

**LEGEND**

- ROADS**
- Divided Highway
  - Two-Lane Paved
  - Maintained Dirt
  - Unmaintained Dirt
  - Interstate Route
  - State Route
  - County Route
- VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS**
- Open Route in Closed Area
  - Closed Route
  - Open Area
  - Closed Area

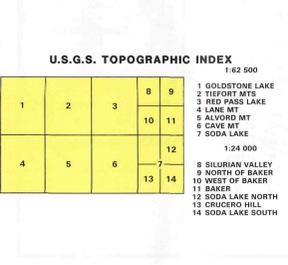
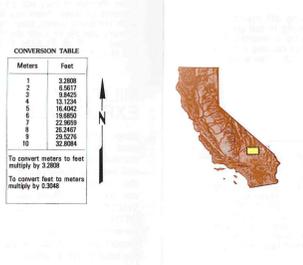
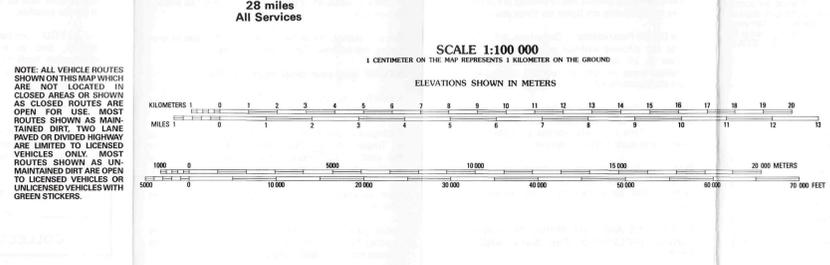
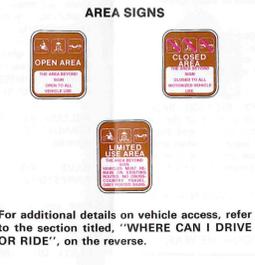
- FACILITIES AND SERVICES**
- Telephone
  - Medical Facility
  - Drinking Water
  - Ranger Station
  - Boat Ramp
  - Public Campground
  - Sewage Dump Station
  - Gasoline Station
  - Locked Gate
  - Point of Interest — See Reverse Side for Information
- LAND STATUS**
- Public Lands (Administered by Bureau of Land Management)
  - Military Reservations and Withdrawals
  - Corps of Engineers
  - Private Lands
  - State Lands
  - East Mojave National Scenic Area Boundary

- TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SYMBOLS**
- Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage
  - Bridge: overpass, underpass
  - Tunnel: rail, road
  - Bank up area, locality, elevation
  - Alpine: landing field, landing strip
  - National boundary
  - State boundary
  - County boundary
  - National or State reservation boundary
  - Land grant boundary
  - U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
  - Range, township, section line, projection
  - Power transmission line, pipeline
  - Ditch: dam with lock
  - Cemetery: building
  - Wickiup, water well, spring
  - Mine shaft, old or new, mine, quarry, gravel pit
  - Railroad: old, abandoned
  - Campground: picnic area, U.S. location monument
  - Disturbed surface: strip mine, lava, sand
  - Contours: index, intermediate, supplementary
  - Topographic contours: index, intermediate
  - Stream, lake, prairie, intermittent
  - Rocks, large and small; falls, large and small
  - Area to be submerged, marsh, swamp
  - Land subject to controlled inundation

**NOTE TO MAP USERS**

The land ownership boundaries shown on this map are generalizations meant to assist desert travelers, and should not be considered precise. Tracts less than 40 acres are usually omitted because of the map scale. Access through private lands may be restricted. The official land records in respective offices of the Bureau of Land Management or other responsible Federal agencies should be checked for up-to-date status on any specific tract of land. Inaccuracies in the BLM maps should be reported to the Bureau of Land Management offices from which the maps were obtained.

Edited and published by the Bureau of Land Management  
Compiled from USGS 1:62,500-scale topographic maps dated 1948-56. Planimetry revised from aerial photographs taken 1976, and other source data. Revised information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Projection and 10 000-meter grid, zone 11, Universal Transverse Mercator 50 000-foot grid ticks based on California coordinate system, zone 5, 1927 North American Datum.



# 1 CALL ONE OF THE BLM OFFICES LISTED BELOW AND RESERVE A GUIDE.

## 1 MOJAVE ROAD (G-7)

One of the most interesting and significant historical features in the eastern Mojave Desert is the Mojave Road, also called the Old Government Road or Old Mojave Trail.

Like the several Indian trails before it, the routing of the Mojave Road was dependent on the location of reliable sources of water across the desert. Indian trails were used for trade between the Mojave Indians of the Colorado River and coastal Indian groups. In early times, the adventurous Mojave showed some of these routes across the desert to the increasing flood of white men heading west. Jedediah Smith and Kit Carson were two of the explorers who first tried to follow these routes in the late 1820's. By the 1850's, one particular route receiving the most use had evolved from a footpath/back trail into a wagon road.

During the next twenty or more years, the Mojave Road served as a major cross-desert wagon road for frontiersmen, prospectors, mail wagons, and the U.S. Army. When the Arizona Overland Mail was carried over this route between 1866-68, the Army found it necessary to protect the mail carriers and travelers from occasionally hostile Indians.

In its heyday, the Mojave Road ran from Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona, to Drum Barracks just south of Los Angeles. In the late 1880's came the railroads, which found new routes across the desert. Later wagon and auto roads followed the routes of the railroads, causing the Mojave Road to be abandoned within this relatively isolated, unspoiled country.

Today, only 130 miles of this critical life-line remains, beginning at Fort Mojave Indian Reservation on the Colorado River and ending near Camp Cadzay east of Barstow. One of the most spectacular sections bisects the East Mojave National Scenic Area south of Baker.

Under the leadership of author/historian Dennis Casieper, a group of citizens calling themselves the "Friends of the Mojave Road" have restored the road for public use as a recreational trail. Working with BLM as volunteers, the "Friends" labored two years to relocate and mark the historic route. Today the Mojave Road is available to any and all who possess the true spirit of adventure and are equipped with a four-wheel drive vehicle.



Like many pioneer trails of the Old West, visitors often get lost and disoriented while traveling in strange and unfamiliar terrain. It always pays to take along an experienced guide to lead you. While it isn't possible for BLM to loan you a human guide, the "Friends of the Mojave Road", through the BLM, have made copies of the "Guide To The Mojave Road" and "East Mojave Heritage Trail" available on a loaner basis. These guidance trails should not be traveled without a copy of these guides. If you would like to borrow one, free of charge, all you have to do is:

# 2 STOP in during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) and pick up your loaner copy. Valid ID is required.

## 2 USE YOUR GUIDE ---- ENJOY YOUR trip ---- PLEASE take care of your copy so that others who come after you will be able to enjoy the same experience. And remember -- BE CAREFUL OUT THERE!

California Desert District  
1695 Spruce Street  
Riverside, CA 92507  
(714) 351-6394  
California Desert Information Center  
831 Barstow Road  
Barstow, CA 92311  
(619) 256-8617  
Needles Resource Area  
101 West Spike's Road  
P.O. Box 898  
Needles, CA 92363  
(619) 326-3896  
Las Vegas District Office  
4765 Vegas Drive  
P.O. Box 26569  
Las Vegas, NV 89126  
(702) 388-6403

1 PUT the guide into the mailing envelope that is provided and mail it back to the Bureau of Land Management.

2 SODA SPRINGS (J-6)  
Located four miles south of I-15 and six miles west of Baker, Soda Springs has one of the most interesting histories of any site in the East Mojave. At this site, prehistoric remains several thousand years old have been found from the time when large lakes existed in this region. As the lakes dried up, the springs water became very important to the Indians still living in the area. In the 1860s, traffic on the Mojave Road brought mail, freight, and settlers into California, prompting the establishment of an army outpost at Soda Springs. In 1906-07, a siding and watering stop was built for the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad. The site was abandoned in 1940. From 1944 until 1974, the area was home to a popular health resort known as "Zzyzxx" (pronounced Zie-zix). Soda Springs is now the location of the California State University System's Desert Studies Center, a teaching and research facility. There is a visitor orientation center with interpretive exhibits open to the public on the site. Information regarding public tour schedules or special tour arrangements can be obtained by contacting the California Desert Information Center in Barstow.

3 EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA  
Often called the "lonesome triangle", the East Mojave National Scenic Area is roughly bounded by Interstate 15, Interstate 40, and the Nevada state line. Much of the area's interest and charm are the result of man's historic interaction with nature. This remote slice of the Old West is a territory of natural landscapes, unique history, valuable resources, and that increasingly rare commodity of open space.

4 AFTON CANYON (H-7)  
The Mojave River rises in the San Bernardino Mountains near Lake Arrowhead and flows north through Victorville and Barstow, where it turns northeastward and eventually disappears in the Devil's Play-ground near Soda Dry Lake. Over the thousands of years it has followed this path, the river slowly carved away the multi-colored layers in the gorge at Afton. Here the water flows on the surface most of the year, attracting wildlife and birds. Situated in the canyon is a BLM campground with 22 campsites, picnic tables, stoves, and parking pads. Water is available. Overnight use is \$4.00 with a 14-day limit.

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# 1 GOLDSTONE TRACKING STATION (C-3)

NASA's Goldstone Deep Space Tracking Station is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology. The Tracking Station is open to the public on a group tour basis only. Check with the Station before planning a trip. Near the Tracking Station is the townsite of Goldstone, which was an old gold mining settlement dating from 1881. It is dotted with mining claims from that and subsequent gold strikes.

## 1 TONOPAH AND TIDEWATER RAILROAD (I-7)

From 1905 to 1940, the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad ran, in whole or part, along this route from Ludlow to Goldfield, Nevada. At no time did this line financially flourish; in fact, operating expenses exceeded income for all but five years of its existence. Yet, the line was so important to the mines, mining companies, residents and employees that it was kept active, paid for by the mining companies owned by Francis "Boss" Smith, who also financed the construction of the T&T. It served as the shortest, fastest, and cheapest rail route to Los Angeles and San Francisco for all the towns and mines along the Amargosa River and Death Valley regions. The shipment of boxes along this line replaced the famous "20 mule team" method used by the Harmony Borax Works. As the mines were depleted, the line served to haul supplies and a few passengers into the region; but by 1940, all operations ceased. The rails and ties were salvaged in 1943.

The Bureau of Land Management is working to control this destruction and prevent new occurrences in other areas through the efforts of concerned citizens. As guardian of our public lands, BLM needs your help to safeguard these special places. You can help by becoming a better informed visitor and by taking the time to report suspicious activity to the proper authorities.

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Out in the vast expanse of public lands, the American public is being plundered, robbed of a legacy that the land has held for centuries. Each time a visitor chucks over a petroglyph to enhance a photograph, or pockets a stone tool or potsherd, its scientific value decreases or disappears, along with the chance of future enjoyment by other visitors.

Many archaeological sites are now endangered by the greatly increased number of people who now visit them. Thoughtless damage can occur from people casually collecting arrowheads or other objects. Intensive camping on sites or the creation of unplanned trails over sites can obliterate valuable features or seriously modify scientific values in some sites. Vehicle travel off of established routes sometimes can damage particularly fragile archaeological sites, especially in desert areas.

Historical and archaeological sites and artifacts are protected as public resources. Destruction, possession, or theft of these resources are in violation of both Federal and State law. Violators are subject to fines of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years upon conviction. You should report the theft or desecration of any sites to your local or State law enforcement agencies and to local BLM offices.

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# 1 YOU CAN HELP

We have a limited number of rangers to protect the desert and enforce public land laws and regulations. Many criminal acts and violations continue to impact the quality of our public lands. If you witness any of the following events in the desert, PLEASE REPORT vehicle description, license number, or other descriptive information to any BLM office, Ranger on patrol, or nearest Sheriff's office:

- Persons digging in and around archaeological sites, destroying your historical heritage.
- Persons unloading drums or containers.
- Persons dumping household trash, garbage, or sewage on public lands.
- Persons vandalizing or shooting at facilities, signs, fences, or water improvements.
- Persons intentionally setting fire to Joshua trees, shrubs, cactus, or other vegetation.
- Persons spray painting or defacing rocks, stones, or other natural features.
- Persons cutting down or digging up trees, shrubs, cactus, or other vegetation.

! - OR ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES OF A SUSPICIOUS NATURE - !

## 1 BLM'S LONG-TERM VISITOR PROGRAM

To meet the needs of winter visitors and still protect fragile desert resources, the BLM has established nine "Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs)" along the Colorado River and in the California Desert, where visitors may camp the entire winter on public lands. OUTSIDE THESE AREAS, CAMPING IS LIMITED TO FOURTEEN DAYS IN ONE LOCATION UNLESS OTHERWISE POSTED.

- 1. CAMPING IS LIMITED TO 14 DAYS within any 28 day period. After 14 days of camping, most relocate at least 25 miles from the previous site.
- 2. LEAVE YOUR CAMPSITE as clean or cleaner than you found it.
- 3. PACK OUT ALL TRASH or refuse which you brought in.
- 4. CAMPFIRES should follow the Fire Safety Guidelines.

YOUR SAFETY IS A PRIME CONCERN TO BLM. HOWEVER, WE CANNOT ALWAYS PROTECT YOU FROM DOING THINGS WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER YOURSELF. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE PRESENTED TO INFORM YOU OF SOME OF THE MORE COMMON DANGERS WHICH EXIST IN THE DESERT. HAVE A SAFE TRIP!

MINES  
Abandoned mines and open mine shafts are common in the desert. They can be extremely dangerous. Poisonous gases within mines and open mine shafts are extremely toxic to humans. To avoid hazards, NEVER VENTURE INTO ANY OPEN SHAFT OR TUNNEL.

CRIME  
Even the most remote of our arid lands are no longer immune to criminal invasion by the criminal element. Burglary of campsites is common in heavy use areas, especially on holiday weekends. Protect yourself and your belongings by camping with groups of friends. LOCK UP VALUABLES.

TOXIC WASTE  
With the continued closure of toxic waste disposal sites, the illegal dumping of hazardous waste has increased throughout the desert. Many of these materials are extremely toxic to humans. To avoid harm, STAY CLEAR OF SUSPICIOUS DRUMS, BAGS, OR STRONG CHEMICAL ODORS. Visible fumes, dead plants or animals in the immediate vicinity, and sudden onset of illness or irritation are imminent signs of danger. PLEASE REPORT ANY SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS WASTE TO THE BLM OR THE LOCAL SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

WATER  
Throughout vast areas of the desert, services providing gasoline and water are few or non-existent. Don't count on filling your gas tank at the "next dot" on the map. FILL YOUR GASOLINE AND WATER CONTAINERS BEFORE VENTURING OUT INTO THE UNKNOWN.

FIRE  
Flash floods in the desert are a common occurrence. Even though it may not be raining in your location, torrents of water from nearby mountains can appear with lightning speed and carry away anyone in their path. Report any such device to your local or State law enforcement agencies and to local BLM offices.

MILITARY EXPLOSIVES  
Large areas of the desert were used for bombing ranges and maneuvers by the U.S. armed forces. There are still many unexploded devices lying around to tempt the unwary, and can be found most anywhere. Do not handle anything resembling military explosives. THESE DEVICES ARE NOT TO BE PLAYED WITH! They were designed to be handled by trained personnel, and remain explosive for many years. Report any such device you observe to the BLM or the local sheriff's office.

WILDLIFE  
The desert is home for some types of wildlife that can be especially dangerous such as rattlesnakes, scorpions, and black or brown recluse spiders. To avoid contact with these creatures, be aware of their habits. DON'T PUT YOUR HANDS OR FEET ANYWHERE YOU CAN'T SEE FIRST. Scorpions and spiders can be found under rocks and boards. Rattlesnakes are active at night. During the day they are coiled in the shade (summer), or sunning on rocks (winter).

# IRWIN Desert Access Guide

Plant collection is allowed by permit only, except in these three situations where no permit is required.

- 1. Small-scale collection of annual wildflowers for personal use.
- 2. Small-scale collection of dead and dry plant material (other than firewood) for personal ornamental use. Removal for any commercial use, in large amounts, or by means of mechanical equipment requires a permit.

Wildlife rock collecting is permitted unless otherwise posted. Rocks, minerals, gemstones, and common vertebrate fossils may be removed by hand or with simple hand tools in reasonable quantities for personal collections. Removal for any commercial use, in large amounts, or by means of mechanical equipment requires a permit.

Wildlife water sources are scarce throughout the California Desert and are necessarily large in order to support economic herds. Because of the vastness of any one allotment, livestock are not often seen by the occasional visitor. To control and water these livestock, many range improvements (i.e., fences, cattleguards, wells, windmills, storage tanks, troughs, etc.) have been constructed by both BLM and ranchers. Vandalism of these water improvements has often led to the death of livestock and economic hardship to the rancher. The BLM asks ALL visitors to public lands to respect the rights of ranchers by following these rules:

- 1. DO NOT HARASS livestock on the open range.
- 2. DO NOT CAMP near water improvements as livestock will not water when people are present.
- 3. DO NOT SHOOT at, destroy, or vandalize range improvements.
- 4. DO NOT ASSUME that personal property, such as equipment or camping gear, left on the desert, has been abandoned.

LEAVE GATES AS YOU FOUND THEM!  
PARK YOUR VEHICLE NO MORE THAN 300 FEET FROM A VEHICLE ROUTE WHEN CAMPING OR STOPPING, unless posted otherwise. Try to use existing campsites rather than making new ones.

Pets are permitted, but should be kept under control at all times in consideration of other visitors. Also, be aware that natural predators, such as coyotes, consider small pets potential prey.

Dumping garbage or sewage from any trailer or other vehicle, except in places or receptacles provided for that purpose, is prohibited. USE DUMP STATIONS FOR YOUR WASTE RATHER THAN DESERT LANDS. Avoid burning trash and never bury it! Try to follow this simple rule: PACK IT IN --- PACK IT OUT.

When hunting or target shooting, please use common sense -- KNOW WHERE YOU ARE AIMING YOUR WEAPON! Don't shoot from across a road, over low hills, or within one-half mile of developed recreation sites. Use cardboard or paper targets that can be cleaned up or removed. DO NOT SHOOT GLASS BOTTLES that leave shattered fragments of glass to injure others. Pick up all spent cartridges. Be aware of all state and local shooting regulations.

The relatively sparse vegetation of the desert may lead some to believe that fire danger is minimal. However, fire is a real threat to desert resources. Be as careful with campfires in the desert as you are in the forest. Many areas of desert land are lost to fires caused by the illegal use of fireworks. ALL FIREWORKS ARE PROHIBITED ON PUBLIC LANDS!

Do not disturb historical or archaeological sites or collect artifacts. Destruction or disturbance of these cultural resources not only deprives others of a unique experience, but is also punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Any structure or object made of wood, metal, stone, or other materials, or any other object, may have historical or archaeological importance. Sometimes, as in the case of WWII era military remains, important historical artifacts may be more recent.

Campers may obtain permits at BLM Host Stations on site, from Visitor Information Centers, from BLM employees in the field, or by contacting any BLM office.

Remember, fire restrictions in an area can change, so be sure to check with the BLM prior to your desert visit. Fire stage information will be posted on major access routes and will be available at all BLM offices. CAMPFIRE PERMITS MAY BE OBTAINED AT ANY BLM OFFICE OR VISITOR CONTACT STATION, AND FROM BLM RANGERS ON PATROL.

In addition, we ask that you observe the following rules:  
When building a campfire or using a flame device, clear flammable material down to mineral soil a minimum radius of FIVE FEET in order to prevent fire escape.  
Carry a shovel, hand trowel, or tool for use in pre-pare and extinguishing your campfire.  
NEVER leave your campfire unattended.  
NEVER build your campfire in high wind conditions.  
Extinguish your campfire completely before leaving it. Drown, stir, and feel. You can be held liable for the cost of suppression and damages caused by a wildfire that starts through negligence on your part.

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# TIPS FOR A TROUBLE-FREE VISIT

Plant collection is allowed by permit only, except in these three situations where no permit is required.

- 1. Small-scale collection of annual wildflowers for personal use.
- 2. Small-scale collection of dead and dry plant material (other than firewood) for personal ornamental use. Removal for any commercial use, in large amounts, or by means of mechanical equipment requires a permit.

Wildlife rock collecting is permitted unless otherwise posted. Rocks, minerals, gemstones, and common vertebrate fossils may be removed by hand or with simple hand tools in reasonable quantities for personal collections. Removal for any commercial use, in large amounts, or by means of mechanical equipment requires a permit.

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