CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Bagdad Chase Mine Project

Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Ludlow, California* (1955)

BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bagdad Chase Mine Project (project) located in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological resources overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that two cultural resource studies have taken place within one half-mile of the project site, neither of which assessed any portion of the project site. Four cultural resources have been identified within a one half-mile radius of the project site. Two historic-period mining resources (designated P-36-3598 and 3599) have been previously identified within the project site boundaries during Bureau of Land Management efforts for which no report was filed.

During the field survey BCR Consulting updated the records for P-36-3598 and 3599, and identified one additional resource within the project site boundaries. None of these three resources are recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). They are therefore not recommended “historical resources” under CEQA. They do not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources (including other architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) were identified. Due to a lack of historical resources located within the project site combined with a high level of disturbance, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended

Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

> The geologic units underlying this project are mapped as andesite porphyry volcanic rock dating to the Miocene along the southern half of the project area with Holocene alluvial fan deposits along the northern half of the project area (Dibblee, 2008). Miocene andesite is considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity, and while Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments could increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a one mile radius.
>
> While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper alluvial sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bagdad Chase Mine (the project) located in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located in Section 8 of Township 6 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Ludlow, California* (1955) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

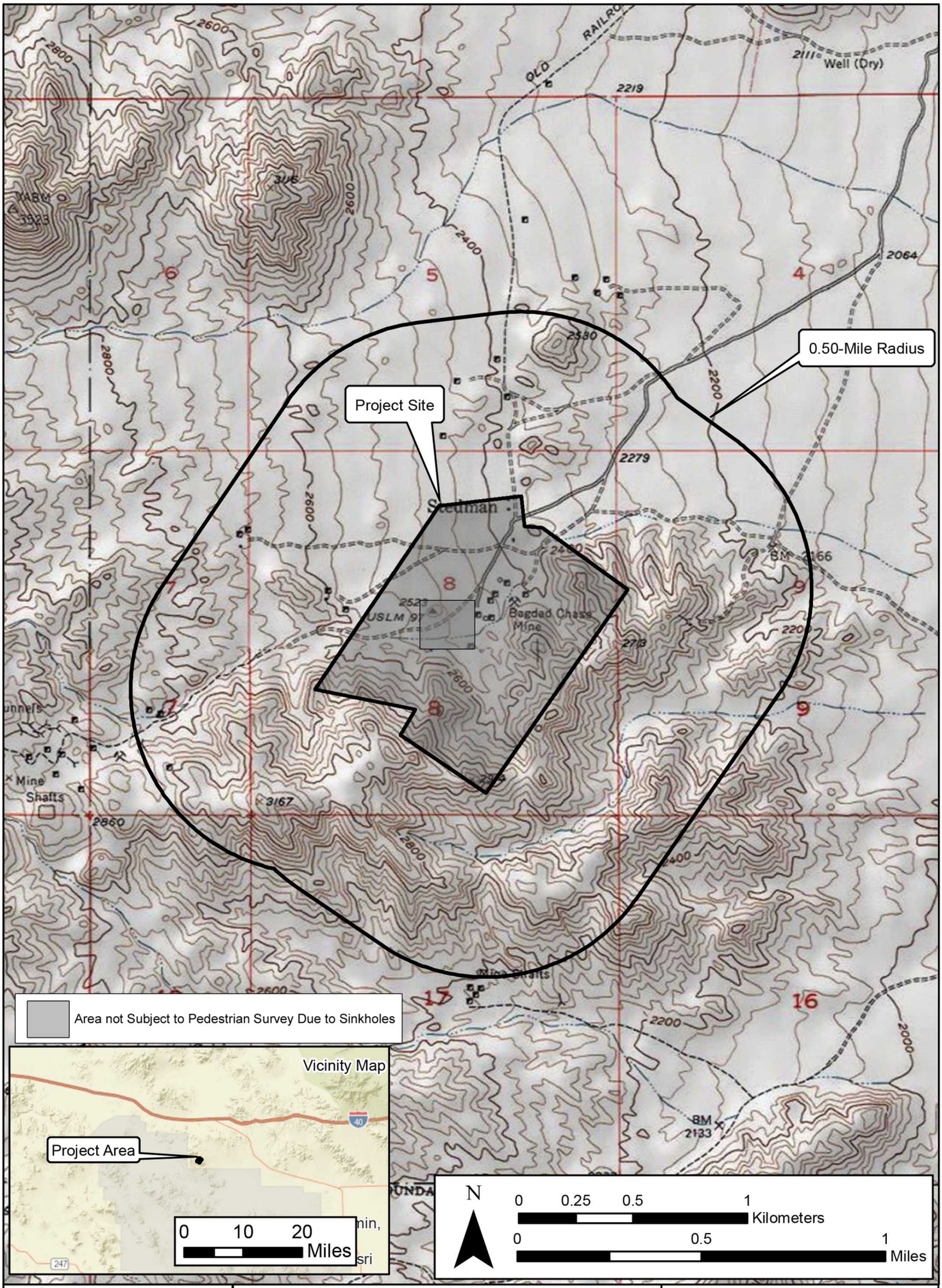
The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of



Project Location Site
Bagdad Chase Mine Project

Figure 1

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Ludlow, California (1955); Morgans Well, California (1993)

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Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix B.

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 2384 to 2,926 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It has been subject to disturbances related to surface erosion (sheet washing and rilling) and grading and excavation related to mining and construction (and some subsequent removal) of mining facilities. The project site sediments naturally include Miocene aged andesite porphyry volcanic rock in the southern portion, with Holocene alluvial fan deposits in the northern portion (Radford 2021). The current study has not yielded any evidence that such sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture. Local rainfall

ranges from 2 to 5 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project has a variety of aspects and a range of slopes from gradual to extreme because of the presence of the Bullion Mountains, in which a portion of the project site is located (USGS 1955). The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during this epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancholabrean fauna, including dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, as well as birds which included pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, species of sage, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Serrano. The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. "The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally. Evidence for longer

term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley. Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (Scrub Oak [*Quercus* sp.] and sagebrush [*Salvia* sp.]), or forest transition zone, (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]) (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341). Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Gabrielino (McCawley 1996). Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources. Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:344). Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village “big house” where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated (Bean and Smith 1978:572; Strong 1929).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. The project site occupies a property that contains the historic-era Bagdad Chase Mine. It is part of the Stedman gold mining district located in the Bullion Mountains of the eastern Mojave Desert. The Bagdad Chase Mine is a gold, silver, and copper mine located approximately seven miles south of Ludlow California, in the Mojave Desert. The mine was founded by John Suter, a Santa Fe Railroad employee who discovered gold here between 1880 and 1900 (sources disagree on the date) while surveying for a water source. He named the source the Buckeye Mining District and prospected the area in secret until news of the find had spread and numerous miners began staking local claims in the early 1900s. Lacking funding, Suter sold out to a large mining syndicate called the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company in 1901. Chauncey M. Depew, John N. Beckley, Benjamin E. Chase, and J.H. Stedman led the endeavor and E.H. Stagg, professional engineer, was the mine's general manager. A profitable shipment processed at the company's stamp mill in Barstow prompted further investment, and the Santa Fe Railway was contracted to deliver the ore from Ludlow. Stagg directed construction of the Ludlow and Southern Railway which watered the mining camp via Newberry Springs and returned to Barstow with ore. The new railway's southern terminus was in Stedman, to the north of the project site. Many other claims were locally filed under the Bagdad name and Benjamin Chase bought an adjacent mine which was named for him. Eventually the Bagdad, Chase, and another local mine named the Roosevelt merged to form Bagdad Chase. A company town was built to the north of the mine, consisting of miner's quarters, a post office, commissary, blacksmith, machine shops, a superintendent's house, and a building for visiting company officials. The town was named Camp Rochester, but the name soon changed to Stedman which still appears on local topographic maps immediately to the north of the project site (see Figure 1). Bagdad Chase was a strict mining operation which did not tolerate drinking or gambling. Many of the miners managed to take the seven-mile train trip to Ludlow for the night life. In 1910 John Jays Hammond's Pacific Mines Corporation purchased the property and earned a profit until Hammond left for Mexico's oil fields in 1916. Between 1916 and the early 1930s Bagdad-Chase was not economically viable, but in 1932 the Barstow Metals Extraction Company constructed a processing plant in Barstow to process approximately 130,000 tons of tailings excavated at the site between 1904 and 1910. Several short-lived businesses resumed mining in the 1930s and although not highly

profitable, Bagdad Chase remained in operation between 1940 until 1954. It was again dormant between 1954 and 1968, after which Pacific Mines and Metals, Inc. merged with Gold Ore Mining Company and Crown Oil Company to form Bagdad Chase, Inc. and resume operations. An open pit was developed in about 1972 and operated through 1975, after which the mine was leased to other operators. Leasing and mining continued between 1975 and 1987, and in 1987 Bentley Resources acquired a fifty percent interest in the Bagdad Chase claims which now numbered 315. Various chemical means were applied to extract gold during this era. In the 1990s various attempts to consolidate mines in the Stedman Mining District were not successful and in 1999 the Bagdad Chase mine consisted of 26 patented claims which have remained in operation sporadically to this day. The Bagdad Chase mine produced more copper and gold than any other mine in San Bernardino during the 20th century (Western Mining History 2021, Holladay 1987).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study and compiled the technical report. South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) staff completed the archaeological records search. Mr. Brunzell, BCR Consulting Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA, and Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A., completed the pedestrian field survey. Mr. Brunzell and Mr. Orozco completed additional research.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals, where accessible. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards. Tasks include:

- Cultural resources records search to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the accessible project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources identified
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, an archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and Inventory of Historic Structures as listed in the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on February 8 and 15, 2021. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Some steeper slopes were not accessible, and intuitive transects along contour lines were walked at 30 meter transects where slopes could be accessed. Equipment operators working at the project site recommended avoidance of a portion of the project site due to safety concerns associated with unmapped shafts that exceed hundreds of feet in depth, and with sinkholes. The avoidance area is depicted in Figure 1. All soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note-taking for entry on DPR Forms (Appendix C)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (Appendix A and C).

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC revealed that two cultural resource studies have taken place within one half-mile of the project site, neither of which assessed any portion of the project site. Four cultural resources have been identified within a one half-mile radius of the project site. Of these, two historic-period mining resources (P-36-3598 and 3599) were previously identified within the project site during Bureau of Land Management efforts for which no report was filed. See Table A for a records search summary, and Appendix B for maps and bibliographies.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Half- Mile
Ludlow, California (1955)	P-36-3596: Historic-Period Stedman/Camp Rochester (1/4 Mile North) P-36-3598: Historic-Period Mine Mill Foundation (within project site) P-36-3599: Historic-Period Bagdad Chase Mine (within project site) P-36-8260: Marreson Mine (1/2 Mile West)	SB-1703, 3802

Field Survey

During the field survey, Mr. Brunzell, Mr. Orozco, and Mr. Shepetuk carefully inspected the project site. They attempted to identify the previously recorded resources (P-36-3598 and 3599), and identified one concentration of historic period materials and prospect pits, temporarily designated EMT2102-H-1. A permanent designation will be assigned when this report is submitted to the SCCIC. The field results for the resources are described in detail and evaluated for eligibility (i.e. CEQA significance) below.

The project site contains many sink holes, shafts, and other disturbances related to mining that has occurred since the early 20th century. The entire project site has been subject to severe disturbances related to modern mining activities, excavation for roads, and dumping. Most evidence of early use has been removed although sporadic concentrations of historic-period refuse and several prospector pits which appear to be from the historic period have been identified. As indicated under Methods/Field Survey on page 9, equipment operators working at the project site recommended avoidance of a portion of the project site due to safety concerns associated with unmapped shafts that exceed hundreds of feet in depth, and with sinkholes. The area avoided is depicted in Figure 1. Aerial photographs show that a partial building or concrete foundation that remains in this area predates 1952 and as such is historic in age (United States Department of Agriculture 1952). It was considered inaccessible and has not been recorded in the field.

EMT2102-H-1. This resource is a collection of eight concentrations of historic and modern refuse, two of which are adjacent to prospect pits, and one of which has been burned and is deposited on top of a tailings pile. The loci span approximately 500 feet (east/west) by 180 feet (north/south). The southern and western boundaries have been defined by the extent of the historic-era materials and the northern and eastern boundaries represent the limits of the survey area. Additional site components may extend further outside the project boundaries to the north and east. A linear alignment visible in the eastern portion of the site appears to have been a dirt road connected to the Ludlow and Southern Railway, completed in 1903 to transport ore from the Bagdad Chase Mine (located south of the site) to the Santa Fe Railway at Ludlow (see Local Sequence, page 7). The setting is creosote scrub, and sediments include sand with poorly sorted gravels and cobbles. Surface visibility was approximately 95 percent. The area has been subject to grading for road maintenance and some modern dumping. There is little natural soil accumulation, indicating low potential for undetected buried remains.

This resource is located near the southern extent of Stedman, a mining camp approximately 7.5 miles south of Ludlow occupied by miners that worked the Bagdad Chase mine claim and other local mines. As indicated above, the road on the eastern end of the site appears to be the southern terminus of the road that led to the Ludlow and Southern Railway. The railway was completed in 1903 to transport ore from the Bagdad Chase Mine located immediately south of the site to Ludlow. The railway materials were removed and sold for transport to the Philippines in 1932 (Western Mining History 2020, USGS 1955). This resource comprises several loci of historic-period material. The size and location of the concentrations indicate single-episode roadside dumps that exhibit little data potential. Although the date of deposit

cannot be known for certain, the artifacts indicate use from the early to mid-1900s, probably by miners that worked and/or resided in or near Stedman (see also Appendix C).

P-36-3598. This site was originally recorded by C. Stevens in 1978 as a circa 1930s mill foundation of the Bagdad Chase Mine. BCR Consulting revisited the site and were unable to relocate the foundation. It is presumed destroyed.

P-36-3599. This site was originally recorded by C. Stevens in 1978 as a "combination of historic Chase Bagdad [also known as Bagdad Chase] Mine and modern mining operations". BCR Consulting revisited the site on February 18, 2021. The entire area is highly disturbed by clearing associated with modern mining activities and no evidence of historic-era use was identified at the claim area plotted in SCCIC maps (see Appendix C and Western Mining History 2020). The surrounding area contains numerous mine shafts and sinkholes many of which may be historic in age but specific association with the original Bagdad Chase Mine would be speculative.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey a series of historic-period refuse dumps and prospect pits were identified (designated EMT2102-H-1), and during the records search two areas associated with the Bagdad Chase mine were identified (designated P-36-3598 and P-36-3599). CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]).

The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The California Register evaluation of EMT2003-H-1 is provided below.

California Register Evaluations

EMT2102-H-1. Criterion 1: The refuse concentrations and prospect pits identified represent brief use areas and single-episode dump sites. They are not significantly associated with important events related to the development of the region. This site is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not linked the resource with individuals who have been notable in local, state, or national history. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: Refuse scatters and prospect pits do not embody distinctive characteristics or methods of construction. They do not represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The site is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: These single-episode dump sites and small prospect pits have not and are not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The site is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4. This site is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-36-3598. This concrete foundation could not be identified in the location depicted in SCCIC records It is presumed destroyed, and has no integrity. This site is therefore recommended not eligible under for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-36-3599. As indicated above, the Bagdad Chase mine produced more copper and gold than any other mine in San Bernardino during the 20th century. As such the mine is significantly associated with important events related to the development of the region. It is therefore eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has linked the Bagdad Chase mine to Chauncey M. Depew, John N. Beckley, Benjamin E. Chase, J.H. Stedman, and John Jays Hammond. These men were influential in their respective fields, but were not particularly well known for their association with the subject property. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: No evidence of intact structural remains have been identified on the project site. The project site therefore does not embody distinctive characteristics or methods of construction. It does not represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: There is evidence of historic use on the fringes of the Bagdad Chase Mine, but these are single episode dump sites outside the mining area and as such cannot be connected to the mine. Furthermore, although the surrounding area contains numerous mine shafts and sinkholes that may be historic in age, specific association with the original Bagdad Chase Mine would be speculative. Therefore, data potential is considered low and the site is recommended not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4. Although the site is recommended eligible for its association with important events (Criterion 1), it does not retain historical elements

sufficient to convey its eligibility through integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Since it retains its historic name in the same area it does retain a measure of integrity of location. Due to diminished integrity, the site cannot convey its eligibility and it is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register. It is therefore not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the field survey a series of historic-period refuse dumps and prospect pits were identified (designated EMT2102-H-1), and during the records search two areas associated with the Bagdad Chase mine were identified (designated P-36-3598 and P-36-3599). These resources are not recommended eligible for the California Register, and are therefore not recommended "historical resources" under CEQA. They do not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources (including other architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) were identified. Due to a lack of historical resources located within the project site combined with a high level of disturbance, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

> The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as young alluvial fan deposits dating from the Late Pleistocene to Holocene period (Morton, 2003).

Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, but does have a single fossil locality within 10 miles associated with the Vanderham Project in Jurupa Valley, California. This fossil locality is in similarly mapped sediments and resulted in a fossil specimen identified to Camelops sp. The Camelops material found contained metacarpal, phalanx, tibia, carpals, ulnaradius, and illial crest fragments thought to come from a single, adult specimen.

Any fossils recovered from the Sierra Business Center, Fontana Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Late Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Project Site Overview (View Southwest)

Photo 2: Project Site Overview (View South)

Photo 3: Project Site Overview (View East)

Photo 4: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 1 Detail of Glass with Stippled Base

Photo 5: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 2 Detail of Glass with Stippled Base

Photo 6: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 3 overview (SW)

Photo 7: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 4 overview (SW)

Photo 8: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 5 overview (Southeast)

Photo 9: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 6 overview (South)

Photo 10: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 7 overview

Photo 11: EMT2102-H-1 Locus 8 Overview (View West)

Photo 12: Project Site Overview from Northwest Area (View Southeast)

Photo 13: Bagdad Chase Road (View East)

Photo 14: Riveted Steel Tank Deposited After Historic Era (View NW)

Photo 15: Modern Shooting Target (View N)

Photo 16: Graded Lot in Center of Project Site (View Southwest)

Photo 17: Modern Tailings, Wrecked Car to Right (East)

Photo 18: Hillside in East (Southeast)

Photo 19: Modern Dozer (Southeast)

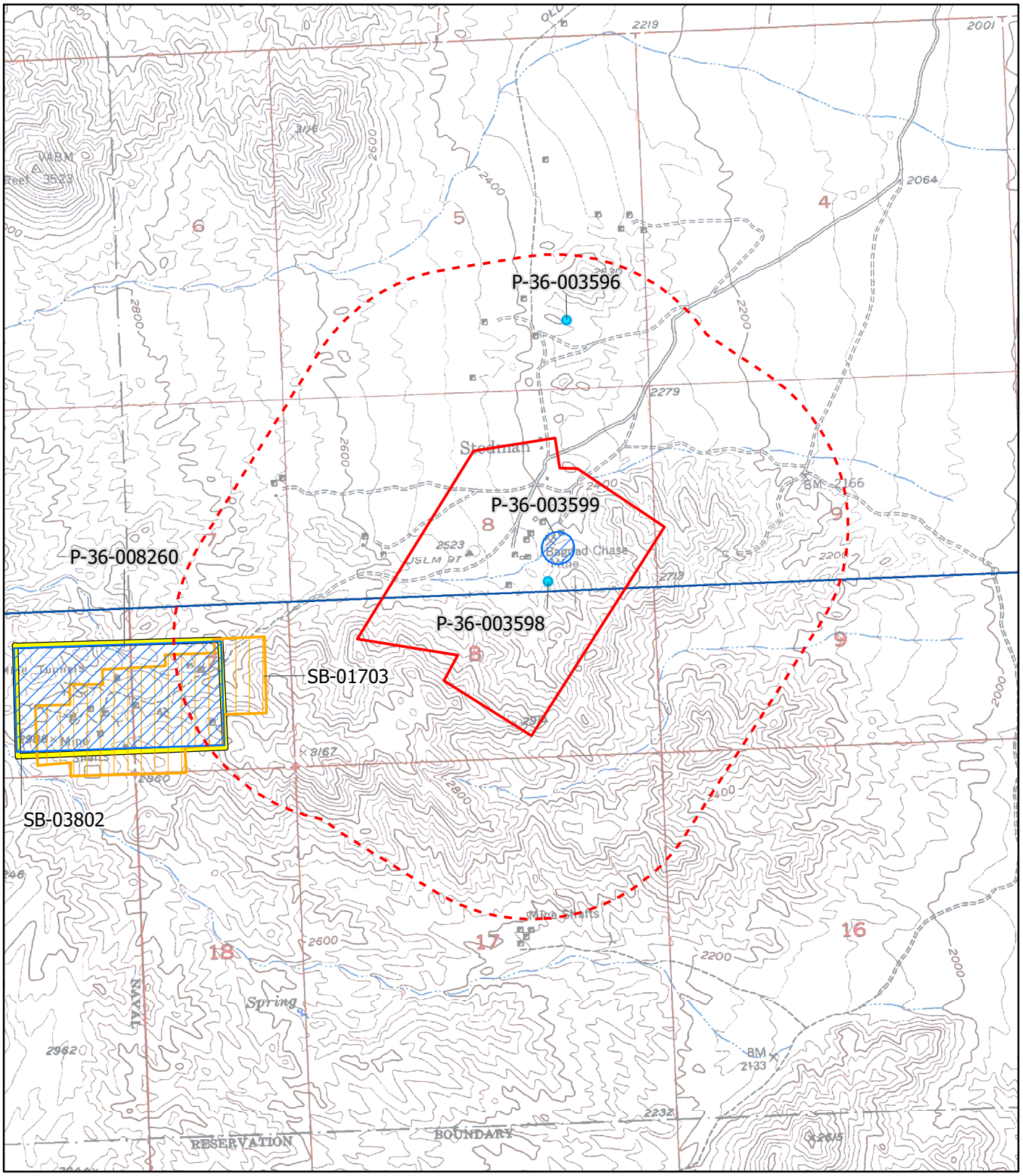
Photo 20: Sinkhole (View NW)

Photo 21: Sinkhole (View North)

Photo 22: Open Pit (View Northeast)

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS



Resources within the project area: P-36-003599, P-36-003598
2 additional resources within a 1/2-mile radius
Reports within the project area: None
2 reports within a 1/2-mile radius

Ludlow, CA PR: 1955
Morgans Well, CA PR: 1993
1:24,000 USGS 7.5'
INV #22171
March 2021

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01703	NADB-R - 1061703; Voided - 87-7.12	1987	RAFFERTY, KEVIN	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF 75 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS AND ACCESS ROADS IN THE BULLION MOUNTAINS, NEAR LUDLOW, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER, UNLV	
SB-03802	NADB-R - 1063802	1996	SCHAEFER, JERRY and ANNE DUFFIELD-STOLL	THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORI OF MINING AT TWENTYNINE PALMS MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT TRAINING CENTER, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 200PP	BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES	36-007937, 36-008252, 36-008253, 36-008254, 36-008255, 36-008256, 36-008257, 36-008258, 36-008259, 36-008260

No listed resources have been previously verified by SCCIC staff.

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-003596	CA-SBR-003596H	Stedman; Camp Rochester; SBCM-3617; MB-1454A			AH04	1978 (STEVENS)	SB-00780
P-36-003598	CA-SBR-003598H	Bagdad-Chase Mine; SBCM-3619; MB-1473A			AH02	1978 (STEVENS)	SB-00780
P-36-003599	CA-SBR-003599H	Bagdad-Chase Mine; SBCM-3620; MB-1473B			AH09	1978 (STEVENS)	SB-00780
P-36-008260	CA-SBR-008260H	MARRESON MINE; HMS-13			AH02; AH04; AH07; AH09; AH10; AH16	1994 (SCHAEFER, J.)	SB-03802

APPENDIX C

DPR 523 FORMS

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 *__Resource Name or #:__ EMT2102-H-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:** Ludlow, California **Date:** 1955 **T** 6N; **R** 8E; NE¼ **Sec** 8**;** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address: N/A City: Zip:
d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 576177mE/3832397mN (Datum; GPS NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2390 feet AMSL. From Interstate 40 in Ludlow, exit Cucero Road South, turn east at National Trails Highway (Ludlow Road), and immediately south on Main Street. Proceed south approximately one quarter mile and turn southwest on an unnamed dirt road at the southern terminus of Main Street. Proceed southwest approximately one half-mile and make a u-turn under the railroad bridge. Proceed east/southeast approximately three quarters of a mile on the unnamed dirt road that exits the railroad bridge, and turn south on Bagdad Chase Road (a rocky dirt road). Continue south approximately 7.5 miles to Stedman, park, and navigate to the site using a global positioning system unit.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This resource is a collection of eight concentrations of historic and modern refuse, two of which are adjacent to prospect pits, and one of which has been burned and is deposited on top of a tailings pile. The loci span approximately 500 feet (east/west) by 180 feet (north/south). The southern and western boundaries have been defined by the extent of the historic-era materials and the northern and eastern boundaries represent the limits of the survey area. The site may extend further to the north and east. A linear alignment visible in the eastern portion of the site appears to have been a dirt road connected to the Ludlow and Southern Railway, completed in 1903 to transport ore from the Bagdad Chase Mine (located south of the site) to the Santa Fe Railway at Ludlow (see Western Mining History 2020 and USGS 1955). The site is located at the southern edge of the former miner settlement known as Stedman. The setting is creosote scrub and sediments include sand with poorly sorted gravels and cobbles. Surface visibility was approximately 95 percent. The area has been subject to grading for road maintenance and some modern dumping. There is little natural soil accumulation, indicating low potential for undetected buried remains.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH4. Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters. AH7. Roads/Trails/Railroad Grades. AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings.

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1841: Locus 8 (View W; see report for additional photos)

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Bagdad Chase Mine

***P8. Recorded by:**
David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:** 2/8/2021
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bagdad Chase Mine Project, San Bernardino County, California.* BCR Consulting.

***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

***A1. Dimensions:** **90**,000 square meters (as depicted on the location map).
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☑ Other: GPS Extrapolation
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: The extent of these features has defined the current site boundaries at the southern and western boundaries. The northern and eastern boundaries may extend to the north and east of the project limits, as depicted on the sketch map.
Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☑ Site limits incompletely defined (to north and east) ☑ Disturbances ☑ Vegetation ☐ Other:
A2. Depth: ☐ None ☑ Unknown Method of Determination: Surface Survey
***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☑ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):
***A4. Features**: No features were observed.

***A5. Cultural Constituents**: This resource includes eight loci of historic and modern refuse:
Locus 1 includes glass bottle fragments with stippled bases (post World War II, Society for Historical Archaeology 2021).
Locus 2 is a stoneware bottle base fragment next to a 1920-era bullet casing engraved "WRA45AC" (see Guns International 2021).
Locus 3 contains a steel stovepipe segment, several lengths of steel irrigation pipe, glass, brick, and ceramic pipe.
Locus 4 contains clay pipe fragments (not diagnostic), cold cream jar base embossed "Marin", ceramic dish fragments (no readable maker marks), knob and tube white ceramic electric insulators (1890-1932, Myers 2010:40), sun-colored glass amethyst fragments (pre-1916; Rock 1990), and hinged tobacco tins (1907-1988, Merritt 2014).
Locus 5 is a sanitary can dump located in a wash with three vent-hole filler cans measuring 2 15/16; diameter by 3 14/16' height (1917-1929, Simonis ND).
Locus 6 is a prospect pit (approximately 15-foot diameter) surrounded by sun colored amethyst glass fragments (pre-1916; Rock 1990), green glass fragments (not temporally diagnostic), one piece of milled lumber and ceramic dish frags (not diagnostic).
Locus 7 is a 60-foot diameter tailings pile with clay and earthenware pipe, knob and tube white ceramic electric insulators (1890-1932, Myers 2010:40), electrical fittings, and melted glass fragments. This trash area has been incinerated.
Locus 8 is a prospect pit with non-diagnostic glass fragments.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☑ No ☐ Yes
***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☑ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Aeolian deflation, sheet washing, and some rilling are evident. An intermittent drainage crosses the site although there is little deposition outside of its banks. Modern trash dumping and clearing for roads has also occurred.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.)**:** An intermittent drainage crosses the site from west to east.
***A9. Elevation:** 2390 Feet Above Mean Sea Level
A10. Environmental Setting**:** The setting is creosote scrub and sediments include sand with poorly sorted gravels and cobbles. An unnamed sandy wash or intermittent drainage crosses the site from west to east. It is located in a cove of the Bullion Mountains.
A11. Historical Information: This resource is located near the southern extent of Stedman, a mining camp approximately 7.5 miles south of Ludlow occupied by miners that worked the Bagdad-Chase mine claim and other local mines. The road on the eastern end of the site was the southern terminus of the access to the Ludlow and Southern Railway. The railway was completed in 1903 to transport ore from the Bagdad Chase Mine located immediately south of the site to Ludlow. The railway materials were removed and sold for transport to the Philippines in 1932 (Western Mining History 2020, USGS 1955).

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☑ 1880-1914 ☑ 1914-1945 ☑ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined
A13. Interpretations: This resource comprises several loci of historic-period material. The size and location of the concentrations indicate single-episode roadside dumps that exhibit little data potential. Although the date of deposit can not be known for certain, the artifacts indicate use from the early to mid-1900s, probably by miners that worked and/or resided in or near Stedman.

A14. Remarks: None
A15. References: Merritt, Christopher W. 2021. *Historic Artifact Guide.* On File at BCR Consulting.
Myers, Adrian T. *Telling Time for the Electrified: An Introduction to Prcelain Insulators and the Electrification of the American Home.* Electronic Document: https://sha.org/assets/documents/Technical_briefs_articles/vol5article05.pdf. Accessed 7/20/2021.
Rock, James 1990 *Glass Bottles: Basic Identification.* Klamath National Forest, Region 5 USDA.
Simonis, Don No Date *Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans-Chronology for Dating Historical Sites.* Published by Author.
Society for Historical Archaeology. 2021. *Bottle Bases.* Elec. Document: https://sha.org/bottle/bases.htm. Accessed 7/20/2021.
United States Geological Survey. 1955. *Ludlow, California* 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle.

A16. Photographs: See Primary Form, Page 1; Original Media/Negatives Kept at: BCR Consulting, Claremont, California
***A17. Form Prepared by:** D. Brunzell **Date:** 7/20/2021
Affiliation: BCR Consulting, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, CA 91711

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

SKETCH MAP

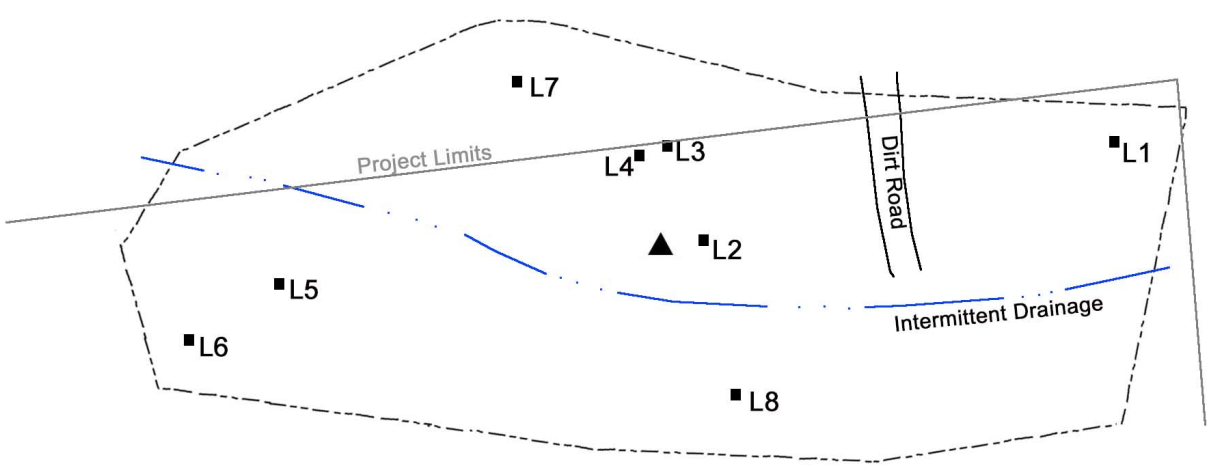
Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorded): EMT2102-H-1

Drawn By: David Brunzell

Date: 7/20/2021



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Locus 1-8
- Datum

N

0 70 140 Feet

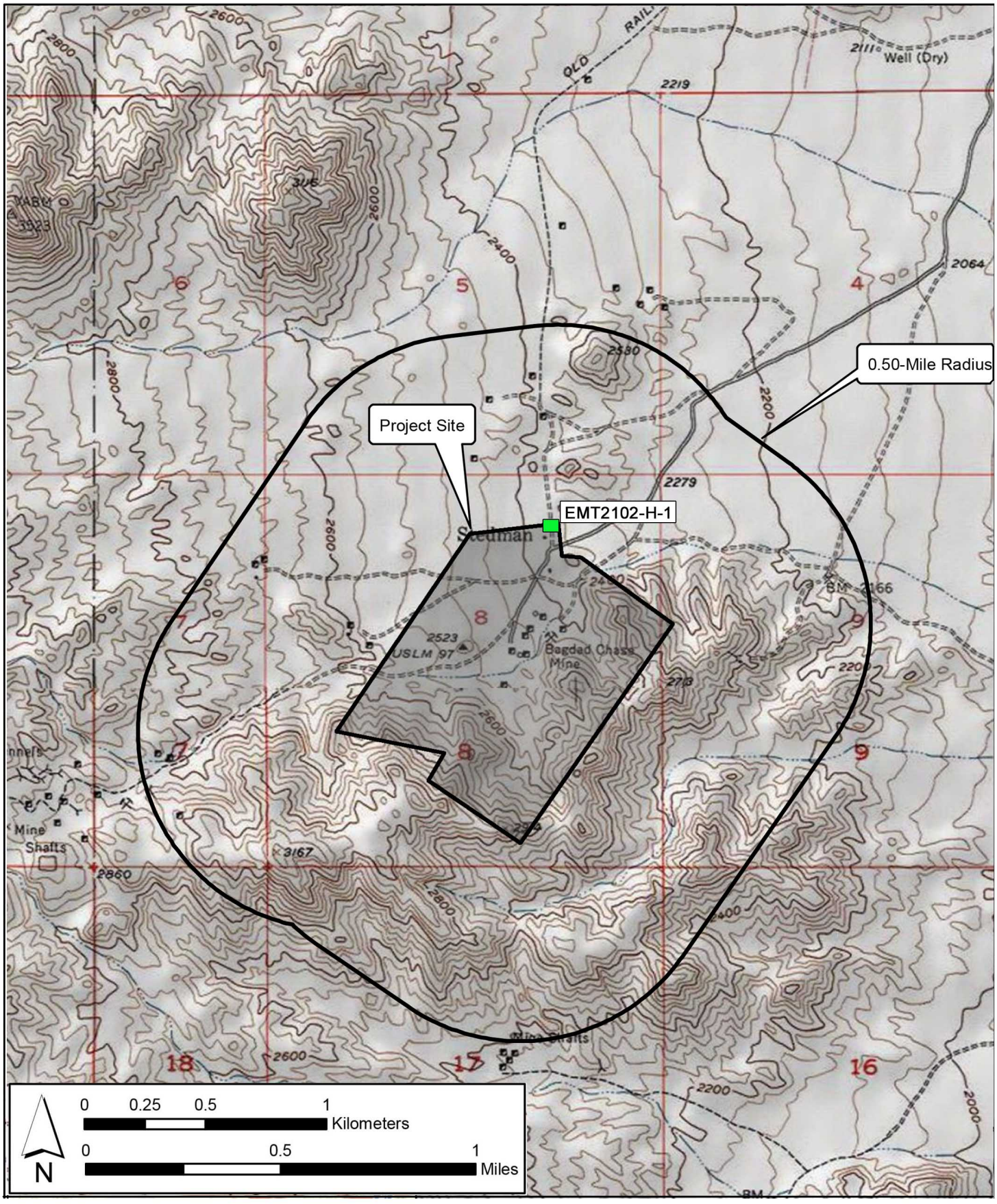
0 20 40 Meters

*Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** EMT2102-H-1

***Map Name:** *Ludlow, California* ***Scale:**1:24,000 ***Date of Map:**1955



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

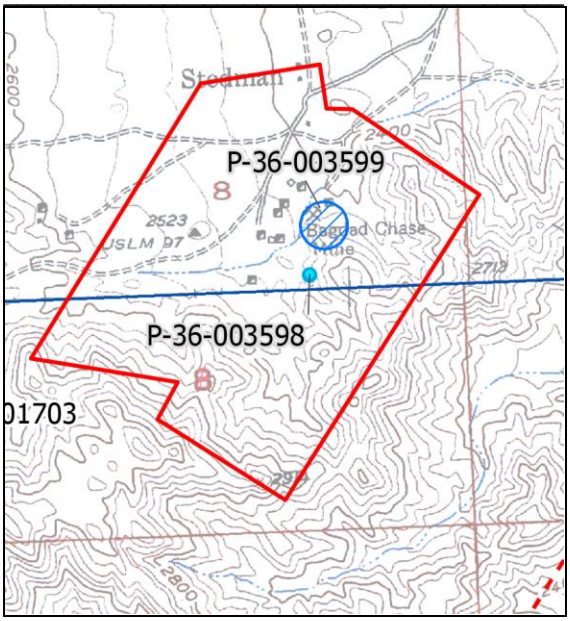
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-36-3598
HRI#
Trinomial

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

***Recorded by:** David Brunzell ***Date:** 2/18/2021 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

This site was originally recorded by C. Stevens in 1978 as a circa 1930s mill foundation of the Bagdad Chase Mine. BCR Consulting revisited the site and were unable to relocate the foundation. It is presumed destroyed.



P36-003598

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SBCM-3619

[1] County	SBr
[2] District	Riv
[3] Planning Unit	MB
[4] Sample Unit	1473
[5] Photos	Yes
[6] Date	5/24/79
[7] Recorder	C.Smyers

[8] Site # SBr 3598H [9] Other # MB 1473-1

[10] Site Name Bagdad-Chase Mine

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 6N Rng 8E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec 8

[12] Quadrangle Ludlow (7.5' 1955) [13] Elevation 2400'

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone 11 Northing 3831650 Easting 576225

[15] Reference Points: 1/8 mile south east of USIM 97, 1 mile west of BM 2166, transect runs north & south, near modern mining activity near Stedman.

[16] OWNER		[17] NAT'L REGISTER						[18] DISTURB.				[19] CNDT			[20] COMMENTS
		[A] STATUS					[B] TYPE								
BLM		LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER	DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	Ore processing foundation. In conjunction with modern mining activities.
OTHER FED.																		
STATE																		
PRIVATE																		
UNKNOWN	X					X				X					X			

[21] SITE TYPES																[22] AREA					[23] DEPTH				
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER	0-10 Sq. M.	11=50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000	SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
																	X		X						X				

[24] General Site Description: This historic site is near the modern mining area.

[25] FEATURES										[26] ARTIFACTS										[27] ECO.				[28] MAT.				
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER	PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER	FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER	CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER
									X										X										

[29] Describe: Foundation is of concrete with associated metal parts.

[30] VEGETATION	
	BARREN
	SALTBUSH
X	CREOSOTE
	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE
	JOSHUA/YUCCA
	YUCCA/CACTUS
	BLACKBRUSH
	SAGEBRUSH
	PINYON/JUNIPER
	CONIFER
	SHADSCALE
	CHAPARRAL
	OAK WOODLAND
	MESQUITE
	RIPARIAN
	WASH
	GRASSLAND
	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE	
	CONTINUOUS (over 75%)
	INTERMITTED (50-75%)
	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)
	RARE (6-25%)
X	BARELY PRESENT (1-5%)
	ABSENT (0-1%)

[32] WATER	
X	INTERMITTENT STREAM
	PERMANENT STREAM
	SPRING
	PLAYA
	OTHER

[33] Describe The site is within a creosote community zone & is in a desert intermittent stream.

[34] LANDFORM	
	MOUNTAIN
X	HILL
	TERRACE
	RIDGE
	ALLUVIAL FAN
	CANYON
	ARROYO
	SAND DUNE
	DESERT PAVEMENT
	BADLANDS
	PLAYA
	OTHER

[35] BEDROCK	
X	EXTRUSIVE IG.
	INTRUSIVE IG.
	METAMORPHIC
	SEDIMENTARY
	QUATERNARY ALLUV.
	OTHER

[36] TEXTURE	
	SAND
X	LOAM
	SILT
	CLAY
	OTHER

[37] SOILS	
	LUDDEN
X	ALLUVIAL
	COLLUVIAL
	AEOLIAN
X	BEDROCK
	OTHER

[38] Describe The foundation rests on a hill.

[39] SLOPE	
	POINT OF INFLEX.
	LOWER 1/3
	MID 1/3
X	UPPER 1/3
X	0-5°
	6-15°
	16-30°
	31-60°
	over 60°

[40] ASPECT	
	NORTH
	NORTH/EAST
	EAST
	SOUTH/EAST
	SOUTH
X	SOUTH/WEST
	WEST
	NORTH/WEST

[41] EROSION	
	DEFLATION
	RILLING
	GULLYING
X	SHEET/WASH
	ROCK/DEBRIS
	SLUMPING
	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.	
	CONVERGING
X	DIVERGING
	BRAIDED
	OTHER

[43] Remarks The foundation rests horizontally on the alluvial material hill, orientated on a east-west line.

NRT

P36003598

HISTORIC SITE SURVEY FORM

County	SBr
District	Riv
Planning Unit	MB
Sample Unit	1473
Photos	
Date	5/24/78
Recorder	C. Stevens

1. Site Number SBr 3596 2. Site Name _____
3. Other (numbers/names) MB 1473-1
4. Location: Twn 6N, Rng 8E, NW¼ of SE¼, of Sec 8, Quad Ludlow, CA 15', 1955 Elev 2400 ft.
   Reference Points: 1/8 mile southeast of USLM 97
   1 mile west of BM 2166
   UTM Grid Loc: Zone _____ North _____ East _____
5. Ownership: BLM __, Other Federal __, State __, Private __, Unk X,
6. National Register Status: Candidate __, Potential __, Determined not Elgible __, No Determination X,
7. Disturbance: Animal __, Burning __, Vandalism __, ORV __, Other X, Explain portions of mill are missing foundation still present.
8. Present Condition: Good __, Fair __, Poor X, Explain foundation present only
9. Activity: Mining X, Railroad __, Military __, Homesteading __, Exploration/Traveling __, Settlement X, Ranching __, Other __, Explain _____
10. Site Type: Town __, Camp __, Homestead __, Road __, Trail __, Mine X, Railroad __, Graveyard __, Trashdump __, Military __, Other Milling activity
11. Features: Structure X, Dugout __, Fire Hearth __, Cairn __, Rock Alignment __, Trashdump __, Irrigation __, Trail __, Road __, Corral __, Burial __, Well __, Spring __, R&R Grade (berm) __, Tram (road/way) __, Tailings __, Other __, Explain Mill foundation
12. Artifacts: Wood (size,type) __, Glass (color) __, Metal (type) __, Bone (species) __, Ceramic (color) __, Adobe (condition) __, Nails (size,type) __, Cans (size,type) __, Ordnance __, Other X, Explain Concrete mill base
13. Temporal Period: Circa 1930's, Era American

(continue on reverse side, refer by number)

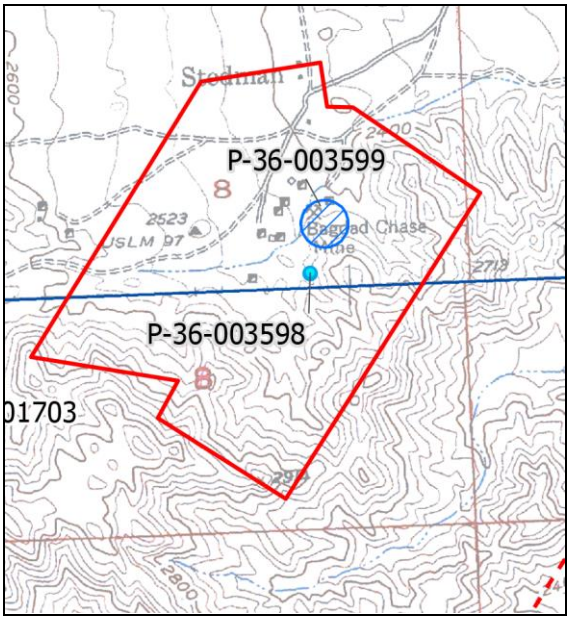
NRT

***Recorded by:** David Brunzell ***Date:** 2/18/2021 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

This site was originally recorded by C. Stevens in 1978 as a "combination of historic Chase Bagdad [also known as Bagdad-Chase] Mine and modern mining operations". BCR Consulting revisited the site on February 18, 2021. The entire area is highly disturbed by clearing associated with modern mining activities and no evidence of historic-era use was identified at the claim area plotted in South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) maps (see also Western Mining History 2020). The surrounding area contains numerous mine shafts and sinkholes many of which may be historic in age but specific association with the original Bagdad-Chase Mine would be speculative.

Reference:

Mining History. 2020. Bagdad-Chase Mine. Electronic Document: https://westernmininghistory.com/mine_detail/ 10310696/. Accessed 7/19/2021.



SCCIC Map of Bagdad Chase Mine Claim Area


Photo 1: Overview towards Bagdad Chase Mine Claim Area (View S)

P36008599

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SBCM-3620

[1] County	SBr
[2] District	Bic
[3] Planning Unit	MB
[4] Sample Unit	1473
[5] Photos	
[6] Date	5/28/78
[7] Recorder	C. Stevens

[8] Site # SBr3599H [9] BLM # 14736

[10] Other Site #/Name **Bagdad-Chase Mine**

[11] Cadastral Location: Twn 6N Rng 8E ~~NW~~ of ~~1/4~~ of Sec 8

[12] Quadrangle Ludlow 15' [13] Elevation 2400

[14] UTM Grid Loc. Zone 11 Northing 3832000 Easting 576225

[15] Reference Points: ½ mile south east of USHM 97, 1 mile west of BM 2166, Transect Runs north-> south

[16] OWNER	
BLM	
NELLIS AFB	
STATE	
PRIVATE	
UNKNOWN	X

[17] NAT'L REGISTER								
(A) STATUS					(B) TYPE			
LISTED	CANDIDATE	POTENTIAL	NOT ELG.	NO DET.	DISTRICT	SITE	OTHER	
				X				

[18] DISTURB				
DEVELOPMENT	ANIMAL	VANDALISM	ORV	OTHER
X				

[19] CNDT		
GOOD	FAIR	POOR

[20] COMMENTS: modern mining activities

[21] SITE TYPES																		
VILLAGE	TEMPORARY CAMP	SHELTER/CAVE	MILLING STA.	LITHIC SCATTER	QUARRY SITE	POTTERY LOCUS	CEMETERY	CREMATION LOCUS	INTAGLIO	ROCK ALIGNMENT	PETROGLYPH	PICTOGRAPH	TRAIL	ROASTING PIT	ISOLATED FIND	CAIRN	HISTORIC	OTHER
																	X	

[22] AREA					
0-10 Sq. M.	11-50	51-250	251-1000	1001-5000	over 5000
				X	X

[23] DEPTH				
SURFACE	1-20 Cm.	21-100	over 100	UNKNOWN
				X

[24] General Site Description: combination of Historic Chase-Bagdad mine + modern mining operations

[25] FEATURES										
STRUCTURAL DEP.	ROCK RING	ROCK STRUCTURE	CAIRN /SHRINE	ROASTING PIT/FAR	HEARTH	PETROGLYPHS	PICTOGRAPHS	BEDROCK MORTAR	GRINDING SLICK	OTHER
										X

[26] ARTIFACTS										
PROJECTILE POINT	FLAKED STONE TOOL	CORE-DETRITUS	MILLING TOOL	OTHER GROUND STONE	CERAMIC	BONE	PERISHABLE	ORNAMENT	HISTORIC	OTHER
									X	

[27] ECO.			
FIRE AFFECTED ROCK	FAUNA	FLORA	OTHER

[28] MAT.			
CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE	OBSIDIAN	FELSITE	OTHER

[29] Describe: mining equipment

MP-121

(30) VEGETATION	
	BARREN
	SALTBUSH
X	CREOSOTE
	JOSHUA/CREOSOTE
	JOSHUA/YUCCA
	YUCCA/CACTUS
	BLACKBRUSH
	SAGEBRUSH
	PINYON/JUNIPER
	CONIFER
	SHADSCALE
	CHAPARRAL
	OAK WOODLAND
	MESQUITE
	RIPARIAN
	WASH
	GRASSLAND
	OTHER

[31] COVERAGE	
	CONTINUOUS (>75%)
	INTERRUPTED (50-75%)
	PARK-LIKE (25-50%)
	RARE (6-25%)
X	SPARSE PRESENT (1-5%)
	ABSENT (0-1%)

(32) WATER	
X	INTERMITTENT STREAM
	PERMANENT STREAM
	SPRING
	PLAYA
	OTHER

[33] Describe within the creosote community zone

[34] LANDFORM	
X	MOUNTAIN
X	HILL
	TERRACE
	RIDGE
	ALLUVIAL FAN
	CANYON
	ARROYO
	SAND DUNE
	DESERT PAVEMENT
	BADLANDS
	PLAYA
	OTHER

[35] BEDROCK	
X	EXTRUSIVE IG.
	INTRUSIVE IG.
	METAMORPHIC
	SEDIMENTARY
	QUATERNARY ALLUV.
	OTHER

[36] TEXTURE	
	SAND
X	LOAM
	SILT
	CLAY
X	OTHER

[37] SOILS	
	LITHIC
X	ALLUVIAL
	COLLUVIAL
	AEOLIAN
X	BEDROCK
	OTHER

[38] Describe in & around mountain/hill area

[39] SLOPE	
	POINT OF INFLEX
	LOWER 1/3
	MID 1/3
X	UPPER 1/3
X	0-5°
X	6-15°
X	16-30°
X	31-60°
X	over 60°

[40] ASPECT	
	NORTH
	NORTH/EAST
	EAST
	SOUTH/EAST
	SOUTH
	SOUTH/WEST
	WEST
	NORTH/WEST

[41] EROSION	
	DEFLATION
	RILLING
	GULLYING
	SHEET/WASH
	ROCK/DEBRIS
	SLUMPING
	OTHER

[42] DRAIN.	
	CONVERGING
	DIVERGING
	BRAIDED
	OTHER

[43] Remarks mine shafts, & other Relate mining equipment + activity present

NRT

P36-003599

HISTORIC SITE SURVEY FORM

County	Sbr
District	BLM
Planning Unit	PU3
Sample Unit	1473
Photos	
Date	5/25/78
Recorder	Staff

1. Site Number SBr 3599 2. Site Name _____
3. Other (numbers/names) MR 1473b
4. Location: Twn 6N, Rng 5E, NE¼ of SE¼, of Sec 6, Quad Ludlow 15', Elev 2400
   Reference Points: ½ mile south east of USHW 91, 1 mile west of BM 2166.
   UTM Grid Loc: Zone _____ North _____ East _____
5. Ownership: BLM ✓, Other Federal __, State __, Private __, Unk __.
6. National Register Status: Candidate __, Potential __, Determined not Eligible __, No Determination ✓
7. Disturbance: Animal __, Burning __, Vandalism __, ORV __, Other ✓, Explain mining on the old Chase Bagdad mine
8. Present Condition: Good __, Fair __, Poor ✓, Explain mining in area
9. Activity: Mining ✓, Railroad __, Military __, Homesteading __, Exploration/Traveling __, Settlement __, Ranching __, Other __, Explain the Chase Bagdad mine.
10. Site Type: Town __, Camp __, Homestead __, Road __, Trail __, Mine ✓, Railroad __, Graveyard __, Trashdump __, Military __, Other _____
11. Features: Structure __, Dugout __, Fire Hearth __, Cairn __, Rock Alignment __, Trashdump __, Irrigation __, Trail __, Road ✓, Corral __, Burial __, Well __, Spring __, R&R Grade (berm) __, Tram (road/way) __, Tailings ✓, Other __, Explain mining activities
12. Artifacts: Wood (size,type) __, Glass (color) __, Metal (type) __, Bone (species) __, Ceramic (color) __, Adobe (condition) __, Nails (size,type) __, Cans (size,type) __, Ordnance __, Other___, Explain _____
13. Temporal Period: Circa 1900-1975, Era American

(continue on reverse side, refer by number)

NRT

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 9, 2021

Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: nickshepetuk@gmail.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Bagdad Chase Mine Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Shepetuk:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
3/9/2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Bagdad Chase Mine Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX E

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

BCR Consulting LLC
Nicholas Shepetuk
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

March 11, 2021

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Bagdad Chase Mine Project in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located at and adjacent to Bagdad Mine Road, Township 6 North, Range 8 East in Section 8, on the Ludlow, CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped as andesite porphyry volcanic rock dating to the Miocene along the southern half of the project area with Holocene alluvial fan deposits along the northern half of the project area (Dibblee, 2008). Miocene andesite is considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity, and while Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments could increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a one mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper alluvial sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

Darla Radford
Collections Manager