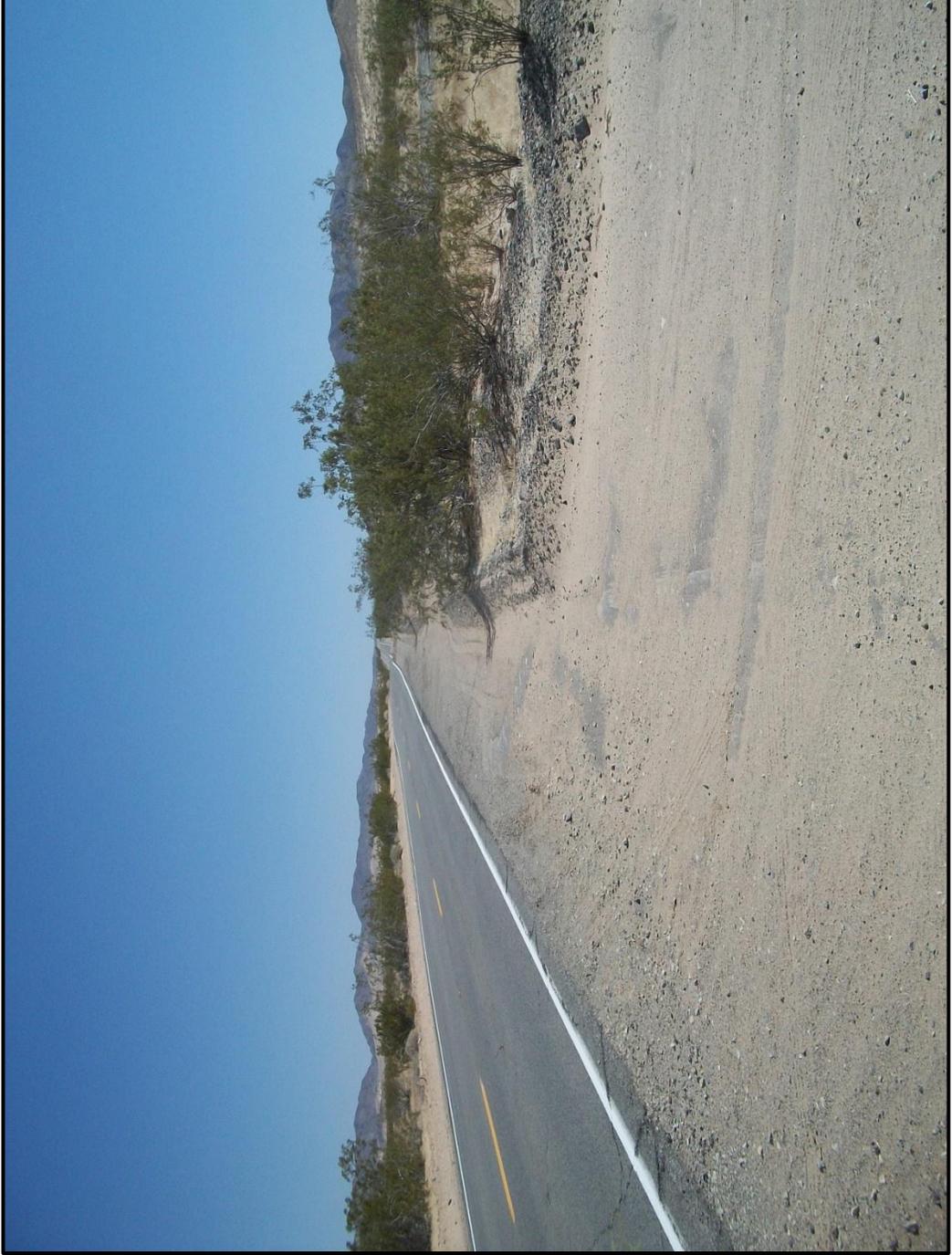
\*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) State Route 62, San Bernardino County, CA (South Side of Road; facing East)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

\*Date June 10, 2013

Continuation

X Update



Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) FS77

P1. Other Identifier: California State Route 62

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and Riverside and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rice, CA ✓ Date: 1983 USGS 7.5' Quad: Arica Mountains, CA ✓ Date: 1983  
USGS 7.5' Quad: East of Granite Pass, CA ✓ Date: 1983 USGS 7.5' Quad: Granite Pass, CA ✓ Date: 1985  
USGS 7.5' Quad: Cadiz Valley SE, CA ✓ Date: 1985 USGS 7.5' Quad: Cadiz Valley SW, CA ✓ Date: 1985  
USGS 7.5' Quad: Clarks Pass, CA ✓ Date: 1985 USGS 7.5' Quad: New Dale, CA ✓ Date: 1985  
USGS 7.5' Quad: Humbug Mountain, CA ✓ Date: 1985 USGS 7.5' Quad: Twentynine Palms Mtn., CA ✓ Date: 1974  
USGS 7.5' Quad: Valley Mountain, CA ✓ Date: 1974 USGS 7.5' Quad: Twentynine Palms, CA ✓ Date: 1973  
USGS 7.5' Quad: Sunfair, CA ✓ Date: 1994 USGS 7.5' Quad: Joshua Tree North, CA ✓ Date: 1994

T. 1S; R. 20E; SE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 14; B.M. San Bernardino (eastern junction of project ROW and SR 62)  
T. 1N; R. 6E; Section line between Sec 25 & 36; B.M. San Bernardino (western junction of project ROW and SR 62)

c. Address: N/A City: N/A Zip: N/A

d. UTM: Zone 11; 689400mE, 3773360 mN (eastern junction of project ROW and SR 62)  
UTM: Zone 11; 563660mE, 3777160 mN (western junction of project ROW and SR 62)

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

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
FS 77 is California State Route (SR) 62, which links Parker, Arizona, on the Colorado River, and Palm Springs, California. The preferred route of the El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project follows the right-of-way of SR 62 from the intersection of Midland Road and SR 62 at Rice west to the intersection of SR 62 with SR 177, then along SR 62 to Sunburst Road in Joshua Tree.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP37- Highway

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #) View looking west down SR 62 near Rice. Roll 45, negative 36A. September 15, 2000

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Caltrans

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) D. E. Purcell  
SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants.  
114 N. San Francisco St., Suite 100,  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
September 15, 2000

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe):  
Intensive pedestrian survey for fiber optic cable alignment

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

Purcell, David E. (editor) 2000. The El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project: Cultural Resources Survey of the California Segment, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties. Report 4 of 4. SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff.

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

- L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** California State Route 62
- L2a. **Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:**
- b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)  
Rice, CA Topo; T 1S, R21E, Sec 19; UTM: 701780 mE/ 3772940 mN Near townsite of Rice.

- L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

FS 77 is California State Route 62, which links Parker, Arizona, on the Colorado River, and Palm Springs, California. Although portions of the original route of SR 62 may have been in existence or constructed to aid the Colorado River Aqueduct construction effort in the early 1930s, most of SR 62 was built after World War II. A 1943 topographic map of *Rice, California* prepared by the U.S. Army identifies this road as a secondary, hard-surfaced, all-weather road, named "Parker Dam Road"; a 1943 aerial photograph of the area also seems to show SR 62 as paved with asphalt. SR 62 is currently an asphalt-paved two lane highway with unpaved shoulders. South of Clarks Pass, the alignment of the highway continues south to Desert Center as SR 177; the highway that intersects and heads west through Twentynine Palms to Palm Springs is SR 62. The preferred route of the El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project follows the right-of-way of SR 62 from the intersection of Midland Road and SR 62 at Rice west to the intersection of SR 62 with SR 177, then along SR 62 to Sunburst Road in Joshua Tree.

- L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
- a. **Top Width** Approximately 32'
  - b. **Bottom Width** Approximately 40'
  - c. **Height or Depth** Approximately 3'
  - d. **Length of Segment** SR 62 extends from Parker, Arizona, on the Colorado River, to Palm Springs, California

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)	None
	F
	a
	c
	i
	n
	g

- L5. **Associated Resources:** SWCA surveyed 50-foot-wide transects along both sides of SR 62 but found little trash contemporaneous with the historical construction and use of SR 62; FS 28 and 29, concrete footers for water tanks located adjacent to SR 62, are probably associated with the initial construction of the road or with subsequent improvements.
- L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.):  
SR 62 traverses a variety of topographic features as it passes through the Mojave Desert.
- L7. **Integrity Considerations:** SR 62 has undergone periodic maintenance and resurfacing.

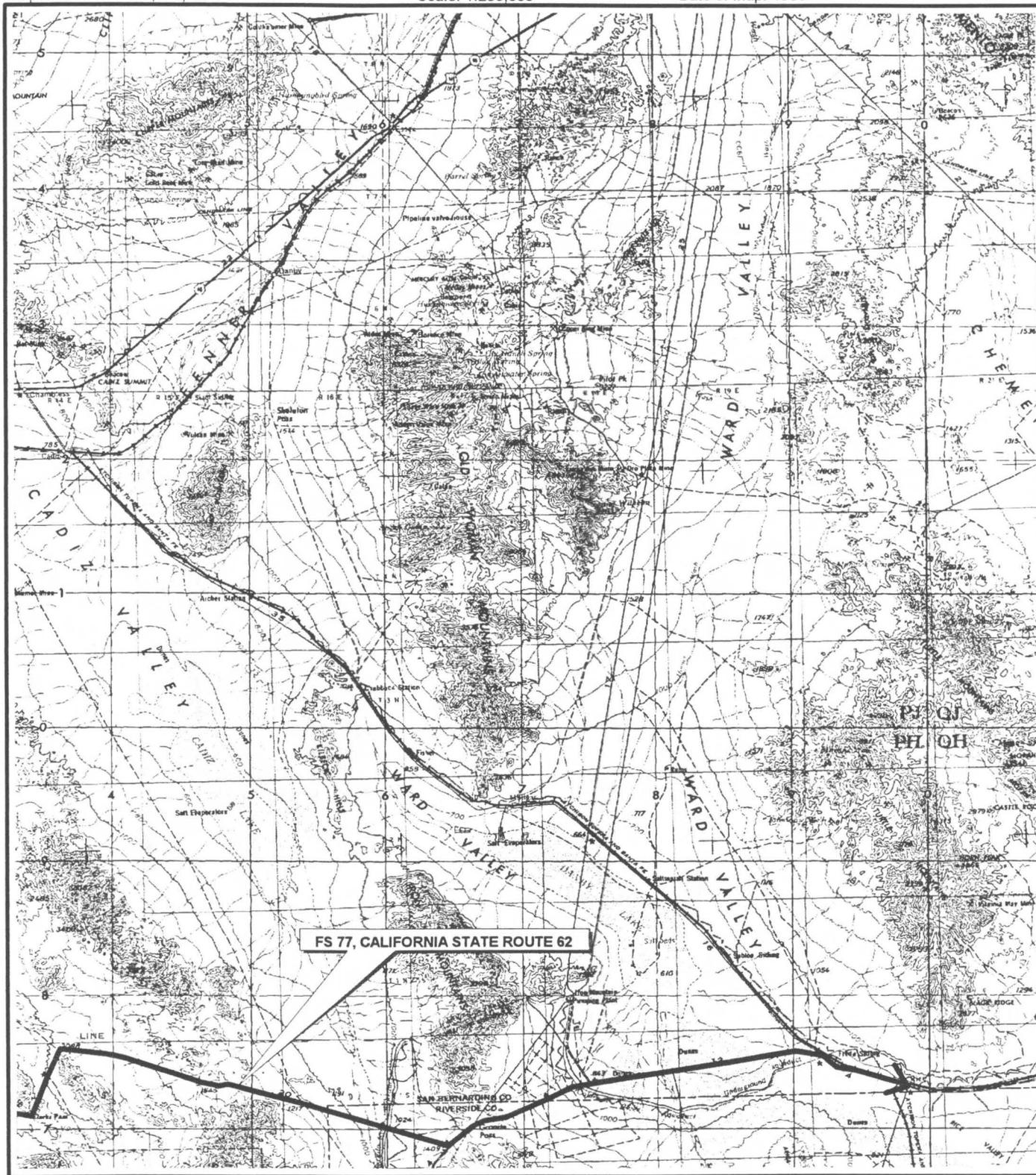
L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

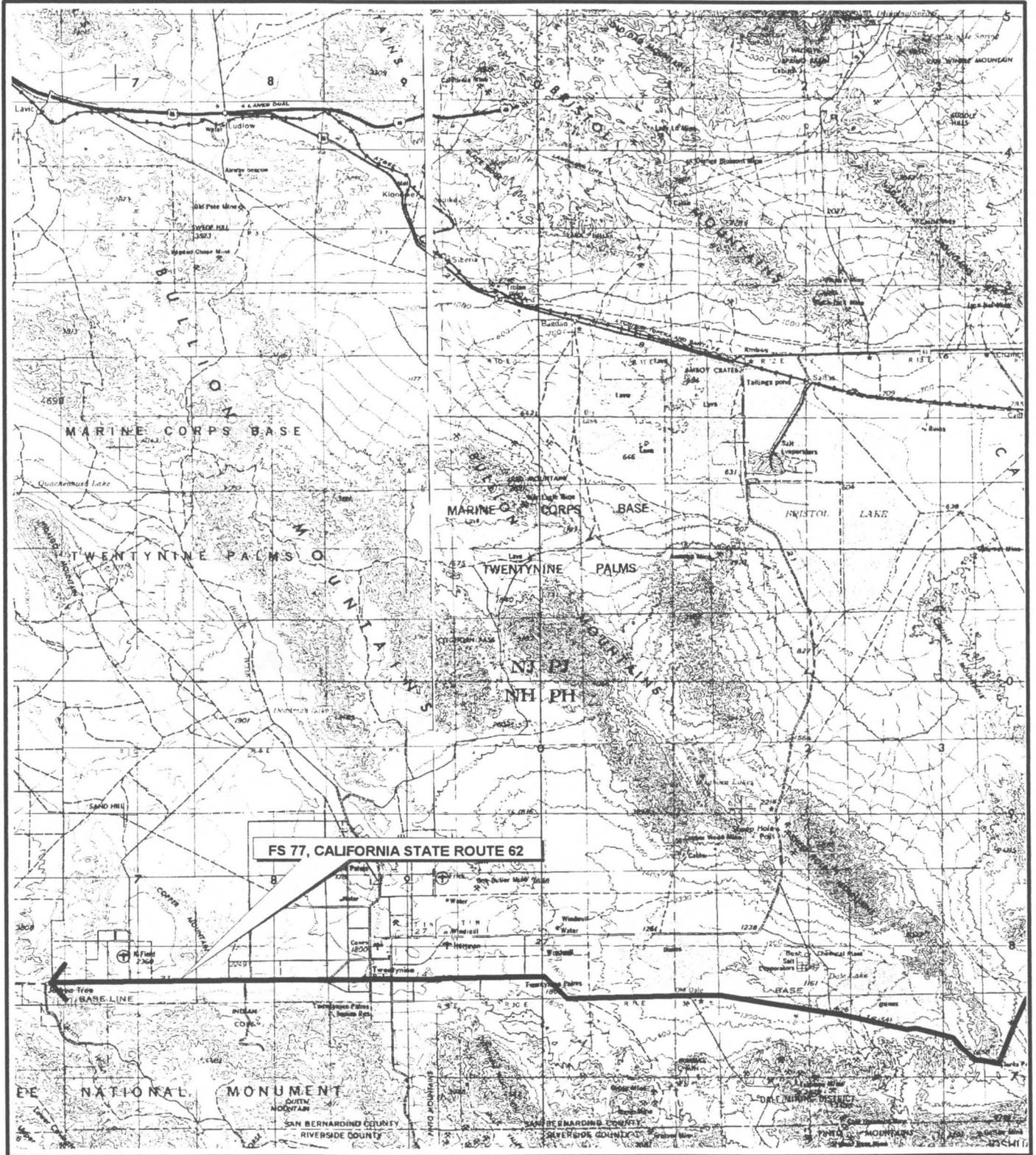
L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.) See Primary Record

L9. **Remarks:** Although SR 62 is associated with the Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area, and possibly the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct, SWCA recommends that it is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4.

L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
D. E. Purcell  
SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants,  
114 N. San Francisco St., Suite 100,  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

L11. **Date:** September 15, 2000





Other Listings  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) FS77

P1. Other Identifier: California State Route 62

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino and Riverside and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Rice, CA ✓	Date: 1983	USGS 7.5' Quad: Arica Mountains, CA ✓	Date: 1983
USGS 7.5' Quad: East of Granite Pass, CA ✓	Date: 1983	USGS 7.5' Quad: Granite Pass, CA ✓	Date: 1985
USGS 7.5' Quad: Cadiz Valley SE, CA ✓	Date: 1985	USGS 7.5' Quad: Cadiz Valley SW, CA ✓	Date: 1985
USGS 7.5' Quad: Clarks Pass, CA ✓	Date: 1985	USGS 7.5' Quad: New Dale, CA ✓	Date: 1985
USGS 7.5' Quad: Humbug Mountain, CA ✓	Date: 1985	USGS 7.5' Quad: Twentynine Palms Mtn., CA ✓	Date: 1974
USGS 7.5' Quad: Valley Mountain, CA ✓	Date: 1974	USGS 7.5' Quad: Twentynine Palms, CA ✓	Date: 1973
USGS 7.5' Quad: Sunfair, CA ✓	Date: 1994	USGS 7.5' Quad: Joshua Tree North, CA ✓	Date: 1994

T. 1S; R. 20E; SE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 14; B.M. San Bernardino (eastern junction of project ROW and SR 62)  
 T. 1N; R. 6E; Section line between Sec 25 & 36; B.M. San Bernardino (western junction of project ROW and SR 62)

c. Address: N/A City: N/A Zip: N/A

d. UTM: Zone 11; 689400mE, 3773360 mN (eastern junction of project ROW and SR 62)  
 UTM: Zone 11; 563660mE, 3777160 mN (western junction of project ROW and SR 62)

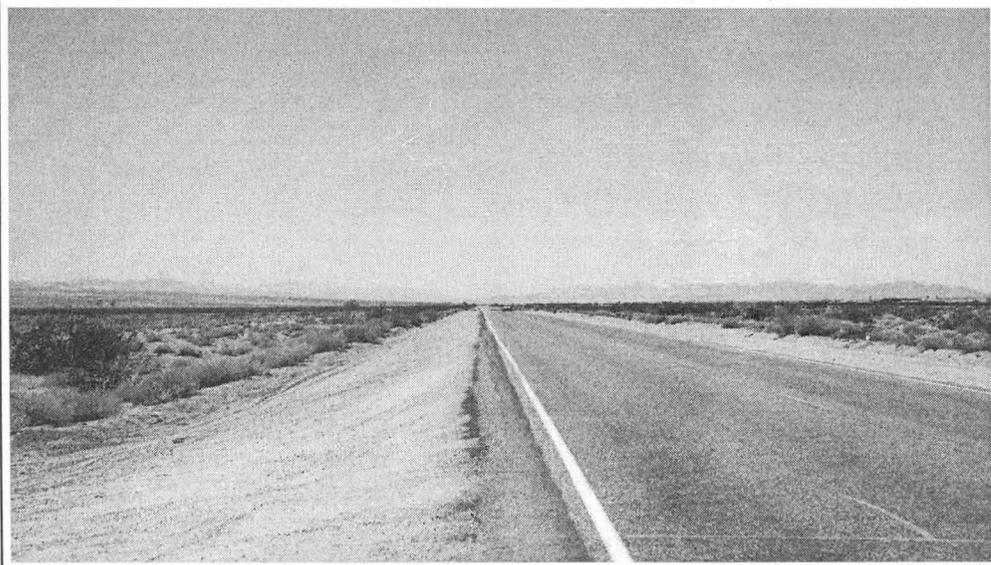
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 FS 77 is California State Route (SR) 62, which links Parker, Arizona, on the Colorado River, and Palm Springs, California. The preferred route of the El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project follows the right-of-way of SR 62 from the intersection of Midland Road and SR 62 at Rice west to the intersection of SR 62 with SR 177, then along SR 62 to Sunburst Road in Joshua Tree.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP37- Highway

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

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



\*P5b. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #) View looking west down SR 62 near Rice. Roll 45, negative 36A. September 15, 2000

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Prehistoric  Historic  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Caltrans

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) D. E. Purcell  
 SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants.  
 114 N. San Francisco St., Suite 100,  
 Flagstaff, AZ 86001

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
 September 15, 2000

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe):  
 Intensive pedestrian survey for fiber optic cable alignment

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

Purcell, David E. (editor) 2000. The El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project: Cultural Resources Survey of the California Segment, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties. Report 4 of 4. SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff.

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

- L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** California State Route 62
- L2a. **Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:**
- b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)  
Rice, CA Topo; T 1S, R21E, Sec 19; UTM: 701780 mE/ 3772940 mN Near townsite of Rice.

- L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

FS 77 is California State Route 62, which links Parker, Arizona, on the Colorado River, and Palm Springs, California. Although portions of the original route of SR 62 may have been in existence or constructed to aid the Colorado River Aqueduct construction effort in the early 1930s, most of SR 62 was built after World War II. A 1943 topographic map of *Rice, California* prepared by the U.S. Army identifies this road as a secondary, hard-surfaced, all-weather road, named "Parker Dam Road"; a 1943 aerial photograph of the area also seems to show SR 62 as paved with asphalt. SR 62 is currently an asphalt-paved two lane highway with unpaved shoulders. South of Clarks Pass, the alignment of the highway continues south to Desert Center as SR 177; the highway that intersects and heads west through Twentynine Palms to Palm Springs is SR 62. The preferred route of the El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project follows the right-of-way of SR 62 from the intersection of Midland Road and SR 62 at Rice west to the intersection of SR 62 with SR 177, then along SR 62 to Sunburst Road in Joshua Tree.

- L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
- a. **Top Width** Approximately 32'
  - b. **Bottom Width** Approximately 40'
  - c. **Height or Depth** Approximately 3'
  - d. **Length of Segment** SR 62 extends from Parker, Arizona, on the Colorado River, to Palm Springs, California

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)	None
	F
	a
	c
	i
	n
	g

- L5. **Associated Resources:** SWCA surveyed 50-foot-wide transects along both sides of SR 62 but found little trash contemporaneous with the historical construction and use of SR 62; FS 28 and 29, concrete footers for water tanks located adjacent to SR 62, are probably associated with the initial construction of the road or with subsequent improvements.
- L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.):  
SR 62 traverses a variety of topographic features as it passes through the Mojave Desert.
- L7. **Integrity Considerations:** SR 62 has undergone periodic maintenance and resurfacing.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.) See Primary Record

L9. **Remarks:** Although SR 62 is associated with the Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area, and possibly the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct, SWCA recommends that it is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4.

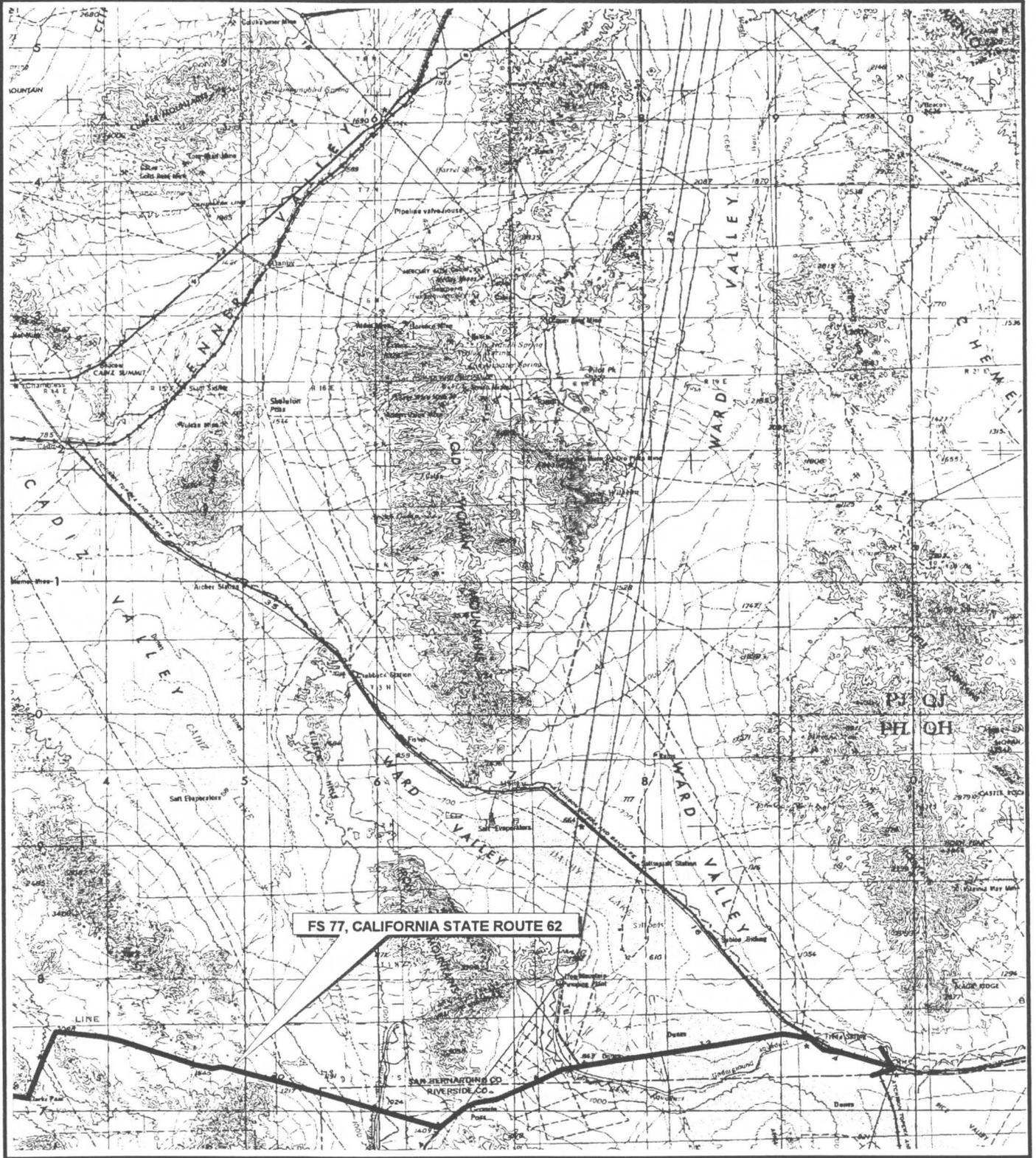
L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
D. E. Purcell  
SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants,  
114 N. San Francisco St., Suite 100,  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

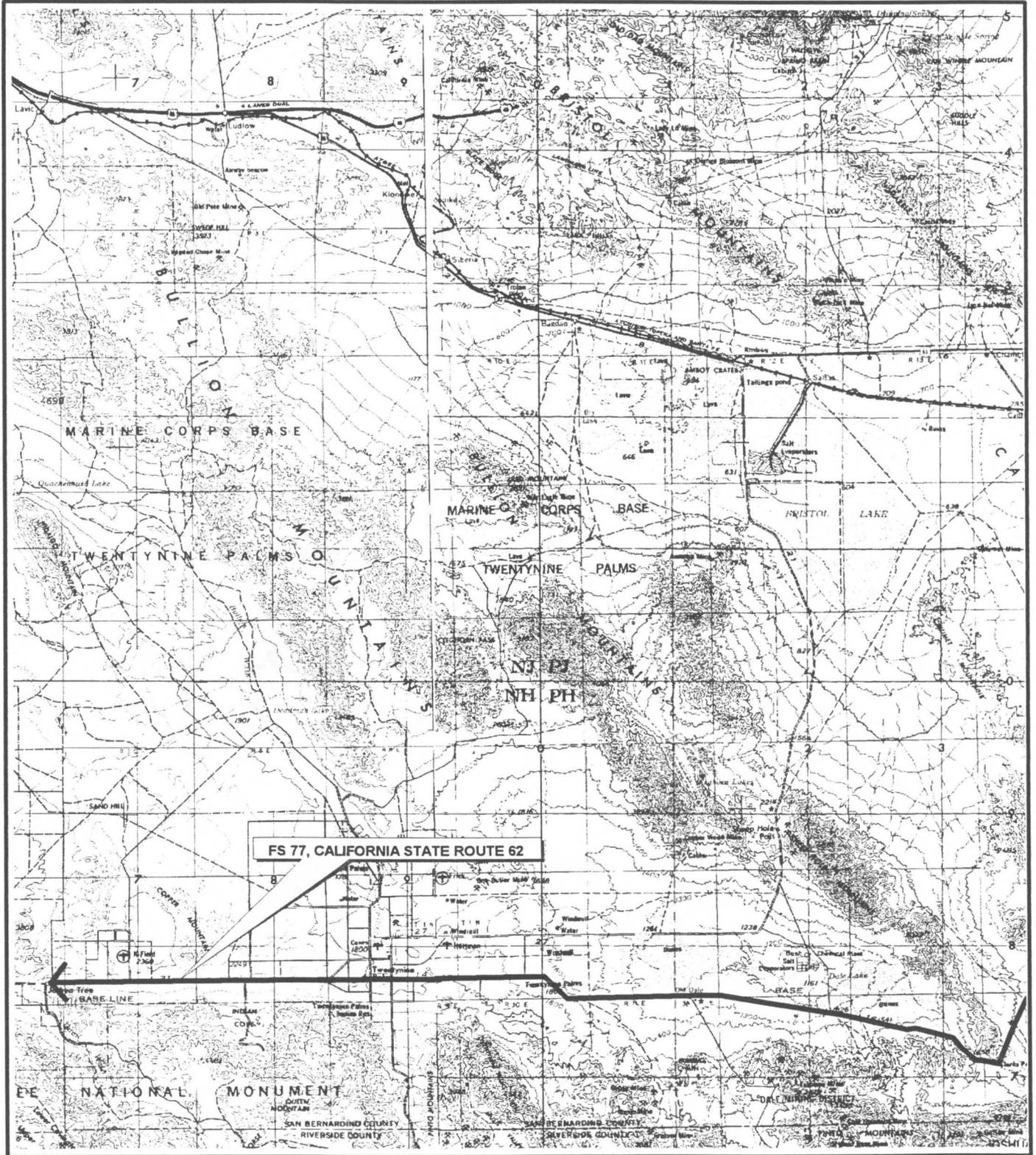
L11. **Date:** September 15, 2000

Page 3 of 4  
Map Name: Needles, CA,AZ

Scale: 1:250,000

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): FS 77  
Date of Map: 1958





2/12

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

Primary # 36-023919  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-15107 H  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: Amboy Road Segment; ASM H-4

P1. Other Identifier: none

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication     Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Bristol Lake Southwest (1984), Bristol Lake Northwest (1984), and Amboy (1985).

T 3N / R 12E, E 1/2 of Sec. 34, NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, W 1/2 of Sec. 26, E 1/2 of Sec. 2, 11, 14, and 23; T 4N / R 12E, W 1/2 of Sec. 35, SW 1/4 of Sec. 26, NE 1/4 of Sec. 27, Center of Sec. 22, SW 1/4 of Sec. 15, NE 1/4 of Sec. 16, SW 1/4 of Sec. 9, E 1/2 of Sec. 5 and 8; T 5N / R 12E, E 1/2 of Sec. 20, 29, and 32. **M.D. B.M.**

c. Address:                      City:                      Zip: SB

d. UTM: Zone 11, 618839mE / 3795739mN [South End] & 615295mE / 3819932mN [North End] NAD83

e. Other Locational Data: From the Twentynine Palms Highway and Adobe Road junction in Twentynine Palms, CA., head north on Adobe Road for 2-miles. Make a right (at the light) onto Amboy Road. Travel for 24.2-miles before reaching the south end of the recorded segment and continue for another 16 miles to reach the north end of the segment.

Elevation: Ranges from 1600 ft. to 200 ft.

\*P3a. Description: This linear feature is a 16-mile long segment of Amboy Road intersecting the Eastern MCAGCC Study Area (see report citation) in a north-south direction along the eastern base of the Bullion Mountains. Amboy road is currently the major connecting route between two east-west highways: Highway 62 (Twentynine Palms Highway or Old Dale Road) in Twentynine Palms, CA.; and Route 66 at the town of Amboy, CA. Amboy Road approximates the route of a historic wagon road dating as early as the 1870s, when teamsters hauled supplies from Barstow and Calico-Daggett to the mines at Old Dale. Amboy Road still intersects the historic Dale Mining District east of Twentynine Palms, near Sheep Hole Pass and between the Bullion and Sheep Hole Mountains. In the 1890s it was improved by San Bernardino County as a public highway and stage road between the railroad at Amboy and the mining camps at Dale. It quickly became an important north-south connecting route and plans were made to extend its alignment south from Dale to Mecca, Palm Springs and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Though considered by the County to be a "fair" road for travel, it had deep sandy areas and was not easily passable by automobiles until after 1913. It was not until the early 1960s that it was paved. Currently, it's used to reach two major cities, Los Angeles, CA. and Las Vegas, NV. The road and right-of-way is owned and maintained by San Bernardino County.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 37--AH7; Road.

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

P5b. Description of Photo: Amboy Road through Bristol Dry Lake, view N toward Amboy/Bristol Mts. (photo downloaded)

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



\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

Estimated 1870s-present

\*P7. Owner and Address:

San Bernardino County, 172 W. 3rd St., San Bernardino, CA 92415.

\*P8. Recorded by: L. Fryman, A. Catacora and S. Gunderman, ASM Affiliates, Inc., 10 State Street, Reno, NV 89501.

\*P9. Date Recorded: 6/11/2009

\*P10. Survey Type: Vehicle reconnaissance of Amboy Road in the project area

\*P11. Report Citation: Fryman, L. 2012.

Historical Resource Study for Proposed Land Acquisition Study Areas, Marine Corps Air Training Area, Twentynine Palms, California. Prepared for NAVFAC Southwest (San Diego) and the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (Twentynine Palms) by ASM Affiliates (Reno, Nevada).

\*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):

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Dale Road / Amboy Road

L2 a. **Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation

**Designation:** N/A

b. **Location of point or segment:** Zone 11, 618839 mE / 3795739 mN [South End] and 615295 mE / 3819932 mN [North End] NAD83.

L3. **Description:** Amboy Road traverses a very sparsely populated part of the Mojave Desert and has been used more or less continuously since the 1870s. It has been paved since the 1960s. The segment recorded here begins approximately 2 miles south of the road's current start at Amboy on Route 66, and ends approximately 10 miles before (north of) its terminus at its junction with Highway 62 (Twentynine Palms Highway).

L4. **Dimensions:**

- a. **Top Width:** ~26 feet (2 lane)
- b. **Bottom Width:** N/A
- c. **Height or Depth:** N/A
- d. **Length of Segment:** About 16-miles (25.7 km) of this roadway falls within the current project boundary.

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

L5. **Associated Resources:** The roadside stop of Amboy on Route 66 marks the northern end of Amboy Road, and its historic (nineteenth century) terminus was the mining district of Dale or Old Dale. Though associated with Amboy Road, neither is located on the segment recorded for this project.

L6. **Setting:** From south to north, the road segments runs through the alluvial plain of Cadiz Valley and along the eastern base of the Bullion Mountains. This road eventually runs along the west edge of Bristol Lake (dry lake), and then bisects a portion of it at the northern end of the segment, near Amboy Crater.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The historic route of what is now Amboy Road has been modified multiple times with minor realignments and modern improvement (paving) for automobile traffic. Though the segment in the project area retains some degree of historic feeling and association simply because it is the only paved road through this expansive desert area, Amboy Road no longer retains its appearance as a historic route, nor are there any historic sites or features along it that would lend it historic integrity.



L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:** View S overlooking Bristol Dry Lake bed (photo downloaded from Internet).

L9. **Remarks:** Page 3 Location Map is depicted at 1:120k scale in order to view the 16-mile segment easily. The entire Amboy road is also already shown on USGS maps at all scales.

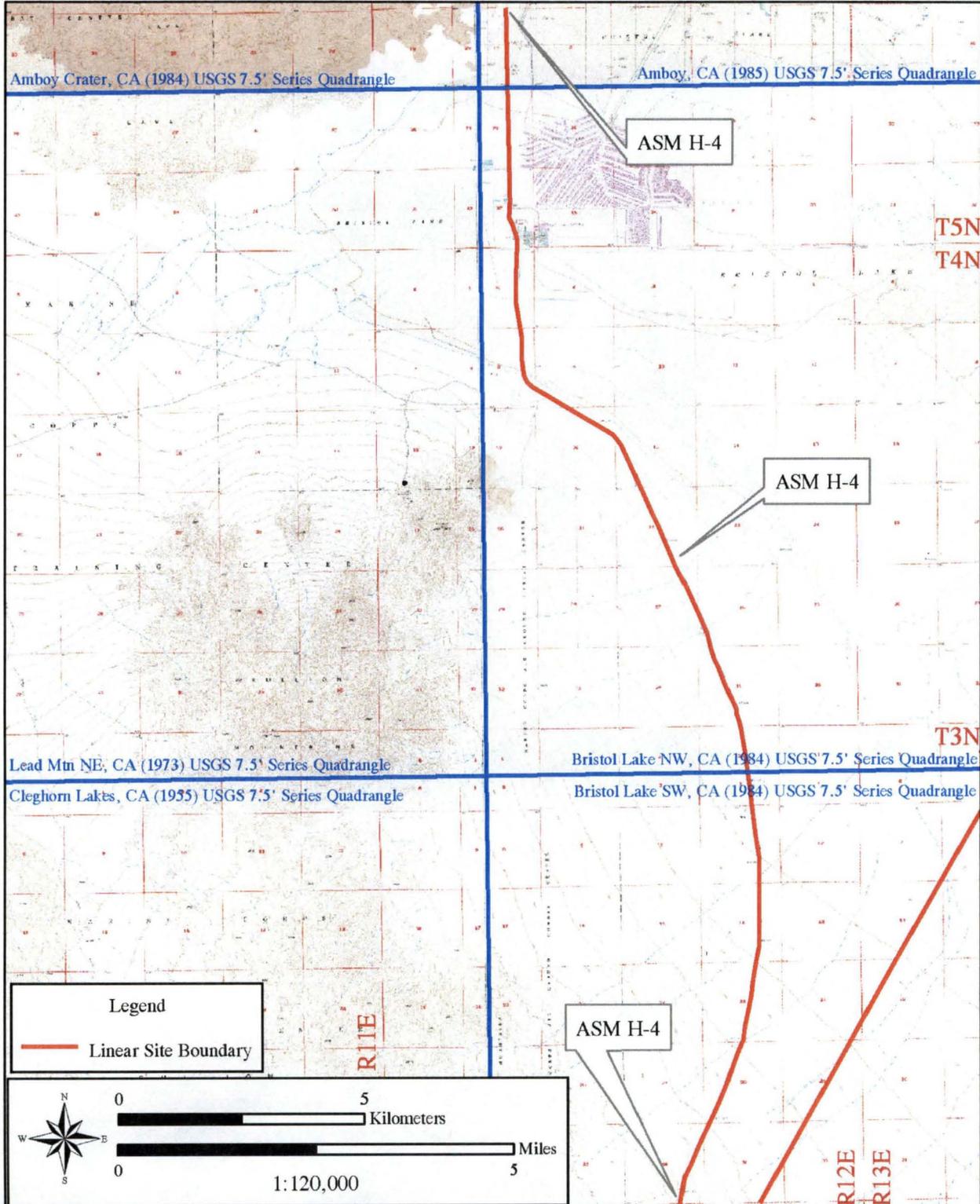
L10. **Form Prepared by:** A. Catacora, L. Fryman

L11. **Date:** 6/30/09

State of California -- The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**SITE LOCATION MAP**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) ASM H-4, Amboy Road Page 3 of 3



## LITHIC SCATTERS

NOTE ON OLD USGS QUAD:

"JOHN KELLY SITES IN PEUCIA NOT YET  
FORMALLY RECORDED. MOST ARE QUARRY  
SITES OF PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE - THOSE  
IN DUNES ARE HABITATION SITES."

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3854-1

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Twentynine Palms, Calif. Date 1973, photorevised 1994

T1N; R8E; NW 1/4s of SE 1/4s of SE 1/4s of SW 1/4 of Sec 16; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Twentynine Palm Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 587,841 mE/ 3,781,021 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad  GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 0621-241-20; approximately 540 feet north of Amboy Road and 450 feet west of Desert Knoll Avenue

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter found in a disturbed sand dune. The artifacts include two metate fragments, one mano fragment, seven lithic flakes, one lithic core, three ceramic sherds, one dart point fragment, two pieces of fire-affected rock, and one burnt desert tortoise shell fragment. A road was cut through the dune sometime between 1995 and 2003.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2: Lithic scatter; AP3: Ceramic scatter

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



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

\*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View to the southeast across the site, April 6, 2022

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: Proactive Properties LLC, 67 Princeville Lane, Las Vegas, NV 89113

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

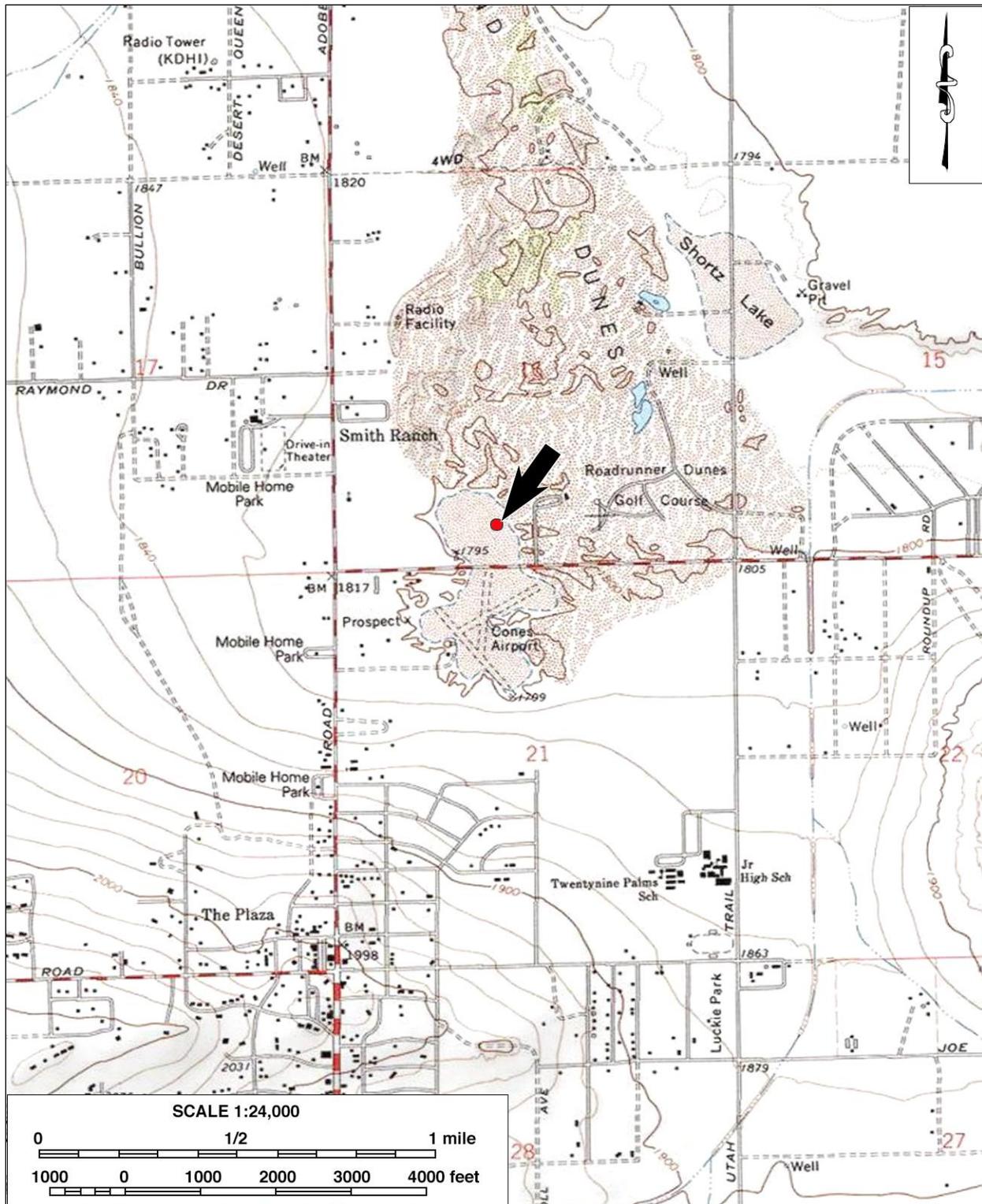
\*P9. Date Recorded: April 6, 2022

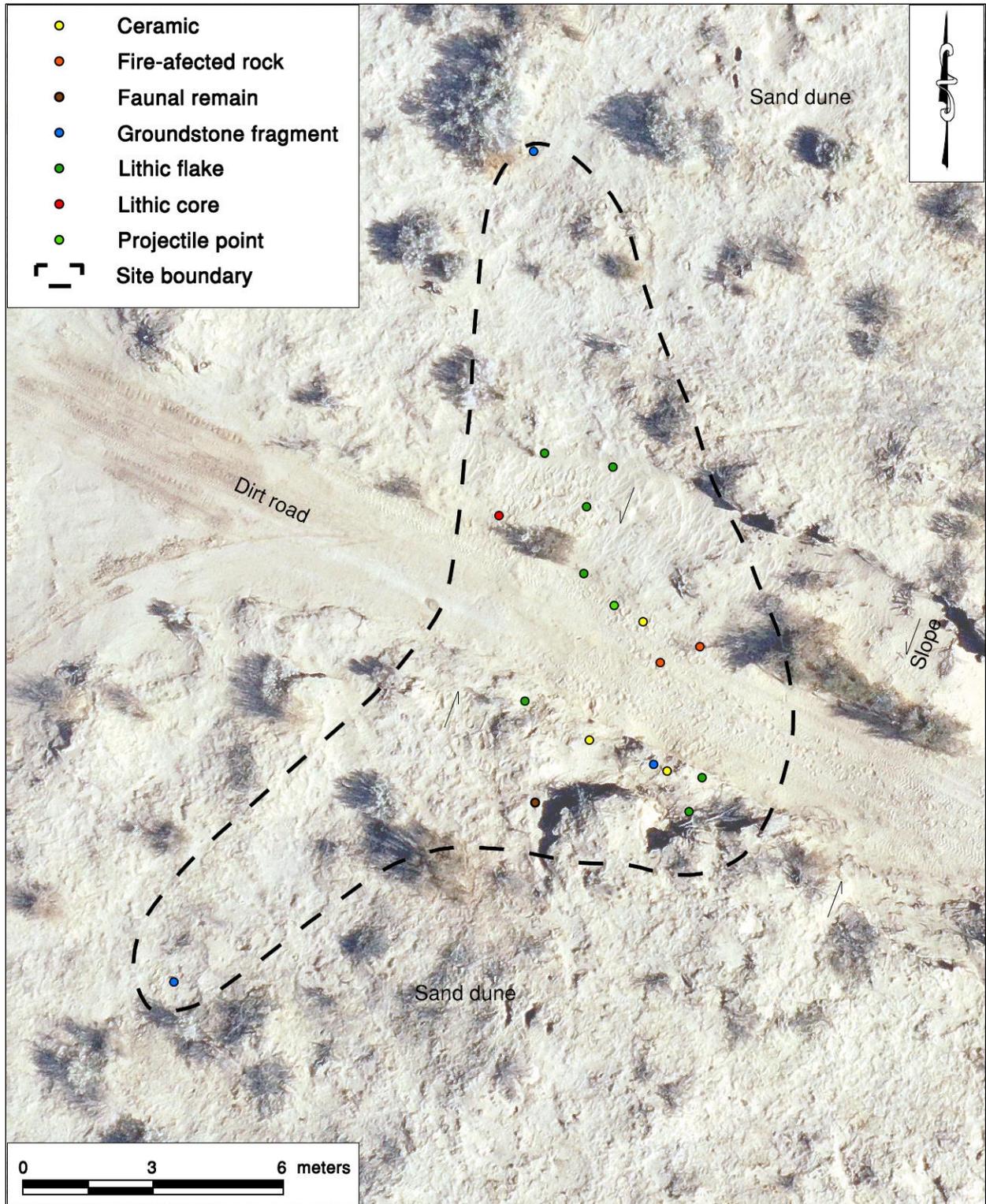
\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for Section 106- and CEQA-compliance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, and Daniel Ballester (2022): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) Feasibility Study, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California

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

- \*A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 18 meters (NE-SW) b. Width 17 meters (NW-SE)  
**Method of Measurement:**  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: GPS  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
**Reliability of Determination:**  High  Medium  Low Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply):  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): \_\_\_\_\_
- \*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)  
None
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) The artifacts observed include three buffware body sherds, three quartzite flakes, two white chert flakes, one dark red jasper flake, one white chalcedony flake, one quartzite core with several flake scars, one chalcedony dart point base fragment measuring 3.5 x 2.5 x 0.5 cm, two pieces of fire-affected rock, two granitic unifacial metate fragments measuring 11 x 10 x 5 cm and 16 x 7 x 0.5 cm, one granitic unifacial mano fragment measuring 10 x 6 x 5.5 cm, and one burnt tortoise shell fragment.
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): \_\_\_\_\_
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The Oasis of Mara is approximately 2.6 miles to the south.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** Approximately 1,800 feet above mean sea level
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is in the southern end of a large dune complex. The surface soil consists of fine dune sands mixed with some silt. The vegetation around the site belongs to the Creosote Bush Scrub plant community, featuring mesquite bushes, creosote bush, saltbush, brittlebush, and other small grasses and shrubs.
- A11. **Historical Information:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \*A12. **Age:**  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: \_\_\_\_\_
- A13. **Interpretations:** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): As the recorded artifacts may have been exposed from inside the dune by the road construction and/or by the natural deflation process, it appears probable for additional cultural deposits to remain buried nearby.
- A14. **Remarks:** Archaeological testing is necessary to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): \_\_\_\_\_  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** April 8, 2022  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324





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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3854-2

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Twentynine Palms, Calif. Date 1973, photorevised 1994

T1N; R8E; SW 1/4s of NE 1/4 of Sec 21; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Twentynine Palm Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 588,337 mE/3,780,050 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad  GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 0621-231-01; approximately 1,100 feet east of Desert Knoll Avenue and 2,000 feet north of Manana Drive, at the elevation approximately 1,825 feet above mean sea level

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The isolate consists of a chalcedony secondary flake measuring approximately 1.5 x 1.2 x 0.1 cm in size.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (isolated lithic flake)

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



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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) April 6, 2022

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: 29 Palms Water District, 72401 Hatch Road, Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: April 6, 2022

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for Section 106- and CEQA-compliance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, and Daniel Ballester (2022): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Centralized Wastewater Collection System (Phase I) Feasibility Study, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California

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

