

## GRAND COUNCIL PLAQUES

1. CARL IRVING WHEAT, Calaveras County, 5/30/1964  
 "CARL I. WHEAT, Counselor - Histiographic Trail Blazer - Resurrector of E Clampus Vitus. Dedicated May 30, 1964, Grand Council ECV."

(Plaque located in Murphys, on exterior front wall of Old Timers Museum.)

2. IN GRATITUDE, Mono County, 9/12/1964

"IN GRATITUDE to those Clampers who gave unstintingly of their time and energies to make possible the preservation of Bodie as a monument to our pioneer heritage, especially to Sen. Paul Lunardi and Emil W. Billeb and to... (47 names)... and to the many others who gave encouragement this marker is dedicated this 12th day of September, 1964, as an action of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Bodie State Historic Park.)

3. ECV SALOON SITE, Calaveras County, 5/29/1965

"SITE OF ECV SALOON. Near this site the ECV saloon stood in 1853. Believed the only E Clampus Vitus (miners' fun fraternal order) saloon officially recorded. Dedicated May 29, 1965."

(Original saloon stood on Lot 4, Block 11, Murphys, as recorded in Book A of Deeds, p. 134, Calaveras County. Two piece bronze plaque by Clampartist William Gordon Huff. Monument built with stones from historic sites, each stone bearing a bit of history.)

(Plaque located in Murphys, at Compere Building, west end of Main Street.)

4. DR. ALBERT A MICHELSON, Calaveras County, 5/31/1975

"ALBERT A MICHELSON (12/19/1852 - 5/19/1931) First American scientist to be awarded Nobel prize (physics, 1907); dean of American optics; measured velocity of light, ether drift, standard meter, stellar diameters. Lived here during childhood. Dedicated by Matuca Chapter and Grand Council, E Clampus Vitus, May 31, 1975."

Two piece bronze plaque by Clampartist William Gordon Huff (Plaque located in Murphys, at Michealson House, 350 Main Street.)

5. ARCHIE D. STEVENOT, Calaveras County, 5/29/1977

"ARCHIE D. STEVENOT, 'Mr. Mother Lode,' Sept. 25, 1882 - Aug. 1, 1968. Founder of Mother Lode Assn. in 1919, which created colorful Highway 49 - California Highway Assn."

"Plaque and 100 year capsules placed on July 23, 1976 by Golden Chain Council of the Mother Lode and Grand Council of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located on Highway 49, Calaveras County side of Archie D. Stevenot Memorial Bridge over Stanislaus River, near Stevenot homestead. Capsules nearby.)



2.



3.

6. AMARGOSA OPERA HOUSE, San Bernardino County, 10/29/1988

"This building was originally built by the Pacific Coast Borax Company in 1924. The original name of the facility was Corkill Hall, and was the social center for Death Valley Junction between 1924 and 1948. Between the years 1948 to 1967 Corkill Hall was abandoned as Death Valley Junction began to decline. In 1967 Marta Becket discovered the abandoned building and transformed it onto the Amargosa Opera House which officially opened February 10, 1968. Plaque placed by the Grand Council of E Clampus Vitus October 29, 1988." (Plaque located at Death Valley Junction, about 86 miles north of Baker.)

6.



5.

# BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER 1069

(Chartered 10/1969)

(San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)



1. LAS FLORES RANCH, San Bernardino County, 10/5/1969  
"Near this spot on March 25, 1866 Edwin Parrish, Nephi Bemis and Pratt Whiteside, young cowboys employed on this ranch were ambushed, killed, and mutilated by Piute Indians, who then burned several ranch buildings and fled down the Mojave River to the rocky narrows below Victorville."  
(Plaque located Las Flores Ranch, northwest of Big Bear Lake; wording engraved on a flat stone.)

2. HOLCOMB VALLEY, San Bernardino County, 5/10/1970  
"HOLCOMB VALLEY, named for William Francis 'Billy' Holcomb, pioneer prospector who, in this valley, discovered Southern California's richest gold field - May 5, 1860. Sept. 18, 1955, Platrix Chapter, E Clampus Vitus."  
(Bronze plaque located in Holcomb Valley. A 1955 Platrix plaque reset at a joint Holcomb-Platrix clampout 10/7/1979.)



3. STODDARD WELLS, San Bernardino County, 4/71  
"In 1853, Arvin Nathaniel Stoddard discovered gold and water at a location 20 miles north and east of the present site of Victorville. Stoddard recovered 3,400 ounces of gold in 8 years of prospecting and mining. Now, over 120 years later, his wells are still flowing."  
(Plaque located at Stoddard Well, n.e. of Victorville off I-15 in the region of Bell Mountain.)



4. MARIA MERCED WILLIAMS DE RAINS ADOBE, San Bernardino County, 9/21/1972  
"To the memory of Maria Merced Williams de Rains, widow of Rancho Cucamonga, for whom this house was built. Dedicated by E Clampus Vitus Billy Holcomb Chapter, May 1972."  
(Plaque located at Maria Merced Williams de Rains home at Rancho Cucamonga.)

5. ROMERO PASS, BRADSHAW GRANT PASS, Riverside County, 10/1972.  
"Romero Pass, Bradshaw-Grant Pass, California-Arizona route, 1824. E Clampus Vitus Billy Holcomb Chapter, 1972."  
(Plaque located at Chiriaco Summit Turn-off I-10 freeway, between Indio and Blythe.)

6. OWL HOTEL, San Bernardino County, 5/20/1973  
"THE OWL HOTEL, where the action was! To Hattie, Little Eva, and all the girls of the line. While the men mined silver, they dug for gold. Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV, 1973."  
(Bronze plaque located at Red Mountain.)

7. HEART O' THE HILLS, Riverside County, 10/21/1973  
"HEART O' THE HILLS. Here before his death in 1927, Murray Schloss collected 2500 acres for a Utopian community. E Clampus Vitus Billy Holcomb Chapter."  
(Aluminum plaque located at Temecula.)







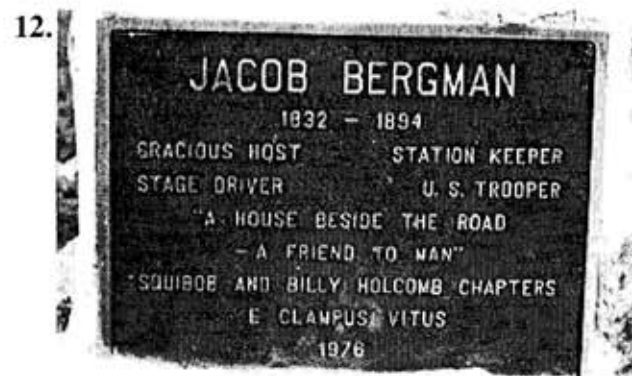
8. WE REMEMBER BABY, Riverside County, 5/5/1974  
 "Carl P., son of Percy J. and Adaline D. McCabe, October 12, 1903 - Jan. 11, 1904, baby. We remember baby. Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV, May 5, 1974."  
 (Bronze plaque located at the site of New Dale near Twenty-nine Palms.)

9. GUS LEDERER, Riverside County, 10/6/1974  
 "GUS LEDERER, 1868-1932, prospector, burro fancier, vegetable gardener, 'Mayor of Corn Springs,' E Clampus Vitus Billy Holcomb Chapter, 1974."  
 (Bronze plaque located in Chuckawalla Mountains, in oasis near desert center.)



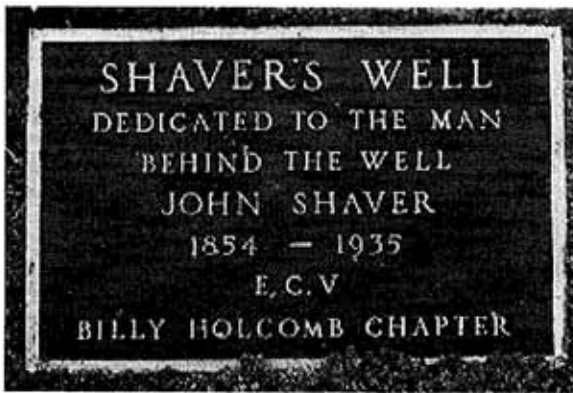
10. SILVER DOLLAR SALOON, San Bernardino County, 5/4/1975  
 "A salute to Red Mountains' dedicated bartenders, keepers of the elephant, good neighbors to the girls and purveyors of joy. ECV Billy Holcomb Chapter, May 4, 1975"  
 (Bronze plaque located at Silver Dollar Saloon, in the town of Red Mountain.)

11. TO THE LADIES OF CALICO, San Bernardino County, 5/2/1976  
 "To the ladies of Calico, whose 1885 May Day Ball, Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival ended with the slinging of eggs and lead."  
 (Plaque located at school house at Calico.)



13.

14.



12. JACOB BERGMAN, Riverside County, 10/17/1976  
 "JACOB BERGMAN, 1832-1894, gracious host, station keeper, stage driver, U. S. trooper. 'A house beside the road - a friend to man.' Squibob and Billy Holcomb Chapters, E Clampus Vitus, 1976."  
 (Plaque located near Aguanga; joint dedication with Squibob Chapter.)

13. MITCHELL CAVERNS, San Bernardino County, 4/1977  
 "Jack and Ida Mitchell, modern pioneers, miner and geologist who helped to preserve these caverns. Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV."  
 (Plaque located near Mitchell Caverns, near I-40 freeway between Barstow and Needles.)

14. SHAVER'S WELL, Riverside County, 10/1977  
 "SHAVER'S WELL. Dedicated to the man behind the well, John Shaver, 1854 - 1935, ECV Billy Holcomb Chapter."  
 (Plaque located between Mecca and Chiriaco Summit area.)



17.

15. KELLEY SILVER MINE, San Bernardino County, 5/16/1978  
 "KELLEY SILVER MINE. Silver was so rich here that men rode shotgun on the wagons that hauled it the few feet from the mine to the mill. ECV Billy Holcomb Chapter, May 1978."  
 (Plaque located at Silver Dollar Saloon, Red Mountain.)

16. CAMPROCK SPRING, San Bernardino County, 10/1978  
 "To the United States soldiers of California of Camp Rock Spring, who guarded the U. S. Mail. No glory there, nor much chance for military fame, but true patriots and heroes were

they, to submit to such privations. Yet these are the nurseries of the Army, and from such hard schools we graduated a Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas. General James F. Rushing - USA. Billy Holcomb Chapter, E Clampus Vitus."  
 (Plaque located at Rock Spring on Mojave Road.)

17. JUAN DIEGO FLATS, Riverside County, 5/5/1979  
 "JUAN DIEGO FLATS. In this valley a conflict between the culture of the Indian and the white man resulted in the death of Juan Diego (Alessandro of the play 'Ramona') by the hands of Sam Temple. Billy Holcomb Chapter E Clampus Vitus, May 1979."  
 (Plaque located on Mojave Road.)

18. BELLEVILL HOLCOMB VALLEY, San Bernardino County, 10/7/1979  
 "BELLEVILL - HOLCOMB VALLEY. Founded in late 1859, Bellevill was named after Belle Van Dusen, the first child born in Holcomb Valley. She was the daughter of Ted Van Dusen, the town blacksmith and early pioneer. Billy Holcomb Chapter, E Clampus Vitus, Oct. 1979."  
 (Plaque located at site of Bellevill in Holcomb Valley; plaque placed next to Holcomb Valley plaque, #2 above.)  
 (Joint dedication with Platix Chapter.)

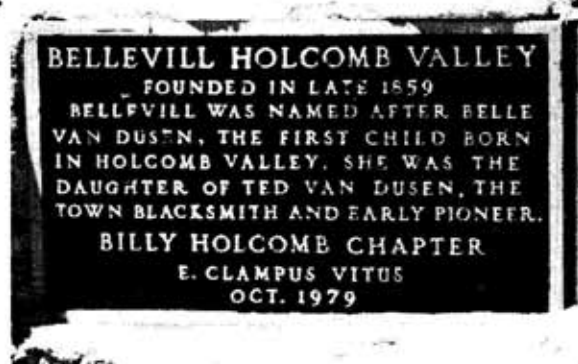
16.



19. FRANCIS MARION "BORAX" SMITH, San Bernardino County, 5/4/1980  
 "FRANCIS MARION "BORAX" SMITH built the railroad to move Borax out of the hills and Death Valley in 1907 to replace the twenty mule team that crossed this way to Ludlow. Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV, Spring 1980."  
 (Plaque located at Razor Junction, off Interstate 15 freeway, adjacent to Soda Lake.)

20. MINERVA HAMILTON HOYT, San Bernardino County, 10/5/1980  
 "MINERVA HAMILTON HOYT, 'Apostle of the Cacti.' Her tireless efforts to establish Joshua Tree National Monument contributed to a heightened appreciation, not only of the Joshua tree, but of the total desert environment. Billy Holcomb Chapter, Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, October 5, 1980."  
 (Plaque located at Joshua Tree National Monument Park Headquarters in Twenty-nine Palms.)

18.



"Plaque placed by the State department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Temescal Water Company, Hydro Conduit Corporation, Glen Ivy Hot Springs, Phil Porretta Family and Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus. October 11, 1981."

(Plaque located near Glen Ivy Hot Springs.)

20.



23. SITE OF THIRD SERRANO ADOBE, Riverside County, CRHL #224, 10/11/1981

"SITE OF THIRD SERRANO ADOBE. Nearby, an adobe house was built about 1867. It was occupied until 1898 by Leandro Serrano's widow Josefa. Under Spanish law, she owned the surrounding 20,000 acre Rancho Temescal, but her ownership was denied by the U. S. Supreme Court. California registered Historical Landmark No. 224. Plaque placed by Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Hydro Conduit Corporation and Phil Porretta family, October 11, 1981."

(Plaque located near Glen Ivy Hot Springs.)

24. SITE OF FIRST HOUSE IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, Riverside County, CRHL #185, 10/11/1981

"SITE OF FIRST HOUSE IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY. Built about 1824 by Leandro Serrano. Calif. Landmark No. 185. E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter, October 11, 1981."

(Plaque located near Glen Ivy Hot Springs.)

25. NATIONAL OLD TRAILS, San Bernardino County, CRHL #781, 3/2/1982

"NATIONAL OLD TRAILS. This bridge marks the site where the National Old Trails Highway, later Highway 66, crossed the Colorado River. It links the Mojave Indian lands visited by Father Garces in 1776. Near this location the American explorer, Jedediah Smith and his band of Rocky Mountain men, crossed the river in 1826 and opened the pioneer trail into Southern California. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 781."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, City of Needles, County of San Bernardino, and Arizona County of Mojave. June 17, 1978. Dedicated May 2, 1982 by Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with Needles Chapter of San Bernardino County Museum Association."

(Plaque located at Needles, at E Street, Colorado River Bridge.)

21. SITE OF RAGTOWN AND THE BUCKEYE MINING DISTRICT, San Bernardino County, 5/3/1981

"At this location, Ragtown stood as a part of the once booming 'Buckeye Mining District.' One mine in the district, the Bagdad Chase, discovered by John Suter in the 1880's, was to become the largest single source of copper and gold in San Bernardino County. The owner Benjamin Chase, built the Ludlow and Southern Railroad, just west of here to carry ore to the Santa Fe Railroad in Ludlow. Billy Holcomb Chapter E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, May 3, 1981."

(Plaque located near Ludlow.)

22. SERRANO TANNING VATS, Riverside County, CRHL #186, 10/11/1981

"SERRANO TANNING VATS. Nearby, two vats were built in 1819 by the Luiseno Indians under the direction of Leandro Serrano, first non-Indian settler in what is now Riverside County. The vats were used in making leather from cow hides. In 1981, the vats were restored and placed here by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 186."



21.



- 26. RANCHO CHINO ADOBE SITE. San Bernardino County, CRHL #942, 6/5/1982

"RANCHO CHINO ADOBE SITE. Near this site Isaac Williams in 1841 built a large adobe home located on the 20,000-acre Rancho Chino which he acquired from his father-in-law, Antonio Lugo. The 'Battle of Chino' occurred at the adobe on September 26-27, 1846, during which 24 Americans were captured by a group of about 50 Californios. Located on the southern immigrant trail to California, the adobe later became an inn and stage stop famous for its hospitality. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 942."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Chino Valley Historical Society, Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus and the San Bernardino County Museum. June 5, 1982."  
(Plaque located at Chino.)

- 27. BLUFF LAKE STAGE STOP. San Bernardino County, 10/10/1982

"BLUFF LAKE STAGE STOP. On this site still stands the cabin of the original Bluff Lake Stage Stop. Burro trains in the early 1880's made a regular run to Bluff Lake Resort. The Burro Express' was still in operation in 1898. By 1899 with an improved road, the Bear Valley and Redlands toll road stages were in operation to Bluff Lake. Presented to the Pasadena YMCA, Camp Bluff Lake, by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, October 10, 1982."

(Plaque located in San Bernardino Mountains, near Big Bear Dam.)



- 28. OLD BEAR VALLEY DAM. San Bernardino County, CRHL #725, 10/10/1982

"OLD BEAR VALLEY DAM. In 1884 Frank Brown built an unusual dam here to supply irrigation water for the Redlands area. The single-arch granite dam formed Big Bear Lake, then the world's largest man-made lake. Engineers claimed the dam would not hold, and declared it 'the eighth wonder of the world' when it did. The old dam is usually underwater because of the 20-foot higher dam built 200 feet west in 1912. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 725."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, U. S. Forest Service, San Bernardino County Museum, and Big Bear Valley Historical Society. October 10, 1982."  
(Plaque located in San Bernardino Mountains, at Big Bear Lake dam.)

- 29. BARSTOW HARVEY HOUSE. San Bernardino County, CRHL #892, 5/1/1983

"BARSTOW HARVEY HOUSE. Harvey Houses were legendary in the history of western rail travel. Operated by Fred Harvey in conjunction with the Santa Fe Railway, the network of restaurant - hotels set a new standard in quality meal service. Barstow's Spanish-Moorish 'Casa del Desierto' opened in 1911 and closed in 1971. It was registered as one of the last and finest remaining examples of the West's famous Harvey Houses. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 892."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mojave River Valley Museum, San Bernardino County Museum, and Fred Harvey Inc., May 1, 1983."  
(Plaque located in Barstow, at the Mojave River Valley Museum.)



31.

30. **POCHEA INDIAN VILLAGE SITE**, Riverside County, CRHL #104, 10/2/1983

"POCHEA INDIAN VILLAGE SITE. Pochea was one of a cluster of Indian villages forming the very large settlement of Pahsitnah, which extended along the ridge east and west of Ramona Bowl. Pahsitnah was thriving when the Spanish first passed by in 1774. A tragic story tells of the natives contracting smallpox from Europeans, a terrible epidemic spreading and some survivors fleeing to the area of the present Soboba Reservation. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 104."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with San Jacinto Valley Museum, Hemet Area Museum Association, Ramona Pageant Association, and Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, October 2, 1983." (Plaque located at Ramona Bowl near Hemet.)

31. **SODA SPRINGS**, San Bernardino County, 5/5/1984

"E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter. **SODA SPRINGS, ZZYXZ MINERAL SPRINGS**. In 1860 the U. S. Army established an outpost at Soda Springs to protect government supplies from the Indians. Later, Miners processed the adjacent lake minerals. In 1906 the Tenopah & Tidewater Railroad arrived. From 1944 to 1974, Dr. Curtis E. Springer operated a health resort at the outpost site, which he renamed ZZYXZ Mineral Springs. Plaque placed by Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with the Friends of the Mojave Road and the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Resource Area, May 5, 1984, Plaque No. 29."

(Plaque located near Baker.)

32. **SITE OF U. S. RABBIT EXPERIMENTAL STATION**, San Bernardino County, CRHL #950, 6/3/1984

"SITE OF U. S. EXPERIMENTAL RABBIT STATION. In March 1928 the Federal Government established the first experimental station in the United States devoted solely to research of the breeding and raising of rabbits, on a five-acre property donated by A. B. Miller of Fontana. The station successfully pioneered new techniques of rabbit care and breeding until 1965 when the City of Fontana acquired the property for use as a senior citizens facility. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 950."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in Cooperation with the Fontana Historical Society, City of Fontana, and Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV, June 3, 1984." (Plaque located at Fontana, in front of Josephine Knopf Senior Citizens Center.)

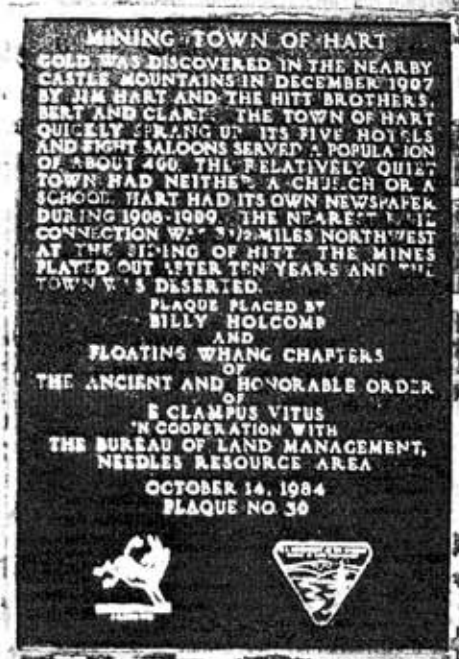
33. **MINING TOWN OF HART**, San Bernardino County, 10/14/1984

"MINING TOWN OF HART. Gold was discovered in the nearby Castle Mountains in December 1907 by Jim Hart and the Hitt Brothers, Bert and Clark. The town of Hart quickly sprang up. Its five hotels and eight saloons served a population of about 400. The relatively quiet town had neither a church or a school. Hart had its own newspaper during 1908 - 1909. The nearest rail connection was 3 1/2 mile northwest at the siding of Hitt. The mines played out after ten years and the town was deserted. Plaque placed by Billy Holcomb and Floating Whang Chapters of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Needles Resource Area, October 14, 1984, Plaque No. 30." (Plaque located near Ivanpah; about 50 miles from Baker.)

32.



33.



34.





34. WILEY WELL, Riverside County, 5/5/1985  
 "COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, HISTORICAL MARKER NO. 11, WILEY WELL. A. P. Wiley, storekeeper and postmaster at Palo Verde, financed miners to prospect this area early in the 1900's. He also financed the first well approximately 9 miles southerly of here. It was used and maintained for years by prospectors and cattlemen, serving also the wagon and early automobile routes connecting Palo Verde Valley, Dos Palmas and Niland. Marker donated by Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV and Erin Port, Palo Verde Historical Society, May 5, 1985."  
 (Plaque located at Wiley Well Rest Area near Blythe.)

35. TAPIA ADOBE SITE, San Bernardino County, CRHL #360, 6/2/1985

"TAPIA ADOBE SITE. In 1839 Governor Juan Alvarado granted the 13,000 acre tract called Cucamonga to Tiburcio Tapia, an ex-soldier who was a prominent merchant and alcalde in Los Angeles. A half mile west of this marker, Tapia, employing Indian laborers, immediately built an adobe house on a vantage point on Red Hill. The large adobe was abandoned in 1858 when Tapia heirs sold the rancho. The adobe soon disintegrated into its native earth. This marker is located on land which once was a part of Tapia's rancho. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 360."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with E Clampus Vitus Billy Holcomb Chapter, Rancho Cucamonga Historical Society, San Bernardino Co. Museum Association, and Thomas Vineyards, June 2, 1985."

(Plaque located on Route 66 and Vineyard in Rancho Cucamonga.)

36.



36. IRON MOUNTAIN, San Bernardino County, 10/13/1983

"IRON MOUNTAIN DIVISIONAL CAMP, DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA - ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. Iron Mountain Divisional Camp was established at this site in the spring of 1942. One of eleven such camps built in the California-Arizona desert to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. The first major unit trained here was the 3rd Armored Division followed by elements of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Armored Divisions. In all, one million men trained in the desert before the training center was officially closed in May of 1944. The most unique feature built at this camp is the huge relief map built into the desert floor. It can still be seen. This monument is dedicated to the men and women who served here. Plaque placed by Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management Needles Resource Area, October 13, 1985, Plaque No. 31."

(Plaque located about 60 miles northeast of Indio.)

37. THE MOJAVE ROAD, San Bernardino County, 4/1986

"THE MOJAVE ROAD. Long ago Mojave Indians used a network of pathways to cross the Mojave Desert to reach the Pacific Coast from their homes along the Colorado River. In 1776 the Spanish missionary Francisco Garces became the first non-Indian to trek these trans desert routes. In 1826 Jedediah Smith trod these trails to become the first white man to reach the California coast overland from mid America. The routes became a military wagon road in 1859 when Fort Mojave on the Colorado River was established. This travel route remained a major link between Los Angeles and points east until a railway was completed across the desert in 1883. Dedicated April 1986 by the Transierra Roisterous Alliance of Senior Humbugs of E Clampus Vitus."

(Separate plaque immediately below):

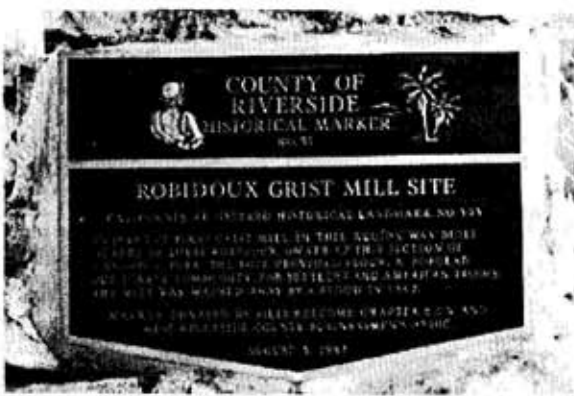
"Plaque erected by Billy Holcomb Chapter E Clampus Vitus 1986."

(Plaque located about 45 miles from Baker, at junction of Kelso-Cima Road and Cedar Cyn. Road.)

38.



39.





38. CHIMNEY ROCK, San Bernardino County, CRHL #737, 5/4/1986

"CHIMNEY ROCK. Conflicts between Indians and white settlers over the rich lands of the San Bernardino Mountains culminated in the battle at Chimney Rock on February 16, 1867. Although the Indians defended themselves fiercely, they were forced to retreat into the desert. In the years following, the Indians traditional mountain food-gathering areas were lost to white encroachment. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 737. Originally registered June 6, 1960."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Lucerne Valley Museum Association, and Lucerne Valley Chamber of Commerce, May 4, 1986."

(Plaque located at Rabbit Dry Lake in Lucerne Valley.)

39. ROBIDOUX GRIST MILL SITE, Riverside County, CRHL #303, 8/3/1986

"COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE Historical Marker No. 51. ROBIDOUX GRIST MILL SITE. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 303. In 1846 the first grist mill in this region was built nearby by Louis Robidoux, owner of this section of Rancho Jurupa. The mill provided flour, a popular but scarce commodity for settlers and American troops. The mill was washed by a flood in 1862. Marker donated by Billy Holcomb Chapter, ECV and West Riverside County Businessmen's Assoc., August 3, 1986."

(Plaque located at Rubidoux, at 5540 Milino Way.)

40. BLYTHE INTAKE, Riverside County, CRHL #948, 10/12/1986

"BLYTHE INTAKE. On July 17, 1877 Thomas Blythe, a San Francisco financier, filed the first legal claim for Colorado River water rights. Oliver Callaway planned a diversion dam and canal which opened in 1877 to irrigate the Palo Verde Valley. This made possible the settlement and development of the valley. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 948. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with E Clampus Vitus Billy Holcomb Chapter, Palo Verde Valley Historical Society, and Riverside County Parks Department, October 12, 1986."

(Plaque located north of Blythe on Route 95.)

41. IBIS DIVISIONAL CAMP, San Bernardino County, 5/1/1987

"IBIS DIVISIONAL CAMP DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA, 440th ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY (AUTOMATIC WEAPONS) BATTALION. Camp Ibis was established at this site in the spring of 1942, one of eleven such camps built in the California-Arizona desert to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. The 440th AAA AW Battalion was activated per General Order No. 1 at Camp Haan, CA on July 1, 1942. It trained at Camp M.A.A.R. (Irwin), Camps Young, Iron Mountain, Ibis, and then Camps Pickett, VA & Stewart, GA. The battalion shipped out to England in December, 1943, & landed in Normandy on D + 3. The unit earned 5 battle stars & 2 foreign awards while serving with the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 9th U. S. Armies, the 1st French Army & the 2nd British Army, 7 different corps & 5 different divisions. The 440th AAA AW Bn. was deactivated in December 1945. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb & John P. Squibob Chapters of E Clampus Vitus with the veterans of the 440th AAA AW Battalion in cooperation with Bureau of Land Management, Needles Resource Area, May 1, 1987."

(Plaque located on Route 95, east of Needles.)



42. SAAHATPA, Riverside County, CRHL #749, 5/3/1987

"SAAHATPA. Chief Juan Antonio and his band of Cahuilla Indians helped white settlers in the San Bernardino area defend their property and livestock against outlaws during, the 1840's and 1850's. In late 1851, Juan Antonio, his warriors and their families settled at nearby Saahatpa. During the winter of 1862-63, a smallpox epidemic swept through southern California killing many native Americans, including Juan Antonio. Cahuilla tradition asserts that the U. S. Government sent army blankets that were contaminated with smallpox. After this disaster, Saahatpa was abandoned. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 749. Originally registered August 17, 1960. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Riverside County Historical Commission and Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, May 3, 1987."

(Plaque located east of Beaumont, in Brookside Rest Area.)

43. TRANSPOLAR RECORD FLIGHT SITE, Riverside County, 6/27/1987

"COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE Historical Marker No. 52. TRANSPOLAR RECORD FLIGHT SITE. Near this site on July 14, 1937, three Russian aviators completed a transpolar flight from Moscow in 62 hours 17 minutes, establishing a new world's nonstop distance record of 6,305 miles. The huge single-engine aircraft, an ANT-25 military reconnaissance monoplane, was shipped back to Russia, and placed in a museum. Aircraft Commander Mikhail Gromov, Co-pilot Andrei Yumashev and Navigator Sergei Danilin became generals in World War II. Placed by the San Jacinto Valley Transpolar Flight Committee, City of San Jacinto, Billy Holcomb Chapter, ECV and the Museum Associations of San Jacinto and Hemet. June 27, 1987."

(Plaque located west of San Jacinto on Cottonwood Ave.)

44. YUCAIPA RANCHERIA, San Bernardino County, CRHL #620, 7/26/1987

"YUCAIPA RANCHERIA. Yucaipa Valley supported a large population of Serrano Indians. The fertile valley was watered by springs and creeks. The Indians called this area 'Yucaipat' which meant 'wet lands.' These native Americans lived at this village site most of the year with occasional excursions to the mountains to gather acorns and other food items during the harvesting season. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 620. Originally registered September 11, 1957. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with San Bernardino County Museum, Yucaipa Lions Club, Yucaipa Valley Historical Society, and Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, July 26, 1987."

(Plaque located in Yucaipa on the Sepulveda Adobe grounds.)

45. JENSEN-ALVARADORANCH, Riverside County, CRHL #943, 10/11/1987

"JENSEN-ALVARADO RANCH. Danish sea captain Cornelius Jensen sailed to San Francisco during the gold rush to sell his cargo. In 1854 he settled in Agua Mansa, established a store and married Mercedes Alvarado, a descendant of a pioneer Californio family. The Jensens purchased this ranch in 1865 and began planting vineyards and orchards. They used local materials to build their house which is of Danish vernacular design. The Jensens made this ranch an important civic, social, business and agricultural center. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 943."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Riverside County Historical Commission and E Clampus Vitus, October 11, 1987."

(Separate plaque, immediately below):

"This property has been placed on the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES by the United States Department of the Interior. Donors: E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter; Jensen-Alvarado Ranch Associates; Jurupa Chamber of Commerce; The Rotary Club of Riverside; Native Daughters of the Golden West, Jurupa Parlor 296, Riverside Parlor 299, Native Sons of the Golden West."

(Plaque located at Rubidoux.)

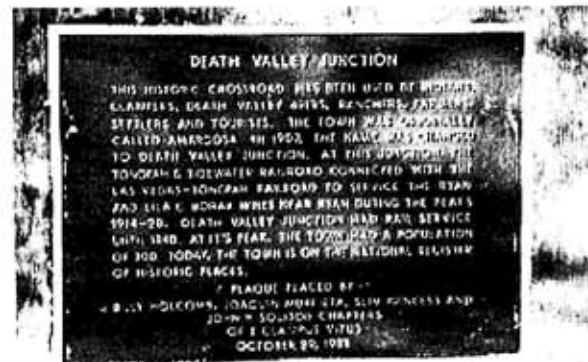
45.



46. TAYLOR'S FERRY, Riverside County, 5/1/1988

"TAYLOR'S FERRY. When Jim Taylor acquired his ferry in 1922, he had just completed his hand-made-highway connecting on both sides of the Colorado River. His plan to attract the Los Angeles to Phoenix traffic had faded with the continued success of the Blythe-Ehrenberg-Party-Ferry. Taylor's Ferry was a current-driven cable ferry, capable of carrying two vehicles. During its 14 years of service, it was used for automobile, pedestrian, horse and U. S. Mail crossings. 'Dad' Taylor found prosperity in using his ferry for cactus smuggling and mesquite honey rum bootlegging during prohibition. Plaque provided by John P. Squibob and Billy Holcomb Chapters of E Clampus Vitus May 1, 1988."

(Plaque located near Blythe, on bank of Colorado River, Horace Miller County Park.)



48.

47. MOJAVE ROAD, San Bernardino County, CRHL #963, 10/9/1988

"MOJAVE ROAD. Long ago, Mojave Indians used a network of pathways to cross the Mojave Desert. In 1826 American trapper Jedediah Smith used their paths and became the first non-Indian to reach the California coast overland from mid-



America. The paths were worked into a military wagon road in 1859. This 'Mojave Road' remained a major link between Los Angeles and points east until a railway crossed the desert in 1883. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 963. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Bureau of Land Management and Mojave River Valley Museum Association, October 9, 1988."

(Separate plaque immediately below):

"Also sponsored by Friends of the Mojave Road (Road Restoration); California Assoc. of Four Wheel Drive Clubs, Inc.; California Off Road Vehicle Association, Inc.; Phantom Duck of the Desert Club; Sports Committee District 37 A.M.A., Inc."

(Plaque located about 35 miles north of Barstow, on I-15 freeway at Clyde V. Kane Rest Area.)

48. DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION, San Bernardino County, 10/29/1988

"DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION. This historic crossroad has been used by Indians, Clampers, Death Valley 49ers, ranchers, farmers, settlers and tourists. The town was originally called Amargosa. In 1907, the name was changed to Death Valley Junction. At this junction the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad connected with the Las Vegas - Tonopah Railroad to service the Ryan and Lila G. borax mines near Ryan during the years 1914-28. Death Valley Junction had rail service until 1940. At its peak, the town had a population of 300. Today, the town is on the National Register of Historic Places. Plaque placed by Billy Holcomb, Joaquin Murrieta, Slim Princess and John P. Squibob Chapters of E Clampus Vitus, October 29, 1988."

(Plaque located about 86 miles north of Baker.)

49. YOUNG DIVISIONAL CAMP, San Bernardino County, 11/11/1988

"YOUNG DIVISIONAL CAMP, CAMP YOUNG HEAD-QUARTERS DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. Camp Young, named after Lt. Gen. S. B. M. Young, the 1st Army Chief of Staff, was established at this site in the spring of 1942. It was one of twelve such camps built in the southwestern deserts to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. It was selected by Gen. George S. Patton Jr., as the administrative headquarters for the Desert Training Center, a simulated theatre of operations that included portions of California, Arizona and Nevada. The other camps were Coxcomb, Granite, Iron Mountain, Ibis, Clipper, Pilot Knob, Laguna, Horn, Hyder, Bouse and Rice."

"A total of 13 infantry divisions and 8 armored divisions plus numerous smaller units were trained in this harsh environment. The Training Center was in operation for almost 2 years and was closed early in 1944 when the last units were shipped overseas. During the brief period of operation over one million American soldiers were trained for combat."

"This monument is dedicated to all the soldiers that served here, and especially for those who gave their lives in battle, ending the holocaust and defeating the armed forces of Nazi

Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan."

"Plaque placed by Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, the Fourth Armored Division Association & the 104th Infantry Division Association in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Indio Resource Area. November 11, 1988."

(Plaque located about 25 miles from Indio, near Cottonwood Springs Road turn-off, near entrance to Joshua Tree National Monument.)

50.



50. GRANITE DIVISIONAL CAMP, San Bernardino County, 3/19/1989

"GRANITE DIVISIONAL CAMP, CAMP GRANITE, DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. Camp Granite was established at this site in the spring of 1942. It was one of twelve such camps built in the southwestern deserts to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. The Desert Training Center was a simulated theatre of operations that included portions of California, Arizona and Nevada. The other camps were Young, Coxcomb, Iron Mountain, Ibis, Clipper, Pilot Knob, Laguna, Horn, Hyder, Bouse and Rice."

"A total of 13 infantry divisions and 7 armored divisions plus numerous smaller units were trained in this harsh environment. The Training Center was in operation for almost 2 years and was closed early in 1944 when the last units were shipped overseas. During the brief period of operation over one million American soldiers were trained for combat."

"This monument is dedicated to all the soldiers that served here, and especially for those who gave their lives in battle, ending the holocaust and defeating the armed forces of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperial Japan. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, and the Southern California Chapter of the Military Vehicle Collector's Club, the Society of Vituscan Missionaries, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Needles Resource Area. March 19, 1989."

(Plaque located about 60 miles east of Indio, on Route 62.)

51. SPEED-OF-LIGHT EXPERIMENT, Riverside County, 4/8/1989

"COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE Historical Marker No. 26. SPEED-OF-LIGHT EXPERIMENT. From this location instruments reflected light in 1926 to Mount Wilson, 82 miles northwest. The work was one of a series of experiments conducted by Nobel Prize-winning scientist Dr. Albert A. Michelson to refine the value of the speed of light. Although smoke generated in the valley below prevented measurements from being taken, the experiment encouraged Dr. Michelson to devise more accurate means of measuring the speed of light. Marker donated by San Jacinto Mountain residents and placed in cooperation with the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus and the Riverside County Historical Commission. April 8, 1989."

(Plaque located near Pine Cove, in the San Jacinto Mountains.)

52. LUCY BELL LANE, San Bernardino County, 5/7/1989

"LUCY BELL LANE. Calico's most distinguished and long time resident was Lucy Bell Lane (1874-1967). Known at one time as the 'Queen of Calico,' Lucy lived at Calico for nearly 67 years. Of her many gifts, she is most remembered for her warm hospitality and vivid story telling of the historic Calico silver camp. Lucy was indeed part of the history of Calico and was an accomplished prospector. Lucy Bell King arrived at Calico with her parents, her two brothers and sister in 1884, three years after the initial discovery of silver. In 1892 at the age of 18, she married John Lane. They bought a grocery store which briefly prospered but then quickly declined as a result of a slumping silver market. The Lanes left Calico in 1899 and returned for good in 1916, making the Lane's Store building their home. In 1920 the Lane's moved into the old courthouse

& post office building, which would be Lucy's home until 1965. John Lane died in 1934 & Lucy died in 1967 at the age of 93. This plaque placed by the Calico Concessionaires Association, D.V.T., the County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department and Regional Parks Foundation, and the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, May 7, 1989."

(Plaque located at Calico, on Main Street.)

53. RANDSBURG, San Bernardino County, 10/8/1989

"RANDSBURG, CALIFORNIA. Gold was discovered on the slope of Rand Mountain in 1895. From this discovery the town of Randsburg sprang up almost overnight. By 1899 the town had over 3500 residents. Randsburg boasted a 100-stamp mill and conservative estimates are that \$60,000,000 in gold was taken out of the mines in the area during the town's boom years. From 1895 till about 1933, the Yellow Aster Mine produced almost \$25,000,000 worth of gold at the old gold prices of about \$20 per ounce. The jail and White House Saloon were host to many a miner, cowboy, farmer, Indian and Clamper during the peak of the mining period. Plaque dedicated on October 8, 1989 by John P. Squibob, Peter Lebeck, Slim Princess and Billy Holcomb Chapters of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Randsburg, at the jail.)

54. DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA, Riverside County, CRHL #985, 11/11/1989

"DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. The D.T.C. was established by Major General George S. Patton, Jr., in response to a need to train American combat troops for battle in North Africa during World War II. The camp, which began operation in 1942, covered 18,000 square miles. It was the largest military training ground ever to exist. Over one million men were trained at the eleven sub-camps (seven in California). California Registered Historical Landmark No. 985. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the General Patton Memorial Museum and the Bureau of Land Management, November 11, 1989."

(Separate plaque immediately above):

"Billy Holcomb Chapter E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at General Patton Museum, 27 miles east of Indio on I-10 freeway.)

55. COXCOMB DIVISIONAL CAMP, Riverside County, 11/11/1989

"COXCOMB DIVISIONAL CAMP, CAMP COXCOMB, DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. Camp Coxcomb was established at this site in the spring of 1942. It was one of twelve such camps built in the southwestern deserts to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. The Desert Training Center was a simulated theatre of operations that included portions of California, Arizona and Nevada. The other camps were Young, Granite, Iron Mountain, Ibis, Clipper, Pilot Knob, Laguna, Horn, Hyder, Bouse and Rice."



53.



54.

"A total of 13 infantry divisions and 7 armored divisions plus numerous smaller units were trained in this harsh environment. The training center was in operation for almost 2 years and was closed early in 1944 when the last units were shipped overseas. During the brief period of operation over one million American soldiers were trained for combat."

"This monument is dedicated to all the soldiers that served here, and especially for those who gave their lives in battle, ending the holocaust & defeating the armed forces of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan."

"Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, the Veterans of the 6th Armored Division, the 7th Armored Division Association and in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Needles Resource Area. November 11, 1989."

(Plaque located 55 miles east of Indio on Route 117.)

57.



56. HOLCOMB VALLEY, San Bernardino County, CRHL #619, 5/6/1990

"HOLCOMB VALLEY. Southern California's largest gold rush followed the discovery of rich placer deposits by William F. Holcomb and Ben Choteau on May 4, 1860. Miners rushed to the valley and established boom towns. Belleville, the largest, rivaled San Bernardino in population and almost became the county seat. Violence and hangings were common in this remote valley. Over time, major placer and quartz mining declined although some activity continues today. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 619. Originally registered July 26, 1957. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Big Bear Valley Historical Society, and U. S. Forest Service, May 6, 1990."

(Plaque located at Big Bear City Museum.)

57. PAH-UTE CREEK, FORT PAH-UTE, MOJAVE ROAD, San Bernardino County 10/14/1990

"PAH-UTE CREEK, FORT PAH-UTE, MOJAVE ROAD. Pah-ute Creek, which runs year-round, attracted many Indian tribes, who used several Indian trails through this area. The first white man to visit Pah-ute Creek was Fr. Francisco Garces in May of 1776. It was given its name by Lt. A. W. Whipple during his Pacific Railroad expedition of 1854. The War Department ordered, in 1857, that the Mojave Indian trail be used as a wagon road from the Colorado River to the Pacific Ocean. It became known as the Mojave Road."

"Fort Pah-ute was established at this location for the protection of travellers and the U. S. Mail over the Mojave Road. The outpost existed from November 27th, 1867, to May 3, 1868 when it was ordered abandoned. The building was designed by Maj. General Irvin McDowell and Major Henry Robert. The fort was constructed by the men of Company D, 9th U. S. Infantry Regiment. Dedicated by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus and the Needles Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management. October 14, 1990."

(Plaque located at Bureau of Land Management Office, Needles.)

58. HIGHGROVE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT, Riverside County, 5/1/1991

"COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, Historical Marker No. 024. The first commercially significant hydroelectric plant in California, designed and built by Gustavus Olivio Newman, went into service here in 1888. Utilizing the flow of the Riverside Water Company canal to produce about 225 kilowatts of power used for the arc light illumination of downtown streets in Riverside and Colton. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1915. Marker placed in cooperation with the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, #296, #241 and #299; Billy Holcomb Chapter, E Clampus Vitus, and Riverside County Historical Commission. May 1, 1991."

(Plaque located at Riverside, at Spring Street and Iowa Ave.)

59. RICE DIVISIONAL CAMP, San Bernardino County, 5/5/1991

"RICE DIVISIONAL CAMP, CAMPRICE, DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. Camp Rice was established at this site in the spring of 1942. It was one of twelve such camps built in the southwestern deserts to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. The Desert Training Center was a simulated theatre of operations that included portions of California, Arizona and Nevada. The other camps were Young, Coxcomb, Granite, Iron Mountain, Ibis, Clipper, Pilot Knob, Laguna, Horn, Hyder and Bouse."

"A total of 13 infantry divisions and 7 armored divisions plus numerous smaller units were trained in this harsh environment. The training center was in operation for almost 2 years and was closed early in 1944 when the last units were shipped overseas. During the brief period of operation over one million American soldiers were trained for combat."

"The 5th Armored Division, nicknamed 'The Victory Division,' began combat operations in France in July 1944 and quickly gained a reputation for combat excellence, spearheading the Normandy breakout of the 3rd Army."

"It was the first division to reach the Seine River, first to enter Belgium, first to reach and liberate Luxembourg, first to fight on German soil, first to plunge through the Siegfried Line. V-E Day-found the 5th AD on the Elbe River 45 miles from Berlin. Campaigns: Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe. The 5th Armored Division was the 1st unit trained at Camp Rice."



"This monument is dedicated to all the soldiers that served here, and especially for those that gave their lives in battle, ending the holocaust & defeating the armed forces of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, the 5th Armored Division Association, and in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Indio Resource Area and the Vidal Maintenance Station, Caltrans. May 5th, 1991."

(Plaque located 45 miles east of the Colorado River on Rte. 62.)

61.



60. SOVIET TRANSPOLAR LANDING SITE, Riverside County, CRHL #989, 9/17/1991

"SOVIET TRANSPOLAR LANDING SITE. Three miles west of this site, on July 14, 1937, three Soviet aviators completed a transpolar flight from Moscow in 62 hours, 17 minutes, establishing a new world's nonstop distance record of 6,305 miles. The huge single-engine aircraft, an ANT-25 military reconnaissance monoplane, was shipped back to the Soviet Union and placed in a museum. Aircraft Commander Mikhail Gromov, Co-pilot Andrei Yumashev and Navigator Sergei Danilin became generals in World War II. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 989."

"Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County Historical Commission, Billy Holcomb Chapter of ECV and San Jacinto Valley Museum Association. September 17, 1991."

61. CLIPPER DIVISIONAL CAMP, San Bernardino County, 10/13/1991

"CLIPPER DIVISIONAL CAMP, CAMP CLIPPER, DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA. Camp Clipper was established at a site that reached from Essex Road to this location in the spring of 1942. It was one of twelve such camps built in the southwestern deserts to harden and train United States troops for service on the battlefields of World War II. The Desert Training Center was a simulated theatre of operations that included portions of

California, Arizona and Nevada. The other camps were Young, Coxcomb, Iron Mountain, Ibis, Granite, Pilot Knob, Laguna, Horn, Hyder, Bouse and Rice."

"A total of 13 infantry divisions and 7 armored divisions plus numerous smaller units were trained in this harsh environment. The training center was in operation for almost two years and was closed early in 1944 when the last units were shipped overseas. During the brief period of operation over one million American soldiers were trained for combat."

"The 33rd & 93rd Infantry Divisions were trained here."

"This monument is dedicated to all the soldiers that served here, and especially for those who gave their lives in battle, ending the holocaust & defeating the armed forces of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, Cal-trans, Essex Maintenance Station and in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Needles Resource Area. October 13th, 1991."

(Plaque located west of Needles in Fenner Rest Area.)

62. GOFFS SCHOOLHOUSE, San Bernardino County, 10/13/1991

"GOFFS SCHOOLHOUSE, 1914. The first school in Goffs opened its doors for the fall term in 1911, serving the needs of cattle ranches, mining districts, homesteaders, the railroad, and, most of all, the people supporting expanding travel on the National Old Trails Road — later U. S. Highway 66. A new school, featuring a distinctive mission style, was designed by architect A. Beimer in 1914 and constructed by Tom Ware on land donated by H. P. Ware."



62.



63.

"The new school house was a source of pride for the community. It served their needs for a community center as well as a school until the spring of 1937 after U. S. Highway 66 was realigned and other factors had diminished the population. It reverted to private ownership in 1938 and became a private residence until 1954. During World War II it was in the midst of a large Desert Training Center army camp — there being more than 10,000 soldiers here at some times. From 1954 to 1982 the building was abandoned. In 1982 Jim and Bertha Wold acquired the property and started restoration. In 1990 further restoration by the Friends of the Mojave Road began. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E. Clampus Vitus and the Friends of the Mojave Road, October 13, 1991."  
(Plaque located 30 miles west of Needles.)

64.



63. HAMILTON SCHOOL, ANZA, Riverside County, 11/24/1991

"County of Riverside, Historical Marker No. 063. HAMILTON SCHOOL, ANZA. Until the 1880's, James Hamilton was among the very first homesteaders in the Cahuilla Plains or Hamilton Plains, now Anza, and was a highly respected pioneer who overcame many obstacles in his life, including prejudice. The Hamilton School District was formed in 1913 and this schoolhouse was constructed in 1914. Used as a classroom for 50 years, serving grades 1-8, the school, named in honor of James Hamilton, also functioned as a polling and meeting place and continues to serve this community today."  
"Marker placed in cooperation with the Riverside County Historical Commission; ECV Billy Holcomb Chapter; Anza Civic Improvement League; Anza Community Hall Assn.; Anza Lions Club; Anza Valley Society for the Creative Arts; Chamber of Commerce; De Anza Heritage and Genealogy Society; Soroptimist Int. of the High Country; Terwilliger Community Association; Thimble Club; VFW Post #1873 and Auxiliary; and R & M Concrete."  
(Plaque located 25 miles southeast of Hemet in Anza.)

64. OLD ROUTE 66, San Bernardino County, 5/3/1992

"OLD ROUTE 66. Perhaps no other highway in the U. S. is as fabled as old Route 66. It has been immortalized in song, literature, and even a T.V. series as the Main Street of America. Automobiles came early to the desert, following the railroad with its reliable water sources. In the early 1900's the route was

known as the National Old Trails Road. In 1926 it became U. S. Highway 66, and within a decade was paved all the way from L. A. to Chicago. Heavy travel by dustbowl emigrants led John Steinbeck to label it the Mother Road. Chambless, where you now stand, was a typical roadside stop. It was bypassed by Interstate 40 in 1973, and the Route 66 designation was officially dropped in 1985. Billy Holcomb Chapter, the Ancient and Honorable Order, E Clampus Vitus, May 3, 1992."  
(Plaque located 90 miles east of Barstow.)

65.



65. BANNING WOMAN'S CLUB CLUBHOUSE, Riverside County, 5/3/1992

"COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, HISTORICAL MARKER NO. 060. BANNING WOMAN'S CLUB CLUBHOUSE. Built in 1915, the Banning Woman's Club Clubhouse is a frame building in the classical revival style with a plain entablature, simple doric columns, and Palladian windows. As well as providing a meeting place for the Woman's Club, the social and civic life of the growing Banning community centered around the clubhouse for over 50 years."

69.



"Marker placed in cooperation with the Riverside County Historical Commission, ECV Billy Holcomb Chapter; this marker is dedicated to club founders Mrs. Ida Bird, Mrs. French Gilman, Mrs. Samina Carpenter, Mrs. Mary Ellis, Mrs. Joseph Fountain, Mrs. Floretta Fraser, Mrs. Octavina Hamilton, Mrs. John King, Mrs. Harriet Stone."  
(Plaque located at Banning.)

66. VALLEY WELLS, San Bernardino County, 10/11/1992  
"VALLEY WELLS. In the late 1860's copper was discovered on Clark Mountain and the Clark Mining District was organized. Ore was rich but high transportation costs soon caused mining to cease. In the late 1890's the railroad came within 30 miles and the original strike, the Copper World Mine, was reopened. Two wells were sunk and in 1899 a 50-ton smelter was built, treating ore hauled by 20-mule teams. In 1917 a 100-ton furnace was built, but was in use only a short while. In 1894 Valley Wells (formerly known as Rosalie) became headquarters of the Yates Ranch Cattle Co.. Ranching ceased around 1950. The Copper World reopened in 1977 and there is large-scale production of gold and rare-earth minerals in the Clark District up to the present day. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with Caltrans, District 8, October 11, 1992."  
(Plaque located north of Baker on I-5 freeway at Valley Wells Rest Area.)

ranch from Col. Esteban Cantu, Governor of Baja California (1915 - 1920), including this house which dates from the 1890's. The barn, one of the last remaining examples of local barn raising, dates from the early 1900's. In 1933 Galleano, a winegrower from Italy, founded the winery following the repeal of prohibition. This family winery, at one time part of the 35,000 acre Cucamonga viticultural area, is the last of its kind in Riverside County, a working museum for future generations. Marker placed in cooperation with the Riverside County Historical Commission, the Galleano Family Foundation, the Friends of the Winery and the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus. April 24, 1993."  
(Plaque located on Wineville Rd., southeast of the junction of I-15 and Route 60.)

69. 390TH BOMB GROUP (H), Riverside County, 5/2/1993  
"390TH BOMB GROUP (H) ACTIVATED AT BLYTHE AIR FORCE BASE. Blythe Army Air Force Base was constructed during 1942 to train heavy bomber crews. 127 officers and men received orders in February 1943, to form 4 squadrons of the 390th bombardment group (H). The 390th B-17s joined the 8th Air Force in England and completed 301 bombing missions over Europe - August 1942 to May 1945. The 390th group received 2 Presidential citations and 6 battle streamers for combat against Nazi targets. Ground crews maintained 75 aircraft at peak strength. 390th gunners downed 62 Nazi aircraft on one mission, more than any other group, fighter or bomber, and destroyed 377 enemy planes in air combat. Dedicated May 2, 1993 in memoriam to 159 390th 10 man crews MIA, and other fallen comrades. They flew, they fought, they gave their lives. A man can do no more for his country. 390th Bomb Group Veterans Association, Billy Holcomb Chapter E Clampus Vitus and Riverside County Board of Supervisors."  
(Plaque located at the Blythe Airfield near the Colorado River.)



67. CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS' 60th ANNIVERSARY, San Bernardino County, 4/24/1993  
"60th ANNIVERSARY. Honoring Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt who established the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942. Commemorating CCC enrollees and all who were in the CCC camps in San Bernardino County. Dedicated by Inland Empire Ch. No. 65 NACCCA, April 24th, 1993. Erected by Billy Holcomb Chapter No. 1069 of E Clampus Vitus."  
(Plaque located at the southwest corner of the San Bernardino County Courthouse, Arrowhead Ave. and 3rd St.)



68. GALLEANO RANCH / WINERY, Riverside County, 4/24/1993  
"COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, Historical Marker No. RIV-066. The Galleano Winery is the oldest winemaking operation in Riverside County. In 1927 Domenico Galleano purchased the

70. MARL SPRINGS, San Bernardino County, 10/10/1993  
"MARL SPRINGS. Marl Springs was named in 1854 by Army surveyor Lt. Amiel Whipple for the clay-like soil around the two waterholes. With the establishment of Fort Mojave in 1859, the Mojave Road came into existence. Marl Springs became an important stopover, being more than 30 miles eastward from the last dependable water at Soda Springs (now



ZZYZX). Though never abundant, the water here has always been reliable. In the fall of 1867, the springs were garrisoned by soldiers of Company K, 14th U.S. Infantry, who escorted supply trains and guarded the mail. On October 17, 1867, the post, manned by three soldiers, was attacked by a group of 20 to 30 Indians. The defenders held out through the night and the siege was lifted the next morning when a column of 150 soldiers appeared on the horizon. The outpost was abandoned in May 1968. Marl Springs has been witness to sporadic mining and milling operations over the years and continues to serve local wildlife and cattle ranchers. Marl Springs is located approximately 25 miles east of here. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with the Baker Community Services District on October 10, 1993." (Plaque located at 7373 Baker Blvd. in front of the Community Services District Offices.)

71.



71. SEVENTEEN MILE POINT, San Bernardino County, 10/10/1993

"SEVENTEEN MILE POINT. In 1859 the U.S. Army established Fort Mojave on the east bank of the Colorado north of Needles to guard the important river crossing at the Mojave villages. The Mojave (or Old Government) Road came into being to link the fort with the port of Los Angeles. Supplies, troops, and mail traveled over this route, with many heavy wagons traveling eastward. The portion from Soda Springs (now ZZZZX) to Marl Springs was approximately 35 miles, the longest waterless stretch on the trail. It also gained 3,000 feet in elevation over this distance, much of the way over deep, soft sand. This northernmost spur of old Dad Mountain, midway between the two waterholes, was known as Seventeen mile Point. In an attempt to avoid the worst of the desert heat, heavily laden supply wagons would typically leave Soda Springs at night, make a dry camp nearby, and continue on the next day to the dependable water at Marl Springs. Seventeen mile Point is located approximately 12 miles east of here. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus in cooperation with the Baker Community Services District on October 10, 1993."

(Plaque located at 7373 Baker Blvd. in front of Baker Community Services District offices.)

72. FONTANA FARMS, San Bernardino County, 4/1994  
(Plaque located at 8863 Pepper Ave. in Fontana.)

73. CAMP CADY, San Bernardino County, CRHL #963-1, 5/1/1994

"CAMP CADY (1860-1871). Camp Cady was located on the Mojave Road which connected Los Angeles to Albuquerque. Non-Indian travel on this and the nearby Salt Lake Road was beset by Paiutes, Mohaves, and Chemehuevis defending their homeland. To protect both roads, Camp Cady was established by U.S. Dragoons in 1860. The main building was a stout mud redoubt. Improved camp structures were built 1/2 mile west in 1868. After peace was achieved, the military withdrew in 1871. The protection provided by Camp Cady enabled travelers, merchandise, and mail using both roads to boost California's economy and growth. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 963-1. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, CA Department of Fish and Game, Mojave River Valley Museum, and Daggett Historical Society Inc., May 1, 1994."

(Plaque located near I-15 and Harvard Rd. at the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game Wildlife Refuge.)

74.



74. HEE LI, Pacific Ocean, 5/11/1994

"HEE LI, Discoverer of America. In an epochal voyage, the fearless Chinese navigator, Hee Li, a member of good standing in his local lodge and descendant of that great king of kings, Hee Sing Li, to whom the vituscan fathers imparted the lore of their mystic order, discovered the land of Gum Shan, known as California. In the 5th century of our era (the Whang period circa 450 A.D.) on what appears to be June 10, Hee Li landed between the 36th and 37th degrees of north latitude, near the present city of Monterey. This landing predates the claim of the norseman's discovery of America by nearly six hundred years. This plaque jettisoned by the S.S.N. 707 in cooperation with the Billy Holcomb Chapter 1069, Floating Whang Chapter #8, Deep Sea Division of Vituscan Missionaries, and Emperor Norton's Royal Navy of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, May 11, 1994."

(Plaque located at Longitude 112 29' 16", latitude 36 23' 14", 30 miles west of Monterey, CA on the ocean floor.)

75. BLUE CUT, San Bernardino County, 7/23/1994

"BLUE CUT. Cajon Pass, separating the San Bernardino and San Gabriel ranges has long been an important natural gateway. It is traversed by Indian trails, emigrant routes, railroads,

and a superhighway. Early in the nineteenth century it became the southern end of the old Spanish or Salt Lake (Mormon) trail. In the 1840's it was the scene of massive horse stealing raids led by Indians and renegade mountain men, in which as many as 5000 head at one time were driven eastward. The Mormon pioneers who founded San Bernardino in 1851 traveled this route. In 1861, John Brown built a 12 mile toll road through the pass. It connected with the Van Dusen road, providing improved access to the booming mining settlements in Holcomb Valley. The lower end of Cajon Pass consists of a huge alluvial deposit two miles wide. About five miles above Devore is a narrow gorge eroded by Cajon Creek known as Blue Cut, also called Lower Narrows. A toll house for the Brown road was located nearby. This became the logical path for the railroad, which came in 1885. It was also the route of Old Highway 66. The construction of Interstate 15 has largely removed this once familiar landmark from the public eye. Plaque placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E. Clampus Vitus, July 23, 1994." (Plaque located on Old Route 66, 4 miles north of Devore.)

76. OATMAN ARIZONA AND ITS BURROS, Mohave County, AZ, 10/9/1994  
(Plaque located at 140 Main St. (Old Route 66) in Oatman.)  
(Joint Doin's with Lost Dutchman Chapter 5917. See Plaque No. 9 in the Lost Dutchman plaques.)



## BODIE CHAPTER 64

(Chartered 1965)

(Mono County)

1. MONO COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Mono County, 9/25/1965

"MONO COUNTY COURTHOUSE. Since April 1, 1881 with the trial of Morton, indicted for theft of Gold Bullion from the Standard Co. of Bodie, the scales of justice in this building have continuously weighed the problems of Mono County from infancy to this present day. This impressive building remains a classic example of the artisans of yesterday. Plaque dedicated September 25, 1965 by the Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus in co-action with Mono County Historical Society."

(Plaque located at Bridgeport, at Mono County Courthouse.)

2. COLEVILLE, Mono County, 9/10/1966

"COLEVILLE. Founded in the 1860's by A. Hartshorne, Coleville played a major role in the development of Mono County. It was once known as Centerville, Double Town (due to the high prices charged for supplies) and Amonia. It was finally named Coleville after Senator Cornelius Cole. Coleville was one of the very important stage and freighter supply centers coming to Bodie and Mono County area from the booming towns of the Comstock Lode country. Plaque placed by the Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus Society in cooperation with the Mono County Board of Supervisors. Dedicated September 10, 1966."

(Plaque located at Coleville, on U. S. Highway 395.)

3. LUNDY, Mono County, 6/10/1967

"LUNDY. Home of the May Lundy Mine. Site of J. W. Lundy sawmill supplying lumber to Bodie in 1878. Plagued by snowslides and partially destroyed by fire in 1886. Organized as Homer Mining District in 1887 by Wasson, Nye and Horner. Founded as the town of Lundy in 1897. Lundy's page of Mono County's history reads wild, rugged and raw but her gold was rich and yellow. Plaque dedicated June 10, 1967, by the Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus and the Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located 20 miles south of Bridgeport, on U. S. Highway 395, at Lundy Lake turn-off.)



4. WELLS FARGO AGENCY AND GENERAL STORE, Mono County, 10/5/1968

"Quarried from the granite cliffs across the road, this old building has assumed the qualities of the cliffs themselves. It has remained standing faithfully beside the road for a century, keeping a tenacious grip on history of Mono County and the Eastern High Sierra. Its page of active history although brief, carried an impressing and lasting impact. Known today as 'Bramlett's Store,' this old building remains as a lasting shrine to those hardy souls that built Mono County and the golden west. Plaque dedicated October 5, 1968 by the Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus and the Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Old Benton, on U. S. Highway 120, 47 miles east of Lee Vining.)

5. BODIE AND BENTON RAILROAD, Mono County, 9/13/1969

"BODIE AND BENTON RAILROAD. Surveyed in March, 1881, and completed in December, 1881 with materials hauled from Hawthorne, Nevada, through Bodie to the road bed, at a cost of \$1,000,000. This narrow gauge railroad carried timber supplies 31.74 miles from Mono Mills to Bodie Station, rising in grade 2074 ft. to an elevation of 8500 ft. Operations continued until 1918, when decreased mining activity caused the railroad to be dismantled. Plaque dedicated September 13, 1969 by the Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus and the Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located on State Route 167, 13.3 miles east of U. S. Highway 395)

6. MASONIC, Mono County, 9/12/1970

"MASONIC. Although gold was discovered here in 1860, it was not until about 1900 that Joseph Green staked the rich Jump Up Joe Mine. On the Fourth of July, 1902, J. S. Phillips of Pittsburg, with partners J. M. Bryan and Caleb Dorsey, made an exciting find and called it the Pittsburg-Liberty to honor a birthplace and a date."

"Fraternal background determined the name to be attached to this camp, which eventually evolved into three sections known as Lower, Middle, and Upper Town."

"By 1908 Masonic promised to be one of the major mining camps of the West, but the yellow metal followed no pattern. Rich pockets were found and exhausted; then, Phillips' broken body was found at the bottom of a shaft. Was it a slip, or was treachery afoot that night? The ghosts of Masonic have many secrets. Plaque dedicated September 12, 1970, by the Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, in cooperation with the Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Masonic, in Lower Town, about 12 miles n.e. of Bridgeport.)

7. DYNAMO PLANT AND POND, Mono County, 9/11/1971

"DYNAMO PLANT AND POND. Completed December 1, 1892, by the Standard Consolidated Mining Company, this hydroelectric plant began operating in October, 1893. Electricity was transmitted over a 13-mile line to the Mining Company's

20-Stamp Mill at Bodie. This facility was one of the first of its kind in the country. Plaque dedicated September 11, 1971, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Dynamo Pond, Green Creek, 9 miles south of Bridgeport.)

8. TOPAZ, Mono County, 9/9/1972

"TOPAZ POST OFFICE. Near this location, records show establishment of a post office at Topaz, Mono County, California, February 20, 1885. Discontinued in 1922, it was re-established in June, 1926. Nearby could also be found a school, way station, blacksmith shop, and other facilities of the Riekey Land and Cattle Company operations of northern Mono County. Plaque dedicated September 9, 1972, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Topaz, on U. S. Highway 395, 45 miles north of Bridgeport.)

13.



9. ADELIN CARSON STILTS, Mono County, 9/8/1973

"GRAVE OF ADELIN CARSON STILTS. In sight of this location is the grave of Adeline Carson Stilts, daughter of scout, guide and explorer Kit Carson. Called 'Prairie Flower' by her father, and considered to be his favorite child, she came to the gold site of 'Mono Diggins' with her husband in about 1858. She died in the winter of 1859, at the age of 21, at the home of her friends, known as the Wilson Ranch. Plaque dedicated September 8, 1973, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Mono Lake, on U. S. Highway 395.)



10. CONVICT LAKE. Mono County, 9/21/1974

"CONVICT LAKE. Convict Lake and creek are so named as the result of an encounter here Sept. 17, 1871, between Robert Morrison, Benton merchant members of a posse of citizens, and three convicts who had escaped from the Carson City, Nevada, State Penitentiary. Morrison encountered the convicts on present Convict Creek, then known as Monte Diablo Creek. Morrison was killed and the convicts escaped. Other members of the posse captured the fugitives in Round Valley. They were taken to Bishop where two of the convicts were hanged. The third, a youth of 19, was returned to the Carson Prison. The Indians are said to have called Convict Lake Wit-sa-nap. Plaque dedicated September 21, 1794, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors." (Plaque located at Convict Lake, Long Valley.)

11. EAST WALKER TOLL HOUSE. Mono County, 9/13/1975

"EAST WALKER TOLL HOUSE. Henry Hayes lived in the toll house building on this site and collected tolls beginning about 1880 and continued until the County purchased the road in 1915. State ownership occurred August 21, 1933. Toll was 25¢ for saddle horses, 75¢ for teams, 75¢ for autos. D. Hayes, J. J. Welch and A. F. Bryant had the original road built in 1868. Plaque dedicated September 13, 1975, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors." (Plaque located at East Walker River, on State Route 182, 6 miles north of Bridgeport.)

12. MONTGOMERY CITY, CALIFORNIA. Mono County, 9/11/1976

"MONTGOMERY CITY, CALIFORNIA. In October of 1863, rich silver discoveries led to the formation of Montgomery Mining District and Montgomery City, which, although short lived, supported a newspaper, THE PIONEER. There were no continuous veins found and mining operations soon ceased. Cloudbursts have destroyed the site, located 22 miles east of U. S. Highway 6 from Benton Station. Plaque dedicated September 11, 1976, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors." (Plaque located 2 1/2 miles east of Highway 6 from Benton Station.)

13. FREMONT'S TRAIL 1844, Mono County, 9/10/1977

"FREMONT'S TRAIL - 1844. On January 27th, a cold, winter day in 1844, Captain John C. Fremont and his guide, Kit Carson, led a small band of half-starved men West past this point. They were in search of the fabled Buena Ventura River, which they believed would give them easy passage through the high range to the West and on to the Fort of John Sutter. A short way Northwest of here they were forced to abandon their Howitzer because of the deep snow, as their weary horses could no longer pull the 1500 pound gun and caisson. In desperation, Fremont decided to force a winter crossing of the great Sierra Nevada. They succeeded, and with his band of courageous men reprovisioned themselves at Sutter's Fort and then recrossed the Great Basin, arriving in St. Louis, Missouri

on August 6, 1844. A year later, Fremont was back in California, and was the United States officer who, on January 13, 1847, received the surrender of the California forces under General Andres Pico at Cahuenga Pass. Plaque dedicated September 10, 1977, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Devil's Gate, Highway 395, 14 miles north of Bridgeport.)

14.



14. MONO DIGGINGS. Mono County, 9/9/1978

"About 1 mile N.E. of here lies Mono Diggings. Cord Norst is generally credited with being the discoverer on July 4, 1859. The first extensive placer mining excitement east of the Sierra. A town, Monoville, boasted a transient population of 500 - 1,000. A post office established December 12, 1859 was closed by April 2, 1862 as the prospectors moved on to Aurora."

"One of the most ambitious hydraulic water projects of the time was the transportation of water from Virginia Creek to the diggings by open ditches known as 'The Mono Ditch.' The remnants of the system may be seen by looking easterly from the Highway Summit or northerly from the bottom of the grade. Plaque dedicated September 9, 1978, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Mono County Board of Supervisors."

(Plaque located at Monoville, Conway Summit, U. S. Highway 395, 5 miles south of Bridgeport.)

15. LEE VINING. Mono County, 9/8/1979

"LEE VINING. The name of this community honors Leroy Vining. In 1852 Lt. Tredwell Moore and soldiers of the 2nd Infantry pursued Indians of Chief Tenayan's tribe from Yosemite across the Sierra via Bloody Canyon. They took back mineral samples and a prospecting party was organized. In this group were the Vinings, Lee and Dick, who established a camp at what is now Lee Vining Creek. Plaque dedicated September 8, 1979, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Lee Vining, on U. S. Highway 395.)

16. LOST CEMENT MINE. Mono County, 9/6/1980

"Somewhere near this spot is located the famous Lost Cement Mine. First discovered in 1857, the find was described as a ledge, 'wide as a curb stone' of rusty, reddish cement, two thirds of it pure gold. Various circumstances prevented the original discoverers from returning to claim their wealth."

"History indicates the location of the Lost Cement Mine may have been rediscovered and mined periodically until 1877 and then again concealed. An occasional prospector still searches for the elusive treasure but its location today still remains a secret. If while hiking in the area, you happen to come upon a ledge of pure gold please notify the nearest E.C.V. Chapter so that we might relocate this monument to the correct site. Plaque dedicated September 6, 1980, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Crestview, just off U. S. Highway 395, 40 miles south of Bridgeport.)

17. BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE UNION, Mono County, 9/12/1981

"BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE UNION. On this site stood the original office of the Bridgeport-Chronicle newspaper. In 1880, while still publishing the 'Bodie Chronicle,' the Folger brothers, Robert and Alex, started the 'Bridgeport Union.' The first number of the Bridgeport paper appeared on May 15, 1880, and with the completion of the new courthouse, they were assured of plenty of county printing, so they moved their Bodie plant to Bridgeport, merged the two papers, and created the 'Bridgeport Chronicle-Union. Plaque dedicated September 12, 1981, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Bridgeport, rear of Mono County Courthouse.)

18. AURORA - OWENS RIVER TOLL ROAD, Mono County, 9/11/1982

"Near this site passed: Aurora - Owens River Wagon Road established by the Nevada Territorial Legislature on February 20, 1864.

RATES OF TOLL

Wagon with two animals	\$1.00
Carriage and one animal	.75
Each additional animal	.25
Empty teams returning	half price
Saddle animals, each	.25
Pack Do Do	.15
Loose Do Do	.10

Plaque dedicated September 11, 1982, Bodie Chapter of E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Adobe Creek.)



20.

19. SONORA MONO TOLL ROAD, Mono County, 9/10/1983

"SONORA - MONO TOLL ROAD. Oldest of the trans-Sierra emigrant trails to California is spectacular Sonora Pass, crossed by Highway 108, second highest (9,626 feet) of all highway crossings on the range. The Bartleson-Bidwell Party, with mules, horses and oxen, made the first crossing on October 18, 1841. This route was not attempted by wagons until 1852. 'Grizzly' Adams took the trail over Sonora Pass in April 1854, and reported 'On all sides lay old axle trees and wheels ... melancholy evidence of the last season's disasters. The present route, first projected in 1862, was finally completed as a toll road, due to the extreme cost, by Mono, Tuolumne and Stanislaus Counties in 1865. It was said to take three weeks for a six-horse team to make the round trip between Sonora and Bridgeport. Plaque dedicated September 10, 1983, Bodie Chapter No. 64, Matuca Chapter No. 1849, E Clampus Vitus."

(Plaque located at Sonora Pass, Highway 108.)

20. MAMMOTH CITY, Mono County, 9/8/1984

21. BENNETVILLE, Mono County, 9/7/1985

"BENNETVILLE. One mile west is the site of Bennetville, originally located as the Sheepherder Mine in 1874 by Wm. Bruckey and relocated by Thomas Bennett, President of the Great Sierra Consolidated Silver Mining Co. as the Tioga Mines. The claim and visions of a rich silver lode drew thousands to the site of Bennetville. In 1882, eight tons of mining equipment were brought from Lundy via the Tioga Crest and across Saddlebag Lake to the mine. The need for a better way to get mining equipment to Bennetville and ore out prompted the building of the Tioga Road. The road, from the Big Oak Flat Road to Bennetville, was completed in 1883. No ore was ever mined or hauled. By 1890, the mine was closed and Tioga Road was little more than a pack trail."

(Plaque located at Bennetville, top of Tioga Pass (State Highway 120), at Saddlebag Lake turnoff.)

22. AURORA, Mono County, 9/6/1986

"AURORA. Aurora, founded in 1860, was claimed by both California and Nevada. In 1861 the California Legislature created Mono County and fixed the county seat here. In 1863 a border survey showed the camp was in Nevada and the Mono County seat was moved to its current site at Bridgeport. Dedicated September 6, 1986, Bodie Chapter No. 64, E Clampus Vitus."

23. (at Silver Lake Resort), Mono County, 9/2/1987

24. PIERCE STATION, Wellington, Nevada, 5/14/1988

(Joint dedication with Julia C. Bulette Chapter 1864 (q.v.) and Snowshoe Thomson Chapter 1827.)

25. POOR FARM, Mono County, 9/8/1990

26. GOLDEN GATE MINE, Mono County, 9/7/1991