



APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 6

APPENDIX 6-1 CALAVERAS COUNTY AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC—REGIONAL ROADWAYS

Road Name	Average Daily Traffic	Date of Last Count
Major Collectors		
AVERY SHEEP RANCH ROAD	195	Sep-00
BALDWIN STREET	1926	May-04
BURSON ROAD	588	Jul-07
CAMANCHE PARKWAY SOUTH	651	Mar-98
GOLD STRIKE ROAD	958	Sep-98
JENNY LIND ROAD	452	Nov-00
JESUS MARIA ROAD	479	Oct-00
MILTON ROAD	1200	1993
MURPHYS GRADE ROAD	5497	Jul-07
O'BYRNES FERRY ROAD	3301	Aug-07
PALOMA ROAD	1000	1993
PARROTTS FERRY ROAD	2244	Apr-98
POOL STATION ROAD	979	Oct-00
RAIL ROAD FLAT ROAD	1624	May-98
RIDGE ROAD	834	Oct-00
ROCK CREEK COURT	#N/A	
ROCK CREEK ROAD	72	Dec-00
SHEEP RANCH ROAD	569	Sep-00
SUMMIT LEVEL ROAD	#N/A	
Minor Collectors		
ANSIL DAVIS ROAD	#N/A	
ARMSTRONG ROAD	149	Jun-92
ASSOCIATED OFFICE ROAD	347	May-89
AVERY SHEEP RANCH ROAD	195	Sep-00
BAILEY RIDGE ROAD	#N/A	
BALD MOUNTAIN ROAD	464	Oct-00
BEAL RANCH ROAD	#N/A	
BLACK CREEK DRIVE	#N/A	
BLUE MOUNTAIN ROAD	810	May-98
BLUE MOUNTAIN ROAD	975	Oct-00
BUMMerville ROAD	#N/A	
CALAVERITAS ROAD	256	Oct-00
CAMPO SECO ROAD	102	Dec-00
CANYON VIEW DRIVE	#N/A	
CAVE CITY ROAD	#N/A	
CENTER STREET	#N/A	
CENTRAL HILL ROAD	#N/A	

CHILE CAMP ROAD	#N/A	
DARBY RUSSELL ROAD	#N/A	
DOGTOWN ROAD	408	Jan-01
DOUBLE SPRINGS ROAD	162	Jul-91
DOWDS LANDING ROAD	#N/A	
EAST MURRAY CREEK ROAD	56	Jan-01
EVERGREEN ROAD	215	May-98
FELIX ROAD	#N/A	
FOURTH CROSSING ROAD	2597	Jul-98
FRENCH GULCH ROAD	668	Jun-07
FRICOT CITY ROAD	#N/A	
FULLEN ROAD	#N/A	
GILLAM ROAD	#N/A	
GREGORY ROAD	86	Mar-90
GWIN MINE ROAD	#N/A	
HAWVER ROAD	438	Mar-07
HIDDEN VALLEY ROAD	#N/A	
HIGDON ROAD	#N/A	
HIGDON-SPINK CUTOFF ROAD	#N/A	
HODSON ROAD	#N/A	
HOGAN DAM ROAD	1240	Aug-07
HOGAN DAM ROAD	#N/A	
HUNT ROAD	#N/A	
INDEPENDENCE ROAD	256	Jun-92
LILY GAP ROAD	#N/A	
LIME CREEK ROAD	165	Oct-00
LITTLE JOHN ROAD	#N/A	
LOVE CREEK ROAD	#N/A	
MEKO DRIVE	#N/A	
MERCER CAVE ROAD	#N/A	
MESSING ROAD	325	Jul-92
MICHEL ROAD	1176	May-98
OLD GULCH ROAD	151	Oct-97
OLIVE ORCHARD ROAD	1110	Jun-07
OSPITAL ROAD	#N/A	
PATTISON ROAD	#N/A	
PENNSYLVANIA GULCH ROAD	1240	Jul-07
PETTINGER ROAD	905	Nov-00
PRUSSIAN HILL ROAD	#N/A	
RED HILL ACCESS ROAD	369	May-98
RED HILL ROAD	#N/A	
ROLLERI BYPASS ROAD	533	Dec-00
SALT SPRINGS VALLEY ROAD	#N/A	
SALT SPRINGS VALLEY ROAD	#N/A	

SAN DOMINGO ROAD	94	May-90
SANDY GULCH ROAD	#N/A	
SCHADD ROAD	#N/A	
SCHMAUDER MINE ROAD	#N/A	
SHELTON ROAD	#N/A	
SIX MILE ROAD	453	Jan-01
SKULL FLAT ROAD	#N/A	
SKUNK RANCH ROAD	570	Nov-01
SOUTH PETERSBURG ROAD	389	Mar-90
SOUTHWORTH ROAD	385	Nov-00
STANLEY ROAD	#N/A	
SWISS RANCH ROAD	90	Oct-00
WARREN ROAD	225	Nov-00
WATERTOWN ROAD	644	Apr-98
WEST MURRAY CREEK RD	#N/A	
WHISKEY SLIDE ROAD	452	Nov-00
WINTON ROAD	#N/A	
WOODHOUSE MINE ROAD	#N/A	
Connector Roads		
ALDER STREET	#N/A	
ALGIERS STREET	488	
ARROWHEAD STREET	#N/A	
BIG TREES ROAD	4826	Apr-98
BLAGEN ROAD	2913	May-07
BRET HARTE DRIVE	#N/A	
BROADWAY STREET	1008	Aug-98
CARSON STREET	#N/A	
CEDAR LANE	#N/A	
CEDAR STREET	#N/A	
CHESTNUT STREET	1044	Mar-98
CHURCH HILL ROAD	1283	Jul-98
CHURCH STREET	#N/A	
CHURCH STREET	1020	Feb-07
COPPER COVE DRIVE	2161	Feb-07
COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE	631	May-07
COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE	1192	Jan-92
COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE	#N/A	
CYPRESS POINT DRIVE	#N/A	
DAPHNE STREET	716	Apr-90
EL DORADO DRIVE	#N/A	
FIR DRIVE	#N/A	
HARTVICKSON LANE	2046	Jul-07
HORSESHOE DRIVE	#N/A	
LAFAYETTE STREET	158	Sep-98

LEWIS AVENUE	1200	Nov-99
LIGHTNING LANE	#N/A	
LILAC DRIVE	214	May-07
LITTLE JOHN ROAD	2214	Jul-98
MAIN STREET Douglas Flat	#N/A	
MAIN STREET- West Point	1418	Jun-98
MAIN STREET- Mokelumne Hill	2168	Sep-98
MAIN STREET- White Pines	#N/A	
MANUEL ROAD	631	
MAPLE STREET	#N/A	
MEADOW DRIVE	1533	Aug-98
MEADOWMONT WAY	1264	May-07
MEADOWVIEW ROAD	#N/A	
MEWUK LANE	#N/A	
MITCHLER AVENUE	415	Apr-98
MKL HILL CAMPO SECO TNPK	#N/A	
PINE DRIVE	759	May-07
PINE STREET	473	Jun-98
POPE STREET	1446	Jan-07
REEDS TURNPIKE	2130	Nov-07
ROBERTS AVENUE	443	Nov-99
RUSSELLS ROAD	398	Aug-98
SCOTT STREET	1517	Mar-00
SEQUOIA STREET	#N/A	Sep-98
SIERRA PARKWAY	143	Oct-98
SILVER RAPIDS ROAD	928	Jan-98
TREAT AVENUE	2358	Aug-98
VISTA DEL LAGO	3408	Jan-98
Through Roads		
ANGELS ROAD	1139	May-98
ANGELS ROAD	#N/A	
AVERY HOTEL ROAD	1101	Nov-98
BOARDS CROSSING	906	Nov-97
CALIFORNIA STREET	#N/A	
COURT STREET	1552	Jul-98
DUNBAR ROAD	978	May-07
MAIN STREET- Murphys	#N/A	
MAIN STREET- San Andreas	1443	Nov-99
MAIN STREET Vallecito	517	Apr-98
MAIN STREET- Copperopolis	#N/A	
MORAN ROAD	735	May-07
MOUNTAIN RANCH ROAD	2796	Oct-00
OAK STREET	#N/A	
SPINK ROAD	#N/A	

**APPENDIX 6-2
REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN 2007
CALAVERAS COUNTY POINTS OF CONCERN**

Location	Identified Concern
Roadway System	
State Highways	General issue of increasing traffic congestion and decreasing LOS on most state highways (in particular on SR 4) due to increased traffic volumes and lack of passing opportunities.
Countywide	Lack of passing opportunities on state highways and inadequate right-of-way to meet minimum safety improvement criteria for projects.
	Congestion resulting from land-use decisions.
	Inequity in the distribution of state highway funds to rural counties based on population rather than number of roadway miles to maintain and improve. Large volumes of non-resident recreational traffic exacerbate the problem.
City of Angels	Unacceptable level of service (LOS F) at SR 4 and SR49 southern intersection during the PM peak hour.
Copperopolis	Congestion on O'Byrnes Ferry Road and other collectors due to projected growth through 2025.
Ebbetts Pass Area	Congestion due to number of driveways (typically second homes) along SR 4.
Arnold	Congestion on SR 4 that serves as "Main Street" to downtown.
Murphys	Congestion in downtown due to on-street parking.
Mokelumne Hill	Congestion due to on-street parking.
San Andreas	Congestion and traffic circulation along SR 49.
County Roads of Regional Significance	Deferred maintenance.
Local Roads	Deferred maintenance and difficulty obtaining state or federal funding for local road rehabilitation. RIM fee and Benefit Basin mitigation programs only address future roadway needs, not existing needs.
	Lack of sufficient emergency access roads throughout the County.
Goods Movement	
Countywide	Lack of shoulders, passing lanes and deferred maintenance on state highways and county roads cause longer truck travel times and unsafe driving conditions.
Transit	
Calaveras Transit Local Service	Use limited funding to improve transit frequency and quality of service while continuing to serve transit dependent riders in outlying areas.
Calaveras Transit-Interregional Service	Costs for providing interregional transit service are not shared with adjacent counties.
Aviation	
Maury Rasmussen Field	Protect land around airport for future airport projects and maintain existing airport facilities in safe operating condition.
Non-Motorized Facilities	
Bike paths/ bikeways	Lack of a consistent network of bike paths in Calaveras County communities.

Pedestrian Facilities	Lack of a consistent network of sidewalks and crosswalks throughout the County.
Air Quality	
Environmental Impacts	In 2004, Calaveras County was in non-attainment for the state hourly ozone standard and federal 8 hour ozone standard.

Source: Calaveras County Regional Transportation Plan 2007.

Appendix 8-1 Table of Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Several historic properties in the Planning Area have been identified through previously conducted historic building surveys and cultural resource studies. A list of properties either listed on or found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is presented below in Table AHR Appendix-1. The table also includes information on properties that have not yet been evaluated for significance.

Table AHR Appendix-1. Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
139 Chestnut Street	139 Chestnut Street, Valley Springs			Identified in reconnaissance level survey
8220 Main Street	8220 Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1910		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
8448 Center Street	Mokelumne Hill	1900		Identified in reconnaissance level survey
A Pereira General Store	3415 Campo Seco Road, Campo Seco	1890		Needs to be reevaluated
Abram Van/JM Tait/Milton Marcell	371 N Main Street, San Andreas	1860		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Abrams/Sokolosky Carravia Stone Store	8368 Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1855		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
AL Wyllie Residence	110 N Main Street, San Andreas	1893		Needs to be reevaluated
American Bakery & Restaurant	49 N Main Street, San Andreas	1855		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Andrew Jensen, Joshua Jones / Ther	42 Church Hill Road, San Andreas	1886		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Antone Barber Shop Cadien Bakery	15 N Main Street, San Andreas	1860		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Austin Hall House	61 Gatewood Avenue, San Andreas	1880		Needs to be reevaluated
Avery Hotel-Halfway House	Moran Road, Avery		SPHI	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
B Crowley Empire Bakery & Restaurant	14 N Main Street, San Andreas	1858		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Baldwin Hotel, John Cuneo Residence	Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1861		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Barns/Stephenson/Jenkins House	452 Church Street, Murphys	1852		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Bernardi-Gobbi Saloon	8316 Main Street, Mokelumne Hill			Determined eligible for NR or CR
Besso/Solari/Cademartori Store	339 Main Street, Murphys	1878		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Big Bar	SR 49		SHL 41	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards

Table AHR Appendix-1. Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Blue Mountain Fire Lookout Station	Arnold	1966		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Bonnet/Compere Store	570 Main Street, Murphys	1858		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Bridge # 30C-16	Middle Bar Road, Paloma	1912	CR	Individual property determined eligible for NR. Listed in the CR
Bridge #30-16	SR 49, San Andreas	1930		Identified in reconnaissance level survey
Bridge #30-23	SR 26, Valley Springs	1921		Identified in reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated
Bridge #30-25	SR 26, Burson	1922		Identified in reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated
Bridge #30-26	SR 26, West Point	1920		Needs to be reevaluated
Bridge 30-24	SR 26, Valley Springs	1919		Identified in reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated
Bridge 30-33	SR 26, Valley Springs	1910		Identified in reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated
Cabin	Main Street, Paloma			Needs to be reevaluated
Cabin	Main Street, Paloma			Needs to be reevaluated
Cabin	Main Street, Paloma			Needs to be reevaluated
Calaveras Caverns at Cave City	Cave City Road, San Andreas	1851	CR	Listed in California Register
Calaveras Cement Company Over Crossing	SR 49, San Andreas	1935		Needs to be reevaluated
Calaveras County Courthouse	30 Main Street, San Andreas	1867	NR	Individual property listed in NR
Calaveras County Courthouse	Double Springs Road, Valley Springs	1849	SHL 264	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Calaveras County Hall of Records	30 N Main Street, San Andreas			Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Calaveras Prospect Office	60 N Main Street, San Andreas	1896		Needs to be reevaluated
Calaveritas	Calaveras Road, San Andreas		SHL 255	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Camanche	Camanche Parkway S., Burson		SHL 254	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Campo Seco	Campo Seco		SHL 257	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Carley Building	431 Main Street, Murphys	1900		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district

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Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Carlimbretti/Chase/Mercer House	350 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Carson Hill	1412 SR 4		SHL 274	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Caseys Frame Building	52 N Main Street, San Andreas	1896		Needs to be reevaluated
Catholic Cemetery	Church Hill Road, San Andreas	1857		Needs to be reevaluated
Charles Curtis House	183 Jones Street, Muprphys	1907		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Chili Gulch	SR 49, Mokelumne Hill		SHL 265	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Chung Kee Store	Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1876		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
CM Whitlock Mansion	116 Court Street, San Andreas	1896		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Copperopolis	Copperopolis	1860	SHL 296	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Copperopolis Congregational Church	411 Main Street, Copperopolis	1866	NR	Individual property listed in NR
Copperopolis Armory	695 Main Street, Copperopolis	1864	NR	Individual property listed in NR
Cornell & Bowman Tin Shop	10 N Main Street, San Andreas	1857		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
CR Lloyd, Chase McQuirk	59 Market Street, San Andreas	1877		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
CT Toon Cottage	46 Main Street, San Andreas	1896		Needs to be reevaluated
Dasso Home	172 Broadway Street, San Andreas	1905		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Dasso Home, Cros Schwoerer	113 Market Street, San Andreas	1897		Needs to be reevaluated
Deep Cut	Main Street, Murphys	1859		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Dorrington Hotel and Restaurant	3431 SR 4, Dorrington	1852	SPHI	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Douglas Flat	Douglas Flat		SHL 272	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Douglas Flat School	Douglas Flat	1854	1S	Individual property listed in NR
Dr Judson Holland Home	N Main Street, San Andreas	1899		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Dr William Murphys Residence	85 N Main Street, San Andreas	1881		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Dr. Horace Austin house	140 California Street, San Andreas	1859		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Dr. Jones Apothecary Store	434 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Dr. Jones House	225 Jones Street, Muprphys	1858		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Dunbar House	71 Jones Street, Muprphys	1881		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district

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Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
El Dorado	Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas	1872	SHL 282	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Esperanza Forest Fire Station Barracks	Sheep Ranch Road, Mountain Ranch	1948		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Esperanza Forest Fire Station Mess	Sheep Ranch Road, Mountain Ranch	1948		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Europe, De France, Leger Hotel	Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1854	SHL 663	Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Fisk Dunbar Saloon	425 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Floyd House	500 N. Algiers Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Forrester House	97 Jones Street, Muprhys	1900		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Fourth Crossing	SR 49, San Andreas		SHL 258	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Frank Tiscornia Home	83 Church Hill Road, San Andreas	1904		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Ganz & Prags Brick Store	41 N Main Street, San Andreas	1859		Needs to be reevaluated
Garage on Gwin Mine Road	Paloma	1870		Needs to be reevaluated
Gardella	368 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Garland/Heinsdorff House	534 Main Street, Murphys	1899		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Gas/Oil Shed, Salt Springs Camp/ Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
Geralomo Tiscornia Home	168 Church Hill Road, San Andreas	1885		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Getner Cavagnaro Residence	96 Court Street, San Andreas	1906		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Giuseppe Casseinielli Store	102 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1857		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Glencoe (Mosquito Gulch)	SR 36, Mokelumne Hill		SHL 280	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Gooney's Sallon	6 N Main Street, San Andreas	1885		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Gottschalk Cottage	222 California Street, San Andreas	1895		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
GW Pfortner House	488 St Charles Street, San Andreas	1906		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Gwin Mine Road	Paloma	1920		Identified in reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated
Gwin Street	Paloma	1870		Needs to be reevaluated

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Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Hasket House	8437 Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1880		Identified in reconnaissance level survey
Heard House	602 Church Street, Murphys	1885		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Heinsdorff House	659 French Gulch Road, Muphys	1900		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Helisma Underpass, Bridge 30-01	SR 12, Valley Springs	1927		Needs to be reevaluated
Heulard Mitchler House	156 Big Tree Road, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
High School, IOOF and Masonic Hall	5 St Charles Street, San Andreas	1900		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Honigsberger Store	665 Main Street, Copperopolis	1865	NR	Individual property listed in NR
House C, Salt Springs Camp / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
House D, Salt Springs Camp / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
House E, Salt Springs Camp / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
House F, Salt Springs Camp / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
House G, Salt Springs Camp / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
House H, Salt Springs Camp / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
Howard House	8403 Lafayette Street, Mokelumne Hill	1890		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Hughes/Senter/Keilbar House	426 Church Street, Murphys	1885		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
I. Mayer and Son	Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1854		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
IOOF & Masons Cemetery	Cemetery Lane, San Andreas	1857		Needs to be reevaluated
Jacqueth / Schwoerer House	396 Church Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
James Ink House	557 S Algiers Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
James Youcum	8273 Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1910		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Jean Banques, John McFall Home	183 Market Street, San Andreas	1861		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Jenny Lind	Jenny Lind		SHL 266	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Jerome Holland Home	287 Treat Avenue, San Andreas	1901		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Jesus Maria	Jesus Maria Road, Mokelumne Hill		SHL 284	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards

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Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
John Gallagher Home	114 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1872		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
John J Ellis House	391 Roberts Avenue, San Andreas	1896		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
John J Halley Home	187 N Main Street, San Andreas	1895		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
John Steel Home	132 Pope Street, San Andreas	1895		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Joseph Bartoldus House	125 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1886		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Judge Arthur J McSorley House	250 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1896		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Judge Charles Victor Gottschalk House	238 California Street, San Andreas	1893		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Judge Ira Hill Reed Home	206 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1880		Needs to be reevaluated
Jules Agostini House	23 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1910		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Julius McFaddin Liquor	Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1882		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Kaler House	Sheep Ranch Road, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Ken Thompson Residence	8202 Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1890		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Kerins/Hatch/Baratini House	502 Church Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Kimball & Cutting Office and Residence	206 Main Street, Murphys	1880		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Lariviere House	279 N Main Street, San Andreas	1905		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Louis Salcido	132 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1895		Needs to be reevaluated
Lumberyard Office, Old Lumberyard	Gwin Mine Road, Paloma	1965		Needs to be reevaluated
M.L. Quigg/McQuabe House	683 S Algiers Street, Murphys	1870		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Main Street	Paloma	1870		Needs to be reevaluated
Main Street Residence	Mokelumne Hill	1860		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Manuel Lumber Company Office	332 Main Street, Murphys	1880		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Manuel Rhodes House	330 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Manuel Saloon and Stone Center	452 Main Street, Murphys	1893		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
March House	472 Church Street, Murphys	1883		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Mark Huberty House	352 Pope Street, San Andreas	1895		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Martell House	582 Church Street, Murphys	1880		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Masonic Temple	384 Church Street, Murphys	1902		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district

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Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Mathias Chertzig House	541 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1876		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Matteson House	497 Church Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
McGee Home	Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1852		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Mercer Caverns	1665 Sheep Ranch Road, Murphys		SPHI	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Million Dollar Hole	Main Street, Murphys	1870		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Milton	Milton		SHL 262	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Mitchler/Scantlebury House	553 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
MJ Donnallen House	415 Roberts Avenue, San Andreas	1900		Needs to be reevaluated
Mokelumne Hill			SHL 269	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Mokelumne Hill Congregational Church	8237 Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1857	SHL 261	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Mokelumne Hill Grammar School	Old School Way, Mokelumne Hill	1864		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Mokelumne Hill IOOF Hall	Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1854	SHL 256	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Mrs. Janie Segale Home	179 Broadway Street, San Andreas	1904		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Mrs. Maria Washburn Rental cottage	241 Pope Street, San Andreas	1898		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Murphy Brothers Trading Post Site	Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Murphys Congregational Church	N. Algiers Street, Murphys	1895		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Murphys Forest Fire Station Barracks	496 Algiers, Murphys	1943		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Murphys Forest Station Kitchen/Mess	496 Algiers, Murphys	1943		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Murphys General Store	444 Main Street, Murphys	1890		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Murphys Grammar School	Jones Street, Murphys	1860	NR; SPHI	Individual property listed in NR
Murphys Historic District	Main Street, Murphys	1855	SHL 275	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Murphys IOOF Hall	495 Main Street, Murphys	1902		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district

Table AHR Appendix-1. Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Murphys Jail and Park	S Algiers Street, Murphys	1915		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Native Sons Hall	Main Street, Murphys	1882		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Nick Cavagnato Home	E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1897		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
O'Byrne Ferry	CR 48, Copperopolis		SHL 281	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Old Mining Camp of Brownsville	Pennsylvania Gulch Road, Murphys	1857	SHL 465	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Old Paloma School House	Main Street, Paloma	1870		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
One of Wiggin Houses	251 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1897		Needs to be reevaluated
Paloma	Paloma Road, Mokelumne Hill	1849	SHL 295	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Paloma University Center	Paloma Road, Paloma	1870		Needs to be reevaluated
Paloma, Fosteria, Paloma	Paloma Road, Paloma	1870		Needs to be reevaluated
Patrick Wherity House	234 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1861		Needs to be reevaluated
Peter L. Travers Building	470 Main Street, Murphys	1856	SHL 466	Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Peter Moro Home	237 California Street, San Andreas	1860		Needs to be reevaluated
Pioneer Cemetary	SR 12, San Andreas	1851	SHL 258	Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Pump Hole Site	Main Street, Murphys	1870		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Rail Road Flat	CR 13, Railroad Flat	1849	SHL 286	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Red Barn Museum	Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas	1870		Submitted to OHP, but withdrawn
Reed Cottage	184 St Charles Street, San Andreas	1895		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Reed's Store	679 Main Street, Copperopolis	1861	NR	Individual property listed in NR
Residential Rehabilitation	8900 Center Street, Mokelumne Hill			Determined eligible for NR or CR
Robert Leonard Home	170 Pope Street, San Andreas	1894		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Rufe & Keiber Meat Market	Main Street, Murphys	1893		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Salcido/ William O. Swenson House	486 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1870		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Salt Springs Camp Garage / Tiger Creek	West Point		NR	Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR
San Andreas	SR 49, San Andreas		SHL 252	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
San Andreas Brewery	125 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1858		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property

Table AHR Appendix-1. Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
San Andreas Cemetery	Cemetery Lane, San Andreas	1859		Needs to be reevaluated
San Andreas Historic District	N Main Street, San Andreas	1939		Received by OHP, but not yet evaluated
San Andreas IOOF Hall	22 N Main Street, San Andreas	1856		Identified in reconnaissance level survey, but not evaluated
San Andreas Ranger Unit Headquarters	785 Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas	1936-1940		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Sandy Gulch	SR 26, West Point	1849	SHL 253	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Sarah Reeds Dairy Barn	206 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1880		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Schaeffle Shearer House	221 Main Street, Murphys	1855		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Schwoerer Barn	Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Sierra Vista Fire Lookout Station	San Andreas	1931		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Snyder House	247 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1895	NR	Individual property listed in NR
Snyder House and Barn	666 French Gulch Road, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Sperry Putney House	518 Church Street, Murphys	1857		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Sperry-Perry; Mitchler; Murphys Hotel	457 Main Street, Murphys	1856	NR; SHL 267	Individual property listed in NR
St Patrick's Catholic Church	629 Sheep Ranch Road, Murphys	1861		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
St Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church	8398 Church Street, Mokelumne Hill	1880		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Steel Bootmaker & Cobbler Shop	48 N Main Street, San Andreas	1858		Needs to be reevaluated
Stephens House	558 Main Street, Murphys	1900		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Stone Corral	SR 26, Valley Springs		SHL 263	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Stricklands Ice Cream Parlor	Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1888		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Sturgis Stone Store	Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1863		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Taylor House	506 Main Street, Murphys	1890		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Telegraph City Site	SR 4, Copperopolis		SPHI	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Theodore Peyser Brick Store	11 N Main Street, San Andreas	1859		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property

Table AHR Appendix-1. Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Thomas Tassarro Stone Store	35 N Main Street, San Andreas	1856		Needs to be reevaluated
Thompson Building	472 Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Thompson House	Main Street, Murphys	1859		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Thorne House	87 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1861	NR	Individual property listed in NR
Thorpe Dibble House	500 Main Street, Murphys	1899		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Thorpe Heinsdorff Bakery	494 Main Street, Murphys	1851		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Town Hall	Main Street, Mokelumne Hill	1857		Needs to be reevaluated
Traver House	327 Jones Street, Murphys	1858		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Troski Cademartori House	351 Main Street, Murphys	1909		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
True House	471 Sheep Ranch Road, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Union Water Company Office Building	Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Valente Bakery Building	Main Street, Murphys	1891		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Vallecito	Vallecito		SHL 273	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Vallecito Bell Monument	Vallecito		SHL 370	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Valley Springs	Valley Springs		SHL 251	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Valley Springs Peak Fire Lookout Station	San Andreas	1971		Appears eligible for NR or DR through evaluation of the Master List of State Owned Properties
Vassallo/Ruiseco/Orengo House	Main Street, Murphys	1860		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Vern and Dorris Tyrrel Home	8402 Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1856		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Warehouse Explosion Site	Church Street, Murphys	1893		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
Wells Fargo Building	Center Street, Mokelumne Hill	1855		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Wesson State Stop and Stable	Peek Circle, Mokelumne Hill	1855		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
West Point	West Point		SHL 268	SHL - Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
WH Miller House	236 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1860		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property

Table AHR Appendix-1. Historic Properties for Calaveras County

Site/Building	Location	Year Constructed	Historic Landmark Designation	National Register Status
Whitock Frame Building	69 Court Street, San Andreas	1890		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Wiggin House	65 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1898		Individual property that is eligible for local listing
Wignal/Fisk House	509 N. Algiers Street, Murphys	1857		Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district
William Irvine House	53 Gatewood Avenue, San Andreas	1858		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
William J Burns, Cora Zwinge House	189 Pixley Avenue, San Andreas	1896		Needs to be reevaluated
William Livers Ten Pin Saloon	46 N Main Street, San Andreas	1858		Needs to be reevaluated
William Pfortner Building	31 N Main Street, San Andreas	1893		Needs to be reevaluated
William Steffler Home	433 W St Charles Street, San Andreas	1865		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Wolfsteins Cigar Store	50 N Main Street, San Andreas	1859		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property
Wyllie & Washburn Brick Building	40 E St Charles Street, San Andreas	1861		Appears eligible for NR as an individual property

NR – National Register

S.H.L – State Historic Landmark

CR – California Register

SPHI – State Point of Historic Interest

Source: Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Calaveras County, Office of Historic Preservation.

Appendix 8-2 Pre Historic Context

Text courtesy of Far Western Anthropological Research, Inc. Davis, California.

PRE-HISTORIC CONTEXT

Until quite recently, archaeological researchers developed culture-histories for the Sierran foothill region based on the more studied areas of the western Great Basin and California Central Valley. Temporal divisions reflecting culture change in the foothills, therefore, hinged on data from bordering regions. A recent study for the East Sonora Bypass Project (Rosenthal 2006), however, has developed an entirely new chronology focusing on a synthesis of local data from more than 100 excavated sites in the watersheds of the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne rivers. Based on spatial and stratigraphic analyses of more than 200 radiocarbon dates, more than 4,000 source-specific obsidian hydration readings, slightly more than 875 projectile points, and close to 600 shell beads, five major time periods are defined—Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Recent Prehistoric I, and Recent Prehistoric II.¹ Each period has one or more relevant change that distinguishes it from what came before, such as subsistence (a new food sources, a change in preparation techniques), land-use (seasonal camps, long-term villages), or technological (e.g., a dominant projectile point style is identified for each period). Obsidian hydration brackets for the Bodie Hills obsidian source (located east of the Sierran crest) are associated with each time period, and are useful for interpreting the age of this obsidian when found on the west slope of the Sierra below snow level (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004c; Table 1).²

Table 1. Chronology of the Sierra Nevada.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIOD	GEOLOGICAL PERIOD ³	AGE RANGE (CAL BP)	BODIE HILLS OBSIDIAN HYDRATION RANGE (MICRONS) ^a
Early Archaic	Early Holocene	11,500-7000	8.6-6.9
Middle Archaic	Middle Holocene	7000-3000	6.8-4.8
Late Archaic		3000-1100	4.7-3.2
Recent Prehistoric I	Late Holocene	1100-610	3.1-2.5
Recent Prehistoric II		610-100	2.4-0.9

Notes: - cal BP – calibrated Before Present⁴; ^a - Applicable only below snow level (4,000 feet).

The Archaic Period

Early Archaic deposits are quite rare in the Sierra Nevada foothills, identified locally at two sites, both discovered in buried stratigraphic contexts. They include abundant Wide-Stem and Large Stemmed Dart

¹ The “archaic” represents an early period or archaeological culture preceding the “prehistoric” period which is, in turn, immediately prior to the “historic” period which is commonly associated with written records.

² The relative or absolute age of obsidian, a volcanic glass, can be determined through hydration analysis, which measures the microscopic amount of water absorbed on a freshly broken surface.

³ The Holocene began when glaciers melted and sea levels rose, about 11,500 BP; human occupation of California dates entirely within the Holocene. Divisions within the Holocene are primarily based on climate change.

⁴ Radiocarbon calibration uses statistical models to convert radiocarbon ages to calendar years, taking in to account changes in the earth’s atmosphere and oceans over time.

points, hundreds of handstones and millings, as well as a variety of cobble-core tools, large percussion-flaked “greenstone” bifaces, and comparatively high frequencies of obsidian from the Bodie Hills source. Plant macrofossil assemblages are dominated by grey pine and acorn nutshell, but include few if any small seeds or other spring- and summer-ripening plant foods (e.g., manzanita). This indicates a pattern of repeated occupation, suggesting that land use in the western Sierra was seasonally structured. This is supported by an almost exclusive use of local toolstone for the manufacture of bifaces and projectile points.

Middle Archaic sites, also often buried, are primarily distinguished by Corner-notched Dart points, an occasional mortar and pestle, and the earliest house structures in association with large subterranean storage pits. Fall and winter occupation is evident where large quantities of nuts were stored in underground granaries. In contrast, summer-ripening berries and other fruits are dominant in sites from higher elevations in the lower forests. These differences reveal a pattern of seasonal movement, with fall and winter villages placed below the snowline in the blue oak-grey pine woodland, and summer camps situated in the conifer forest zone where annual roots, bulbs, seeds, and fruits are common during warmer months. Faunal assemblages from Middle Archaic sites are dominated by large mammal remains (e.g., deer), a pattern that continues throughout the region’s occupation. Soapstone “frying pans” and other vessels first appear in the local record during the Middle Archaic, along with various stone pendants, incised slate, and stone beads. The presence of atlatl weights and spurs in these deposits confirms that the dart and atlatl were the primary hunting implements.

Late Archaic sites are among the most common on the western slope, again with many occurring in buried stratigraphic contexts. Late Archaic lifeways, technologies, and subsistence patterns were quite similar to those of the previous time period, with the primary difference being an increase in the use of obsidian between about 3000 and 1100 BP. Chert, only available in the foothills of the western Sierra below about 3,000 feet, is common at Archaic sites in the lower Montane Forest up to about 6,000 feet. However, flaked stone assemblages on the western slope found above 6,000 feet are composed almost entirely of obsidian (>80%), suggesting that groups who utilized upper elevations of the western Sierra arrived from the east side where obsidian was the primary toolstone.

The Prehistoric Period

The beginning of the Prehistoric Period coincides with a region-wide interval of reduced precipitation known as the *Medieval Climatic Anomaly*. Among the most important changes in the archaeological record of the western slope at this time was the introduction of the bow and arrow (about 1100 cal BP), an innovation apparently borrowed from neighboring groups to the north or east. This shift in technology is clearly reflected by the dominance of small stemmed and corner-notched arrow points in Recent Prehistoric I sites. The common occurrence of bedrock mortars at Recent Prehistoric II sites suggests that they became an important milling technology by 610 cal BP.

Unfortunately, too few single-component Recent Prehistoric I assemblages exist to characterize basic lifeways and subsistence patterns during this interval. However, by the Recent Prehistoric II Period, numerous well-dated sites and site components (including the current project sites) provide substantial evidence for changes in the nature of local subsistence economies. The dominance of acorn nutshell in these sites is among the most compelling evidence for acorn intensification in central California. Bedrock milling fixtures are established across the landscape, near well-developed residential middens and as isolated features. The occurrence of these facilities above and below the oak zone suggests that a variety of foods, in addition to acorns, was processed in these features. Subsistence remains in foothill sites include many more spring and summer grasses, fruits, and berries than were present in Archaic deposits, indicating that occupation occurred for a longer part of the year, or that sites below the snow-line were more regularly used to store warm-season resources for winter use.

There also appears to have been greater settlement differentiation during the Recent Prehistoric II Period, with clear residential sites, often including house-depressions and other structural remains, but also special-use localities consisting simply of bedrock milling features. Summer use of higher elevations is also apparent, as many sites from this time period are found in the Lower Montane Forest, always dominated by summer-ripening plant foods. Like the Archaic, large mammal remains continue to make up a substantial portion of faunal assemblages from both high- and low-elevation sites. Many more specialized technologies are associated with the Recent Prehistoric II Period than were evident during the Archaic, including stone drills and the common occurrence of bone awls, suggesting that basketry and other composite implements may have taken on a new importance. The Desert Side-notched arrow point is first introduced on the western slope at about 610 cal BP, clearly adopted from Great Basin people to the east. Circular stone shaft-straighteners are also common in these sites, consistent with the use of the bow and arrow. Imported shell beads from coastal California first appear in appreciable amounts in Recent Prehistoric II village sites, as do other rare items such as shell ornaments and bone whistles.

Native American contact-Period

The Mi-Wuk (also spelled Me-Wuk or Miwok⁵) traditionally occupied a large portion of the central Sierra Nevada range, the adjacent foothills, and a portion of the adjacent Sacramento-San Joaquin river valley (Barrett and Gifford 1933; Kroeber 1925). Anthropologists and linguists are not certain when the Mi-Wuk arrived in central California, or from where; the native people themselves believe that they were created on this land and have always been here. Heizer and Elsasser (1980:37) list the Mi-Wuk as one of the “five Penutian nations”; that is, they all traditionally spoke languages of the Pen-Utian stock as first defined by Dixon and Kroeber (1913, 1919). Linguistic studies suggest that the ancestral Mi-Wuk occupied the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area early-on, but did not arrive in the Sierran foothills and mountains until much more recently. Levy (1978:398) reports that the Western (Bay/Coast) and Eastern (Valley/Foothill/Mountain) Mi-Wuk languages separated some 2,500 years ago, and that the “internal time depth of Sierra Mi-Wuk is approximately 800 years.”

Settlement and Subsistence

Regardless of when the Mi-Wuk arrived in central California, the first non-natives entering the area found a well-established society of hunters, fishermen, and plant-food gatherers whose territory stretched from the edge of the San Joaquin Valley to the high elevations of the Sierra Nevada. This wide topographic and vegetative range provided the native people with all manner of foods: antelope, elk, rabbit, salmon, waterfowl, and valley-oak acorns in the lowest zone; deer, rabbit, salmon, valley quail, gray pine nuts, and blue- and live-oak acorns in the foothills; and, at higher elevations, deer, squirrel, trout, mountain quail, pigeons, sugar-pine nuts, and black-oak acorns (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:10). Acorns were particularly important and, according to Heizer and Elsasser, “the [ethnographic-period] Sierra Mi-Wuk carefully preserved the oak trees from which they annually gathered their staple food” (1980:23).

In Calaveras County, the old Mi-Wuk villages that are known to anthropologists were clustered along the Mokelumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus river drainages. Traditional Mi-Wuk houses reportedly were made of thatching, tule matting, or slabs of bark over a conical framework of poles (Levy 1978:408). In fine weather the people cooked and prepared food outdoors; in bad weather they used an interior hearth and oven. Some families also dug storage pits into the floors of their houses. Other important structures were the sweat lodge and the dance house, both of which are still in use today. Sweathouses are used mainly by men for health and purification, while the semi-subterranean dance houses were used as an assembly hall

⁵ Throughout the report, we use the term Mi-Wuk, the spelling preferred by the Calaveras and Tuolumne bands.

and for important ceremonies. Remains of some of these large structures have been found at archaeological sites in the central foothills.

The archaeological record also contains remnants of a rich material culture, with flaked stone hunting and butchering tools; plant-processing implements; cooking, eating, and storage vessels (including beautifully made stone bowls); and beads and ornaments made of shell, animal bone, and stone. No doubt there were a great many other items made of basketry, cordage, or wood which have not survived. Like other northern and central California groups, the Mi-Wuk made (and still make) excellent baskets, but as far as we know they did not traditionally make or use pottery. Small lumps and objects of baked clay have been found at several sites in the valley and lower foothills (e.g., Johnson 1990), but no pots or dishes. The foothill groups did make vessels from soapstone, and many of these also have been found in archaeological deposits.

Stone sourcing studies from sites in Calaveras County and the Mokelumne and Stanislaus river drainages indicate that the Calaveras Mi-Wuk obtained nearly all of their obsidian toolstone from the Bodie Hills source, on the eastern side of the Sierra; also found in much smaller amounts are glass from Napa Valley and from Casa Diablo on the east side (Jackson et al. 1994). While their obsidian had to be imported, the Mi-Wuk had access to many other toolstones in the geologically complex foothills, such as slate and basalt.

Contact Period

The first large-scale contact between native people and outsiders (not counting the occasional trapper or explorer) took place in the second half of the eighteenth century, when Spanish explorers and missionaries arrived. They had already missionized most of the coastal groups—those that had survived the European diseases—and now looked toward the interior for new converts. Many Mi-Wuk people, along with their neighbors, ended up at Mission San José. A few generations later, those Mi-Wuk still living in their traditional territory were overrun by gold seekers and settlers, who fenced them off their hunting grounds and limited their access to other resources.

Although many among the general public today assume that the Mi-Wuk were an ancient people who “passed from the scene,” they are, in fact, alive and well, and working to maintain as much as they can of their cultural and religious traditions. Today the Calaveras Band is centered on the area around West Point, on the ridge that separates the North and Middle forks of the Mokelumne River.

Appendix 8-3

Calaveras History

Text courtesy of Judith Marvin and Foothill Resources, Ltd, Murhyps, California

CALAVERAS HISTORY

Introduction

The history of Calaveras County is much like that of other gold-rich counties in the California Mother Lode. Hordes of miners invaded the landscape, instigating vital water systems, and permanent settlements grew up around the more successful and agriculturally favorable mining areas. Transportation networks developed between these communities, first as trails and then as wagon roads. Within the early towns saloons and fandango halls provided entertainment while boarding houses supplied bed, bath, and sustenance to the miners. Some immigrants saw other sources of profit in the land and farms, orchards, and truck gardens sprang up. Civilization in the form of government, law, newspapers, and social lodges also developed, and with the increase of women residents, schools, churches and civic organizations flourished.

As the century progressed, some Gold rush settlements became villages and then towns, while others disappeared. Neat frame houses and brick and stone commercial buildings replaced the tent cities of the miners. Hotels and inns, general merchandise stores, tin and carpenter shops, boot and shoe shops, liveries, and the ubiquitous saloons lined the main streets. The modern population continues these historic activities, adding tourism and commuter communities to the cultural landscape.

Exploration

The first recorded visit by a European to the area now known as Calaveras County was made in October 1806, when Gabriel Moraga, with his diarist and chaplain, Padre Pedro Muñoz, visited the Stanislaus River area on their search for potential inland mission sites. During a subsequent visit in 1808, the Moraga expedition named the major rivers in the region, calling the Stanislaus “*Rio de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*.” The name of the county was derived from the Calaveras River which courses through its northern half. The *Rio de los Calaveras* (“River of Skulls”) was reputedly also named by members of the 1806 Moraga expedition who claimed to have discovered the skulls of Native Americans along its banks.

General Mariano Vallejo was in the area in 1829 with a party in search of the escaped mission Indian Estanislao (his baptized name). The river became known as *Rio*

Estanislau, thought to have been named for this individual, an application anglicized by John C. Frémont in 1844. On the opposite side of the county, the Mokelumne River was given the Yokut name for the Mi-Wuk group who resided there.

Moraga and Vallejo were soon followed by Jedediah Smith, Joseph Walker, John Frémont, and by French trappers working for the Hudson Bay Company headquartered at French Camp near Stockton. The Bidwell-Bartleson emigrant group traveled through the area in 1841, the first party of pioneer settlers from the eastern states. The only information about any historic settlements from this early era is the tradition that French fur-trappers had settled at Happy Valley near Mokelumne Hill. The influx of foreigners began in earnest, however, soon after Marshall's discovery of gold on the American River in January of 1848; an event that forever changed the face of Calaveras County's physical and cultural landscape.

Mining

Gold was first found in Calaveras County along the banks of the Mokelumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus rivers, and subsequently prospected up virtually every stream drainage. The gold bearing quartz veins of the Mother Lode (generally following Highway 49) had been eroded away over past eons and "free gold" dropped as nuggets and flakes in downstream courses. Towns, such as Murphys, Angels Camp, and Mokelumne Hill quickly sprang up around the major strikes while hundreds of mining camps bloomed and disappeared across the landscape. During the early years placer mining was the primary activity and evidence of this industry – piles of stacked rocks and mined-away banks – are plentiful in ravines and gulches.

It was not until the mid-1850s that the gold quartz veins were discovered, providing impetus for another surge in mining. There was intermittent activity through the 1860s, and another small boom in the 1870s, but little sustained mining industry until the late 1880s and consolidations of the mines. This new phase of large-scale underground mining was facilitated by advances in mining and milling technologies and the availability of eastern U.S. and foreign capital. Although not a consistent employer, the industry experienced several significant revivals, particularly in the late nineteenth and again in the early twentieth century.

Mining activities account for the location and names of most of the towns and communities along the Mother Lode belt. The larger towns were located where major strikes occurred, or where supply camps sprang up to provide necessities for the surrounding encampments. Angels Camp was named for Henry P. Angel, who operated the first trading post there in 1848, while Carson Hill was named for James Carson, an early miner in the area. Mokelumne (on the Hill) was named for the Native American tribe who resided along the river, San Andreas for the Hispanic church established there, and Murphys for mining brothers Daniel and John Murphy. Other communities took their names from events, locations, or geographical features.

Many gold camps in Calaveras were abandoned after the first rush (Chile Camp, Esperanza, Pleasant Springs, Esmeralda, Mosquito Gulch), while others were later inundated by reservoirs (Camanche, Robinson's Ferry, Lancha Plana, Petersburg, Melones, Six Mile Bar). Murphys, which started as a mining camp, lasted due to its proximity to the nearby natural wonders: the Big Trees, San Antonio Falls, Natural Bridges, and caverns. Copper was discovered near Copperopolis in 1860, and near Campo Seco in 1862, and both communities flourished during the Civil War, producing copper for shell casings for the Northern cause.

Until recent times, socioeconomic development in the area has occurred primarily within the context of the mining industry. Not only did mining lead to the formation of Calaveras County in 1850, it was the main pillar of the local economy for nearly 75 years thereafter. Almost all other businesses operated within its shadow and were directly or indirectly affected by it. Mining changed over the years, from early placer mining, to later hydraulic and hard-rock (or quartz) mining. Although consolidation of the larger mines took place during the 1880s and 1890s, numerous small operations were also producing, as were the prospects of individual miners. Many of the mines closed during World War I, revived with a small boomlet in the 1930s' Great Depression, and were finally shut down in 1942 with Executive Order 11593 which closed all non-war related industries. Recent mining includes activities at Carson Hill and at the Royal Mountain King operations in Salt Spring Valley.

The preeminence of mining ensured that all other local industries would be its auxiliaries. Transportation, lumbering, water, power generation, and ranching have all been directed and influenced by the mining industry.

Agriculture

Close behind the prospectors and miners came the agriculturalists, families from the eastern states and Europe who saw opportunities for stock-raising and truck garden operations. Following the decline of placer deposits in the Mother Lode after ca. 1860, ranching and farming became more important to the foothill economy, supplying the needs of the burgeoning communities. Settlers established farms growing hay, alfalfa, and wheat and planting orchards and truck gardens. Most families practiced a mixed agricultural economy, raising cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, which supplied them with a steady supply of foodstuffs augmented by vegetable gardens and orchards.

Livestock, however, has always provided the backbone of the County's agricultural industry, with the practice of transhumance opening up the high country to cow and sheep camps. Upland grazing of cattle, sheep, and goats was an important early historical land use, beginning as early as 1849, with livestock herds annually moved to the mountains during the hot summers, returning to the valleys below before winter. Most of the geographic names in the high country were derived from the summer pasturing of the foothill ranching families, i.e. Tryon Peak, Hiram Meadow, Adams Camp, Wheat's Meadow, and many others.

Within a few scant years after the discovery of gold, sawmills were established. Initially these provided lumber and timbers for the flumes, shafts, adits, head frames, and mills of the mining industry. Soon thereafter, however, lumbering was expanded to provide materials for residential and commercial construction as well, continuing sporadically until the mid-20th century. During World War II, when lumber was identified as a critical resource, large new lumber mills and company towns were established in the upper regions of the county, and logging trucks penetrated the high country. Flush times continued through the 1960s when most of the mills closed.

Nineteenth-century impetus for agricultural development came from disenchanted county boosters who blamed the vicissitudes of mining for Calaveras' socioeconomic problems and perceived farming as a panacea. A host of problems plagued the County's agricultural development, not the least of which was the public perception of the foothills as mining territory incapable of fostering anything better than infertile "bedrock ranches." Local farming never developed beyond a subsistence level and gradually gave way to livestock operations. As the mining economy declined, however, farming gained importance as a family enterprise, which helped to establish more permanence and stability in the society.

Some early families established vineyards and produced wines and brandies for personal use and for sale, while others bottled the clear, fresh waters of local springs and sold them commercially. Hops were grown and baked in kilns for breweries that produced local beers and ales. Olive trees were planted and the olives cured or made into oil, in both family and commercial orchards. Commercial winemaking began in 1851, with 1,000 vines set out on the Calaveras River. Mokelumne Hill was another center of wine production, but vineyards were also planted in virtually every community in the early years.

County Government

When California was admitted to the Union in 1850, Calaveras -- then including present Amador County and part of Alpine County -- was one of its original 27 counties. It has had five county seats, the first named was at Pleasant Valley, about 1.5 miles west of Jenny Lind, in February 1850, but was not established. That honor went to Double Springs, where the first county officers were elected in April of that same year. In 1851, however, both Jackson and Mokelumne Hill petitioned for an election to move the county seat, and after much wrangling, it was established at Jackson. By 1852, with Mokelumne Hill much larger than Jackson, it was again moved. There it remained until, with the decline of gold production in the Mokelumne Hill area in the 1860s, and due to its distance from the southern half of the county, voters selected San Andreas as the new county seat. In 1867, a new courthouse and jail were completed, and with the move, county officers, attorneys, and many professional people relocated to San Andreas, changing the demographics of the county forever.

Ethnicity

The California Gold Rush is identified as the greatest world-wide migration in peacetime history. Within a few years, hundreds of thousands of hopeful miners and entrepreneurs poured into the Sierra Nevada foothills and then spread out across the landscape. Although most returned to their homelands, many stayed to make new lives in the land of opportunity.

Calaveras, in the Southern Mines, had a more ethnically diverse population, and the county swarmed with representatives from throughout the globe. The first to arrive in 1848 were the Californios and the Mexicans, followed by those from the Pacific Rim as reports of gold spread via sailing ships. Following on their heels were the Forty-Niners from the Eastern States and Europe who had jumped aboard ships and launched overland treks in 1848 bound for California. This initial “rush” lasted for about a decade before the easy gold was exhausted and the dream of instant wealth dissolved. People, however, kept coming, with later migrations from Southern Europe adding more flavor to the Mother Lode stew.

Chileans and Mexicans arrived with considerable mining skills. The Chinese, a legendary group of hard-working miners, railroad builders, cooks, and ditch-diggers, composed 22 percent of the county population in 1860. The Anglo-Americans, the majority of inhabitants, had subgroups of English, Irish, Welsh, and Scots, as well as American Yankees, southerners, and “Pikers” from Missouri. Blacks, both slave and free, came to try their luck. Europeans in the early days included Germans, Jews, Swiss, French, Basque, Italians, and Eastern Europeans, as well as miners from New Zealand and Australia.

In towns and mining camps, these groups tended to gather with fellow nationals. Discrimination drove some apart, while others settled together for the camaraderie of familiar languages and customs. Towns teemed with restaurants, lodging houses, and bars catering to particular nationalities, and a babble of languages filled the streets. Some of these groups left descendents who remain today, and some left names on the landscape such as Chile Camp, Italian Gardens, China Gulch, Negro Hill, and French Camp.

Transportation

The earliest routes into the gold regions followed long-established Indian trails. These were superseded by stage and wagon routes, with roads became increasingly important after the advent of the automobile. Eventually, State Routes, 49, 12, 26, and 4 tied the County together. Railroads, completed to the lower elevations of the county in the 1870s and 1880s, provided the impetus for development of lands in the western part of the county.

The first route into Murphys and the Stanislaus Diggings followed the Antelope Trail, also known as the “Old Stockton Trail,” and “Marshall’s Trail.” The most direct route from Stockton to the Calaveras mining camps, it followed a route which led easterly from

the Plains over the Antelope Trail through Salt Spring Valley and over Bear Trap Gap to Nassau Valley, Alabama House, Kentucky House, and on to San Andreas. To travel to the southern mining camps, travelers veered off at Alabama House (on Current Pool Station Road) and crossed over the hill to Fourth Crossing, then to Fifth Crossing (Hawkeye), and on to Angels. By 1854 the route had been improved to handle wagon traffic, but by 1859 it was known as the “old road,” having been superseded by the route of present State Route 49 to Angels Camp down Scott’s Grade to Calaveritas Creek, constructed in 1854-55.

The wagon roads from the Southern Mines’ principal source of supply at Stockton were at first few and difficult. The earliest and most traveled road to the northern portion of the county was the Stockton to Mokelumne Hill Road along the Calaveras River (followed closely by present State Route 26). It served camps along the way, camps on the Mokelumne River to the north, and Angels and Murphys camps through a branch stretching north from San Andreas. Another branch of the road passed through Jenny Lind to Salt Spring Valley, where it connected with the Stanislaus ferry roads.

In the San Andreas area, the “Old Stockton Road,” established in the earliest years of the Gold Rush, was superseded by the New Stockton Road” in 1856. It coursed northeasterly from Stockton to North America House (near Double Springs) and on to San Andreas, approximately along the route of present State Route 12.

The Mokelumne Hill-San Andreas Road was another early road, connecting “The Hill” with San Andreas, Angels Camp, and the mining camps in Tuolumne County. Known at various times for its most important destinations, in 1859 as the Mokelumne Hill to Murphys Road, and in 1869 the segment southerly from San Andreas was known as the San Andreas to Columbia Road. This route follows the approximate route of today’s State Route 49.

The present Highway 4 alignment follows the approximate route of an early emigrant trail over the Sierra Nevada that was improved in 1855-56 and first known as the Big Tree Road, and then in the early 1860s as the Big Tree and Carson Valley Turnpike. Originally a free trail, it became a toll road from 1864 through 1910, and then a free county road in 1911. It was accepted into the state highway system in 1926 and portions were paved in the 1930s. The road was realigned in the mid-1960s when the Bear Valley Ski Resort was opened, making it an all-weather highway.

Railroads

Calaveras was served by three railroads: the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, the Sierra and San Joaquin, and the Sierra Railway.

The Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, originally planned to access the copper mines in Copperopolis, was completed to Milton in July of 1871. The copper boom, which ended in 1867 with the cessation of hostilities after the Civil War, coupled with the expiration of federal funding allocated to encourage the building of railroads during the

1860s, sounded the death knell for completion of the line. From Milton, however, stage lines were quickly established with Copperopolis, Tuttletown, Sonora, Angels Camp, Murphys, and other points east.

Impetus for the construction of the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (later the Southern Pacific) was the growth of the timber industry in the higher elevations. Planned in 1880 to reach Calaveras Big Trees, financial difficulties set the new terminus at Valley Springs in 1885, turning the community into a supply and railroad town. As a land-grant railroad, the company was given alternate sections of land for ten miles on each side of the rail line and *in lieu* lands at even greater distances from the tracks. As a result, lands near the rail line were developed by farmers as part of a small land boom, and the towns of Burson, Wallace, and Valley Springs were created along its route.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the railroads played an important role in maintaining the economic stability of the region. A steady flow of stage lines, ore shipments (gold and copper), and freight haulers kept the branches busy, if not profitable. In 1902, the Sierra Railway constructed a branch line from Jamestown, hoping to access the timber stands in the Big Trees, but the line stopped short in Angels Camp. The advent of the automobile in the 1920s soon brought about the demise of railroading in the county, except for the branch line to the Calaveras Cement Plant in San Andreas which was only abandoned in 1984.

Water

Water has always been and continues to be of major importance in the development of Calaveras County. Water was essential to the recovery of gold, and since Foothill Rivers are seasonal and unpredictable, it wasn't long before entrepreneurs constructed dams to store water, and ditches and flumes to transport it between drainages. Often transitory in nature, many of these ditch systems were abandoned as the placers played out, while others were improved and extended for hydraulic and hard rock mining.

The largest and most important systems, however, continue to be used to the present day. After the demise of mining, the ditches were converted to agricultural and domestic use, and later to the production of hydroelectric power. The two largest in the county, the Union Water Company, now the Angels-Utica system, and the Mokelumne Hill Canal and Mining Company, now operated by Calaveras County Water District, continue to serve communities on either side of the county.

Beginning in the late 1890s, entrepreneurs began developing hydroelectric projects on the county's rivers. Included among these were the Electra Powerhouse on the Mokelumne River, the Murphys and Angels powerhouses on Angels Creek, and at Camp Nine on the Stanislaus River.

In the 1920s, the East Bay Municipal Utility District began a long-term process of damming the Mokelumne River to provide fresh water for its users. Pardee Dam was completed in 1929, and Camanche Reservoir filled in 1962. The Hogan Dam and

Reservoir was dedicated in 1931; the New Hogan Dam dedicated in 1964. On the south side of the county, in the 1890s, the Utica Mining Company enlarged the Union Reservoir, and constructed the Utica Reservoir, as well as reservoirs at Spicer Meadow, Alpine Lake, and others all the way to Angels Camp. The first Melones Reservoir was constructed in 1926, and a new dam completed in 1979, impounding the waters of the Stanislaus River in the New Melones Reservoir. Tulloch Reservoir, completed in 1957, provides water and power to Oakdale and Knights Ferry. Considered “liquid gold,” modern reservoirs bank this wealth not only for Calaveras citizens, but also for populations farther west.

Architecture and Community

The historically and architecturally significant buildings in Calaveras are diverse in style, as well as in method and period of construction. They are built of adobe, stone, brick, wood, or concrete and have sidings of brick, wood, stucco, and plaster. The architectural styles represented are Neoclassical, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Mission Revival, False-front commercial, Craftsman, Spanish Eclectic, Tudor Revival, Art Moderne, and various vernacular adaptations of all of these.

The first non-native dwellings were the brush houses of the Mexicans and canvas tents of the miners, followed thereafter by the adobe homes and business establishments of the Sonorans. Soon, however, more permanent wood structures were built, with the first frame houses constructed in the simple one-story vernacular Greek Revival or National Folk style. Commercial buildings were usually built close together on both sides of the main streets, one or two stories high, with gable roofs, front porches, and French doors. Fires and damage from floods destroyed many of the structures and buildings of those early days, and those that were not damaged through such actions were later razed in the name of “progress,” inundated by reservoirs, abandoned and forgotten, or otherwise held in low regard.

After many towns were destroyed by fires, the scourge of the Mother Lode in the early days, more affluent merchants began to rebuild in the more permanent brick or stone. Although many Americans built of stone, it was the Italian and French stonemasons, so experienced with this method of construction in their homelands, who built the majority of the lasting stone structures in the California foothills. They built commercial establishments, residences, basements, storehouses, outbuildings, ovens, walls, corrals, ditches, and numerous other structures with the abundant local schists, slates, marbles, and andesites.

As the camps became communities, and the numbers of women and children increased, the appearance of the towns changed. Back streets were lined with one and two-story frame houses, picket fences delineated planted yards and gardens, and churches, schools, and social halls were constructed, usually in a simple Greek Revival style. Farmhouses dotted the landscape, surrounded by their attendant barns, bunkhouses, blacksmith shops, sheds, corrals, creameries, and springhouses.

During the “Second Gold Rush” of the 1880s and 1890s, numerous false-front commercial establishments, as well as Italianate, Eastlake, and Queen Anne residences were constructed. From the 1910s through the 1920s, Craftsman bungalows were built in communities and on ranches alike. During the late 1920s and 1930s, a romantic nostalgia for the Hispanic culture culminated in the Mission Revival and Spanish Eclectic styles, both in commercial and residential architecture. The immense popularity of this latter style, coupled with a period of economic development in the county, spurred many property owners to cover the facades of their original buildings with stucco.

Most of the residences and commercial establishments in the county were built by local carpenters and builders and in later years from pattern books and style guides, and not as high examples of any particular style. In most instances they were vernacular adaptations that do not conform to pure academic categories, commonly combining elements from several different design types or historical periods. However, no matter how ambiguous these vernacular buildings may appear in terms of style, they are, nonetheless, accurate reflections of the tastes at the time of their construction as well as an important indication of the building techniques and materials of their day, with a compatibility not often found in major cities and commercial centers.

Twentieth Century

For many years Calaveras slumbered, but beginning in the 1920s and continuing to the present, water storage and hydroelectric generation began to play a major role in the economy. Of prime importance was the establishment of the Calaveras Cement Company plant in San Andreas in 1927, the largest employer in the county for over 40 years. The centennial of the gold discovery, celebrated statewide in 1948, introduced another generation to the legends and lure of the gold country. Histories were written, pageants produced, and ghost towns and ruins visited. The stories of Mark Twain and Bret Harte were republished, and films and documentaries drew attention to the region.

Today, Calaveras County, like the rest of the foothills, has recently experienced a rapid growth in population; the economy presently dependent upon employment by units of government, service industries, construction, tourism, and agriculture. Golf courses, residential development, and second homes sprout amidst the wine grapes and olive orchards, cattle and sheep ranches, and pristine open space. Boating, fishing and camping, hiking and biking, have replaced mining and logging. Yet still today, witnessing growth unprecedented since the days of the Gold Rush, Calaveras County relies on its history as a touchstone of its essentially rural character.

STATE OF CALIFORNIAArnold Schwarzenegger, Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
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July 9, 2007

Katherine Anderson
ESA Community Development
8950 Cal Center Drive
Building 3, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95826Sent Via Fax: 916-564-4501
of Pages: 3

RE: Calaveras County General Plan Update

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the requested General Plan boundaries.

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments conduct record searches through the NAHC and California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Sacred Lands File and found sacred sites within Calaveras County. The location of sites are confidential. However, Calaveras Band of Miwuk Indians, Lone Band of Indians are on the attached list and may be able to provide information concerning sacred sites in the project area and assist in the mitigation measures.

I have enclosed a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations contacts that also may have knowledge of additional cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. These lists should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from Tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts

Calaveras County

July 9, 2007

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Calaveras County General Plan Update, Calaveras County.

**Native American Tribal Consultation List
Calaveras County
July 9, 2007**

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This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

Appendix 9-1 Calaveras County Mining Operations Statistics

The following table lists mines in Calaveras County registered with the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG). The information has been extracted from the MINEFILE.DBF computer database maintained by CDMG. The data include the mine name, company operating the mine, its main products, and the current operating status of the mine. The database does not contain complete

MINERAL RESOURCES APPENDIX TABLE-1

information for all mines within the County. The information provided by CDMG was supplemented by information provided by Dennis Gomes, Calaveras County Planner.

MINE NAME	2000 MINE STATUS	2001 MINE STATUS	2002 MINE STATUS	2003 MINE STATUS	2004 MINE STATUS	2005 MINE STATUS	RECLAMATION STATUS (2005)	OPERATOR	TYPE OF MINING OPERATION	PRIMARY COMMODITY PRODUCED
Snyder Clay Pit	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Reclamation Certified Complete	Snyder Clay Pit	Open Pit	Clay
Royal Mountain King Facility	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	In progress	Meridian Beartrack Company	Open Pit/Plant or Mill	Gold (lode)
John Hertzig Sand & Gravel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Not started	John W. Hertzig	Open Pit	Sand and gravel
Robie Ranch Gravel	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Not started	7/11 Materials, Inc.	Plant or Mill/Tailings	Sand and gravel
Jenny Lind Aggregate Quarry (White Mining)	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	In progress	Brad White and Dennis Ward	Tailings processing	Not reported
Valley Springs Clay Pit	Idle	Idle	Idle	Active	Idle	Idle	Not started	Valley Springs Clay Pit, LLC	Open Pit	Clay
Quarry #7	Idle	Idle	Idle	Idle	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Not started	Lehigh Southwest Cement Company	Open Pit	Shale
#6 Shale Quarry	Idle	Idle	Idle	Idle	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Not started	Lehigh Southwest Cement Company	Open Pit	Shale
Cataract Limestone Quarry	Idle	Idle	Idle	Idle	Closed, no intent to resume	Closed, no intent to resume	Not started	Lehigh Southwest Cement Company	Quarry	Limestone

Wolin & Sons Aggregate	Idle	Idle	Idle	Idle	Idle	Idle	In progress	Garamendi Family Trust	Open Pit/Quarry	Rock
Hogan Quarry	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Not started	Ford Construction Company, Inc.	Open Pit	Stone
McCarty Pit	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Not started	Ford Construction Company, Inc.	Open Pit	Sand and gravel
Carson Hill Rock Products	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Not started	Carson Hill Rock Products	Quarry/ Tailings Processing	Rock
E.I.G. Mine	No information available	Active	Active	Active	Active	No information available	Not started (2004)	VITROCO Incorporated	Open Pit	Pumice
Redhill Mine	Closed, Reclamation Certified Complete							Luzenac America, Inc.	Quarry	Talc