

**Appendix O:  
Cultural Resources Study**

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**A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE  
PROPOSED MOON CAMP SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT LOCATED IN THE FAWNSKIN AREA AND ON THE NORTH  
SHORE OF BIG BEAR LAKE, UNINCORPORATED SAN  
BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**Job No. 07-16-09-1817  
September 17, 2016**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES .....	ii
LIST OF TABLES .....	v
INTRODUCTION .....	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	2
PROJECT LOCATION .....	2
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....	2
CULTURAL OVERVIEW .....	7
Prehistoric/Native American Period .....	7
Historic/EuroAmerican Period .....	10
METHODOLOGY .....	24
ANALYTICAL METHODS .....	26
PREVIOUS RESEARCH .....	27
Cultural Resources Investigations .....	27
Cultural Resources .....	29
Historic Maps .....	35
Listed Properties .....	35
Summary .....	36
RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS .....	36
Native American Consultation .....	36
Paleontological Overview .....	36
Historic Research and Field Survey Results .....	37
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	51
CERTIFICATION .....	52

	Page
REFERENCES .....	53
APPENDICES:	
A. Professional Qualifications .....	A-1
B. Archaeological Records Search .....	B-1
C. Native American Consultation .....	C-1
D. Paleontological Overview .....	D-1
E. Photographic Record .....	E-1
F. Supplemental Research Data .....	F-1
G. California DPR-523 Forms .....	G-1

## LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
1. Proposed Subdivision Map, Tentative Tract No. 16138.....	3
2. Specific Location of the Project Area .....	4
3. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Western Portion of the Project Area .....	5
4. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Eastern Portion of the Project Area .....	6
5. Aerial Photograph Illustrating Snow Fall over the Project Area .....	8
6. A Portion of the “Rim of the World” Road Alignment, ca. 1915.....	13
7. A Portion of the “Rim of the World” Road Alignment, ca. 1920.....	14
8. Automobile Club of Southern California Map of the 1920s .....	15
9. Cluster Pines Camp, West of Moon Camp, North Shore of Big Bear Lake .....	15
10. Wilsted Camp, West of Moon Camp, North Shore of Big Bear Lake .....	16
11. Core Area of Moon Camp on Bend of “Rim of the World/Hwy. 38 .....	17
12. Moon Camp Improvements, North Side of Hwy. 38, Opposite Offices .....	17
13. Snow Burying Remnants of Moon Camp in ca. 1937 .....	18
14. Snow Burying Remnants of Moon Camp in ca. 1937 .....	18
15. Core’s Map Illustrating Camp Sites on Big Bear Lake.....	19
16. Moon Camp Cabins on the South Side of Hwy. 38 .....	19

	Page
17. Small Cabin at Moon Camp, South Side of Hwy. 38 .....	20
18. Tract No. 2627, Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1 .....	23
19. Portions of the Bear Valley Development Company Property Associated with the Current Project Area and Located North and West of Subdivision No. 1 .....	24
20. Resource Locations within the Project Area .....	39
21. Sketch Map of 36-012369 .....	40
22. 36-012369, Feature 3 .....	41
23. 36-012369, Feature 4 .....	41
24. 36-012369, Features 5 and 6 .....	41
25. 36-012369, Feature 7 .....	41
26. 36-012369, Feature 8 .....	42
27. Overview from Highway 38 .....	42
28. McLean's Sketch of 36-012681 .....	44
29. Overview of Area Associated with 36-012682 .....	45
30. Amended Map of 36-010635, from the McLean Original Map of 2007 .....	47
31. Redefined Site Boundaries for 36-010635 .....	48
32. Small Ground Stone Fragment (M-2), <i>in situ</i> .....	50
33. Overview of Highway 38 at 36-012369 .....	51

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page
1. Studies Completed within One Mile of the Current Project Area .....	28
2. Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Camp Moon Property .....	30

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE  
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PROJECT LOCATED IN THE FAWNSKIN AREA AND ON THE NORTH  
SHORE OF BIG BEAR LAKE, UNINCORPORATED SAN  
BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

by,

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal  
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

**INTRODUCTION**

This cultural resources investigation for the proposed Moon Camp subdivision and development on the north shore of Big Bear Lake, east of Fawnskin, in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California, was initiated by McKenna et al. (Appendix A) at the request of Gresham Savage Nolan & Tilden, PC, San Bernardino, California. The subdivision and future development involves an area of approximately 63+ acres of vacant land bisected by Highway 38 and includes lakefront. Residential improvements are west, north, and east of the project area.

McKenna et al. has completed this study for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, but also applied the federal criteria for evaluation of resources, should the Forest Service request review authority. The U.S. Forest Service, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), has developed "Strategy" that provides guidance for inventorying and evaluating properties on (or near) federal forest lands (Lux et al. 2000). Although designed to address recreational residential properties, the Forest Service, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) have developed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the purpose of managing any and all resources.

In accordance with the guidelines noted above, the State and U.S. Forest Service recognizes that archaeological/historic resources inventories are essential to determine effects of undertakings on historic resources. For the purpose of this report, the terms archaeological and historic resources refer to prehistoric or historic period sites, respectively, including buildings, structures, or objects, associated features, and artifacts.

The primary objective of the current study is to identify, inventory, and assess any cultural resources identified within the 63+ acre project area.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project involves the subdivision and subsequent development of residential properties within a 63+ acre project area. As currently proposed, a major east/west road alignment will be constructed between Highway 38 (east of Oriole Lane) and ending in a cul-de sac near Polique Canyon Road. A secondary road will be constructed from Highway 38 near the center of the property. The western extent of the property will be dedicated as open space, while the remainder of the 63+ acres will be subdivided into residential lots of various sizes and shapes (Figure 1). The acreage located south of Highway 38 will be developed for recreational use (not residential) and will include parking facilities, trails, and a floating docking area. At this time, the residential lots will be sold as privately owned vacant lots. Owners will design and build their respective residences.

## **PROJECT LOCATION**

The current project area involves approximately 63+ acres of land located east of Fawnskin and Grout Bay; both north and south of Highway 38 (Figure 2). This land is located in unincorporated San Bernardino County and equated with Township 2 North, Range 1 West, and the northern half of Section 13 (Figure 3). County Assessor data identifies the 63 acres as a culmination of four parcels: 0304-082-04, 0304-091-12, 0304-091-21, and 0304-091-22 (Figures 3 and 4).

The Moon Camp project area is illustrated on the USGS Fawnskin 7.5' Quadrangle (rev. 1996). This version of the map illustrates numerous structures within the project area boundaries. However, as confirmed by the project proponent and the subsequent field survey, no standing structures are present within the property, either north or south of Highway 38, indicating the map was reissued with no changes since the pre-1978 version of the quadrangle – at least not in this area east of Fawnskin. The project area is wooded with a sparse grass cover north of Highway 38 and more dense vegetation south of Highway 38, nearer the waterline.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The current project area is located at an average elevation of 6980 feet above mean sea level and north of Big Bear Lake. The property slopes uphill to the north and exhibits undulating surfaces and at least one blue line stream feeding into the lake area (eastern portion of project area). Grout Bay is immediately to the west of the project area and heavily developed. Camp grounds and recreational properties are scattered throughout the area.

Citing McKay and McDonald (2001:5), the areas surrounding the current project area exhibit a mixed conifer forest environment with some riparian genera in larger drainages and the nearby lakes. Vegetation includes white fir, black oak, willow, incense cedar, buckbrush, and ponderosa pines. Evidence of large, older trees (not felled) can be found in the vicinity of the property.

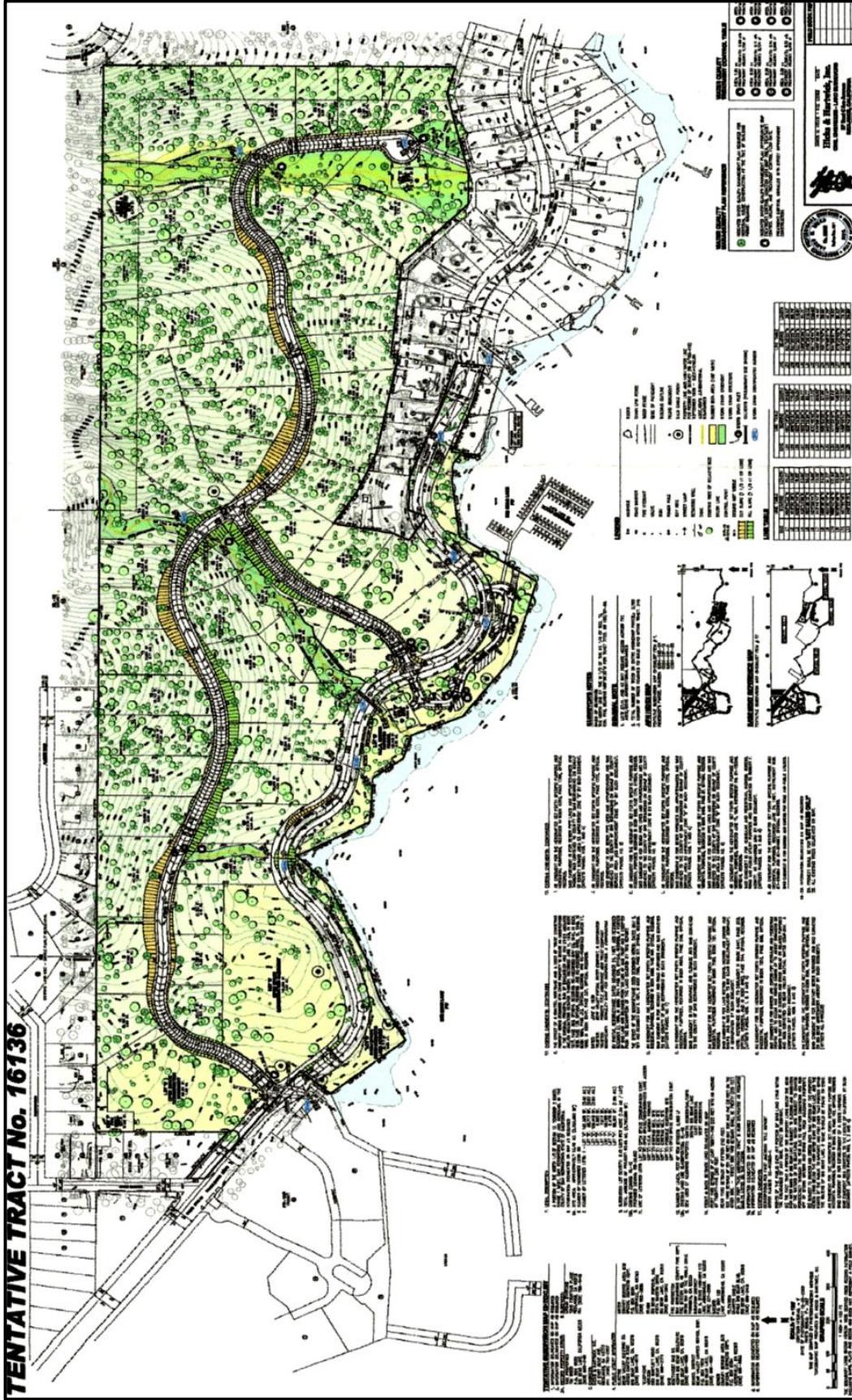
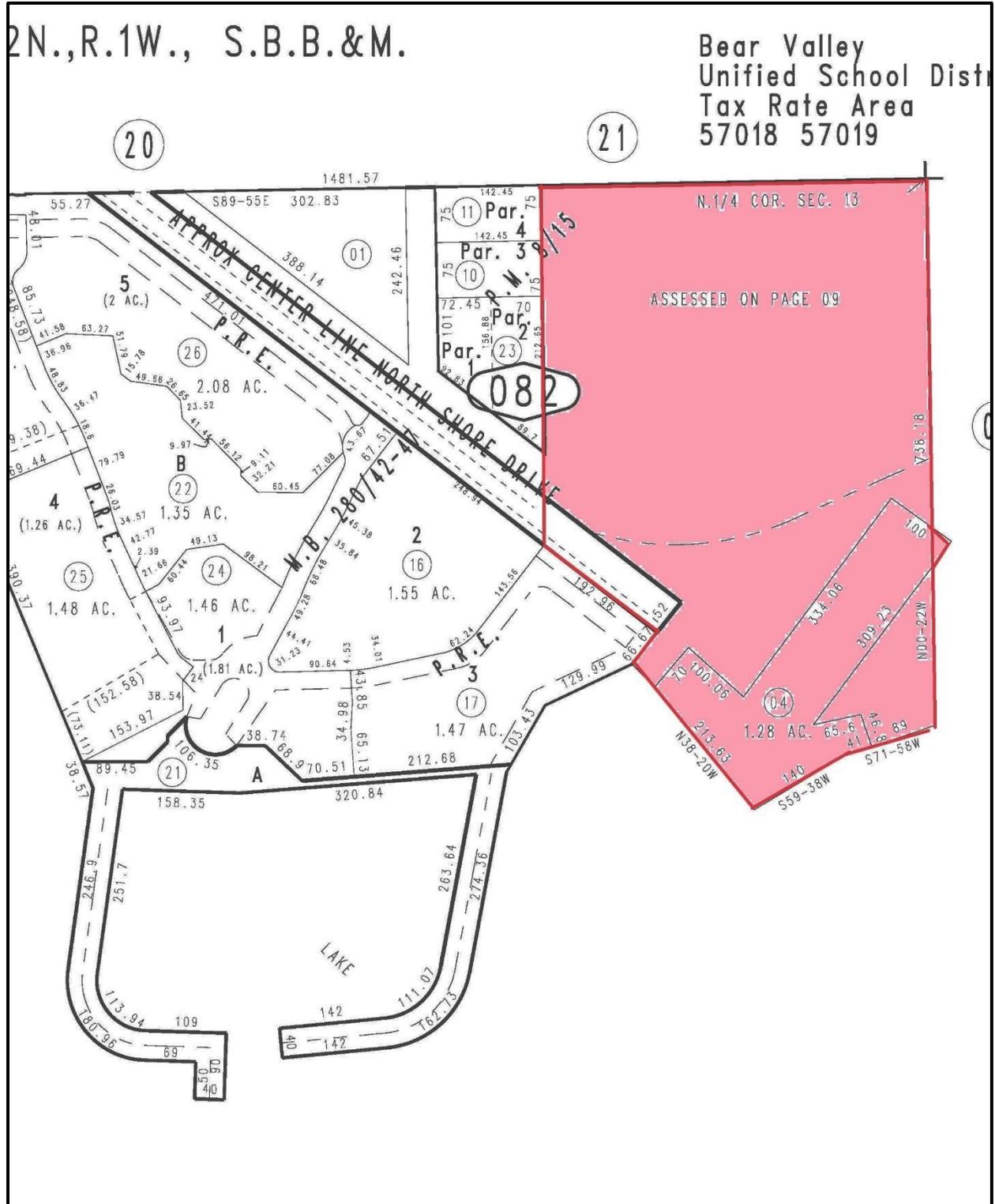


Figure 1. Proposed Subdivision Map, Tentative Tract No. 16138.



Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS Fawnskin Quadrangle, rev. 1996).



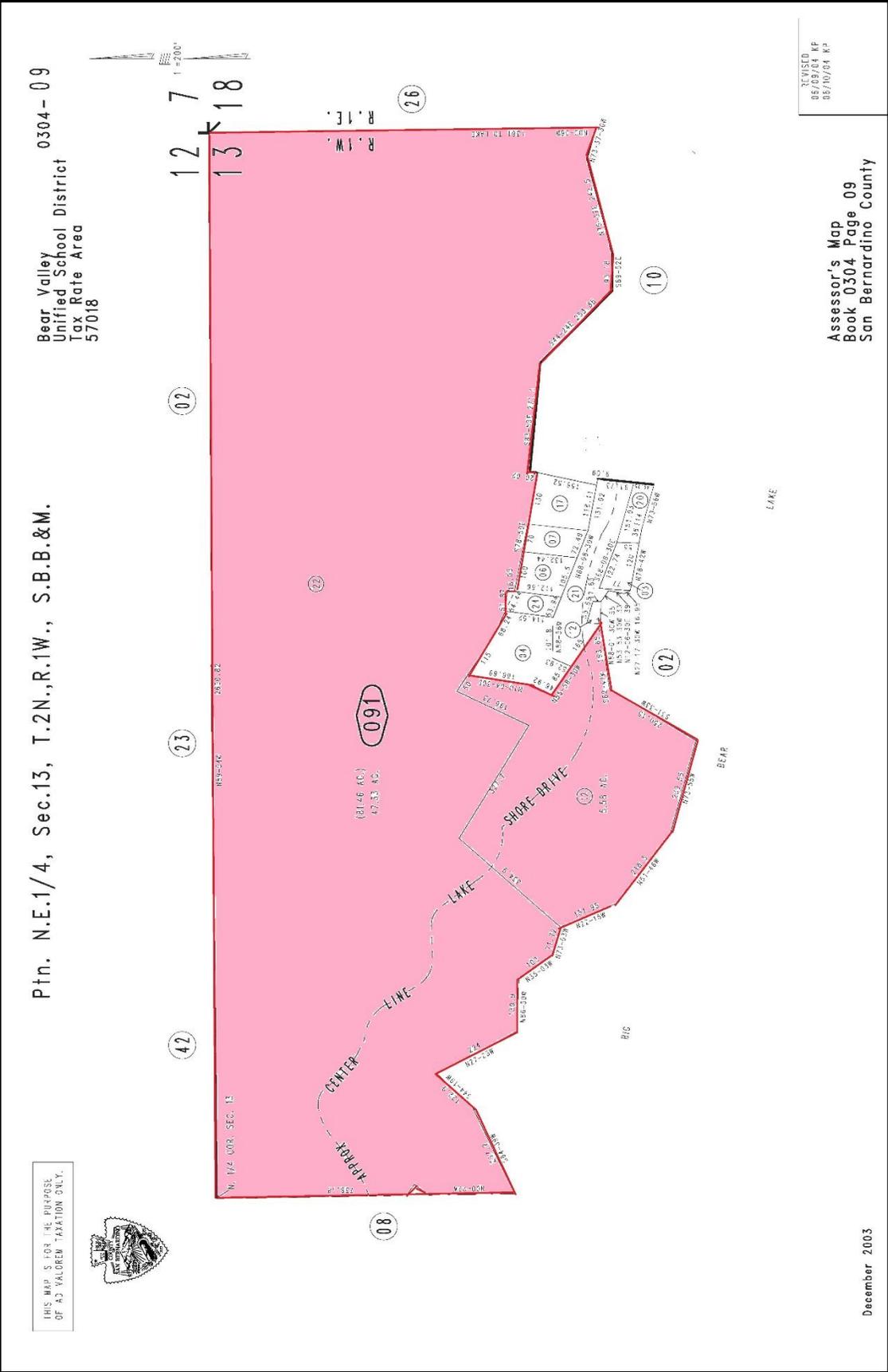


Figure 4. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating Eastern Portion of the Project Area.

Common animals adapted to this high mountain regime include black-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, bobcat, coyote, mountain lion, black bear, gray squirrel, raccoon, a host of smaller mammals, and a variety of birds, amphibians, and reptiles.

Soil maps of the San Bernardino National Forest indicate that the project area is within the Pacifico-Wapiti family(ies) complex (Cohn and Retelas 1987). These families consist of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic rock, on 15-30 percent slopes. Typically these soils are loamy to gravelly loamy sands or coarse sands with 0-35 percent rock fragments. Norris and Webb 1990:330-331) describe the area:

“... the San Bernardino Mountains are basically a horstlike block uplifted along bounding faults. Many smaller faults are present within the range. Several prominent Mojave Desert fault systems die away in the range or are lost where they enter the crystalline rocks.

“The distribution of rock types in the San Bernardino Mountains is as varied as in the San Gabriel chain, but differs in some important respects. Anorthosites are absent in the San Bernardino Mountains, but Proterozoic gneisses and schists are equally abundant in both ranges. These rocks are particularly prominent on the south flank of the San Bernardino Mountains and in Morongo Valley .... Along the north flank and east and southeast of Big Bear Lake are extensive exposures of fossiliferous late Paleozoic rocks. These consist mostly of the Pennsylvanian Furnace Limestone, but include other limestones and quartzites from Edicarian to Permian age. The total thickness is about 3,000 meters (10,000 feet).”

Climates in the San Bernardino Mountains vary from warm to hot and dry from spring through early fall, and cool to cold during the late fall and winter. At the time of this study, the high was in the 70s. The area receives an average of twelve inches of annual precipitation (primarily in the form of rain), and snow falls in the higher elevations during winter storms. Illustrated in Figure 5, the most recently available aerial photograph shows snow covering the project area.

## **CULTURAL OVERVIEW**

### **Prehistoric/Native American Period**

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the San Bernardino Mountains were inhabited by native people commonly referred to by the Spanish as the “Serranos” (Spanish for “mountaineers”). The project area is located within the Serrano *Kaiwiem* lineage territory, which extended from Deep Creek drainage in northwestern San Bernardino Mountains to the Summit Valley/Hesperia area just north of the head-waters of the Mojave River (Earle 1997). Briefly summarized, the prehistoric [Archaic] groups (ca. 8,000-1,500 B.P.) are believed to have exploited the Big Bear Lake area for thousands of years, hunting deer,

bighorn sheep, and other fauna, while harvesting floral resources that are associated in higher elevations of the San Bernardino Mountains. Towards the end of the Archaic Period, a weapons system shift from the atlatl to bow-and-arrow use occurred. Concurrently, other cultural changes included the introduction of ceramics, semi-sedentary site occupations, regional differentiation, and extensive trade networks (McKay and McDonald 2001:6).

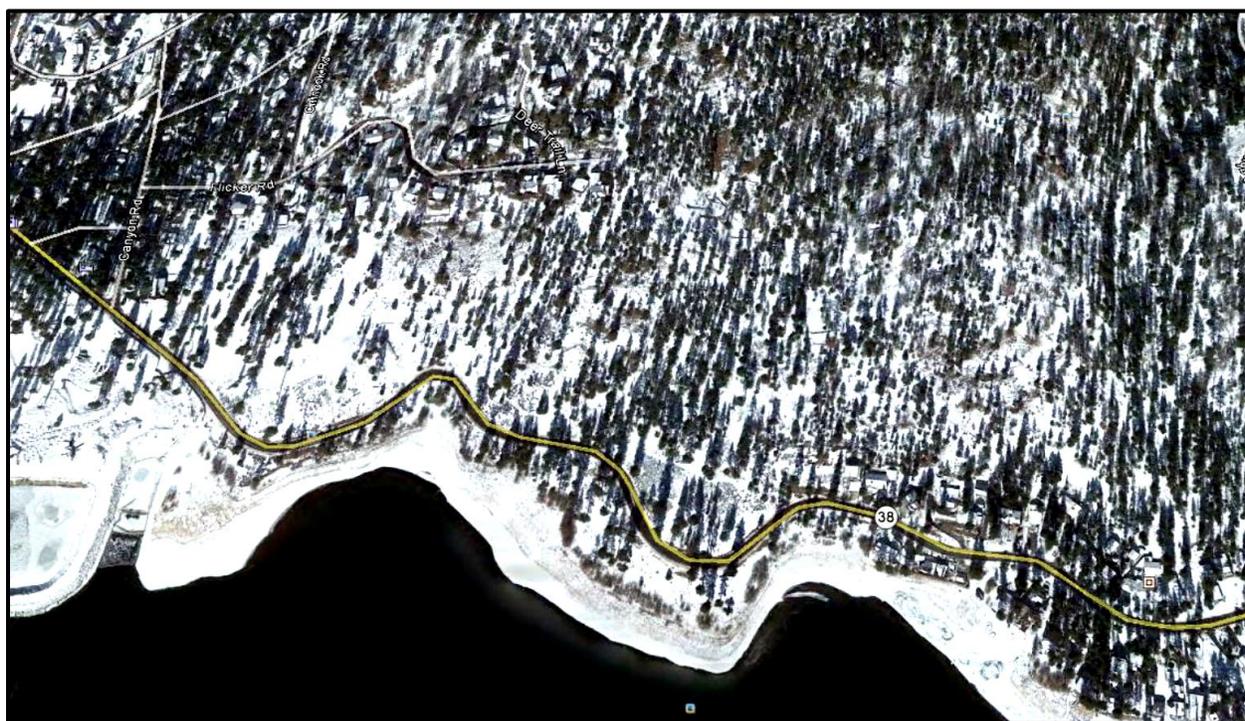


Figure 5. Aerial Photograph Illustrating Snow Fall over the Project Area.

The Serrano are geographically associated with the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain areas, but are also known to have ventured well into the Mojave Desert, where the Vanyume are generally associated with the areas of the desert floor. Both groups are considered to be ethnographically related (Bean and Smith 1978:570). According to Kroeber (1925:614-615) the Serrano and Vanyume were never large groups and their numbers dropped significantly during the Mission Period in California (between the 1770s and 1830s).

Both were hunters and gatherers who practiced a system of seasonal movement and resource exploitation. As the seasons changed, the populations moved to areas which provided additional or varied resources (e.g. different animals or vegetation for food; different elevations for protection from adverse weather conditions; and/or differing locations for trade). At limited times, these Natives would establish small villages for the elderly or young who were not able to travel long distances.

Because settlements generally required a fresh water source, many of the known village sites have been located along major water courses or natural lakes (e.g. Baldwin Lake). Artifacts generally associated with these sites include metates, manos, mortars, pestles, projectile points, flaked stone tools, bone tools, basketry, and occasionally pottery traded from populations along the Colorado River (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

Place names recorded near the project area include: *Pomomoa't* or *Pomompa't* (mountain ridge south of Big Bear Lake; see Bean et al. 1981:144); *Pa'ts raw'nka* (Upper Holcomb Valley (Bean et al. 1981:136); *Kayah-pia-t* (Bear Lake; see Kroeber 1925: Plate 57); *Ja'paviat* (Peninsula at Big Bear (Bean et al. 1981:143).

Baldwin Lake, a natural lake in the San Bernardino Mountains, was present during the prehistoric periods and known to have been extensively exploited by prehistoric populations (Garcia and Associates 2009; Statistical Research 2003). Citing Love, Tang, Bal-  
lester, and Sanchez Moreno (2002):

“The project area lies in the heart of the homeland of the Serrano Indians, whose traditional territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, extending from today’s Victorville eastward to Twentynine Palms. The name “Serrano” was derived from the Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano cultural are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978).

“Prior to European contact, the Serranos were primarily gatherers and hunters, and occasional fishers, who settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Because of the variation in their habitat, the vegetable staples of the Serrano included both plant foods common in the mountains, such as acorns and pinon nuts, and those common in the desert, such as honey mesquite, yucca roots, mesquite, and cactus fruits. Game animals, including deer, mountain sheep, antelope, birds, rabbits and other small rodents, were hunted with tools and techniques quite similar to those employed by other southern California Indians. Technologically, the Serrano were also similar to their neighbors. Shell, wood, bone, stone, and plant fibers were used in making a variety of implements, such as lavishly decorated baskets, pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, and musical instruments.

“The Serrano were loosely organized into exogamous clans, led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one or two exogamous moieties. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union amount the clans. The Bear Valley, in which Big Bear Lake is located, was identified by Kroeber (1925:628) to be

the territory of the *Yuhaviatam* or *Kuchaviatam* clan, which occupied a village in the vicinity named *Yuhaviat*, meaning “pine place.” Strong (1929:11), however, suggests that the Bear Valley was shared between the *Yuhavetum* (*Yuhaviatam*) clan and the *Pervetum* clan.

“Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until 1819, when an *assistencia* [sic: *Asistencia*] under the San Gabriel Mission was established in present-day Redlands, on the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1934, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions.”

### **Historic/EuroAmerican Period**

During historic times, water courses served as major trade and road routes through Serrano territory. Native Americans traversed the area early and were followed by Spanish, Mexican, and American explorers and settlers. Routes for settlers from Utah and other points of eastern origin crossed the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountain areas, as well as the Cajon Pass, in the 1840s and 1850s. Mormons from Salt Lake City and settlers crossing Nevada and Arizona used these routes to reach Southern California – some to settle as farmers/ranchers and others to mine in the nearby mountain areas.

Histories of the Big Bear area have been compiled by numerous individuals, including LaFuze (1984), Robinson (1989), and Core (1991, 1993, and 2002). The area of Big Bear Lake (prior to the development of the dam and lake) was used as pastureland during the Mexican Rancho Period (pre-1848). The references to “Big Bear” were derived from the numerous California Grizzly bear sightings in the area.

Mining was initiated in the San Bernardino Mountains in the 1850s and 1860s, during the American Period, resulting in a gold find north of Big Bear in c. 1860 and sparking more mining activities into the 1880s. In addition to the San Bernardino Mountains gold rush developments, the mountain areas were subjected to extensive timber cutting to provide much needed lumber for the communities growing in the San Bernardino Valley. Areas surrounding Baldwin Lake were occupied by early miners and loggers by the late 1800s.

The Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office records failed to identify any mining claims within the current project area. The northeastern quarter of Section 13 (T2N, R1W) was identified by the Bureau as being granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1880. Prior to the Southern Pacific Railroad grant, in the 1860s, the area was associated with hunting and gold mining. Newmark and Newmark (1932:268) state:

“More than a ripple of excitement was produced in Los Angeles about the middle of May, when Jack Martin, Billy Holcomb and Jim Ware, in from Bear Valley, ordered provisions and paid for the same in shining gold dust. It

was previously known that they had gone out to hunt for bear, and their sudden return with the precious metal, together with their desire to pick up a few appliances such as are not ordinarily used in trapping, made some of the hangers-on about the store suspicious. The hunters were secretly followed, and were found to return to what is now Holcomb Valley; and then it was learned that gold had been discovered there about the first of the month. For a year or two, many mining camps were formed in Holcomb and Upper Holcomb valleys, and it that district the town of Belleville was founded; but the gold, at first apparently so plentiful, soon gave out, and the excitement incidental to the discovery subsided.”

The Holcomb Valley mines were approximately three miles north of Big Bear Lake (Garrett 2000:46). Nearer the current project area is Gold Mountain. Citing Garrett 2000:39):

**“GOLD MOUNTAIN.** Site of Bear Valley, Gold Mountain City, Bairdstown, and later Doble. In November 1873, brothers Charley and Barney Carter discovered gold nuggets and staked three claims at the site then called Bear Valley. In 1874, Sam Baird and Judge J.H. Wagner surveyed the town of Gold Mountain City, east of what later became Big Bear Lake. The claims were purchased by E.J. “Lucky” Baldwin who had made a fortune in the Comstock Lode in Nevada. His investments in Gold Mountain probably added little, if any, to his assets.”

With respect to Bear Valley, Garrett (2000:9) states”

**“BEAR VALLEY mining district, mountain, camp, township, judicial district.** Bear Valley was realized as a gold source from 1855 after Benjamin D. Wilson had led troops through it 10 years earlier and given the area it “Bear” name. In that period the mountain basin named Bear Valley included present Baldwin Lake and the verdant long meadowland to the west now inundated by Big Bear Lake. GNIS lists “Bear Valley” as a “basin” ... Bear Valley is at el. 6,744 ft., and covers 60 square miles. The Bear Valley Mining District was formed in 1860. In those early mining days results were so scanty that two of its camps were named “Poverty Point” and “Starvation Flat.” The mining camp which later became Bairdstown, Gold Mountain and Doble were included in Bear valley before Bairdstown was laid out in 1874 by Samuel Baird and Judge Weaver [Wagner?]. Bear Valley is two miles east of Snow Summit and is now known more for its skiing than mining. It was previously called Moonridge Ski area, then Goldmine and now Bear Mountain Ski Resort. Bear Valley became one of the county’s townships and in 1879 a suburban district. It is still a judicial district. Bear Valley was also the site of cattle ranching by the William Talmadge family. The name

Beat Valley was requested but denied by the Post Office Department for the office which in 1916 became the Pine Knot Post Office. The Bear Valley Hotel owned by Knight and Metcalf, which opened in 1888, was the first resort in the area. The Old Bear Valley dam is California Registered Historic Landmark #725.”

Although there is no immediate written records to suggest mining activities occurred within or near the project area, archaeological surveys completed within one mile of the project area resulted in the identification of features and refuse deposits tentatively identified as mining-related cultural resources. It would not be unusual to identify unregistered mining features within the area.

Located near the current project area is the community of Fawnskin and Grout Bay. Garrett (2000:35) describes these areas:

“FAWNSKIN community, valley, post office. Robinson states, “The name originated from Fawnskin Meadows, a cienega about a mile and a half northwest of Grout Bay. The name for the meadow dates from 1891 when some hunters camped there and killed a number of deer – and stretched the hides on trees ...”. Also spelled as two words. Earlier the area ... was called “Grout Bay” as Grout Creek empties into Grout Bay at the site. It was later called “Cline Miller” from the business of William Cline and Clinton E. Miller who in 1916 sold lots in the area. The Fawnskin community is now the leading residential area on the north shore of Big Bear Lake. Fawnskin was also taken as the name of a nearby meadow and valley. The post office of the name opened in 1918 and still operates. That office originally requested the name “Big Bear Lodge,” which was refused, and federal records show an office named Oso Grande operated for several months at the location. That name was changed to Fawnskin in May 1918. Fawnskin was noted for its “Theater of the Stars,” which opened in 1925 and Robinson states, “Arthur Farwell wrote and directed musical and dramatic presentations (there) for a number of years.” The valley includes land generally northeast of Fawnskin.”

Data from the San Bernardino County Archives identified the owner of Section 13 (sans the lake, itself) as the Bear Valley Mutual Water District (valued as \$3000 with no listed improvements; pre-1913 to 1918). After 1918, the Section was owned by the Bear Valley Development Company (to ca. 1923).

The Bear Valley Mutual Water Company was formed after 1904 to address the need for a more dependable water supply from Big Bear Dam. Their answer, simply put, was to build a higher dam and maintain a larger reservoir. Replacing the original Bear Valley Land and Water Company, the Mutual Water Company initiated the plans for the larger

dam, which was completed in 1911. The larger dam and reservoir meant a higher water line and the loss of some lake front property, but this was deemed negligible. Following the completion of the new dam, land sales increased and recreational site (camp grounds, cabins, etc.) were established and accessed via new road construction.

Before 1914, access to the Big Bear Lake “recreation” areas was difficult and required considerable effort – either by horseback, horse-drawn wagons/sleds, or the occasional motor car. The south side of the lake was accessed via the Clark Grade, Mill Creek Road or Waterman Canyon. The northern side was essentially access along the “Rim of the World Drive” or from the east (Lucerne Valley).

Hatheway (2007) addressed the “Rim of the World” and illustrated two maps. The 1915 map (2007:42) illustrates the 101 mile loop that includes an alignment well to the north of Big Bear Lake, dropping to the lake at its midpoint, and then following the waterline to the isthmus between Big Bear Lake and Baldwin Lake. The road crosses the isthmus and continues through Pine Knot, Clark’s Ranch, and points southwest (Figure 6). The second map, dated to 1920 (Figure 7) shows a realignment of the road with the northern alignment joining the lake front further west, through Fawnskin and past “The Moon” (Moon Camp). This realignment was critical to the establishment and success of Moon Camp.

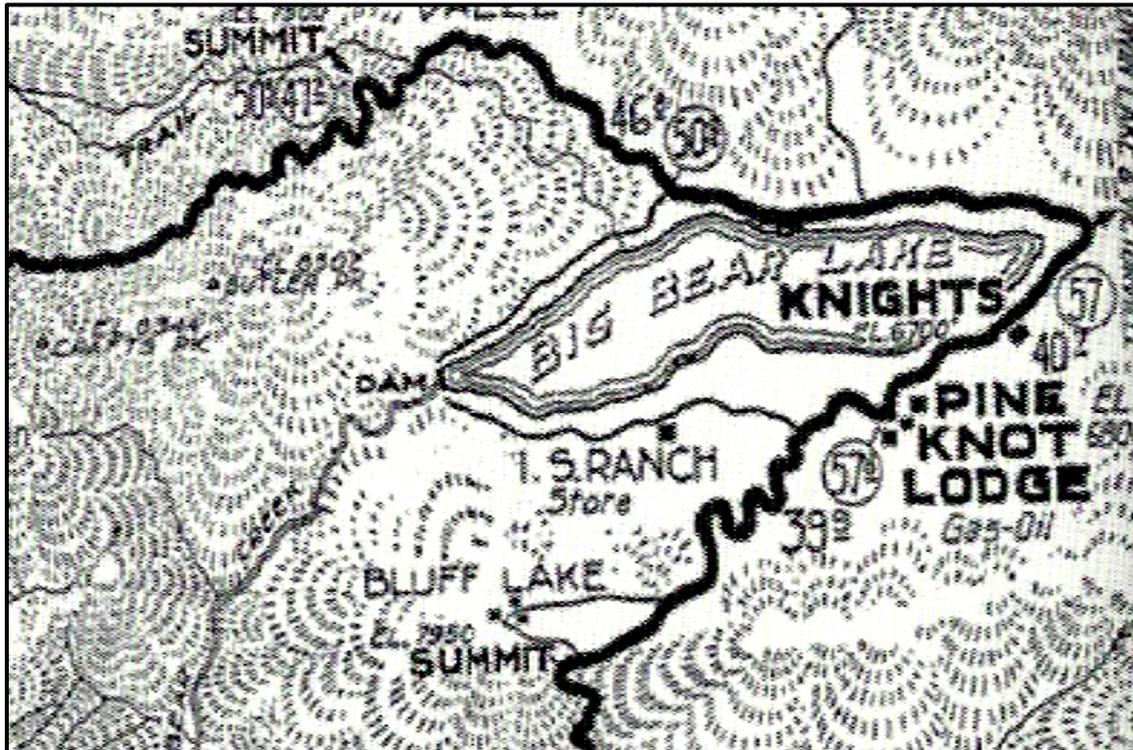


Figure 6. A Portion of the “Rim of the World” Road Alignment, ca. 1915  
(Note: No Moon Camp References).

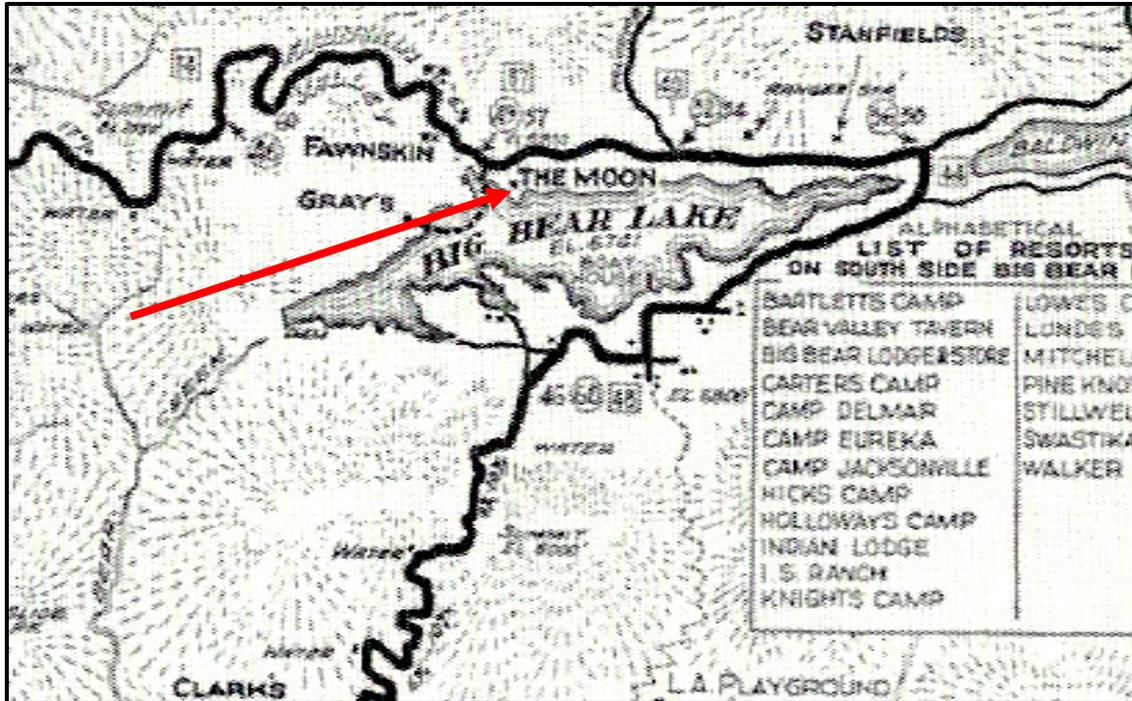


Figure 7. A Portion of the “Rim of the World” Road Alignment, ca. 1920, with Reference to “The Moon” South of Hwy. 38.

Of particular interest is a map from the Automobile Club of Southern California (Bellamy and Keller 2006:69; Figure 8). The graphic, dating to the 1920s, illustrates Moon Camp, including numerous structures, as well as camps west of Moon Camp: Cluster Pines and Wilsted Camp. Each of these camps is also depicted as including structures.

Illustrated in Core (2002:67), Cluster Pines Camp (Figure 9) is illustrated and described as consisting of a “... store, gas station, and boat landing ... with a large area for tents and trailers. The camp was owned by the Nickerl family, and their son, William J. Nickerl, married Beatrice Pedder. It was Bea who edited the famed Big Bear Panorama printed by the high school in 1934.” Wilsted’s Camp included a store, coffee shop, boat rentals, and several cottages. It had two gas pumps and several cottages on the north side of the road (Figure 10).

LaFuze (1971; reprinted in 2006:323 and 338) mentions “Moon Camp” in relation to the north shore road along Big Bear Lake:

“Residents wanted a road down along the north shore of the lake to the dam (so as to be ready for that Deep Creek cut-off). The little sawmills were working. Near Fawnskin the Moreland Truck Agency had a vacation camp. A.G. Kendall of Redlands, bankers Mark Hellman and Charles Forman of Los Angeles, and V.G. Lucas had built fine rustic lodges. N.B. Burkey, the



Pinecrest carpenter, bought a Cline-Miller lot up the lakeshore and stayed to build Moon Camp...

“Forty-four resorts were open – all supplied with electricity. The lake was ten feet deeper than last year. The Oo-la-la Ferry carried people across from Moon Camp to Holloway’s Landing every hour – and up the shore to Pine Knot. At night, there was dancing aboard. Bathing suits and knickers and cameras were everywhere ...”



Figure 10. Wilsted Camp, West of Moon Camp, North Shore of Big Bear Lake.

Core (2002) briefly addresses Moon Camp, but more importantly, provides photographs depicting the complex. One photograph (2002:68) illustrates the Moon Camp store, office and restaurant at the sharp bend in Highway 38 (Figure 11). These improvements are on the south side of the road, between the road and the lake.

Another photograph depicts the cottages and “large building” opposite the store, on the north side of Highway 38 (Figure 12). Additional graphics (2002:69 and 310) show the camp under heavy snow fall in 1937 and illustrating Moon Camp as vacated (Figures 13 and 14).

Core’s personal map illustrates the presence of Moon Camp east of Fawnskin (Figure 15). Keller (2008:50) provides two more pictures of Moon Camp – cabins on the lake front, south of Highway 38 (Figures 16 and 17). The variation in amenities is depicted in these various graphics. Of the three resorts (Moon Camp, Wilsted’s Camp, and Cluster Pines Camp), Moon Camp was the largest and most successful in the 1920s.



Figure 11. Core Area of Moon Camp on Bend of "Rim of the World/  
Hwy. 38 (facing East/Southeast).



Figure 12. Moon Camp Improvements, North Side of Hwy. 38,  
Opposite Offices (facing West/Northwest).

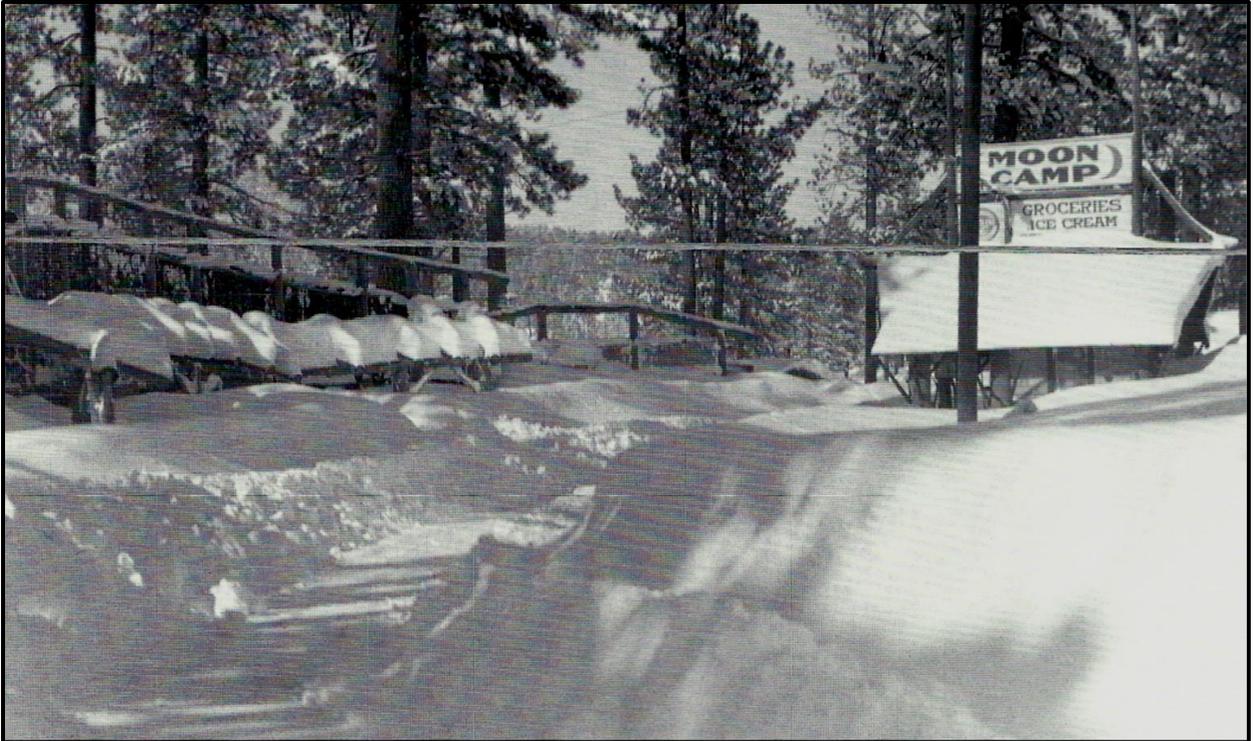


Figure 13. Snow Burying Remnants of Moon Camp in ca. 1937.

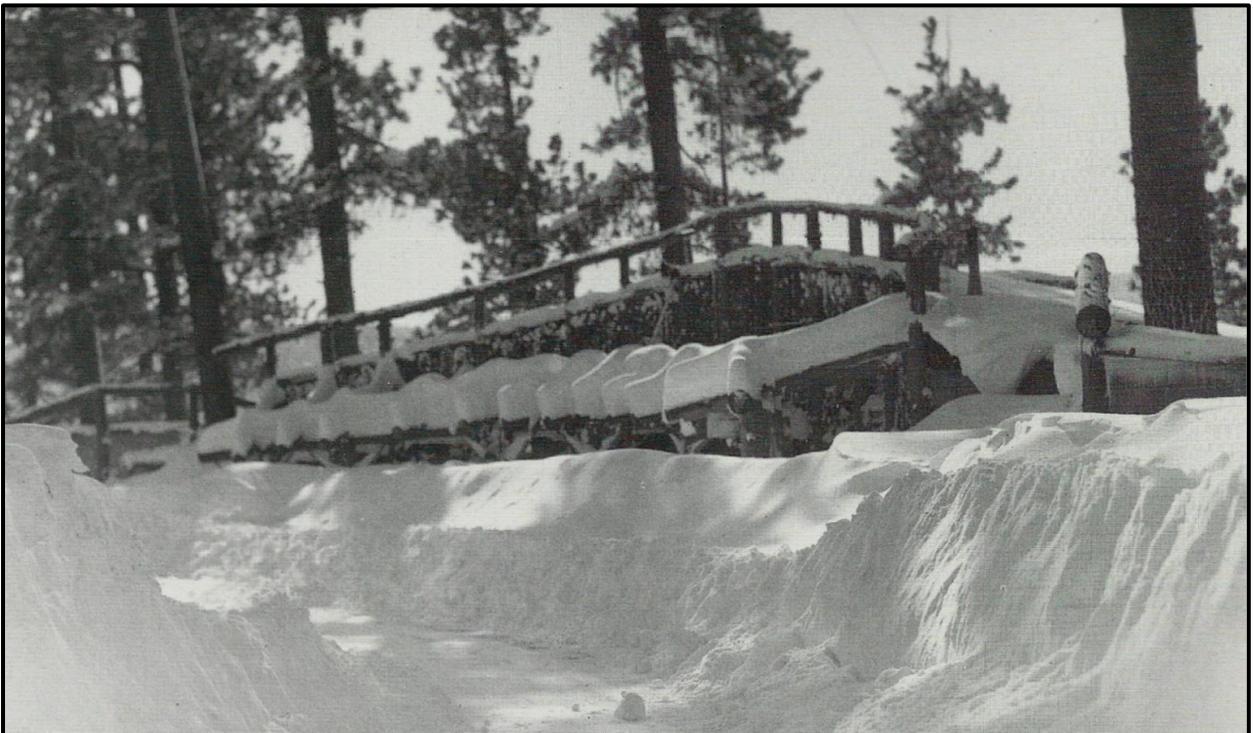


Figure 14. Snow Burying Remnants of Moon Camp in ca. 1937.

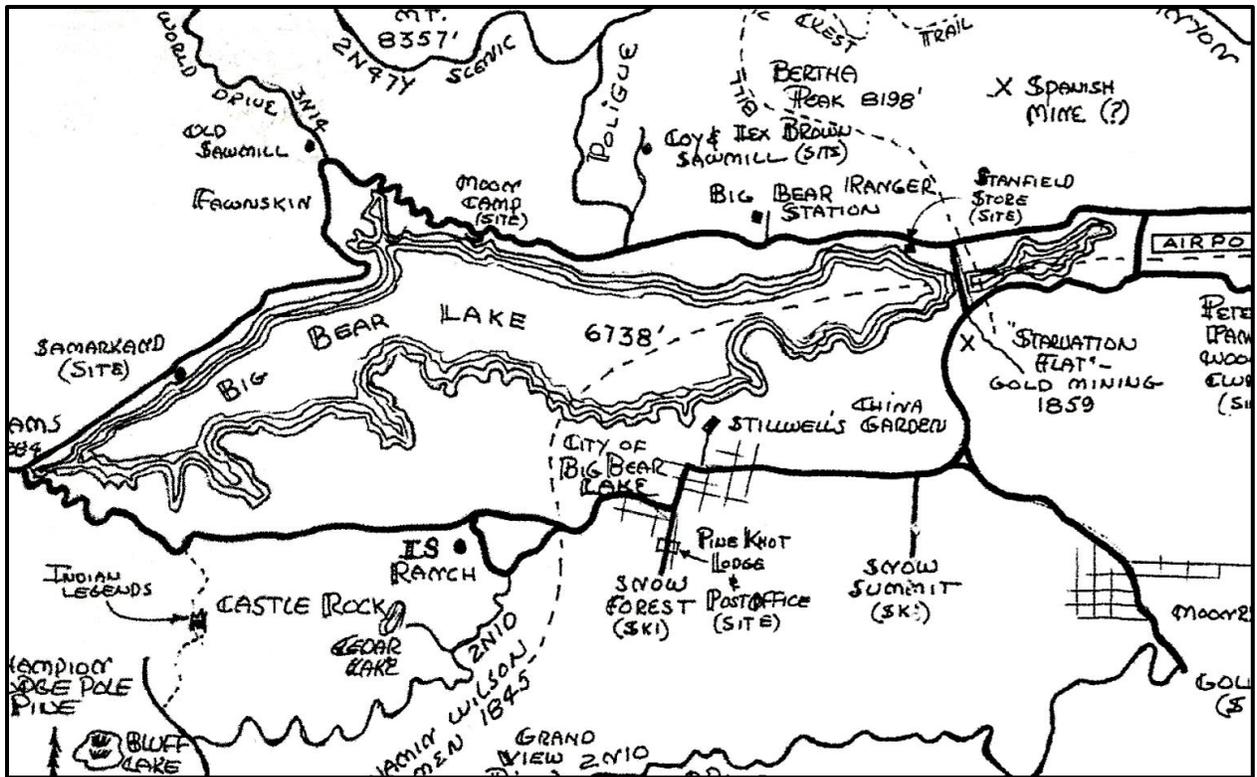


Figure 15. Core's Map Illustrating Camp Sites on Big Bear Lake.

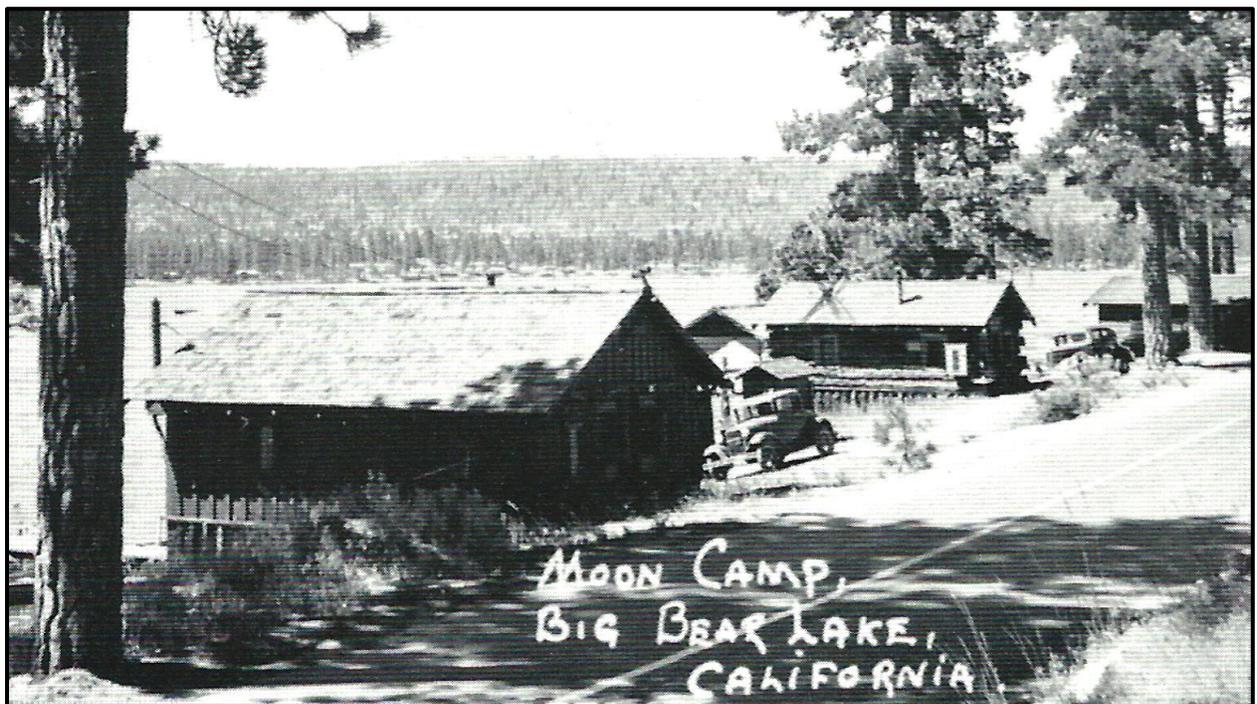


Figure 16. Moon Camp Cabins on the South Side of Hwy. 38 (facing Southwest).



Figure 17. Small Cabin at Moon Camp, South Side of Hwy. 38 (facing South).

A compilation of data pertaining to Moon Camp and its environs was made available by Hatheway (2016). This data was drawn primarily from articles in the San Bernardino County Sun and date between 1916 and 1949. Although opened in 1920, Articles of Incorporation for “Moon Camp” were not filed until December 5, 1925. Prior to incorporation, the camp was referred to as “The Moon.” When incorporated, the capital/value was listed as \$130,000 and the directors were N.B.U.G. Burkey and Viola Burkey.

November 30, 1917

**WILL KEEP THE BEAR VALLEY  
ROAD OPEN – Kendall and Miller  
Pushing Work on the Big Resort on  
Shores of Lake**

On Thanksgiving morning, A.G. Kendall, C/R/ Miller, and N.B. Burkey motored via Cajon on the northern route into Big Bear valley, where a gigantic summer and winter resort has been constructed for the patrons of Messrs. Kendall and Miller. Mr. Burkey is ably superintending the numerous costly operations, which will include the erection of 13 additional cottages next summer, for tourists and screen artist.

March 10, 1920

**MAKE RAPID PROGRESS IN RESORT PLANS  
AND OPENING WILL BE SOON**

Construction of “The Moon,” a pretentious mountain resort located one mile east of Fawnskin, and situated on the north side of Big Bear Lake, is proceeding rapidly, according to Leroy R. Lorenz, who is associated with N.B. Burkey in the establishment of a new playground in the mountain section. The resort will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the summer season, accommodations being arranged for 60 guests. In addition to the main bungalow there will be a number of cabins, the central structure being in the form of a crescent, permitting the name of “The Moon” to be applied to the resort. A commissary will be conducted in connection with the project.

June 21, 1921

**HEALDS ENTERTAINED**

BIG BEAR LAKE, June 25 - Mr. and Mrs. H.T. Heald and daughter, Alice, have been extensively entertained during the past week by the Misses Barnett of Altadena at the latters' camp at Moon Camp. Mr. and Mrs. William Williamson of Altadena have also been guests at the Barnett Cabin.

Others at the north side resort include Mr. and Mrs. Hugo C. Boorse of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Earl S. Dietz of Hollywood, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Maechtien and family f Los Angeles and Mrs. and Mrs. W.L. Larned of Los Angeles.

July 3, 1921

**AT MOON CAMP**

BIG BEAR LAKE, July 2. Guests at Moon Camp were treated to an open air concert on the beach on Monday evening when an open concert was given to the citizens of the valley by Perry's Paramount Players of Los Angeles. Yje entertainment was part of the summer program that has been arranged by Burkey and Lorenz, proprietors of the camp, for the entertainment of the guests. Those staying at the north shore camp during the week are: The Misses Laura and Lury Barnett of Altadena, P.F. Brunger and T.D. Woodbury of San Francisco, S.W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hunter, Miss Martha Hunter, J.H. Fulcher, Mr. and Mrs. P.S. Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart, Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Tousely, Mrs. F.N. Stebbins, Malcom Courtney, B.A. Stebbins, all of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. H.T. Heald and Miss A. Heald of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. J.G. Chapman, Jr., and Miss Mary Gray Chapman of Riverside.

With the Depression beginning only a few years later (1929), activities and investments in Moon Camp began to wane. By 1933, the corporation was bankrupt and a "Notice to Creditors" was published (San Bernardino County Sun, May 27, 1933), reading:

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS  
No. 35802**

In the Superior Court of the State of California In and For the County of San Bernardino.

In the Matter of the Winding Up and Dissolution of Moon Camp, a corporation.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, Moon Camp, a corporation, to file them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the

State of California, in and for the County of San Bernardino in the City of San Bernardino, County of San Bernardino, State of California, or to present said claims with the necessary vouchers within said four months to the secretary of said corporation, at the office of said corporation, 299 Fifth Street, San Bernardino, California, which said

office is designated as the place of business of said corporation in all matters connected with said claims.

All creditors of, and claimants against, said corporation, will be barred from participating in any distribution of the general assets of said corporation if they fail to make and present claims and proofs within the time therein specified.

WITNESS MY HAND and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Bernardino, this 17<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1933.

HARRY L. ALLISON, Clerk  
by R.M. SCHMIDT, Deputy Clerk

Following the demise of Moon Camp, the land reverted back to the Bear Valley Development Company, suggesting the land was always held by the Company and only leased to the Moon Camp corporation (a similar situation likely associated with the Cluster Pines and Wilsted camps). In 1940, a grant deed was issued for the parcel identified in the Northeast Quarter of Section 13. This deed reads:

IN CONSIDERATION of \$10.00, receipt of which is acknowledged, BEAR VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and having its principal place of business at Redlands, California, does hereby Grant to MABEL WILLIAMS, a married woman, the real property in the County of San Bernardino, State of California, described as:

Being all that portion of the Northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 2 North, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, and bounded as follows:

COMMENSING at the Northeast corner of said Section 13; thence South 0° 06' East 1361 feet along the East line of said Section 13; thence South 47° 34' West 214.53 feet; thence South 70° 19' West 112 feet; thence North 40° 51' West 100 feet; thence north 82° 51' West 279.9 feet; thence North 47° 18 ½' West 174.92 feet; thence North 31° 21' West 110 feet; thence North 20° 21' West 110 feet; thence North 6° 15 ½' East 289.52 feet; thence North 78° 80' West 300 feet; thence North 85° 14-3/4' West 122.65 feet; thence North 86° 13 ½' West 75 feet to the true point of beginning, being identical with the most Northerly corner of the parcel of land conveyed to Mabel Williams buy a feet recorded in Book 1172 of Official Records, page 313, of San Bernardino County, California; thence from the true point of beginning, South 23° 44 ½' West 155 feet along the Northwesterly line of said parcel

of land as conveyed to Mabel Williams; thence North  $10^{\circ} 04 \frac{1}{2}'$  East 166.69 feet; thence South  $56^{\circ} 13 \frac{1}{2}'$  East 40 feet to the point of beginning and containing .070 acres more or less.

As presented, it is apparent Mabel Williams had purchased numerous properties within the northeast quarter of Section 13. These sales were in response to the finalization of Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1, Big Bear valley, Tract No. 2627 (Map Book 777-37-46). Here, lots were established on either side of State Highway 38, totaling 49 individual properties (Figure 18), and filed on behalf of the Bear Valley Development Company.

This same set of maps illustrate the northeast quarter of Section 13 (above the waterline) as consisting of 65 acres with references to other early lot owners within the subdivision. The remaining portions of the property (outside the subdivision) were not subdivided or sold, as of 1940 (Figure 19).

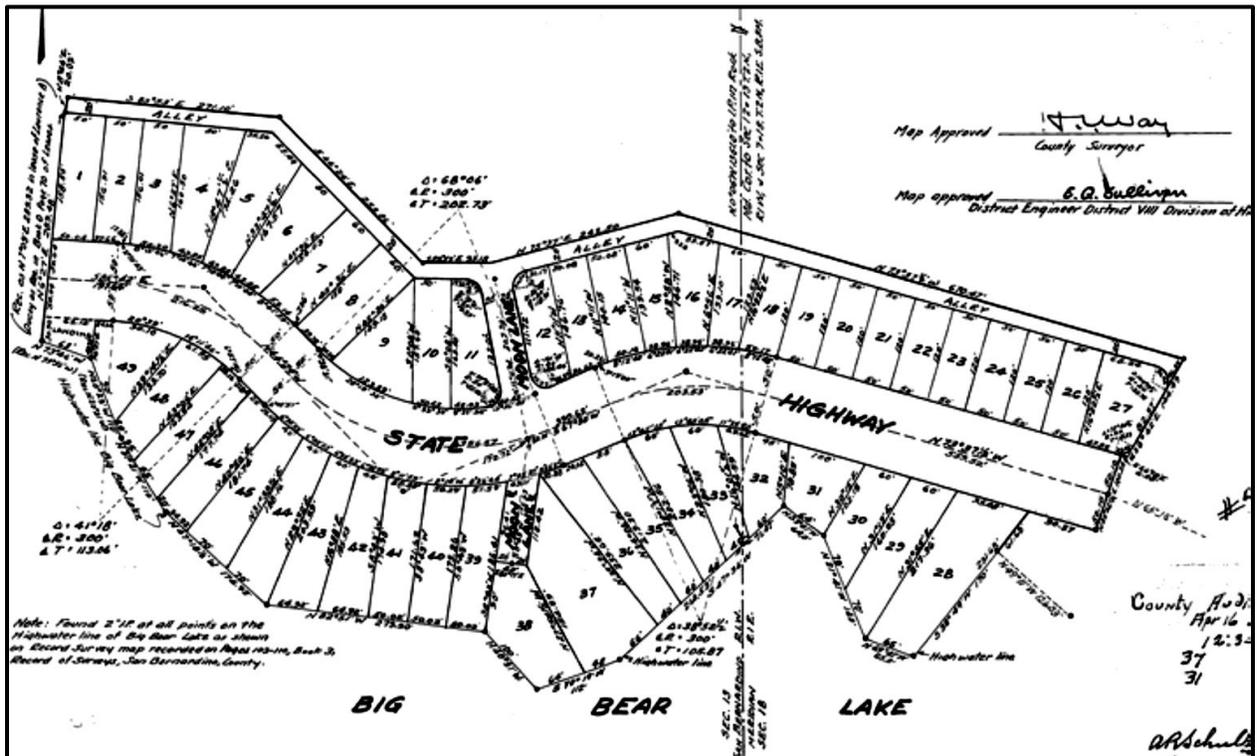


Figure 18. Tract No. 2627, Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1 (1940).

Additional property data, as noted earlier in this report, identifies the current project area as consisting of four modern parcels: 0304-082-04 (1.28 acres), 0304-091-12 (5.58 acres), 0304-091-21 (2+/- acre), and 0304-091-22 (52.91 acres). Additional acreage is associated with the State Highway 38 right-of-way.

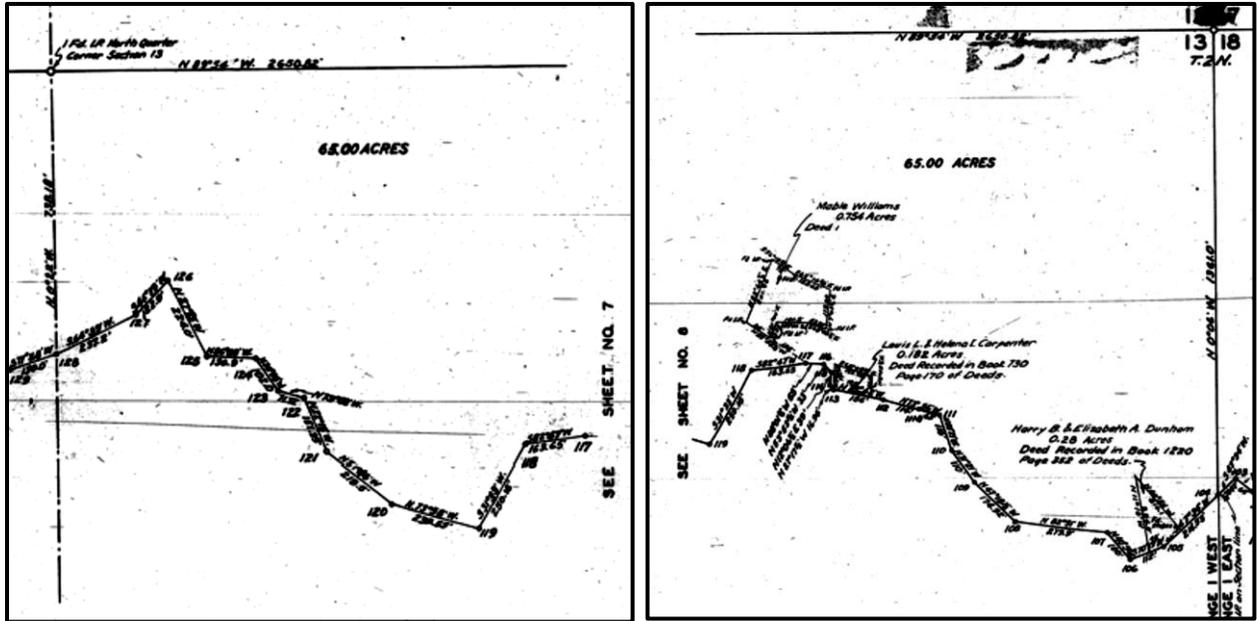


Figure 19. Portions of the Bear Valley Development Company Property Associated with the Current Project Area and Located North and West of Subdivision No. 1.

The 1947-48 Business Directory for Big Bear Lake lists Moon Camp as consisting of a cafe, store, gas station, boat landing, furnished modern cabins, and boat rentals (The Grizzley 1947). This suggests the complex was reopened, likely smaller in scale, operating in the post-WWII era and represented by the structures depicted on the USGS quadrangle. In 1949, plans to dredge Big Bear Lake in the vicinity of Moon Camp were initiated, resulting in the loss of some lakeside frontage, but also providing additional depth and water-related activities (San Bernardino County Sun, September 18, 1949).

Love (2002) identified the project area as a proposed development site and noted all previous improvements (buildings, etc.) associated with earlier camps (Moon Camp and Wilsted Camp) had been removed, despite their presence indicated on the USGS Fawnskin Quadrangle. As such, all obvious evidence of the early camps were removed prior to 2002.

## METHODOLOGY

In completing this investigation, McKenna et al. completed the following tasks in compliance with the data requirement of the Office of Historic Preservation and the County of San Bernardino.

1. Archaeological Records Search: the archaeological records search was completed by McKenna et al. through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center (CSUF-SCCIC). This research was completed

in June, 2016, and included the project area and a one mile buffer around the project area. For ease of reference, the research was limited to the north side of Big Bear Lake, but extended one mile west, north, and east of the project site. This research included a review of previous reports, recorded resources, pending resources, and historic map review. In addition, listings for national, state, and local resources were reviewed. This research was completed as an in-house search by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. (Appendix B).

2. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and inquired into the presence/absence of sacred or religious sites within or near the project area. The results are presented in Appendix C). McKenna et al. also sent letters to the individuals listed by the Commission as local Native American representatives. McKenna et al. acknowledged this undertaking and referred the representatives to County representatives responsible for AB-52 and/or SB-18 consultation.
3. Historic Land-Use Research: Land use history involved research in the ownership history or the property(ies), any reported activities, and/or limitations that may be represented in the documentation. To complete this research, McKenna et al. completed research at the following locations:

San Bernardino County Archives  
San Bernardino County Recorder's Office  
San Bernardino County Assessor's Office  
California Room, Feldheym Library, San Bernardino  
The Smiley Library, Redlands  
The Big Bear Valley Historical Museum  
The Big Bear Discovery Center  
The McKenna et al. In-House Library and Files

4. Paleontological Overview: a paleontological overview for the Big Bear/Baldwin Lake area was obtained through the Natural history Museum of Los Angeles County (the San Bernardino County Museum was not available to provide an overview). This overview placed the general area in a context to assess the relatively level of sensitivity to yield evidence of fossil specimens.
5. Field Survey: the intensive field survey of the project area was completed by two professional archaeological surveyors over the course of two days (June 20<sup>th</sup> and June 22<sup>nd</sup>). The survey was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, M.A. and Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., and Richard S. Shepard, M.A., Shepard Consulting Services. The area south of Highway 38 was completed by walking accessible areas in a semi-systematic manner; working around the current water line and avoiding marshy areas (as unstable). Open areas and areas closer to the highway were intensively surveyed, working west to east. The area to the north or Highway 38 was surveyed from north (upslope) to south (the highway frontage) by accessing the property at the eastern extent of Flicker Road and walking east/west

transects with meandering intervals averaging 15 meters apart. The western half of the project area was surveyed first, followed by the areas north of the residential improvements bounding the eastern portion of the project area. This approach equated to coverage of 30 acres (+/-) per surveyor, or 15 acres per day/per surveyor. Coverage was deemed intensive and fully compliant with CEQA coverage requirements.

6. Analysis/Evaluation: Analysis of resources identified within the project area was completed in a manner consistent with federal and state requirements (NEPA/CEQA), as well as the adopted County requirements. These criteria are presented in more detail below.
7. Report Preparation: This technical report has been prepared in a manner consistent with the data requirements of the Office of Historic Preservation and the County of San Bernardino. This report presents all pertinent data for evaluating adverse or potentially adverse impacts to historical resources, as defined by the federal and state guidelines.

## ANALYTICAL METHODS

To complete this study, McKenna et al. employed the Pacific Southwest Region **Strategy** for the evaluation of resources (see Lux et al. 2000). Citing Goodman (2001:17):

The strategy has been endorsed by the Office of Historic Preservation . . .  
It is organized in a multiple property format to conform with National Register of Historic Places evaluation guidelines . . .

In addition to the Strategy, criteria defined for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (which mirror those for CEQA) were applied. These criteria (see 36 CFR 60.4) read:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, buildings, 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 or 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.

To be identified as a significant or eligible property, there must also be a potential to test hypotheses about the past that are based on important research questions; corroborate or amplify currently available information based on the hypotheses; and/or reconstruct a sequence of archaeological cultures or occupations for an area (National Park Service 1998:21; Goodman 2001:17-18). The resource must also maintain integrity, as defined in the federal guidelines.

## **PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

On Wednesday, June 29, 2016, McKenna et al. completed an archaeological records search at the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), Fullerton, California. This repository houses the reports, resource records, historic maps, and lists of significant resources for San Bernardino County, Los Angeles County, Orange County, and Ventura County. All data pertaining to the Big Bear Lake/Fawnskin area are maintained at the SCCIC, along with data submitted by the USFS (San Bernardino National Forest). Data on file at the CSUF-SCCIC identified a minimum of fifty-five (55) previous completed cultural resources studies within one mile of the project area (Table 1).

### **Cultural Resources Investigations**

McKenna et al. transferred the boundaries of the Moon Camp project area onto the currently available U.S.G.S. Fawnskin Quadrangle and conducted the research for a one mile radius around the project area boundaries. As illustrated, the quadrangle indicates the presence of standing structures within the boundaries. Highway 38 bisects the property.

In completing this research, McKenna et al. identified a minimum of fifty-five (55) cultural resources investigations within one mile of the project site (Table 1). Of these, four included all or part of the property.

In particular, the study completed by Love, Tang, and Ballester (2002) addressed Tentative Tract No. 16136 – the Moon Camp Residential Subdivision. As mapped by Love et al., the boundaries of the 2002 study match the current project area boundaries (62.43 acres).

**Table 1. Studies Completed within One Mile of the Current Project Area.**

Report	Citation	Description	Resources
1060173	Schuling 1973	Borene Fox Farm	Yes
1061698	Schroth 1987	20 Acre Survey	Yes
1060209	Smith 1974	Brown RV Park	
1060527	Hearn 1977	Tract No. 8157	Yes
1060553	Hearn 1977	Big Bear RWA Parcel One	
1060555	Hearn 1977	Big Bear Airport	
1060603	Hearn 1978	Tract No. 7105	
1060969	SBCM Association 1980	Tentative Tract No. 11512	
1061000	Leonard and Lerch 1980	Looney Property/Pan Hot Springs	Yes
1061222	Leonard 1981	270 Acres in Sugarloaf	
1061841	Macko 1988	Big Bear City Comm. Services	Yes
1061843	Hatheway 1988	Gold Mountain Manor	Yes
1061889	McKenna 1989	Mountain Lake Investments	
1061915	Smith 1963	Mojave River and Adjacent Regions	Yes
1061921	McKenna 1989	Peter Parks Property	
1062095	McKenna 1990	MacLane Property	
1062097	McKenna 1990	Paul Churchill Property	
1062210	White 1990	Cottonwood-Gold Hill Substation	Yes
1062620	White 1992	1096 Hugo Lane	
1062810	Brock 1993	Galbreath Property	
1062813	Chace 1993	CA-SBR-935 (Pan Hot Springs)	
1062831	De Barros and Paulson 1993	Lucerne-Big Bear Valley Trans.	Yes
1062900	Burns 1987	OHV Trails	
1062908	De Barros and Paulson 1994	Lucerne-Big Bear Valley Trans.	
1062909	De Barros 1994	CA-SBR-932H, -7389H, -7390H	
1063032	Gray and Grenda 1995	Archaeological Monitoring Program	
1093303	York, Cleland, Dolan 1998	Lucerne-Big Bear Valley Trans.	
1063813	Brock 2001	1125 Gold Mountain Drive	Yes
1063815	Brock 2003	1115 Live Oak Place	
1064127	Tibbet 2003	Recharge Testing Program	Yes
1064527	Mirro 2004	1134 Live Oak Place Trenching	
1064528	Brock 2003	1134 Live Oak Place	
1064615	Brock 2003	1084 Dumas Court	
1064664	Alexandrowicz 2006	Lackyard Property	
1064665	Mirro 2006	Peterson Santiso Property	
1064888	Hatheway & Associates	Bedoe Property	Yes
1064913	Brandman 2005	246 Acres on Sawmill Canyon Road	
1064955	Applied EarthWorks 2004	Highway 18 Survey	
1065309	Brock 2006	1061 Hugo Drive	
1065311	Mirro 2006	15.09 Acre Survey	
1065364	Mirro 2006	Urban Large Parcel BBC 194	
1065383	Applied EarthWorks 2007	Site 36-013098 Assessment	
1065572	Everson 2007	State Route 38	
1065573	Brock 2007	1129 Gold Mountain Drive	
1065575	Lerch and Ciolek-Torrello 2007	Pan Hot Springs	

Report	Citation	Description	Resources
1065581	Mirro 2005	State Highway 38	
1065649	Love et al. 2002	Moon Camp Res. Subdivision	Yes
1065651	Everson and Tejada 2007	Culverts on Highway 38	
1605652	Mirro 2007	133.69 Acres	Yes
1065907	Mirro 2005	State Route 18	
1066006	Orfila et al. 2007	Beeline 12kV Circuit Line	
1066008	Mirro 2007	State Route 38	
1066106	Alexandrowicz et al. 2008	Sawmill Project	
1066397	Tory 2008	Dept. of Forestry and Fire	
1067740	Feller 2011	Big Bear Airport Fire Protection	
1067741	Morin 2012	Dixie Lee Fuel Reducation Project	

The Schroth survey of 1987 addressed the westernmost portion of the project area, including areas north and south of Highway 38. Schroth recorded two fragments of ground-stone (under a single Primary No., 36-06758).

The Mirro report of 2006 addressed the Mikita-Terasaki project area, which included the northern portion of the Moon Camp property and acreage within Poligue Canyon. This study resulted in the identification of historic refuse scatters, mining features (mainly prospect trenches and pits), and prehistoric lithic scatters. The extent of the resources emphasized the potential for the area to yield additional resources.

Tejada (2007) conducted the studies for the improvements along State Route 38 and the larger 120 acre study by Mirro (2007) addressed the Urban Forest Service Project. The Mirro (2007) study consisted of a number of smaller areas that, combined, resulted in the 120 acre coverage.

Research confirmed the Moon Camp project area was previously surveyed (2002) and resources were recorded as a result of the earlier investigations. A considerable amount of the surrounding properties were also surveyed. Despite this level of coverage, the most recent investigations were completed in 2009 and prior to the more recent amendments to NEPA and CEQA guidelines and policies.

## **Cultural Resources**

In completing the research for the one-mile radius around the Moon Camp property, McKenna et al. identified a minimum of fifty-six (56) resources and one “pending” resource (Table 2). Of these, five (6) were mapped within the specific boundaries of Moon Camp. Overall, the cumulative breakdown yielded the following counts:

**Table 2. Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Camp Moon Property.**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Citation	Description
36-004400	CA-SBR-4400	Kaiser 1978; Campbell et al. 2009	Serrano Encampment
36-009937	CA-SBR-9937H	Lewis 1999	Miller School House
36-010443	CA-SBR-10443H	Jackson and Fish 2002	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-010444	CA-SBR-10444H	Jackson and Fish 2002; Bouscaren 2007; McLean et al. 2009	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-010635	CA-SBR-10635H	Ballester 2002; Hoffman et al. 2006; McLean 2007	Moon Camp Component
36-012369		Sheets and McLean 2005	Moon Camp Component
36-012370		Sheets and McLean 2005	Isolated Metate
36-012371	CA-SBR-14238	Sheets and McLean 2005; McLean et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-012681		Hoffman et al. 2006	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-012682		Sheets et al. 2006	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-013586		Lichtenstein and Everette 2007	Foundation and Pad
36-013588		Sheets and Cisneros 2007	Concrete Slab and Debris
36-021203		Hope 2004; Trampier 2011	Rock and Concrete Bridge
36-022341	CA-SBR-14239	McLean et al. 2009	Bedrock Milling Station
36-022348	CA-SBR-14244	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022349	CA-SBR-14245	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022350	CA-SBR-14246	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022351	CA-SBR-14247	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022352	CA-SBR-14248	Campbell et al. 2009	Milling Station and Lithics
36-022353	CA-SBR-14249	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022354		Campbell et al. 2009	Prospect Trench
36-022355		Campbell et al. 2009	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-022356	CA-SBR-14250H	Campbell et al. 2009	Quarry & Lithic Scatter
36-022357	CA-SBR-14251H	Campbell et al. 2009	Historic Refuse and N.A. Lithic Scatter
36-022358	CA-SBR-14252H	Campbell et al. 2009; Rotermund and Ward 2009	Wagon Road Segment
36-022407	CA-SBR-14278	Campbell et al. 2009	Milling Station and Lithics
36-022408	CA-SBR-14279	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022409		Campbell et al. 2009	Milling Station and Lithics
36-022410		Campbell et al. 2009	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-022411	CA-SBR-14280	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022412		Campbell et al. 2009	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-022413		Campbell et al. 2009	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-022414	CA-SBR-14281	Campbell et al. 2009	Milling Station and Lithics
36-022415	CA-SBR-14282	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022416	CA-SBR-14283	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022417	CA-SBR-14284	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022418		Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022428		Campbell et al. 2009	Prospect Trench
36-022429		Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022430		Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter

<b>Table 2. Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Camp Moon Property (cont'd.).</b>			
<b>Primary No.</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-022431		Campbell et al. 2009	Isolated Chert Tool
36-022432		Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022433		Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022434		Campbell et al. 2009	Prospect Pit/Trench
36-022450		Campbell et al. 2009	Isolated Mono
36-022451		Campbell et al. 2009	Prospect Pits
36-022452		Campbell et al. 2009	Bedrock Milling Station
36-022453		Campbell et al. 2009	Prospect Trench
36-022454	CA-SBR-14298	Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022455		Campbell et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022456	CA-SBR-14299	Ward et al. 2009	Lithic Scatter
36-022475		Ward et al. 2009	Isolated Chert Flakes
36-022476		Ward et al. 2009	Prospect Pit
36-022477		Ward et al. 2009	Isolated Chert Flake
36-022478		Ward et al. 2009	Isolated Chert Biface
36-060758		Schroth 1987	Ground & Chipped Stone (2)
P-1313-27A		Pending Resource ID	Reported Cemetery

*Prehistoric Archaeological Resources:*

- 27 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites
- 1 Pending Prehistoric Archaeological Sites
- 0 Prehistoric Districts
- 7 Prehistoric Isolates

*Historic Archaeological Resources (over 50 years of age):*

- 19 Historic Archaeological Sites
- 0 Pending Historic Archaeological Sites
- 2 Historic Structures
- 0 Historic Districts
- 0 Historic Isolates
- 0 Possible Historic Structures/Archaeological Sites determined from maps)

*Cultural Landscapes:*

- 0 Cultural Landscapes

*Ethnic Resources:*

- 0 Ethnic Resources

*Heritage Properties:*

- 0 National Register of Historic Places (Listed)
- 0 National Register of Historic Places (Eligible)
- 0 California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- 0 California Points of Historic Interest (CPHI)

In addition to the resources listed above, one site (36-022357) had two components – one historic and one prehistoric. As presented, the area is considered sensitive for both historic and prehistoric resources. The five resources sites identified within the project area (See Appendix G) include:

36-010635 Site 36-010635 is a complex site recorded by Ballester in 2002, Hoffman et al. in 2006, and updated by McLean and Bouscaren in 2007. As mapped, this site is relatively close to 36-012681 and, in one update, appears to incorporate 36-012682.

In 2002, Ballester identified 36-010635 (CA-SBR-10635H) as a refuse scatter covering an area of 61 feet (N/S) by 49 feet (E/W). He adds, the "... site consists of a large trash scatter with two areas of higher concentration. Artifacts include condensed milk cans, cone-top beer cans, broken glass bottles, glass insulators, pieces of white ceramic, and an old battery. The site is located on a gently slope with large pine trees and brush scattered about the area. The site is highly disturbed by bottle hunters. There was also a fair amount of modern trash scattered about the site." Ballester tentatively identified the site as a pre-WWII site associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century resort camps.

On Ballester's sketch map, the eastern boundary of 36-010635 is equated with the project area boundary and, as placed on the USGS quadrangle, the site is just north of Highway 38 and on the east side of the drainage (NAD 27 UTM 506370E/3791240N).

Hoffman and Sheets relocated this site in 2006, providing the UTM coordinates as 506396E/3791230. Hoffman and Sheets limited their update to that portion within their specific project area. In this case, Hoffman and Sheets state a "... T-pole and wire fence constitute a portion of the current project area boundary. The fence may represent an element of the Moon Camp vacation/recreation facility referred to by Ballester (2002). Observed just outside the project boundary were rock-and-mortar alignments/retaining walls delineating graded pads, squared-off excavated areas, and a pit containing concrete and pipes/plumbing that may also represent elements of Moon Camp; the trash scatter may be associated with these features. The trash scatter lies on a moderate to gentle hillslope overlooking Hwy. 38

and Big Bear Lake, which lie to the south.” Assuming the wheelbarrow mentioned by Ballester is *in situ*, the Hoffman and Sheets site component is located to the northwest of the original site boundaries. This assertion, however, is in conflict with the reported UTM coordinates.

An updated site form prepared by McLean and Bouscaren in 2007 makes a similar finding – their sketch map illustrating the Hoffman and Sheets site component to the southeast of the Ballester site area. It is noted, however, the McLean and Bouscaren UTM coordinates are problematic, as the easting readings have one too many numerals. In addition, the sketch map, as presented, appears to exclude the 2002 site component from the overall site boundaries, despite the proximity. McLean and Bouscaren also included components of the site that extend to the east and outside their project area boundaries, acknowledging these features are part of the greater whole. The 2007 UTM datum was recorded as 506396E/3791230N (page 1; the Hoffman and Sheets coordinates), while the sketch map notes the datum at 306341E/3791170N (corrected by McKenna et al.). The site, as recorded in 2007, extends from the 2002 deposit (northern extent) to Highway 38 (southern extent), and approximately 100 feet east/west.

36-012369 Recorded by Sheets and McLean in 2005, this site was identified in the southwestern portion of the project area, south of Highway 38. As described, the site consisted of 8 features, including:

- F-1 Fire Brick Foundation
- F-2 Circular Metal Fire Pit
- F-3 Concrete Privy Foundation
- F-4 Small Concrete Brick Structure
- F-5 Concrete Lamp Foundation
- F-6 Rock and Mortar Drinking Fountain
- F-7 Linear Concrete Slab
- F-8 Rock Retaining Wall

In addition to the features, isolated artifacts (e.g. segment of galvanized pipe) were identified. No technical report was cited on the Primary Record, so no additional data was presented to interpret or associate these features with any specific occupants or activities within the area.

36-012370 Recorded by Sheets and McLean in 2005, this resource was described as an isolated artifact (unifacial granitic metate). Again, no technical report was cited on the Primary Record. As mapped, this artifact was identified south of Highway 38 and in the southwestern portion of the project area. It is unknown whether or not this resource was recovered at the time of re-cordation.

- 36-012681 Resource 36-012681 was recorded by Hoffman et al. in 2006 and mapped as being located near the eastern section line of Section 13 and in the center of the current project site. This site is within a small drainage mid-way between Highway 38 and the northern section line. As depicted in the sketch map, the site is an elongated refuse scatter following the contours of the drainage. It was described as "...a large trash scatter containing cylindrical hole-in-top cans, square (meat) hole-in-top cans, solder dot condensed milk cans ... oval sardine tins, cylindrical sanitary cans, coffee cans, clear glass milk bottle fragments, milk glass, cobalt blue glass, Coca-Cola bottle glass, other bottle glass fragments (some with crown finishes), saw-cut cow bone, chicken bone, window pane glass, structural debris, white improved earthenware sherds, and other domestic debris. The refuse appears to date from before the end of World War I to recent times. This refuse dump is lies mostly on the east side of a north/south trending intermittent stream between the streambed and a two-track trail. The trail may provide access for unauthorized collectors as well as those who created the site. The surrounding vegetation includes pines, oaks, mountain mahogany, rabbit brush, morning glory, and a variety of shrubs, forbs, and grasses."
- 36-012682 Recorded by Sheets and Cisneros (2006), this resources was identified along the eastern section line of Section 13, in a drainage north of the existing residential properties. As described, this site is a sparse scatter of historic and modern refuse in "several discrete clusters." The artifacts included sanitary cans, soldered cans, hole-in-top cans, paint cans, bricks, and glass fragments. No interpretation of the site was included in the site record.
- 36-060758 The site record for 36-60758 represents two isolates – a ground stone fragment and a piece of chipped stone identified by Schroth in 1987. These two items, located in close proximity to one another and in the southwestern portion of the current project area, were identified in a "... deep wash ... washed to the location from upper slopes ..." (Schroth 1987:5). The report did not indicate these items were recovered, but Love et al. (2002) noted they were not relocated.

In addition to the data presented above, it is noted that a "pending" site is on file with the CSUF-SCCIC. This resource (P1313-27) is a reported Native American cemetery. The summary reads:

"An Indian burial ground has been reported to be situated on the lower flats of Delmar mountain just west of Polique canyon. This is probably of a late

date; that is, before the discovery of Holcomb valley but since neophytes were released from the Missions in 1833. As has been said elsewhere, previous Indians in this country observed a fire ritual where their dead were concerned.”

This location would be just east of the current project area and within the general area now associated with Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1 (Tract No. 2627). This location would also be west of the significant Pan Hot Springs complex.

## **Historic Maps**

The review of historic maps included those of 1857-1858, 1894, 1899, 1928, 1945, and 1969-1971. The 1857-1858 map illustrated the area prior to the establishment of Big Bear Lake. Section 13 is unimproved.

By 1894, the “Road from San Bernardino to Pine Lake Post Office” is illustrated. This alignment is now below the waterline for Big Bear Lake. Again, no specific improvements are illustrated within the Moon Camp property.

By 1899, numerous roads are illustrated in the vicinity of Moon Camp and, by 1928, Moon Camp is identified on the map (by name) and a concentration of structures is illustrated. State Route 38 is illustrated, as well. In 1945, these improvements are also illustrated. La Fuze (1971:273) references Moon Camp (post-1918):

“Residents wanted a road down along the north shore of the lake to the dam (so as to be ready for that Deep Creek cut-off). The little sawmills were working. Near Fawnskin the Moreland Trucking Agency has a vacation camp. A.G. Kendall of Redlands, bankers Mark Hellman and Charles Forman of Los Angeles, and V.G. Lucas had built fine rustic lodges. N.B. Burkey, the Pinecrest carpenter, bought the Cline-Miller lot up the lakeshore and stayed to build Moon Camp.”

Historic maps suggest the Moon Camp improvements were well established by the 1920s, but earlier improvements were likely (suggested by early artifacts in the historic scatters and reports of mining activity in the area). Highway 38 (and its precursor, Rim of the World Drive) is considered a historic road alignment.

## **Listed Properties**

No national, state, or local properties were found among the various listings maintained by the SCCIC. However, should evidence of the cemetery – mapped s adjoining the

eastern boundary of the Moon Camp property – be identified, this resource would certainly qualify for recognition and listing in the national state, and local listings. As a recognized cemetery, this resource would require protection.

## Summary

Based on the data presented above, McKenna et al. has conducted a preliminary assessment of the project area’s sensitivity for yielding cultural resources. The findings read:

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	HIGH SENSITIVITY
Historic Archaeological Resources	HIGH SENSITIVITY
Historic Resources (standing structures)	HIGH SENSITIVITY
Cultural Landscapes	MODERATE TO LOW SENSITIVITY
Ethnic Resources	LOW SENSITIVITY

## RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

In completing the cultural resources investigation for the current Moon Camp Subdivision project, McKenna et al. completed initial Native American consultation, a paleontological overview, historic background research, and a field investigation. The results are presented below.

### Native American Consultation

McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and was informed the Commission’s records failed to identify any sacred or religious resources in or near the project area, despite other research identifying a potential cemetery adjacent to the project area. Letters to local Native American representatives yielded to written responses. In each case, the Soboba and Agua Caliente noted the project area was outside the traditional territories of either group.

The County of San Bernardino generally conducts its own Native American consultation for AB-52 and SB-18 compliance. When deemed applicable, the data presented in Appendices B and C of this report can be used to complete the more extensive consultation by County representatives.

### Paleontological Overview

The paleontological overview was completed for McKenna et al. through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. This research addressed the general area of Big Bear Lake and Baldwin Lake. The results confirmed the surficial deposits are composed

of younger Quaternary Alluvium derived from the mountain to the north. Additional deposits are the result of lacustrine deposits from the expansion of Big Bear Lake. Neither of these deposits are conducive to the presence of fossil specimens.

McLeod (2016) notes the presence of older Quaternary alluvial deposits in relatively shallow contexts. The finer grained older Quaternary deposits have been known to yield fossil specimens, but not necessarily from the Big Bear area. The nearest reports of such specimens are to the northeast (LACM 3350). Here, nearer Landers and Deadman Lake (on the desert side of the mountains), horse, camel, and bison were recovered.

Based on the nature of the area, McLeod recommended any excavations impacting the older Quaternary deposits be monitored for paleontological specimens. Such monitoring should be conducted in compliance with the policies and protocols of the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

### **Historic Research and Field Survey Results**

McKenna et al. complete the cultural resources historic research and field investigations for the Moon Camp Subdivision project between June and September, 2016. Historic research confirmed the project area was not officially associated with any mining claim(s) and in the late 1800s, was part of the Bear Valley Land and Water Company holdings. Later, the Bear valley Development Company owned the property and made portions available for use as recreational resorts and/or private home development. Three recreational resorts were identified in the immediate area: Moon Camp, Wilsted Camp, and Cluster Pines Camp. Moon Camp was established as early as 1920 and enlarged between 1920 and 1925. The Wilsted Camp and Cluster Pines Camps were considerably smaller and established after 1925. It is unclear whether the camps were on privately owned land or land leased from the Bear Valley Development Company, but research suggests the land was leased, not sold, as the acreage reverted back to the Development Company after the resorts closed.

Some time prior to 2002, structures related to the camps were demolished and only scant remains, in the form of rock foundations, concrete foundations, dirt roads, refuse, and fencing, remain.

Research also confirmed the project area had been surveyed before, in whole or part. The western portion of the project area (20 acres) was surveyed in 1987 and resources were reported in the form of prehistoric artifacts. In 2002, the entire project area was surveyed by Love et al. and additional resources (primarily historic) were recorded. Updates were filed following the investigations in 2005-2007. Overall, five cultural resources were reported prior to the recent investigation.

The recent investigations involved an intensive archaeological survey conducted by two professional surveyors over the course of two field days. The area of coverage mirrored the area covered during the 2002 survey and included the areas addressed in 1987 and

2005-2007. At the time of the survey, the weather was clear and all areas were accessible. It is noted, however, the water line of Big Bear Lake was associated with shallow, marshy areas with dense surface vegetation and unsafe to traverse. These areas were considered beyond the boundaries of the proposed project and the lack of survey was inconsequential.

Areas closer to Highway 38, on the southern side of the road, were covered with vegetation that varied from dense grass cover to open spaces with less grass and exposed soil. There were mature trees, saplings, and other brush in areas that precluded systematic surveying. In these areas, the surveyors meandered throughout the area, emphasizing areas where the surface was visible and accessible for visual inspection. A fence line along the Highway 38 right-of-way was also noted, periodically identifying the areas south of the road as "private" property. The property south of Highway 38 slopes gently to Big Bear Lake.

North of Highway 38, the property rises to the north, ranging in relative elevations from approximately 6760 feet AMSL to 6980 feet AMSL (220 foot difference). The property undulates from west to east and includes two major drainages (one blue line stream) that feed into Big Bear Lake. Acreage closer to Highway 38 is less steep and less vegetated, exhibiting fewer trees and more grass cover. Further north, the slope increases, trees are denser, and the ground is covered with pine needles and dead wood. The slopes exhibited less open space and the ground surface was less visible.

McKenna et al. initiated the survey of the northern portion of the project area at Flicker Road and walked east/west transects, advancing from north to south. Photographs were taken periodically and, when resources were identified, more intensive surveying, notes, and UTM readings were conducted.

As a result of the recent surveys, McKenna et al. relocated two of the previously recorded five sites and recorded one additional prehistoric isolated artifact (Figure 20). The recent findings are summarized below.

36-012369 Recorded by Sheets and McLean in 2005, this site was identified as consisting of eight features, including:

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| F-1 Fire Brick Foundation     | F-5 Concrete Lamp Foundation          |
| F-2 Circular Metal Fire Pit   | F-6 Rock and Mortar Drinking Fountain |
| F-3 Concrete Privy Foundation | F-7 Linear Concrete Slab              |
| F-4 Concrete Brick Structure  | F-8 Rock Retaining Wall               |

Referenced as being located at UTM coordinates 505909 Easting/3791175 Northing, this site is south of Highway 38 and below the first big bend within the project area (see Figure 20). Illustrated in Figure 21, McLean (2005) illustrates the relative locations of the features and their proximity to Highway 38.

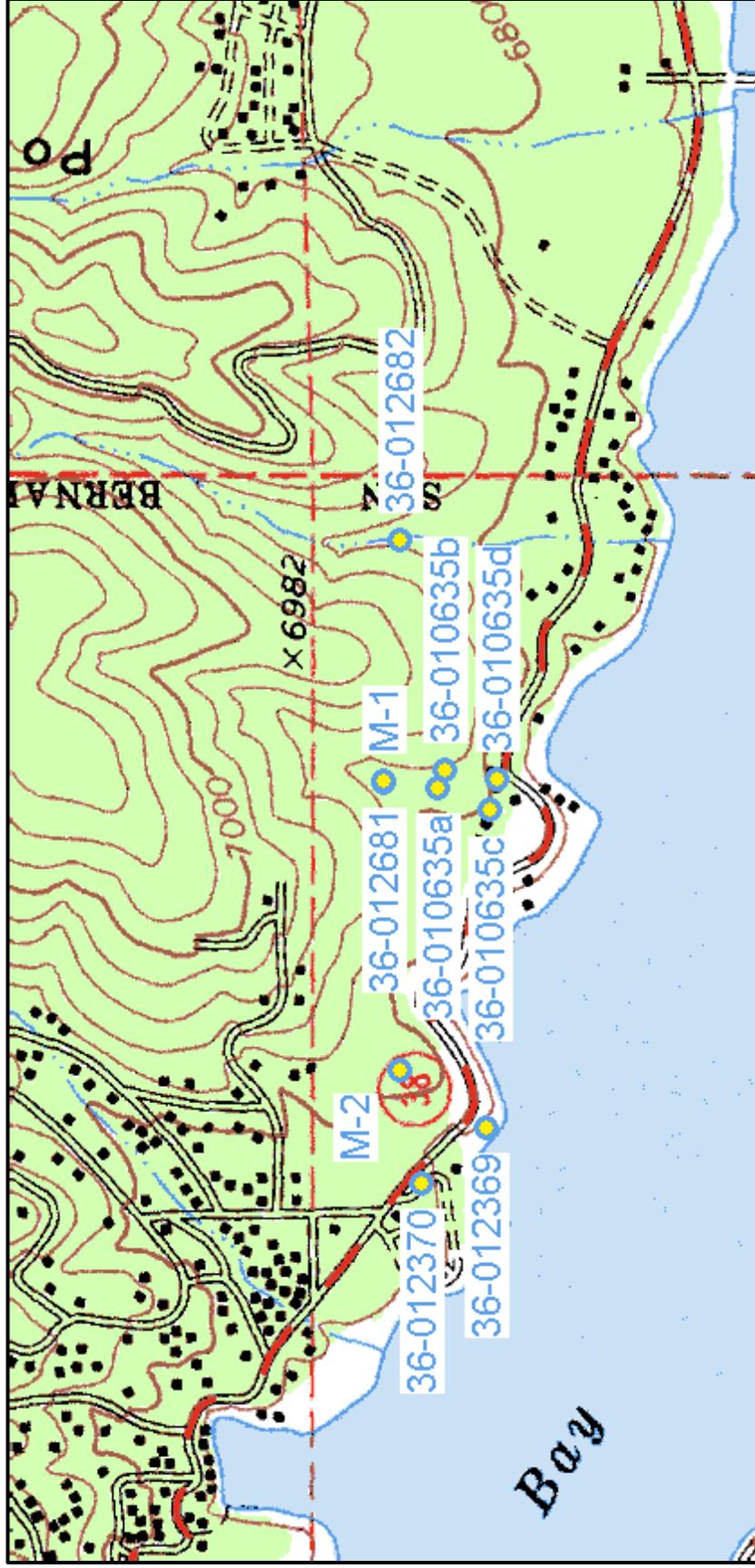


Figure 20. Resource Locations within the Project Area (based on UTM readings).

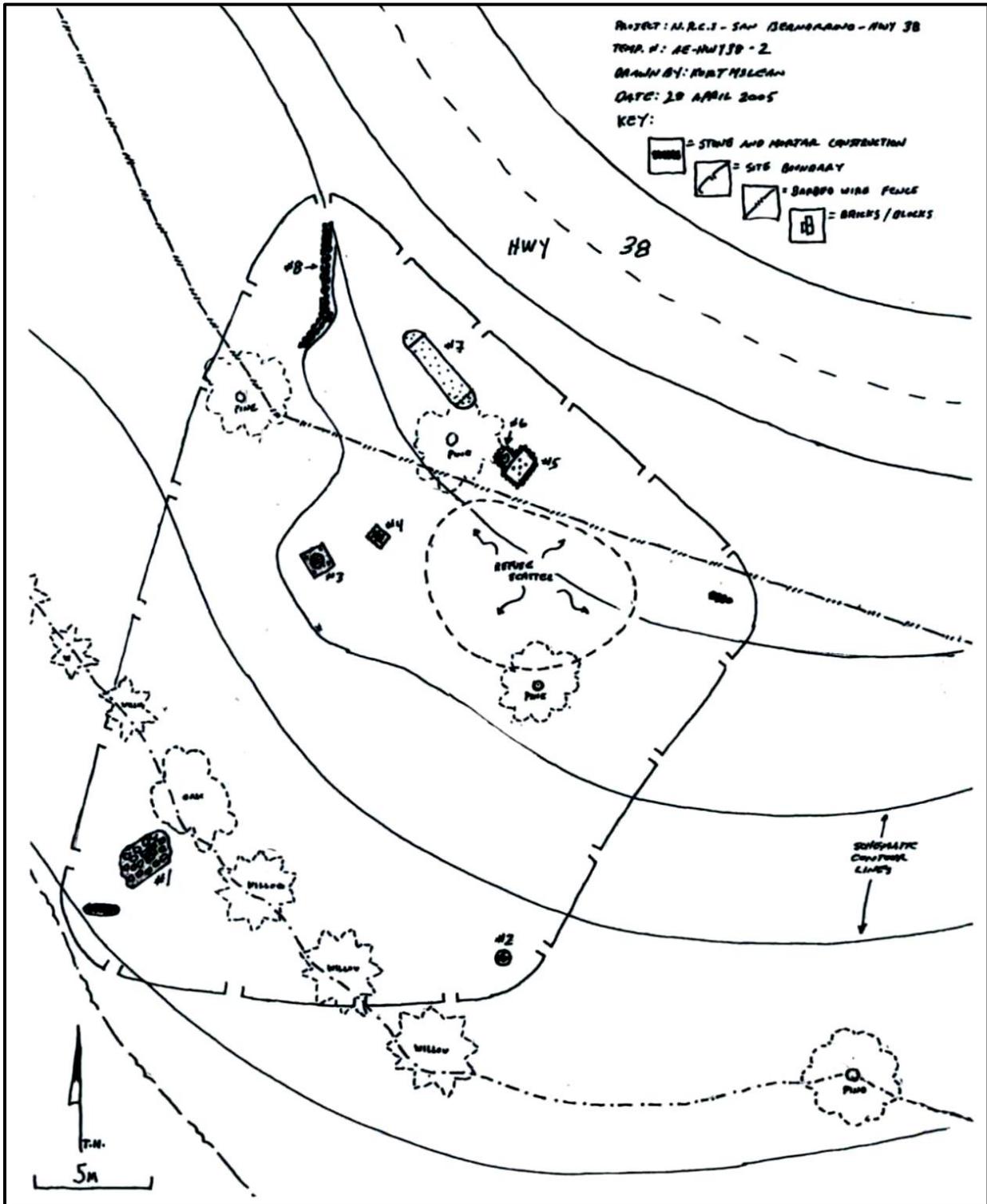


Figure 21. Sketch Map of 36-012369 (McLean 2005).

McKenna et al. relocated this site and confirmed the presence of six of the eight features. Features 1 and 2 were not relocated, as they were both within areas currently in the marshy area not surveyed by McKenna et al. If still present, they are obscured by mud and/or vegetation on the shore of Big Bear Lake.

The remaining six features were relocated, as mapped by McLean, and are actually visible from the Highway 38 frontage. Figures 22 through 27 illustrate these features.



Figure 22. 36-012369, Feature 3.



Figure 23. 36-012369, Feature 4.



Figure 24. 36-012369, Features 5 and 6.



Figure 25. 36-012369, Feature 7.

McKenna et al. found no significant changes in the description of Site 36-012369. However, is conducted the more detailed research into the land use history of the project area, McKenna et al. is confident these features are representative of the Wilsted Camp.



Figure 26. 36-012369, Feature 8.

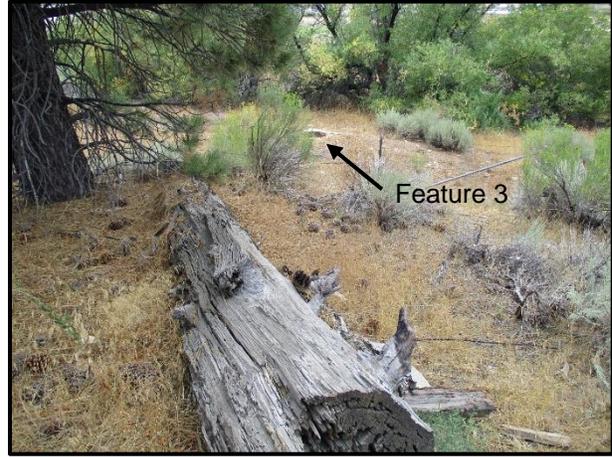


Figure 27. Overview from Highway 38.

As illustrated in Figure 10, McKenna et al. associated Feature 8 with the rock walls defining the structures along Highway 38. Feature 7, the concrete foundation, can be equated with the platform supporting the gas pumps. Features 5 and 6 are located in front of the store, while Features 3 and 4 would be to the rear of the store. Wilsted Camp was a relatively small complex with additional amenities to the north side of Highway 38 (and no longer present). That portion of the complex to the north of Highway 38 has been completely removed and no evidence of its existence remains.

The scant evidence of the Wilsted Camp complex attests to the post 1925 improvements along Highway 38 and the “hey day” of resorts along the north shore of Big Bear Lake. Sheets and McLean did not evaluate these features in 2005. McKenna et al. has concluded these features are indicative of the 1920s-1930s use of the north shore for recreational purposes, but lacks the architectural integrity and potential for scientific research needed to be considered a significance historical resource. Therefore, McKenna et al. has updated the archaeological site record, but has also concluded no further studies are warranted with respect to this site.

36-012370 A single unifacial metate was recorded at UTM coordinates 505833 Easting/3791263 Northing. This mapped location is southwest of Highway 38 and within an area associated with a small access road accessed from Highway 38. Technically, this location is now west of the current project area western boundary, although relatively close to the boundary. McKenna et al. has associated this area with the historic location of the Cluster Pines Camp complex, which is no longer present.

A survey of this area yielded no evidence of the metate noted by Sheets and McLean (2005). This area is readily accessible to pedestrian traffic

and, if not recovered by Sheets and McLean, could easily have been collected by a non-professional. In any case, the artifact is not relocated, but also considered negligible, given its mapped location.

36-012681 Resource 36-012681 was recorded at UTM coordinates 506377 Easting and 3791313 Northing. This same location was relocated by McKenna et al. during the recent survey and concurs with the original description provided by Hoffman et al. in 2006 (Figure 28), but found the historic refuse scatter to cover a slightly larger area. The McKenna et al. UTM coordinates were recorded as 506380 Easting and 3791312 Northing, confirming the location.

While visually inspecting this area, McKenna et al. identified a second concentration of refuse to the east and uphill from the larger concentration in the drainage. In this second concentration, more cans and glass were noted, along with cut lumber indicating the collapse or disposal of a small shelter roof (e.g. a roof over a bench). Both concentrations also exhibited evidence of modern refuse. In the case of the original concentration, a modern stove was identified within the northern area, upslope from the refuse. Overall, both deposits appear to represent secondary deposition(s) of items collected from other areas (possibly off-site) and redeposited further upslope and outside immediate visibility (away from Highway 38). As illustrated (see Figure 28), the 2006 sketch map depicts a dirt road between the two deposits. This "road" is little more than of a scarring on the surface and not a formal road, indicating access by vehicle to conduct the secondary deposition.

Regardless of the actual period of deposition, the majority of items identified within the two concentration appear to date to the 1920s-1940s and diagnostically associated with the recreational uses on the north shore. However, since most "campers" at the resorts were not personally discarding their cans, glass, and ceramics, these deposits appear to be more likely related to disposal within the camping areas and redeposited later. The intrusive modern materials are indications that redepositing was more recent, possibly when the Moon Camp complex was demolished between the 1960s and 2002.

Without knowledge of the point of origin for these materials, they cannot be formally associated with Moon Camp, but may be a composite of materials from any number of sites. At this time, the deposit has been compromised by disturbances (bottle hunters) and many diagnostic artifacts have been lost. With a lack of integrity, the site is significantly compromised.

In assessing the location of 36-012681, McKenna et al. has also concluded this deposit is spatially associated with the larger area of 36-010635 (dis-

cussed below). As such, McKenna et al. has completed an updates archaeological site record that places 36-012381 within the boundaries of 36-010635, thereby enlarging the site, once again. In addition to the features associated with 36-010635, the concentrations of refuse identified as 36-012681 are simply two more features to be added to the definition of the larger site.

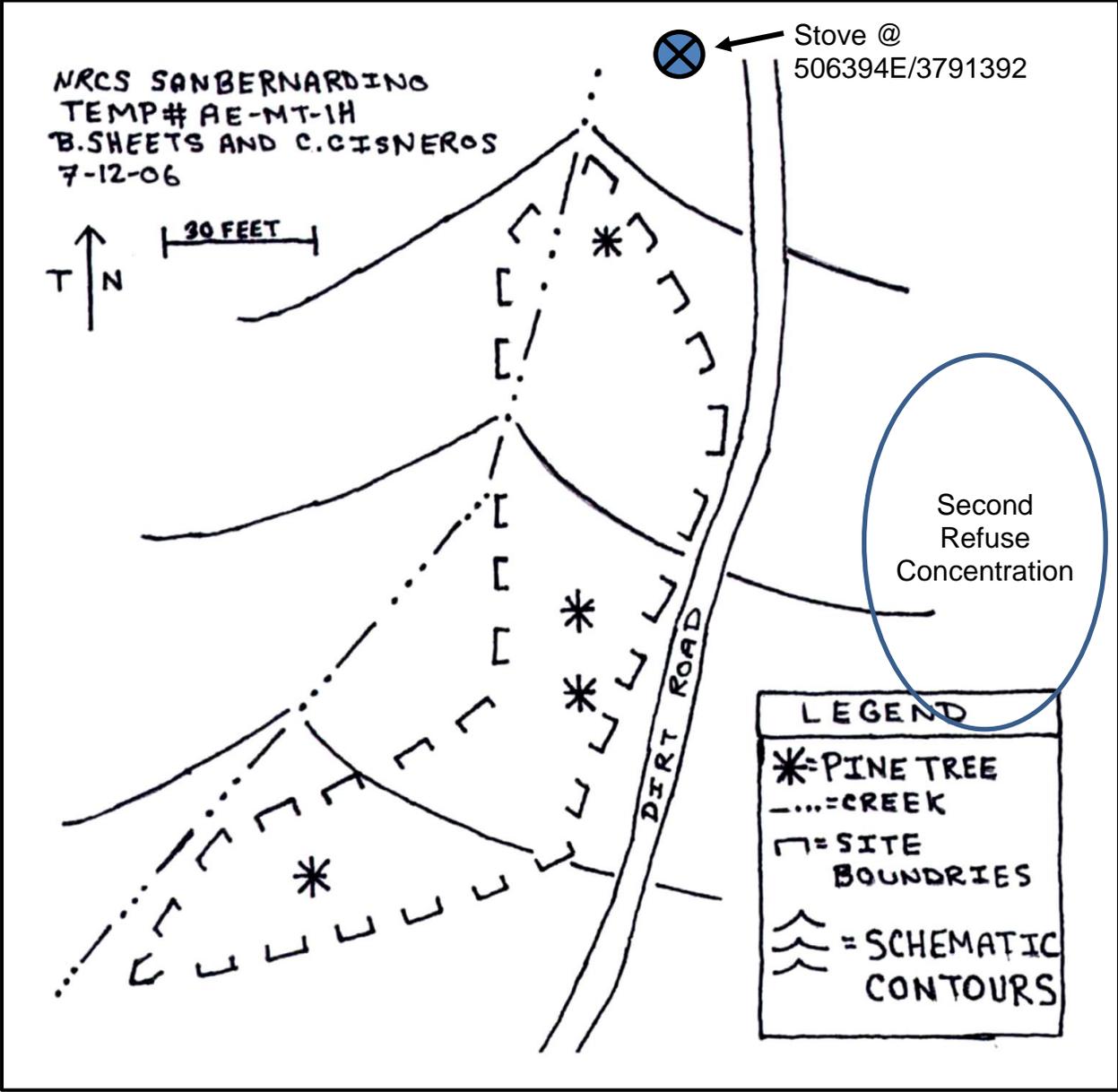


Figure 28. McLean's Sketch of 36-012681, with McKenna et al. Additions.

36-012682 Sheets and Cisneros (2006) recorded 36-012682 at UTM coordinates 506707 Easting/3791290 Northing. This places the site along the blue line stream in the eastern portion of the project area. As described, this was a sparse scatter of historic refuse. During the recent survey, McKenna et al. failed to relocate this deposit (Figure 29).



Figure 29. Overview of Area Associated with 36-012682 (facing North).

It is quite possible this deposit was “cleaned up” in the last ten years by local residents whose houses are located south of the location. In any case, the deposit was not relocated and, therefore, the proposed project will not result in any adverse impacts and no further studies are warranted.

36-060758 Schroth recorded two isolated artifacts in 1987. No specific locational data was available (no UTM coordinates), but Love et al. (2002:6) noted the items were found within a deep wash and not *in situ*. Love et al. tried to

relocate these items, but was unable to locate them or document them further. Likewise, McKenna et al. failed to relocate these artifacts and, whether collected by Schroth or simply lost to the elements, they are now considered negligible.

36-010635 Site 36-010635 is a complex site that has been recorded between 2002 and 2106 (this report). Ballester (2002), Hoffman et al. (2006), and Bouscaren (2007) identified components of the site at different times and, with each follow-up survey, the size and content of the site increased. As mapped in 2007, this site extended north from Highway 38 to a point south of 36-012681. The eastern extent of the site was limited to the property boundary associated with the residential developments to the east.

The recent investigations by McKenna et al. relocated the components of 36-010635, as reported by all three previous studies. However, the McKenna et al. survey also resulted in the identification of additional components and another refinement of the site boundaries. Basically, this site is the location of the original Moon Camp complex and, therefore, the site boundaries should be defined by the historic Moon Camp boundaries, as best can be established. This would include the areas now incorporated into the Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1, where other components of the original site have been destroyed by the more recent developments. Illustrated in Figure 30, the remaining identifiable cultural components of the Moon Camp complex (including intrusive refuse concentrations) are presented.

As illustrated, the revised boundaries for 36-010635 include 36-012381 (northern extent) to the Big Bear Lake water line (southern extent). The western boundary is defined by Feature 2 (concrete pad) and dirt road alignment, while the eastern boundary is defined by the eastern boundary of the Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1. The UTM coordinates for these new boundaries are as follows:

	NAD 27	NAD 83
North	506394 E 3791392 N	506314 E 3791588 N
West	506291 E 3791107 N	506211 E 3791303 N
South	506325 E 3791018 N	506245 E 3791214 N
East	506958 E 3791008 N	506878 E 3791204 N

It is noted, however, identifiable features associated with Moon Camp are limited to the western portion of the site and the eastern boundary for these features has been assigned to the eastern boundary of present-day APN 0304-091-04 (with westernmost parcel within the Moon Camp Subdivision No. 1. As such, the majority of the features associated with this site area outside the current project area boundaries (Figure 31).

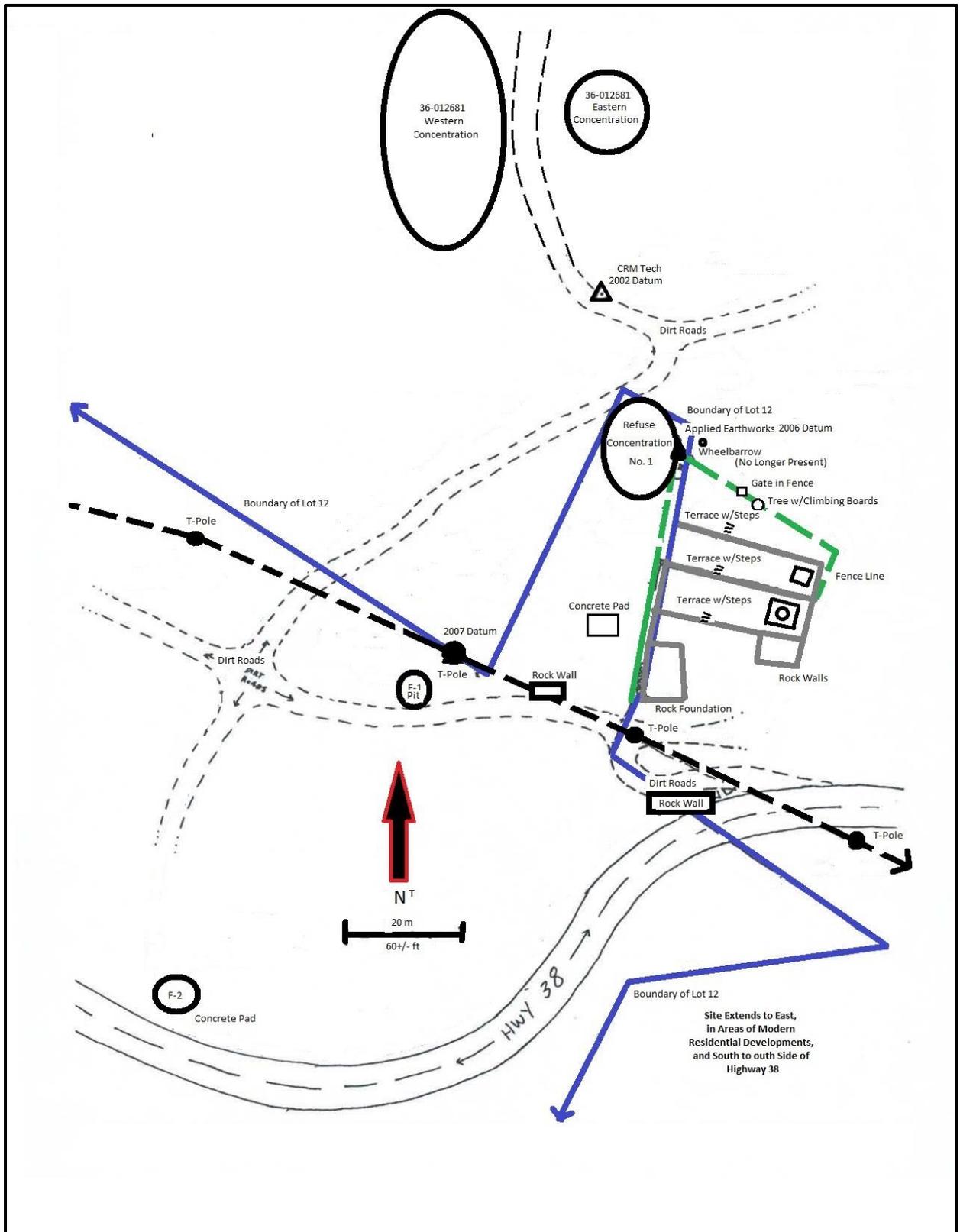


Figure 30. Amended Map of 36-016035, from the McLean Original Map of 2007.



Figure 31. Redefined Site Boundaries for 36-010635.

In assessing the significance of 36-010635 under the federal and state criteria, McKenna et al. has concluded the site operated between the 1920s and 1950s (not consistently) and has been significantly impacted by demolition activities prior to 2002. Additionally, concentrations of refuse with mixes of historic and modern artifacts have been identified in the periphery of the core area and appear to have been deposited after the abandonment of the resort activities. Evidence of bottle hunting and other disturbances have been noted, adding to the adverse impacts already realized.

While the size of the site has increased to include areas to the north and south of the earlier boundaries, these areas fail to provide significant data. The northern deposits have been determined to lack integrity. To the south, south of Highway 38, there is scant evidence of use. This evidence is limited to a few overgrown dirt roads, some areas of obvious clearance (removal of trees, etc.), and a very sparse scatter of small fragments of glass and ceramics. There is no physical evidence of additional structural remains (foundations or debris). The majority of the physical evidence for the Moon Camp complex is located outside the immediate project area – mainly within APN 0304-091-04, which borders the current project area.

This site has been recorded and acknowledged to represent the remains of Moon Camp. The lack of integrity raises questions regarding its status as a historical resource, as defined in the guidelines. McKenna et al. has concluded this site is not an eligible property, as it lacks the necessary integrity and potential for archaeological research. Although related to the advent of recreational resorts at Big Bear Lake and an association with persons involved in the resort developments, the lack of integrity still negates the eligibility. Therefore, any proposed developments in the areas within the current project area will not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

McKenna-2 (M-2) McKenna et al. identified a single prehistoric artifact within the project area. In this case, the artifact was a small granitic ground stone fragment identified in the southwestern portion of the property. Illustrated in Figure 32, this item was found atop a small knoll north of Highway 38 and north of 36-012369 (see Figure 20). The UTM coordinates are 505987 Easting/3791290 Northing (6,807 foot elevation). This artifact was left on-site and, although evidence of prehistoric use in the general area, is not considered a significant resource. Recovery was not deemed necessary.

Highway 38 Highway 38 is a historic road alignment that traces its origin to the early 1920s. Prior to the establishment of Moon Camp or Fawnskin, the historic Rim of the World Drive (ca. 1915) bypassed this area by running to the north and only dropping to the Big Bear Lake frontage further east, east of Polique Canyon. The road was extended to Fawnskin and points west in the early

1920s, when the realignment of Rim of the World was completed and provided more direct access to the Dam and the Waterman Canyon access to Big Bear Lake. The crossing of the Dam was completed years later.



Figure 32. Small Ground Stone Fragment (M-2), *in situ*.

When originally established, Highway 38, between Fawnskin and Polique Canyon, was little more than a dirt road. It was improved as vehicular traffic increased, eventually being oiled and/or paved (asphalt). In subsequent years, the road has been widened, repaved, and reinforced (Figure 33). When Everson and Tejada conducted the studies for culverts along Highway 38 (2007), they noted the damage to the Highway's shoulder damage resulting from winter-related impacts (e.g. black ice).

Despite acknowledgment of the sensitivity for the Highway 38 alignment (McCarthy of the USFS; McKay of the SBNF; Schroth of the SBCM; and Laska of the SBCM); see Everson and Tejada 2007), Highway 38 was not recorded as a resource. McKenna et al. identified Highway 38, specifically between Grout Bay and Polique Canyon, as a historic alignment and prepared a DPR-523 record (see Appendix G). Despite this record, McKenna et al. acknowledges no physical evidence of the historic alignment remains, as it has been obscured by the more recent improvements to the roadway. The proposed Moon Camp Subdivision project will likely involve minor im-

provements to Highway 38 and, therefore, in concurrence with the recommendations of McCarthy (2006) and Schroth (2006) the alignment should be monitored – not for historic resources, but because the area is considered sensitive for the presence of buried prehistoric archaeological resources.



Figure 33. Overview of Highway 38 at 36-012369 (facing East/Southeast).

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recent investigations for the Moon Camp Subdivision project area resulted in a conclusion that the project area has a moderate level of sensitivity for paleontological resources originating from the underlying older Quaternary deposits. The project area is also considered moderately sensitive for the presence for prehistoric archaeological resources. This sensitivity is based on data provided by McCarthy, McKay, Schroth, and Laska in 2006 and the presence of isolated prehistoric artifacts within and in the immediate vicinity of the project area. In addition, research has indicated the potential for burials to the east of the project area, possibly extending into the project area.

The project area has yielded evidence, via features and artifact scatters, of the historic resorts developments along the north shore of Big Bear Lake. Specifically, evidence associated with the Wilsted Camp and Moon Camp were documented. These features have been recorded and, as this time, McKenna et al. has concluded none of the historic resources within the project area meet the minimum criteria for recognition as historical resources (not federal, state, or locally significant resources). This conclusion may change, should additional evidence is uncovered at some later date.

The historic alignment of Highway 38 has been noted and recorded. This roadway dates to the 1920s, but significant alterations have negated the road's integrity and no evidence of the historic road was identified during the recent investigations. Evidence of the early roadway is unlikely to be present, given the nature of the roadway widening and improvements.

Based on the recent findings, McKenna et al. is recommending the project area be considered clear of any known, significant cultural resources. However, given the relatively sensitivity for the project area to yield evidence of fossil specimens and/or prehistoric archaeological resources, archaeological/paleontological monitoring is recommended during any activities involving earthmoving. In this case, archaeological monitoring should be conducted in areas of younger Quaternary alluvium until the consulting archaeological determines monitoring is no longer needed. With respect to paleontological monitoring, such monitoring will only been needed if/when earthmoving involves impacts to the older Quaternary deposits. Some areas, depending on the relative depth of the older deposits, will not require paleontological monitoring. The extent of monitoring can be better defined when a specific grading plan is proposed.

In the case of the Moon Camp Subdivision map approvals, with no specific improvements pending, the recommended monitoring should not preclude approval of the subdivision map. Monitoring requirements, as finalized by the County, will/should clarify the specific requirements, as development of individual or multiple properties are improved and as access roadways and infrastructure are developed.

### **CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certified that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA      Date

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