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Historic Properties Survey Report
For the Calaveras County Water District
West Point and Wilseyville Wastewater Treatment Consolidation Project
Calaveras County, California



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Report Prepared For:

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State Water Resources Control Board
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Division of Financial Assistance
Water Recycling Funding Program
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Davis-King & Associates (DKA) contracted with Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) to conduct a historic properties survey of an area proposed for modifications to the existing West Point and Wilseyville water treatment plants near the communities of West Point and Wilseyville respectively, in Calaveras County, California. CCWD has applied to the State Water Resources Control Board Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Division of Financial Assistance Water Recycling Funding Program for funding assistance in project construction. Work proposed must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and because the CWSRF program is federally funded, work must also meet federal cross-cutter requirements. This Historic Properties Survey Report has been prepared to assist the federal agency, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in meeting their regulatory obligations and environmental assessments. The requirements of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, have been considered in the preparation of this document. Work was supervised and conducted by professionals meeting the appropriate Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation qualification criteria.

DKA undertook a program of archival research, oral interview, field reconnaissance, and documentation. The report includes a brief background section, a historic archival report, a summary of the field methods and results, and recommends procedures to follow in the event of inadvertent discoveries of archaeological materials and/or human remains. Access to the project will be from existing roads and/or CCWD property. For purposes of this investigation, CCWD proposed that the area of all ground disturbance within parcels owned by the them be considered the Area of Potential Effects (APE). No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites, buildings, or traditional areas were identified in the APE: thus there are no historic properties and it is requested that the State Historic Preservation Officer concur that responsibilities pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4 (d) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA have been met. Other resources are located nearby, but well outside the APE and will not be affected by this project.

CCWD wishes to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. No further archaeological work should be necessary unless project plans change to include unsurveyed areas. If buried cultural materials are unearthed during construction, work must be halted in the vicinity of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess its significance under the appropriate regulations. If human remains are unearthed during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, PROJECT LOCATION

Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) owns and operates two wastewater treatment facilities serving the communities of West Point and Wilseyville, in Calaveras County, California. CCWD wishes to consolidate the two plants in order to streamline operations and maintenance (Figure 1). The project site area is depicted on the West Point USGS 7.5' quadrangle (Northeast ¼ of Section 15 and the North ½ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 6 North, Range 13 East of the Mount Diablo Base Meridian (Figure 2). CCWD owns all three Calaveras County Assessors Parcels (APN) that will be affected by the project. These are APN 012-011-11, 010-019-36, and 010-019-40. The Calaveras County General Plan has the properties zoned non-taxable Public/Institutional (P/I).

The proposed project is comprised of six principal activities:

1. Construct a new lift station and force main to transmit raw sewage flows from the



Figure 1 California State Map with Calaveras County highlighted.

Wilseyville Treatment Plant (WTP) to the West Point Treatment Plant (WPTP; Figure 3). A three-inch pipe will constitute the force main that will carry raw sewage from the WTP to the WPTP. The pipe line will be installed underground in a trench that will be no deeper than six feet and no wider than two feet. This trench will also contain the pipeline carrying treated wastewater from the West Point plant to the Wilseyville pond. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) will include the footprint of the trench, areas of equipment access, and operation areas. There will be a 20-foot wide equipment access and operations zone, a two-foot wide trench footprint, and a 10-foot wide zone for placement of trench spoils.

These actions will occur over four segments:

- (a) a 277-foot long segment from an existing manhole (Figure 4, Project Feature [PF] A) east of the WTP pond to the lift station/clarification/separation unit construction area (Figure 4, PF B).

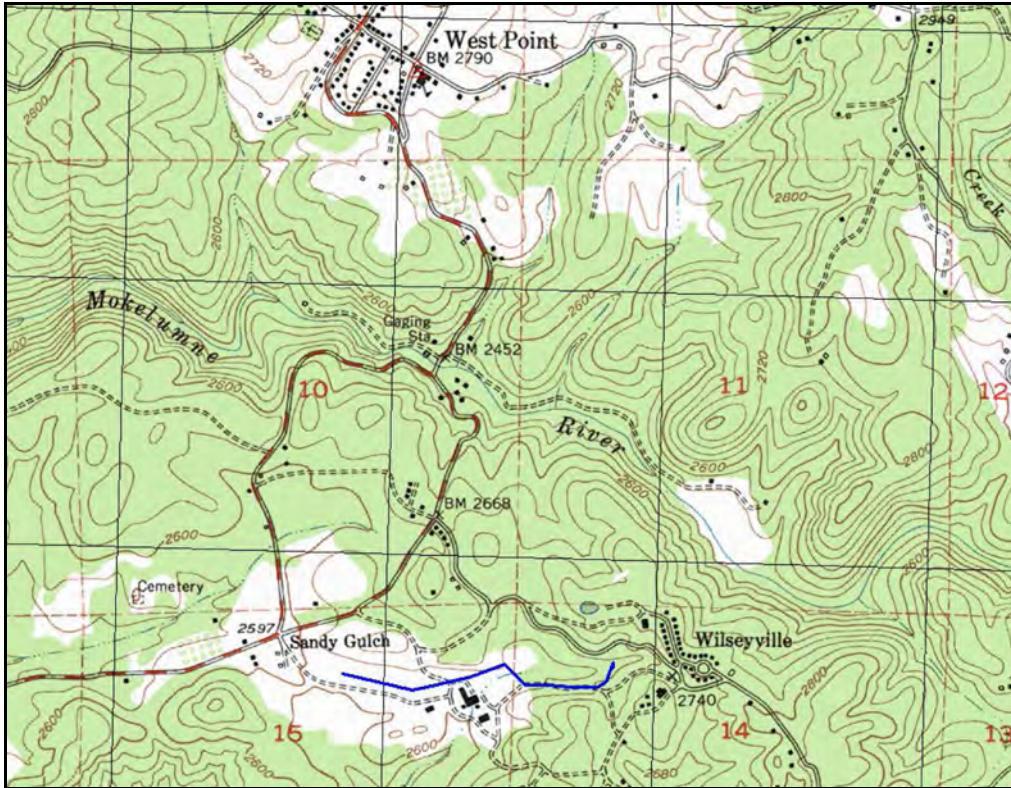


Figure 2 USGS West Point 7.5' Quadrangle, indicating alignment of pipeline

- (b) a 1245-foot long segment installed in an existing road that runs from PF B to PF C (Figure 4). A portion of the pipe line will need to cross This segment will include placing of the pipeline in a to-be-constructed overburden of a crossing of the ephemeral watercourse, labeled as PF WCX in Figure 4.
 - (c) a 555-foot long segment between located between PF C and D in Figure 5.
 - (d) a 1280-foot long segment from PF D (Figures 3 and 5) through the existing spray field at the WPTP to the termination point (PF E; Figure 6) within the footprint of the existing West Point facility.
2. Construction of an Equalization/Clarification Structure to pre-treat domestic sewage from WTP (PF B). Construction will take place within the same footprint that will contain the lift station. This will require excavating a vault no greater than 70 feet long by 12 feet wide and 10 feet deep, temporary stockpile of backfill material within the work zone, and transportation of unneeded spoils to an offsite location.
 3. Construction of residuals handling and containment facilities for septage, solids and sludge within the current footprint of WPTP. There will be an aerated stabilization tank and drying beds (concrete basins with a translucent greenhouse cover that will shelter the sludge from inclement weather and taking advantage of passive solar heating). Actions required will include excavation/grading of construction pads, pouring of concrete pads or foundations, and construction activities once ground disturbance is complete.

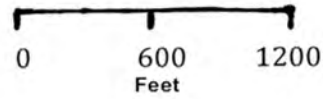
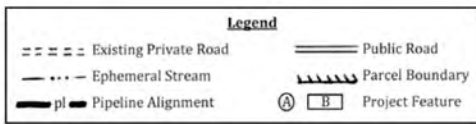
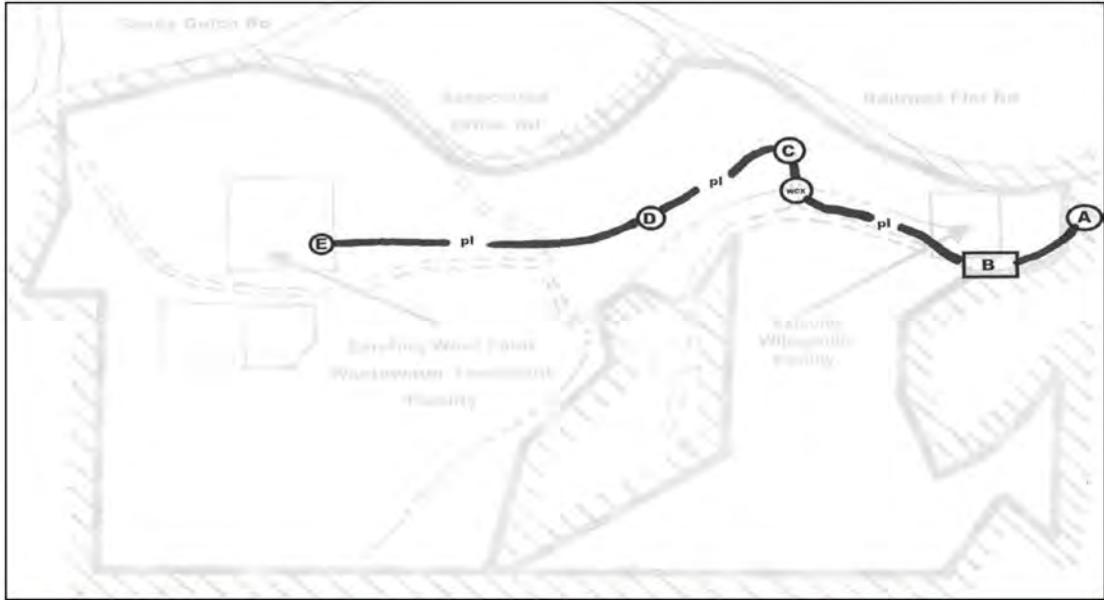


Figure 3 Graphic and aerial overview of project, indicating proposed features.

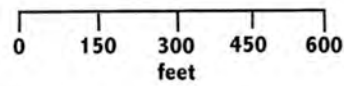
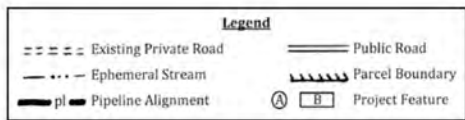
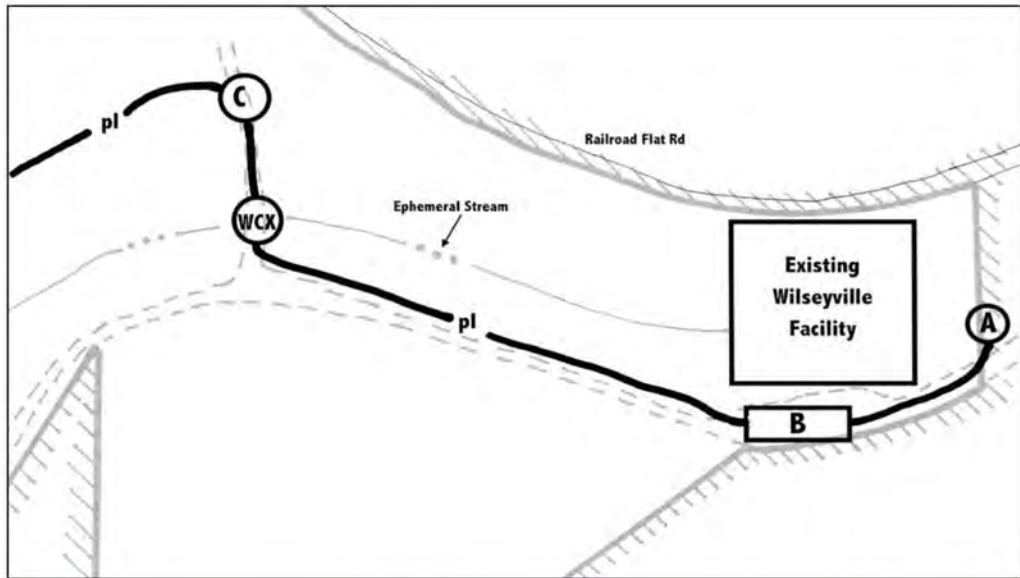
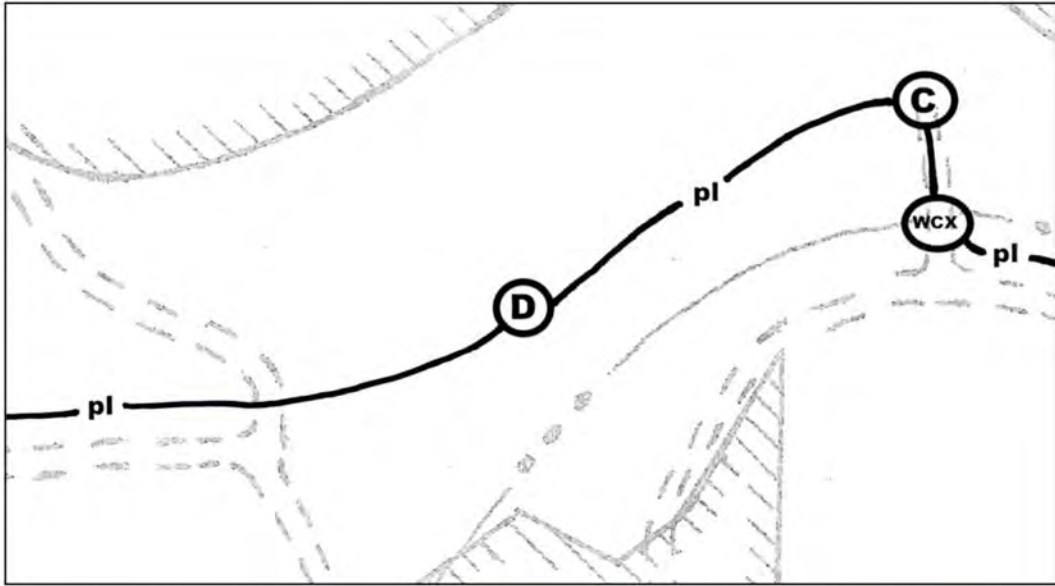


Figure 4: Eastern extent of project at Wilseyville Pond, and Project Features A, B, C, and WCX.



Legend	
--- Existing Private Road	==== Public Road
- . . . Ephemeral Stream	▬▬▬ Parcel Boundary
— pl — Pipeline Alignment	Ⓐ Ⓑ Project Feature

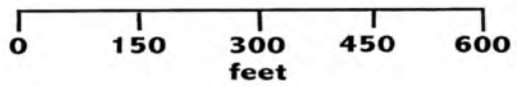
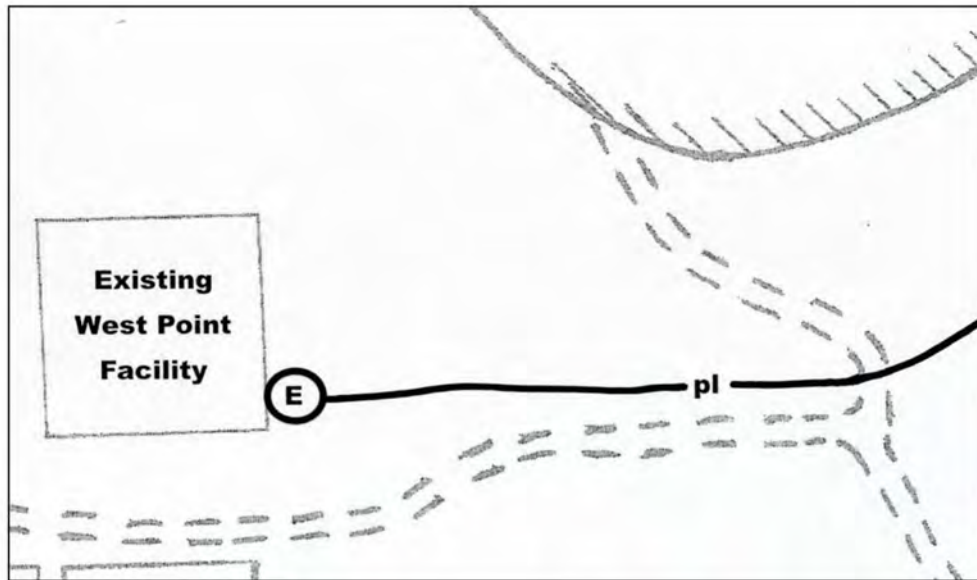


Figure 5 Project alignment showing features WCX, C, and D.



Legend	
--- Existing Private Road	==== Public Road
- - - Ephemeral Stream	▨ Parcel Boundary
— pl — Pipeline Alignment	Ⓐ Ⓑ Project Feature

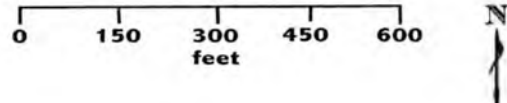


Figure 6 Western end of project showing project feature E.

4. Possible installation of synthetic liners in the Wilseyville and West Point storage pond footprints. Work would be entirely within the existing footprint of the altered pond.
5. New construction to include electrical, instrumentation and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system improvements for the new WTP lift station and WTP. With the exception of improvements to the electrical service system, actions within this activity area will be confined to existing structures or new structures on previously used sites.
6. A parallel pipeline will be installed in a joint trench with the new force main to convey treated effluent from the West Point treatment plant to the Wilseyville storage pond. The existing Wilseyville pond and spray field will be used for effluent storage and disposal and will be incorporated into the West Point permit.

Equipment staging and over-night parking will only occur at designated locations within the footprint of either the West Point treatment plant or the Wilseyville pond facility. More specific actions are described in greater detail in the Initial Study.

CCWD is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is responsible for environmental compliance, design, engineering, and construction of the project. CCWD has applied for federal financial assistance through a Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan agreement with the State Department of Health Services who administers funding in California for the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Some applicants for this program must also comply with federal environmental regulations. Hence, this Historic Properties Survey Report has been prepared to assist the federal agency, EPA, in meeting their regulatory obligations and environmental assessments, if necessary, along with those needed by CCWD for CEQA compliance. The requirements of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, have been considered in the preparation of this document, along with the requirements of CEQA and the California Register of Historical Resources.

Work was supervised and conducted by professionals meeting the appropriate Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation qualification criteria. Field research and Native American consultation were conducted by Shelly Davis-King, archaeologist (M.A. Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville and Ph.D. Candidate, Cambridge University, England) who has more than 40 years of international archaeological and anthropological experience. Ms. Davis-King is a registered professional archaeologist (R.P.A.). Archival research for this study was conducted at repositories in Calaveras County by historian Judith Marvin who has been actively involved in historic research since 1977. Obtaining a degree in History from University of California, Berkeley, she served for eleven years as curator and director of the Calaveras County Museum and Archives and the past 25 years as a private consultant. She is certified by the California Council for the Promotion of History.

PROJECT AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The project, as described in the previous section, is located in a rural area of Calaveras County about one mile south of the community of West Point, and between the small locales of Sandy Gulch and Wilseyville. The proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) took into account all areas considered to have potential ground disturbance or other alterations to the physical landscape. Virtually the entire APE has been altered by past, non-project activities to include use of the land for tilled agriculture, construction of a large lumbermill and several ponds, removal of vegetation,

construction of the West Point and Wilseyville treatment plants, and in some areas, extensive recent unauthorized ground disturbance by Calaveras Healthy Impact Product Solutions (CHIPS) on CCWD land. The latter activities in particular have destroyed archaeological and architectural features, disfiguring ground contours, and moving large concrete structural features from their original location. The result is that within the rather narrow project alignment/APE there is little original land surface. Some areas have revegetated with shrubs, weeds, and trees. Included in the APE are the existing WTP, temporary disturbance and staging areas, and pipeline alignment. Access to the project will be from existing, paved roads. The proposed APE is depicted in Figures 3-6.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The proposed project may be subject to federal regulations due to the anticipated partial funding with federal monies through EPA. It is also possible that cross-cutting regulations will not apply, and the project will be exempt from all but state requirements. Thus the following report has been prepared to comply with both the federal and state cultural resources regulations.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.), provides for the protection of prehistoric and historic era cultural resources, along with, in Section 101, the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a National Historic Landmarks program, establishment of criteria for the evaluation of resources of significance, the establishment of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), among many other actions. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, federal agencies must "take into account" how their undertakings might affect historic properties (a historic property is defined as a site, object, building, structure or district which is eligible for or listed in the NRHP) and the agency must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project. The work under the guidelines of the NHPA should be conducted by consultants who meet the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 469; AHPA), also known as the Moss-Bennett Act or the Archeological Recovery Act, provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological sites, buildings, objects, and "antiquities" which might be lost or destroyed as the result of actions related specifically to dam construction or any alteration of the "terrain" due to federal construction (including federally funded or licensed activities or programs). Generally, with respect to cultural resources, those projects which comply with the terms of the National Historic Preservation (supra), also comply with NHPA.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act incorporate provisions for the evaluation of resources which might be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR or California Register). The California Register provides an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing and potential

historical resources of the state and to indicate which properties deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.

The criteria for listing historical resources on the California Register are consistent with those developed by the National Park Service for listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places, but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of resources which better reflect the history of California. Only properties which meet the established criteria, as set out below, may be listed in or formally determined eligible for listing on the California Register. The CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources defines a "historical resource" as any resource: (1) listed in or determined eligible for the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission; or (2) a resource included in a local register which meets the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is determined to be significant by the lead agency, including those which meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

Thus, any project which may cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of an historical resource is a project which may have a significant effect on the environment. Significance is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters an historical resource, its significant features or characteristics, such as landscape, setting, or association with related resources.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Summary of Background Research Methods and Results

Background research of the project area was conducted at the Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Stanislaus in Turlock by CCIC staff on 21 August 2014. Additional research was conducted in the files at DKA (Standard, California), Foothill Resources Ltd. (FRL; Murphys, California), the Sierra Nevada Logging Museum (White Pines, California), the Calaveras County Archive (San Andreas, California), the Calaveras Ranger District, Stanislaus National Forest (near Hathaway Pines, California), the Calaveras County Historical Society (San Andreas, California), and other local repositories. Consultation with the state-recognized Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians and the federally recognized California Valley Miwuk Tribe (Sheep Ranch Rancheria) was also conducted. The CCIC record search letter is included in Attachment A, and the results of the background research are summarized below. Glencoe resident Patrick McGreevy (2005, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, and 2007d) shared his notes and files with Judith Marvin for her use herein.

Information Center Data

Research of files at CCIC covered a half-mile radius of the proposed project and was assigned number CCIC #9058J. The record search is quite complex with a number of surveys and recorded cultural resources noted in the vicinity. CCIC reported that two investigations (Peak & Associates 1992, 2001) have been conducted within the project area, and an additional 15 (Cannon 2002; Cook and Costello 2003; Decker 1999; Kral 2002; Leach-Palm et al. 2006; Leach-Palm, King, et al. 2004; Leach-Palm, Mikklesen, et al. 2004; Long 2007; Marvin 1983; Page 1990; Peak & Associates 1988; Rohssler 1996; Rosenthal and Meyer 2004; Tate 1998; and Wheeler 1995) have been conducted within the search radius. The Peak & Associates (1992) investigation covered the

western half of the project area, while their 2001 report discussed an overview of the project region. Additionally, one investigative survey has been conducted within the project area that is not included in the CCIC list: a survey conducted by Costello, McGreevy, Thorpe, and Grimes in 2007 for a proposed park, for which no report was prepared. McGreevy and Costello's notes were consulted for the present report.

A single isolated handstone (P-05-0092) is the only item documented in the project area, and it is likely related to a poorly defined Native American site (CA-CAL-1219) north of the present project. The handstone was searched for, but not relocated during this field effort. Additional features reported but not recorded in the project study area include mining prospect pits, a road, refuse scatters, a structure pad, and a foundation. The precise location of these resources can not be determined from the information at hand.

Fourteen resources have been previously recorded within the project search radius. These consist of six Native American sites to include milling features, lithics, a historic cemetery, and various artifacts (P-05-443 [CA-CAL107/H], P-05-509 [CA-CAL-179], P-05-1532 [CA-CAL-1219], P-05-2894, P-05-2896, and P-05-2897), four ditches (P-05-324, P-05-2895, P-05-3301, and P-05-3058 [the Kadish Ditch]), a bridge (P-05-2755 [Bridge 30-26]), "mining activity" (P-05-2764), a barn (P-05-2983), and a historic-era refuse scatter (P-05-2763). The majority of the resources are located quite some distance from the present project, with the closest being CAL-1219, about 100 meters to the north of the western extent of the project.

Also included in the record search was investigation of listings in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); the California Inventory of Historical Resources 1976), the California Historical Landmarks (1996), the California Points of Historical Interest (1992) listings and updates as reflected in the Historic Property Data File (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1990a and 1990b; OHP computer list dated March 20, 2014; OHP 2014a), the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list (OHP 2014b), the Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 1989), *Historic Highway Bridges of California* (Caltrans 1990), and the General Land Office (GLO 1859-1871) plat. Most of the listings were negative for the project area.

The GLO indicates that a road, roughly in the same location as current State Route 26, was in use by 1871, passing by a community known as Sandy Gulch Flat ("1st rate land"), and Mrs. Kardish's vineyard. No other development in the project area was noted on the map. United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps were also investigated, including the Railroad Flat (USGS 1948a) and West Point (1948b) quadrangles. The USGS (1948b) indicates that several buildings had been erected and roads constructed in the project area; these will be discussed below under historic background.

Native American Contact

Notice was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 12 August 2014 requesting information about sacred lands and Native Americans with interest in the project area. The NAHC responded immediately, having reviewed their sacred lands file and stated they did not find any resources documented in the study area (despite the presence of a well-known Indian cemetery at Sandy Gulch and the federal trust land held by members of the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians [CBMI]). The NAHC also included a list of Native American contacts, but this list is

unfortunately outdated or incorrect with respect to tribal groups. The main contacts for Calaveras County are the state-recognized Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, currently chaired by Gloria Grimes, and the federally-recognized California Valley Miwok Tribe (CVMT), chaired by Silvia Burley.

The author contacted both CBMI and CVMT to ask if they had concerns or interest in the project area. The Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians Tribal Chair, Gloria Grimes, indicated an interest in the project and contact was made with the Cultural Resources Specialist, Debra Grimes, who accompanied DKA on the first of two archaeological surveys. A second survey was conducted with a tribal member present. The Calaveras Band was also contacted at several of their tribal council meetings. CCWD has agreed that a member of the Calaveras Band will be present during project ground disturbance. The Calaveras Band supports the proposed project and expressed no concerns about the project in either the field investigations or tribal council meetings of September or December 2014.

As instructed by the CVMT, that group was contacted by letter on 1 September 2014. No response was received to the letter, so a followup email was sent on 13 January 2015. Chairperson Silvia Burley responded via electronic mail on 14 January 2015 to say that the tribe has no issues with the project but would like to be notified if "Miwok artifacts and/or human remains" are discovered at the project site.

Telephone calls were made to the Lone Band of Miwok Indians in August 2014, messages left, but the telephone calls were not returned.

Documentation of the contacts is included in Appendix A.

Other Contacts

Contact was made with the Calaveras County Archives (Archives) in San Andreas and the Calaveras County Historical Society. No concerns have been raised to date. The Sierra Nevada Logging Museum was also contacted for information and concerns; they provided information included herein. No other parties interested in cultural resources were identified.

ENVIRONMENTAL, ETHNOGRAPHIC, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

General Environment

Positioned centrally within the Sierra Nevada is the County of Calaveras, one of California's original 27, formed in 1850. The proposed CCWD project is located at about 2600 feet above mean sea level (amsl), in the Yellow Pine Belt of the Transition Zone. Elevations in the county range from about 200 feet amsl to more than 8000 feet amsl in the upper Sierra. Corresponding to changes in elevation are changes in biological zones, ranging from the Upper Sonoran in the Central Valley, to the Transition and Canadian zones in the Sierra, with corresponding species typical of the Foothill, Yellow Pine, and Red Fir belts (Storer and Usinger 1963).

Geology has played an important role in the development of both the region and the nation, as Calaveras County contains the heart of the central Mother Lode, rich in gold which brought thousands of argonauts to California during the 1840s and 1850s. The geology of the West Point

Mining District, which encompasses the project APE, consists of gold deposits associated with a west-elongated body of granodiorite five miles wide and 15 miles long that has intruded graphitic slates, quartzite, and schists of the Calaveras Formation. Ore deposits are characterized by numerous north-trending and west-dipping quartz veins in the granodiorite or adjacent metamorphic rocks. Veins are one to five feet thick, and sometimes 300 to 400 feet long. This east gold belt district is located in the general area of West Point and includes Skull Flat, Glencoe, and Bummerville in Calaveras County, as well as areas in Amador County (Clark 1970:129-130). Most all drainages in the region were placer-mined in the early days, and often in subsequent eras of depression. There are no lode gold mines or prospects in the project APE, although there are hundreds of mines surrounding the area (Clark and Lydon 1962; Plate B). Similarly, there are no important mineral deposits nearby (Clark and Lydon 1962; Plate D). Clark and Lydon (1962, Plate C) do not plot any placer gold mines near the project, although it is obvious by looking at some of the nearby stream beds that placer mining occurred. Soils in the area are Calaveras Formation schists and relatives. Much of the observed surface dirt was clay, loam, or sandy alluvium.

The project area is relatively flat, and consequently has no major drainages. One seasonal drainage passes through the project; this unnamed drainage flows southerly to the South Fork Mokelumne River, less than one mile to the south. The area was known first as Indian Gulch (also an early name for West Point), and then Sandy Gulch, a name it retains today.

Overstory vegetation of the recent past is likely to have been similar to the present, as a mixed conifer belt with the dominant tree species being Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), incense-cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), and California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Other pines and firs may have been present in the past. The eastern portion of the project area parallels the ephemeral drainage, supporting willows (*Salix* sp.) and other water-loving plants. A number of native shrubs important to Native Americans were observed to include buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneata*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), and other woody plants. Much of the understory herbaceous plants are invasive weeds, indicative of disturbed conditions, such as yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), tarweed (Madieae tribe), and medusahead (*Taeniatherum* sp.). Other nonnative plants like curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), sweetpea (*Lathyrus odoratus?*), and European grasses were also abundant. Some native plants were also observed. Generally the plant environment suggests that with the exception of the tree species, the area was at one time denuded of vegetation, and regrowth has consisted of both nonnatives and shrubs.

The native grasses, wildflowers, berry-producing shrubs and other important plants would have supported deer, ground rodents, and other animals important to Native Americans in the past. Bear, both grizzly and black, were common. Flocks of resident and migrating birds were part of the aerial vista and habitat, with quail being particularly important to Indian groups. Animals observed directly or through scat/prints were deer, raccoon, coyote, and turkey. Perhaps due to the time of year field investigations occurred, there were few faunal indicators.

Ethnographic Considerations

The proposed project is located entirely within the traditional territory of the Northern Sierra Mi-Wuk, who used the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada between the drainages of Calaveras "Creek" on the south and the Cosumnes River on the north (Merriam 1907:345). Mi-Wuk material culture, language, social lifeways, customs, and more have been documented in several overviews

(Barrett and Gifford 1933; Hall 1978; Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978; Merriam 1907; Theodoratus et al. 1976). More recent information has been compiled by Davis-King (2000, 2003, 2007). Since most ethnographic information about the Sierra Mi-Wuk was collected many decades after the wholesale disruption of their lifeways, such information probably more accurately reflects a transitional form of that culture. Nevertheless, these ethnographies provide the most detailed account of the Mi-Wuk culture and are the basis for most ethnographic summaries.

Before 1848, the Northern Sierra Mi-Wuk had little contact with Euroamericans, even though the indirect impacts of Spanish settlement on the coast were felt in the interior through introduced diseases, the influx of Yokuts and other native refugees, and the disruption of trade networks and marriage patterns. With the discovery of gold in their territory in 1848, the Mi-Wuk experienced substantial direct effects. While the Indians panned gold and traded it for exotic commodities in the first years of the Gold Rush, they were rapidly displaced by an invasion of European, Chinese or other Asian, and Hispanic colonists. The gradual abandonment of many traditional lifeways, yet perseverance of others, has characterized Mi-Wuk culture change during the twentieth century.

The general project vicinity contains a large Northern Sierra Mi-Wuk village and cemetery are located near, but outside the project site. The village, identified as *Heina* by Kroeber (1925; improperly mapped), and *Hā-e'-nah* by Merriam (1977), was occupied into the historic period, but had a long occupation based on artifacts noted there. As will be described in the historical overview below, the village area was overtaken by nonnatives soon after the gold rush, with the Porteous family occupying most of the village area. The main tribal leader at this village was Leponso, followed by his nephew Indian Eaph or Ephy, who was said to rule the lands between the Calaveras and Mokelumne, with influence far beyond (Merriam 1977). His friend, Indian Jeff, was also an important leader or captain, and together they worked, cared for their families, and governed the Native community. The cemetery at Heina is still used by the Mi-Wuk people, especially the Jeff Family, in the area.

Today, Northern Sierra Mi-Wuk live throughout Calaveras County and elsewhere, but have a focal area in West Point where the Eaph and Jeff families live on tribal allotments owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians is a state-certified tribe, whose federal trust lands are located a short distance from the project. They are active in the local community and in Calaveras County development, generally. Their tribal name is legally owned by Gloria Grimes, through annual certification by the state of California. The issues surrounding current Native American groups in the project vicinity are complex. The federally-recognized Sheep Ranch Band of Mi-Wuk Indians has been renamed the California Valley Miwok Tribe, although there are a number of Calaveras County individuals who claim to be affiliated with Sheep Ranch who are not listed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) tribal rolls. Additionally, there are local Native Americans who claim affiliation with the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians (a copyrighted name), who are not members of that group. The issues and confusion are exacerbated by the NAHC's list of Native American contacts.

Prehistory

Early (or Paleo-Indian) sites or artifacts, including fluted points and crescents, have been found in the project region. Some of these may date as early as 12,000 before present (B.P.; e.g., Beck 1971, Heizer 1938, Levy and Wulf 1998). Littlejohns Creek, to the west of the project was also an important early locality for human use. Archaeological research at the Skyrocket Site (CA-CAL-

629/630), near Copperopolis, suggests long cultural development throughout the Holocene, with radiocarbon dates of 9240±150 B.P. and 9040±250 B.P., obtained from dark, artifact-bearing layers some nine meters below the surface. Within Stanislaus County, just a few miles from the Calaveras border, are the discoveries of Farmington Complex tools on Littlejohns Creek at CA-STA-45, Hoods Creek at CA-STA-44, and other sites, just east of the community of Farmington. These tools tentatively date to 7000-9000 years B.P. (Ritter et al. 1976; Treganza 1952), and are generally formed from "Farmington Chert," a metachert or greenstone found as cobbles in Littlejohns Creek and elsewhere in Stanislaus and Calaveras counties.

Following in time are isolated finds and sites of the Lower Archaic, found throughout California. The people of this time appear to have relied heavily on milling seeds, acorns, and other nuts. Lower Archaic people were apparently highly mobile, but through time, groups became increasingly focused on a quite intensive and perhaps specialized subsistence base of fishing, gathering, and hunting. Archaeological studies for the region, especially those of the New Melones Project in the Stanislaus River canyon, indicate a gradual increase in native population, greater use of a variety of resources, and tremendous change and variety in tool types. Hunting occurred with bow and arrows in the later period, having shifted from darts and spears, while fishing became important, at least seasonally. Changes in the archaeological record suggest to some that a new group of people infiltrated the Sierra Nevada during the last 1500 years or so. New cultural traits are defined by more permanent (or recognizable) settlements indicated by relatively established or developed anthropols, dependence upon acorn as a food staple, and established seasonal rounds to other areas for acquisition of foods, medicines, tools, and building materials.

Local History

West Point As reported in Davis-King (1999), legend suggests the name West Point was bestowed upon the place by Kit Carson during his trek over the Sierra Nevada in 1844, as suggested on California Historical Landmark 268 marker, but no evidence has yet been found to verify the myth. Originally known as Indian Diggings, the first reference to the name West Point was found in William Knight's Scrapbook (in Mace 1991:60):

In February, '54, Fernando and Ferrero came from Mosquito Gulch and established a provision store - A blacksmith shop was started at the same time. The name of the place, which had before been known as Indian Gulch Precinct, was now changed to West Point. The store and shop being a central point, they naturally became a place of resort for the miners.

By 1856 the population had burgeoned to the point where a post office and school were established; the school opening that year with 56 students (*Calaveras County Historical Society* 1986:113). Author Bret Harte is said to have lived there during his writing days. Businesses included stores, meat markets, hotels, restaurants, saloons, boarding houses, a bowling alley, blacksmiths, livery stables, a French barber, and other establishments (Calaveras County Assessment Rolls). The first foundry in Calaveras County was built by Alexander Lascy on the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River, upstream from the present Highway 26 bridge, where he made and sharpened mining tools and equipment, as well as horseshoes and other implements.

The community continued to prosper and grow, although not at a booming rate. It served as a minor supply center for the surrounding mining and logging settlements of Camp Flores, Camp

Spirito, Skull Flat, Bummerville, Glencoe, Railroad Flat, Big Flat, Sandy Gulch, Wilseyville, and others. By the 1920s most of the mines had shut down, there was no logging, and the only employment to be had was in pruning trees and working on the county roads (Matzek 1986).

Beginning in the late 1930s the logging industry resumed its ascendancy, lasting through the 1960s, and the town again increased in population. This activity is discussed in Marvin's section below. Electricity reached the community in 1941, and water pipelines were installed in the 1950s. Sewers, however, didn't go in until the mid-1980s (Matzek 1986). With the mines and sawmills now shut down, the economy today is based upon growing apple, walnut, and Christmas trees, and as a location for retirement homes.

Sandy Gulch Recognized as California Historical Landmark 253, Sandy Gulch was first occupied by the Mi-Wuk, but after gold was located in the region, became a trading center. Brothers William and Dan Carsner (Carsoner) mined there with water brought from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River. A small community with a school, stamp mills, and election precincts was developed in the mid nineteenth century. Additional information about the locale is presented below.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Judith Marvin)



Figure 7: "Captain Eph" Photograph taken by C. Hart Merriam, West Point, August 1903.

Sandy Gulch: Native Americans

When gold was discovered in Calaveras County, the area was inhabited by numerous Native Americans, members of the Mi-Wuk (Miwok) tribe. At least two of their villages were located in Sandy Gulch, where some continued to eke out a living for several more decades, working primarily on the ranches of the Euro-American settlers.

Two of the families, those of Indian Eaph (Eaph Cummings) and Indian Frank (Fischer), have been traced through the historical record (Figure 7, John Eaph). In 1880, they were residing on the Herbert Ranch near the Native American Cemetery in Sandy Gulch, listed as Indian Frank, aged 25, and Indian Ephy, aged 22; both were working as laborers. A group of 14 men and women were listed nearby, including members of the Jeff and Jack families; Tom Carsoner (son of Sandy Gulch gold discoverer William Carsoner); Prosper and his wife; Alfonso working as a laborer; and the others with "no occupation." Sandy Gulch Jim, 70 years old, was noted in the household of Francesca Araya. Although displaced from their traditional living sites, they

were allowed to build a roundhouse on the ridge above the Harris home (Smith 1961) and continued at least some of their traditional ways.

Eaph Cummings married a Mi-Wuk named Mary Anne, born in Anderson Flat, and the couple had several children, the oldest of whom, John Eaph, was born in Sandy Gulch in 1873. John married Addie Polo and, after moving to a West Point home where the present school is located, were granted an Indian allotment on the Bald Mountain Road near Bummerville. Their descendants reside there today.

Frank Fischer, the son of Dr. George Fischer of West Point and an Indian mother, married Emma Jeff, a Mi-Wuk from Sandy Gulch, and eventually acquired an allotment adjoining the Eaph family near Bummerville. Their descendants, members of the Jeff, Wilson, and other families, reside on the allotment now owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Today, many of the descendants of the Sandy Gulch Native American families reside in West Point or on the Tuolumne Rancheria. The families continue to use their Sandy Gulch cemetery.

Sandy Gulch: Mining and Ranching

The history of the Sandy Gulch area was centered on gold mining and agriculture from its earliest years, with agriculture continuing after the placers dried up in the 1870s when water was diverted. In 1849, Dan and William Carsoner (Casner) discovered large coarse gold scattered about the creek and sands of what came to be known as Sandy Gulch, the oldest mining camp in northeastern Calaveras County.

The area was evidently rich in placer gold in the Gold Rush era, as Charles Bailey recalled seeing the back bar of the Musto Store covered with milkpans of gold nuggets. The placers were soon depleted, however, and the area continued to attract farmers and ranchers, although many continued to mine in a small way. Quartz mines were later developed in the district, with the Woodlouse Mine, operational by 1852, being the best known. Owned by Allen Harris in the 1870s with ore treated in his custom mill in Sandy Gulch, by 1875 a 15-stamp mill was erected on the site by Charles Underwood. Located on the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River, west of Sandy Gulch, the Woodlouse Mill consisted of two mills, each with 10 stamps powered by a 30-foot overshot wheel, processing ore extracted at the top of the hill (Doble 1962; K. Smith quoted in McGreevy 2007a).

In the West Point District, including the Study Area, surface placering during the Gold Rush led to discovery and location of several veins, but not until the post-Civil War boom of the 1860s, did active mining begin. In the 1870s and 1880s, the district blossomed, with significant production from several claims in the West Point, Independence, Railroad Flat, Mosquito Gulch, and Sandy Gulch areas. More than 100 smaller mines were active in this period, none of which amounted to much. Most of the veins were narrow and short along the strike, with small ore shoots that pinched out quickly. The ore itself was spotty and high in sulfides, frustrating mill men with significant loss of mill head values (Limbaugh and Fuller 2004:61).

Although it is not known who first mined for gold in the region, pertinent evidence indicates that the people were of Hispanic origin. Diaries and accounts of American miners recount finding Mexicans working the flats and streams upon their arrival in the area in 1848, and other accounts mention

Chileans mining in Sandy Gulch before 1848 (Spink, personal communication to Judith Marvin). There are also accounts of Native Americans assisting in mining and leading miners to specific locations, but it is probable that they learned from the Hispanics, as there is no indication that the Mi-Wuk ever mined the precious metal for themselves prior to the arrival of non-native people.

Gold was first located in the West Point area along the banks of the Middle and North Forks of the Mokelumne River, as well as in the nearby streams and drainages. Extensive placer mining was carried out during the early years of the Gold Rush in nearly all the ravines and gulches in the West Point area and the results of this work may still be seen throughout the area. The principal placer mining areas included Camp Flores, Camp Spirito, Valentine Hill, Sandy Gulch, Bummerville, Skull Flat, and New Diggings, worked primarily by Mexicans in the early years.

By the late 1850s, however, the important placers were played out, and hard rock, or lode, mining had become the most important local industry. At first, ore was carried from the mines on mule back to arrastras propelled by mule, burro, or water power for processing (Wilson 1959:7). A visitor to West Point in 1858 noted that Dan Zeidler & Co. was operating a 12-stamp mill near the head of Skull Flat, while Kadish & Co. was doing well in Sandy Gulch, and Dr. Fischer & Mentzel's mill was "in rapid motion," as well as others too numerous to mention (*San Andreas Independent*, March 27, 1858).

By the 1860s and 1870s many lode mines and at least 10 custom mills were active, but difficulties in separating the recalcitrant ores from the sulfides made recovery arduous and expensive. The most important of the hard rock mines at that time were the Champion, Continental, Keltz, Lockwood, North Star, Rindge group, Woodhouse, and Yellow Aster, but numerous others were also in operation.

By the 1880s, however, the more productive mines had constructed modern stamp mills and were producing ores valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Many of the mines continued operating through the mid-1910s, and reopened in the 1920s and 1930s. World War II, by Executive Order L208, effectively ended gold mining in the California foothills, but the recent fluctuations in the price of the ore have inspired the reopening, and subsequent closing, of several mines. After the war, chief operations were conducted at the Belden, Blackstone, and Centennial mines. The most recent mine to operate was the Blazing Star, near Bummerville, reopened by Troy Gold in 1978, but now shut down.

Sandy Gulch: Water Development

With water a necessity for mining, the miners soon united and constructed a ditch from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River eight miles west to Sandy Gulch and the Woodhouse Mine, supplying a wide area on the ridge between the Middle and South forks of the river. Operational by 1853, when it was managed by the Bunker Hill Canal and Mining Company, it was known as the Sandy Gulch Ditch. By 1856 it had been acquired by Allen M. Harris and became known as the Harris Ditch. An account in 1865 noted that Sandy Gulch had an abundant supply of water, the rates were low, and Messrs. Harris, Morly, Bottomley, and Bailey were using a head of 200 inches to sink a shaft for quartz, while several ranchers were using the water "plentifully" (*Calaveras Chronicle*, July 15, 1865).

According to liens filed in 1855, the West Point Ditch Company had completed a ditch that year from the "middle fork of the middle branch of the Mokelumne River to the Village of West Point" (Calaveras County Mechanics Liens 1852-1856:106-107). When the ditch was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1858, it was noted that it took water from Bear Creek and also the Middle Fork Canal, which took water from the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River. The account went on to note that the system included branches, flumes, aqueducts, reservoirs, and other fixtures (*San Andreas Independent*, July 17, 1858). Another ditch, owned by Dr. Fischer and Otto Mentzel, presumably taking water to their mine and sawmill, was known as the Skull Flat Ditch and West Point Canal (Calaveras County Assessment Rolls 1858-1859). These ditches were eventually sold to the Mokelumne Hill & Campo Seco Ditch & Mining Company and later purchased, with the water rights, by the Calaveras Public Utility District (CPUD; Smith 1957:2).

Another ditch to Sandy Gulch, first known as the Anderson Flat Ditch, was purchased by Manuel Kadish at a sheriff's sale in 1858. It also took water from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River, but at a higher elevation than the Harris Ditch. In drought years there was not enough water in the Middle Fork to supply both ditches, and the Kadish Ditch was eventually closed. Another local ditch was associated with the mine of Lambert Littlefield, who owned a mine in Lower Sandy Gulch, northwest of the Woodlouse Mine. This ditch also took water from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River at the lower crossing of the West Point Trail, running four miles westerly to power an arrastra and a 10-stamp water-powered mill (McGreevy 2007c).

In 1877, the Sandy Gulch Ditch was sold to the Mokelumne Hill & Camp Seco Canal & Mining Company, who diverted the water at the Mayflower Ranch on Blue Mountain Road across the divide and into Licking Fork, then to the South Fork Mokelumne River and into the company's ditch. With water diverted from Sandy Gulch, irrigation was halted, the rich agricultural lands withered, and the community dried up. In the early 1940s however, the ditch was refurbished and reactivated for use by the Associated Lumber and Box Company for their mill at Sandy Gulch. The section of the ditch from the Mayflower Ranch was permanently closed in 1976 by CCWD, successor to the Mokelumne Hill & Camp Seco Canal & Mining Company system. The segment between the Middle Fork and Mayflower Ranch, however, remained operational for the next 20 years, before its closure by the CPUD.

Sandy Gulch: Community

The community named Sandy Gulch for the sandy soil quickly developed around the placers and ditches. In 1858 only Manuel Kadish, a native of Prussia, was assessed for property in the area, but the following year ten men, primarily miners, were assessed but also assessed were the Musto Store and Allen Harris's sawmill and ditch. By 1860, a blacksmith shop, saloon, store, two shoemakers and a bootmaker, two coopers, a teamster, a carpenter, shakemaker, baker, merchant, a moulder, painter, gardener, millwright, quartz operator, a handful of farmers, and even a lawyer had settled there in addition to the plethora of miners (U.S. Federal Census 1860).

The community was representational of the mining population of California as a whole, composed of a melting pot of settlers. Some of the early residents were pioneers who made the arduous trek across the Sierra Nevada from the East Coast: Allen M. Harris, Charles T. Harris, Charles Bailey, William Warren, Charles W. Brown, and Freeman Edgar Crosby. Some were from England: John Bardsley, Alfred W. Herbert, and Thomas Swindlehurst. James Porteous was a native of Scotland; Manuel Kadish, Prussia; Bernardo Oztrano, Spain; Fred Greve, Hanover; John and Joseph Musto,

Italy; while a few others were from France, Belgium, and other European countries (U.S. Federal Census, various).

The Scottish Porteous family were Mormons who spent some time in Utah on their way west, and, as several English settlers had children born in Utah as well, it is assumed that they were also of the Mormon faith. Interestingly, though rarely mentioned in the published accounts, many of the early settlers were Chilean miners with large families: Quito, Palomares, Ydalgo, Araya, Castillo; while others were from Mexico. Within a generation, some of the Euro-American settlers had married Chilean and Mexican women (U.S. Federal Census 1870, 1880, 1900).

At the height of its prosperity Sandy Gulch boasted a town hall, three stores, a saloon, Thomas Winthrop/Winship's shoe shop, and a china shop, located on both sides of the West Point Road near the present historical monument, as well as residences and several miners' cabins. Within a few years only the store remained to serve the few residual settlers. The first store was operated by James Hinton, who originally claimed all the land in Sandy Gulch, and known as Hinton, Mayall & Co. and then operated by a succession of owners: Manuel Kadish; Joseph Musto, John Musto, and John Genochio; John Musto; B. Ozterano; and Alfred Herbert, the last storekeeper (Calaveras County Deed Books B:296, G:166, N:423; Figure 8 Sandy Gulch Store). Two blacksmith shops also operated in town (Smith 1954, 1961).



Figure 8 Ruins of the Sandy Gulch Store, 1937 (Photograph courtesy of Kirk Smith [Smith 1930s]).

In 1856, a school was established near what is commonly known as the “Sign-boards,” about two miles south of West Point and a short distance north of Wilseyville. First designated as District No. 2 of Township 7, the school was later renamed the West Point School District. The school served students from both Sandy Gulch and West Point. Later the schoolhouse was located one-quarter mile above the Middle Fork Bridge just below West Point. After these buildings were consumed by fire, new school buildings were provided on the same site (Calaveras County Historical Society 1986:113).

There was never a church in the community, but a cemetery was established as early as 1865 on a knoll northwest of Sandy Gulch Creek on present Loveland Lane. After the property was patented by A.W. Herbert, it continued to be used by the community as well as by the Herberts.

Most of the families who came to Sandy Gulch and remained for several decades were involved in farming and ranching: Allen and Charles Harris, A.W. Herbert, Charles Brown, James Porteous, Charles Bailey, Homer Warren, and John Bardsley.

In addition to the farming and ranching families, those who were assessed for property in the 1860s and early 1870s, included storekeepers Manuel Kadish, John and Joseph Musto and John Genocchio, saloon keeper Bernardo Ozterano, A. Lopez who had a house and 10 acres, Samuel Allen, William Mercer, Calvin Percival, James Bottomley, and Thomas Swindlehurst. By 1870 only about 20 households were listed in Sandy Gulch, primarily miners or quartz operators, with a teamster, gardener, fruit grower, bootmaker, and storekeeper in addition to the handful of farmers and ranchers.

The community continued to operate as the commercial center for several surrounding mines and ranches for a few more years, but with the diversion of water from the Sandy Gulch Ditch in 1877, the water began to dry up and farming and mining became more problematic. The Kadish Ditch was still operational, however, but there was often not enough water to share with the Mokelumne Hill & Campo Seco Canal & Mining Company system in most years.

In 1880, the census enumerator listed 24 households in Sandy Gulch, two of them Native American families, and three from Chile. The Porteous, Crosby, Herbert, and Warren families were farming, while the rest of the men were mining. A.W. Herbert continued to operate the Sandy Gulch Store through the early 1890s.

By 1900 only members of the early-day ranching families and a handful of miners remained in Sandy Gulch, a pattern that continued for a few more years as the area slumbered. In 1943, however, the Associated Lumber and Box Corporation constructed a large lumber mill on a portion of the former James Porteous Ranch. The original ranch lands were subdivided, more people built homes, and the demographics of the community were forever changed as workers poured in from all parts of the U.S. Little remains of the original community except for the Native American and Sandy Gulch cemeteries, the 1853 Bardsley Adobe (Figure 9), several rock-lined wells and retaining walls, and remnants of the old water systems.

Agriculture

Close behind the prospectors and miners came the agriculturalists, families from the eastern states who saw opportunities for stock raising and truck garden operations. 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. Local farming never developed beyond a subsistence level and gradually gave way to livestock operations and walnut and apple orchards, although potatoes and beans continued to be produced. The first walnut orchard was planted in West Point in the 1930s by John Kirk, who brought his expertise from the family orchards in the Linden area to the community when he married a local girl (Matzek 1986). Several other walnut orchards have been planted in the ensuing years.



Figure 9 The 1853 Bardsley Adobe in 1937 (Photograph courtesy of Kirk Smith [Smith 1930s]).

Transportation

Isolated on a ridge between the Middle and North Forks of the Mokelumne River, the West Point region was more closely tied to Volcano (Amador County) than to any supply centers in Calaveras County. The main route in and out of the community crossed the North Fork Mokelumne River over the Indian Ladder Toll Bridge, near the Eagle Quartz Company Mill above Bald Rock (*Calaveras Chronicle*, January 21, 1865; Smith 1957:1), connecting the two communities. From Volcano the route followed the Jackson-Volcano Road to Jackson and points west.

Due to the lack of established trails into the area, mule trains were first used to bring supplies in and out of the region until wagon roads were established in the mid-1850s. In the late 1850s, however, a branch of the emigrant road from Carson Valley across Border Ruffian Pass, near Blue Lakes, was routed through the town and the area became more accessible and thus more attractive to settlers. Many of those who eventually settled in the area were first introduced to its amenities when they traveled this route.

The conditions of the roads in the 1920s and 1930s were described by John Kirk:

There was no roads. Just cow trails. The old North Fork and South Fork grades were rough. Two and three foot of snow was never cleared off. You had to fight your way out. You have to cross the Middle and South Forks of the river to get out of Mokelumne Hill. The other way you had to cross the North Fork and there was only a narrow bridge over it until the Winton Lumber Company came in 1944 and put the road in from Red Corral five miles up to the Winton Camp. They built the road and the North Fork bridge and all [Matzek 1986].

It was not until the advent of paved roads in the early 1940s that the area really opened up (Matzek 1985, 1986).

Study Area

Until the advent of the Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill in the early 1940s, the lands in the study area had been used for placer mining and ranching. Located on Sailor Gulch, where gold was found in the sandy soil, the area was evidently placered for many years, undoubtedly with water from the Kadish Ditch. On the project gully, little remnants of that activity are visible.

By the mid-1860s, Frederick and Eliza Greve, natives of Hanover, had established a ranch south of the intersection of the West Point Road and present Associated Office Road. In 1870, the ranch, then totaling 160 acres, was purchased by James Porteous, born in Scotland in 1816. In 1832, James was married to Janet Steel in Scotland and the couple had six children, two of whom came to Sandy Gulch: John B. born in Scotland in 1835, and James Steel, born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1846. Janet died in St. Louis in 1849 and James was married to Mary Watson in 1853. The family migrated west, and two children were born on their way, William Watson in Salt Lake City in 1854, and Thomas Twaddle in Ogden, Utah, in 1856. The following year the family came to California, settling on a 160-acre ranch on the Middle Fork Mokelumne River (later Schaad Ranch), where Mary Anne was born in 1859 (Calaveras County Official Records).

In 1860 the family was listed by the census enumerator as James, 46, a miner; Mary, 38, keeping house; William, 6; Thomas, 4; Mary Ann, 1; and James Porteous, 16, born in Scotland (the name James continued to be used by many family members throughout the generations, creating difficulty in differentiating them). That same year, the older James listed his occupation as “miner,” but evidently turned to farming, as in 1868 he was assessed for oxen, cows, horses, farming utensils, and a dog. After moving to Sandy Gulch in 1870, James and his family farmed the land, raising cows, stock cattle, horses, and an orchard (a few apple trees remain near the creek), continuing to expand it by patenting 160 acres to the south and east in 1880. Grandson Alva Nelson patented 160 acres farther south in 1916, thus enlarging it to 480 acres by that date. James died in 1883, and Mary in 1900; both were buried in the cemetery on the Porteous Ranch (Calaveras County Official Records).

By 1880 all the sons had married and moved from the ranch in Sandy Gulch and were raising families of their own. William, a farmer, and his wife Angeline Edwards had established a ranch on Bald Mountain Road east of West Point where they raised ten children who survived of the twelve born to the couple. Thomas was a miner, and he and his wife Mary E. Grey were operating the “Porteous Mill” on Bear Creek, two miles east of West Point (near Bummerville); they had one

son Alva William. James Steel and his wife Sarah Woodcock were residing on their 160-acre Mayflower Ranch on the Blue Mountain Road, about two-and-one-half miles east of Sandy Gulch; they had two children. The oldest son of James and Janet Porteous, miner John B., was married to Martha Parks and the couple resided near West Point with their 12 children (Calaveras County Official Records).

The Sandy Gulch Porteous Ranch was inherited by daughter Mary Anne, who married James Peter Nelson, a native of Sweden, in 1884. The couple had four children: Alva James (1885), Rudolph (1887), Mamie A. (1888), and Selma Naoma (1890). Mary Anne and Selma died of bronchial pneumonia in 1919 and were buried on the Porteous/Nelson Ranch. In 1920 James Peter and son Rudolph were residing on the Porteous/Nelson farm, while Alva moved to Amador County to work for PG&E. James Nelson died in 1923 and was buried on the ranch. Alva and his wife Irma Joyce moved to Monterey County where he died in 1958; they were buried in the Monterey Cemetery (Calaveras County Official Records).

The Porteous Ranch was acquired by Raymond and Mary Sharpnack in 1939. Ray, a mechanic born in Colorado in 1899, was working in the Naval Yard in Vallejo as a mechanic in 1920. By 1938 he was working as a mechanic in Stockton. Two years later they had purchased the Porteous/Nelson Ranch and were farming (U.S. Federal Census 1940). In 1942, the Sharpnacks sold 320 acres to the American Forest Products Corporation for a sawmill, retaining a few acres on West Point Road for themselves. Their 1943 assessment listed 3.4 acres with a house, barn, roadhouse, and bunkhouse (presumably for the mill workers), another 2.7-acre parcel, and a 5.5-acre parcel (Calaveras County Assessment Roll 1943).

During the 1950s, Sharpnack operated an auto parts store and gasoline station on the property. Mary died in 1964 and Ray in 1966 and the remaining acreage was acquired by the Delap family. The Porteous home had burned down, been rebuilt by James Nelson, remodeled by the Sharpnacks, and then demolished by the Delaps. The original home site and Porteous Cemetery were recently acquired by Jim Porteous, thus returning the land to its roots.

Logging and Milling

With huge stands of timber on its ridges, the logging industry was established in the Sandy Gulch/West Point area in the early years to provide lumber for the numerous flumes bringing water to the mining districts, as well as for timbers for the mines and mills. One of the earliest mills in the region was established by the Mokelumne Hill Canal Company at Camp Glencoe, to provide lumber for the miles of flumes they were constructing in the early 1850s (Smith 1955:3). The first sawmill around West Point was owned and operated by Dr. George Fischer and later by Otto Mentzel, and located on the old Emigrant Road about three miles from town (Calaveras County Assessment Rolls 1859-1860; Smith 1955:3).

As described by local historian J. A. Smith:

Great forests of sawmill timber has abounded in the West Point area and lumber has always been commercially cut from the whip-sawing days of Dr. Fischer, Michael Schmidt and the Wickham brothers, to the circular saw of David McCarty, Rose & Jenkins, Warren Rose, Woodcock Brothers, Schaad Brothers, W.H. Mitchell Lumber Company, George C. Bruce, Eureka Mill and Lumber Company,

and to the more recent cutting by Stockton Box Company and Associated Company with their modern band mills [Smith 1957:2].

The first sawmill in Sandy Gulch was established by Allen Harris at least as early as 1855 when he was shipping lumber to Mokelumne Hill and West Point, where it was sold to construct homes, shops, and barns (Calaveras County Mechanical Liens 1855, in McGreevy 2007b). By the early 1860s, however, he had converted it to an ore mill, and there is no indication that any other sawmills were working in the immediate area thereafter until the advent of World War II.

Associated Lumber and Box Corporation (abstracted from McGreevy 2007d) The American Box Corporation was created in Stockton about 1909 by Horace Tarter and Bert Webster, supplying boxes and crates for fresh, dried, and canned fruits and vegetables (*American Eagle* 1944a). Walter S. Johnson became a partner in the 1920s and the corporation developed into a major business, operating out of four states and eventually evolving into the American Forest Products Corporation (AFPC). American Box prospered and met customer demand by constructing sawmills to guarantee a supply of lumber for their box factories and a network of warehouses to sell both shook (pieces for building boxes) and nailed boxes.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, American Box was positioned for rapid expansion to supply both shook and lumber to the military and civilian markets (*American Eagle* 1944b). Everything shipped for the war effort required wooden boxes and there were large orders for locker, ration, ammunition, and bomb boxes. By 1944, American Box had expanded to meet those needs and had constructed eight sawmills, nine box factories, one veneer plant, 26 shook warehouses, and five sales offices (*American Eagle* 1944c). The Associated Lumber & Box Company at Sandy Gulch was one of their three sawmills in Calaveras County (*Calaveras Prospect* 1942; *Calaveras Weekly* 1942).

Desperately in need of boxes for the war effort, the Sandy Gulch site appeared ideal for the mill: the Calaveras Land and Timber Company had vast landholdings on Blue Mountain; the Bureau of Land Management and other landholders had timber resources; the roads to West Point had been realigned and surfaced with oil and gravel to stimulate the development of the agricultural, mining, timber, and recreation industries in northeastern Calaveras in the 1930s by Roosevelt's New Deal; power was supplied by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) that brought transmission lines to Sandy Gulch in 1943; and water was available by refurbishing the Harris Ditch from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River.

In addition, land was available in Sandy Gulch, and American Forest Products was able to purchase 500 acres of the old James Porteous Ranch from Raymond Sharpnack. Manpower was short because of World War II, but men were brought in from other locations. Housing was scarce, but room and board was provided by the company (*American Eagle* 1944d, 1945; *Calaveras Weekly* 1942; Noble 1996; Wilsey 1944).

In December 1942, Lawrence Wilsey, General Manager, and Howard Blagen, Resident Manager, developed the new sawmill for Associated Lumber and Box Company, a subsidiary of AFPC. Construction began the following April and milling began in December 1943. In 1944 the mill was producing 100,000 board feet per shift and 20 million feet of lumber for the year (*Calaveras Prospect*, August 21, 1943) and over 1.2 million board feet of lathes (*American Eagle* 1946a). A swing shift was added and production increased (McGreevy 2005), employing 300 men in the

summer and 150 in the winter; annual payroll was \$1,250,000 (*American Eagle* 1952). John Parmeter was the woods boss, J. D. Conger, the yard boss (Sierra Nevada Logging Museum n.d.).

The mill and company town were designed by Howard Blagen for the Associated Lumber and Box Company. The Blagen family, who hailed from Hoquiam and Grays Harbor in Washington State, arrived in California in the 1930s. Frank Blagen, Sr. and his father had made a sizable fortune in early boom times, but wanting to be free of his father's influence, Frank began searching for an area to build his own sawmill. He first settled in Calpine, north of Lake Tahoe, where he purchased the Davies-Johnson Lumber Mill and their extensive timber holdings. Unfortunately the timber was exhausted in five years and Frank determined to move on (Sierra Nevada Logging Museum n.d.).

Within Calaveras County, Howard Blagen had first designed and operated the Blagen Mill in Arnold, as well as the company town named White Pines, in 1939 and 1940, selling to American Forest Products shortly thereafter. With that experience in hand, Blagen designed and constructed the mill and a company town in Sandy Gulch, named Wilseyville for General Manager Lawrence Wilsey. Completed in 1944 and called The Camp, it had 28 family homes with four rooms built around a central area (rented for \$25 a month with water, electricity, and sewer), a bunkhouse with 20 rooms, 12 two-man logger's cabins, a cook house serving three meals a day, a commissary, and town hall (Blagen Hall) (*American Eagle* 1944d, 1945, 1946b). The main road was named Blagen Boulevard for the resident manager, and a post office was established in 1947. In 1946, the Associated Lumber and Box Company was assessed for 203.786 acres, a sawmill, dryers, shop and equipment, a water system, 29 houses, boarding house, rooming house, commissary, and office (Calaveras County Assessor's Rolls).

When it began operations, the modern mill was all electric, run with a 9-foot Chalmers Band Mill and four boilers, with 125 men working two shifts. The boilers, with 130-foot stacks, were fueled by sawdust and hog fuel. The two-acre pond held one million cubic feet of water and was located about eight inches below the mill level so that logs did not have to be lifted very far. The haul of lumber was handled by the "unit package" system, with solid packages taken from the green chain to the automatic stacker to be staked for drying. After drying, the packages were put through an unstacker, where the stickers were taken out and piles made ready for shipment, a system new to Central California, eliminating the old square piles. The average haul for timber from the woods to the Sandy Gulch mill was only nine miles (Davis 1993; Figures 10, 11, Sandy Gulch Mill).

The Sandy Gulch mill primarily provided box lumber, as everything from tanks to jeeps to basic supplies was packed in them. Cants (logs slashed on one or more sides) were cut at the mill, transported to American Forest Product's (AFP) Toyon mill (located between San Andreas and Valley Springs on the railroad) where they were cut into box lumber one-eighth of an inch thick. In addition to its use as a drying yard for the Blagen and Wilseyville mills, the facility included a planing mill and molding and veneer mills (Hofstetter 2014).

The newest and last of the American Box Company mills in the Calaveras family, the Sandy Gulch Mill, shut down in March 1969 after 26 years of operation. The machinery was then obsolete, timber stands were in decline, and AFP had opened a modern mill in Martell to process logs from Amador and Calaveras counties. The Martell mill produced twice as much lumber as the Sandy Gulch Mill at less expense, as well as having direct access to the railroad and its vast markets. The Sandy Gulch mill was demolished and burned in 1972 (McGreevy 2005). Residents of the community incorporated as the Wilseyville Homeowners' Association in 1973 and mediated the sale



Figure 10 View of the American Forest Products sawmill at Sandy Gulch. (Photograph courtesy of the Sierra Nevada Logging Museum, White Pines, California)

of the 28 cottages from AFP to local residents in 1975 (Calaveras County Deed Book 394:623). Today the Homeowners' Association serves those houses, and the commissary is now occupied by the Wilseyville General Store. Nothing is left of the mill except concrete footings and foundations, local roads, the mill pond, and ditches.

FIELD METHODS

In August and again in November 2014, DKA conducted pedestrian survey of the proposed APE to assist CCWD and EPA in their environmental studies. Other investigations conducted include archival searches for information about prehistoric, historical, and Native American resources and discussions with local Native Americans, as previously described.

Field Survey Method and Coverage

The pedestrian survey for this project covered both the proposed APE and an area larger and beyond the APE in the event the project alignment was altered during final design. The survey



Figure 11 Sandy Gulch Sawmill, date unknown. (Photography Courtesy of Sierra Nevada Logging Museum, White Pines, California.)

covered the alignment of the pipeline as depicted in Figures 2-6, the existing and currently permitted effluent spray field, and the Wilseyville Treatment Plant. Transect spacing was variable, but ranged from five-20 meters, depending upon the terrain, sensitivity, and need to accommodate construction activities. This transect spacing was sufficient to observe cultural modifications to the landscape. Special attention was given to rock outcrops, looking for milling or quarrying features, vegetation, rock alignments, unusually flat areas, and potential mining or sawmill features in the search for remains of cultural activities. Changes in soil color and textures, presence of exotic lithic materials, unusual vegetation patterns, and other possible indicators of past human activity were also investigated. The areas of pipeline excavation, temporary storage of spoils, access, and other activities proposed during project construction were incorporated into this area.

The August survey was conducted by Shelly Davis-King, a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, assisted by Debra Grimes, Cultural Resources Specialist for the CBMI, and Adam Lewis, also with the CBMI. In addition to Davis-King and tribal representatives, Historian Judith Marvin was present to share her knowledge of local resources and assist in field identification. The November survey was conducted by Davis-King, with Adam Lewis, representing the CBMI. To insure that the project avoided cultural resources, CCWD Engineer Charles Palmer

was present during both field efforts and provided information about pipeline placement, and other activities.

Survey Confidence

The entire APE was surveyed for this investigation and confidence in the survey results is high. Although ground visibility ranged from five-100 percent in the proposed APE, recent activities by both ground rodents and humans has brought sufficient soil to the surface for inspection. Some of the survey area was covered with dense vegetation including nonnative herbaceous species, while other areas were fully exposed lacking any vegetation at all. Activities which created ground alterations include historic and recent road construction, denuding of the landscape by logging and other milling activities (Figure 12), construction of the water treatment plants, logging operations, and possible realignment of the small gully. Surface visibility at the gully was impaired in some areas by dense thickets of blackberries, willows, and other plants, which prevented inspection for archaeological materials. This drainage area is not proposed for project development, and the presence of the mill pond over most of the area suggests that little would survive of any archaeological remains. While the potential exists for cultural remains to be obscured by vegetation or for buried deposits to exist, every effort was made to identify all archaeological resources that might be present in the APE.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Results

The results of the APE as depicted in Figure 4 (Project Features A, B, C, and WCX) were negative for identifiable cultural resources. This segment included the Wilseyville Pond, WTP constructed facilities (e.g., the effluent spray field with toe drain, and the diversion gate), a gravel road that was formerly used to access the Sandy Gulch Mill, and a portion of the drainage. The area was investigated carefully due to the presence of black oaks, outcropping granitic rock, and the beginning of the ephemeral drainage, all indicators for potential Native American sites. Outside the project APE DKA located several areas of displaced and recently altered concrete features that were suspected to be part of the former milling operations. For the most part, these features had been moved by CHIPS, and had then been pushed to keep people from coming into the area (Gary Miller, personal communication to S. Davis-King, November 2014), but there is insufficient information surviving to determine the function of the concrete. Also observed near but outside the area were areas with 12-strand cable that appeared to be tied to spar trees. A number of small trails and roads crisscrossed the area, but based on historic photographs (e.g., Figures 12 and 13), those roads postdate the Sandy Gulch Mill.

The 555-foot long segment between located between PF C and D in Figure 5 was investigated, having been reconfigured to avoid certain features, including several areas with 12-strand cable, a concrete pad, and a concrete gate valve (which may somehow be related to the millpond). A slab of concrete, just outside the APE was, based on Figure 13, part of the sawmill and “carstrip” factory.

The 1280-foot long segment from PF D (Figures 3 and 5) through the existing spray field at the WPTP to the termination point (PF E; Figure 6) within the footprint of the existing West Point facility was surveyed with negative results.

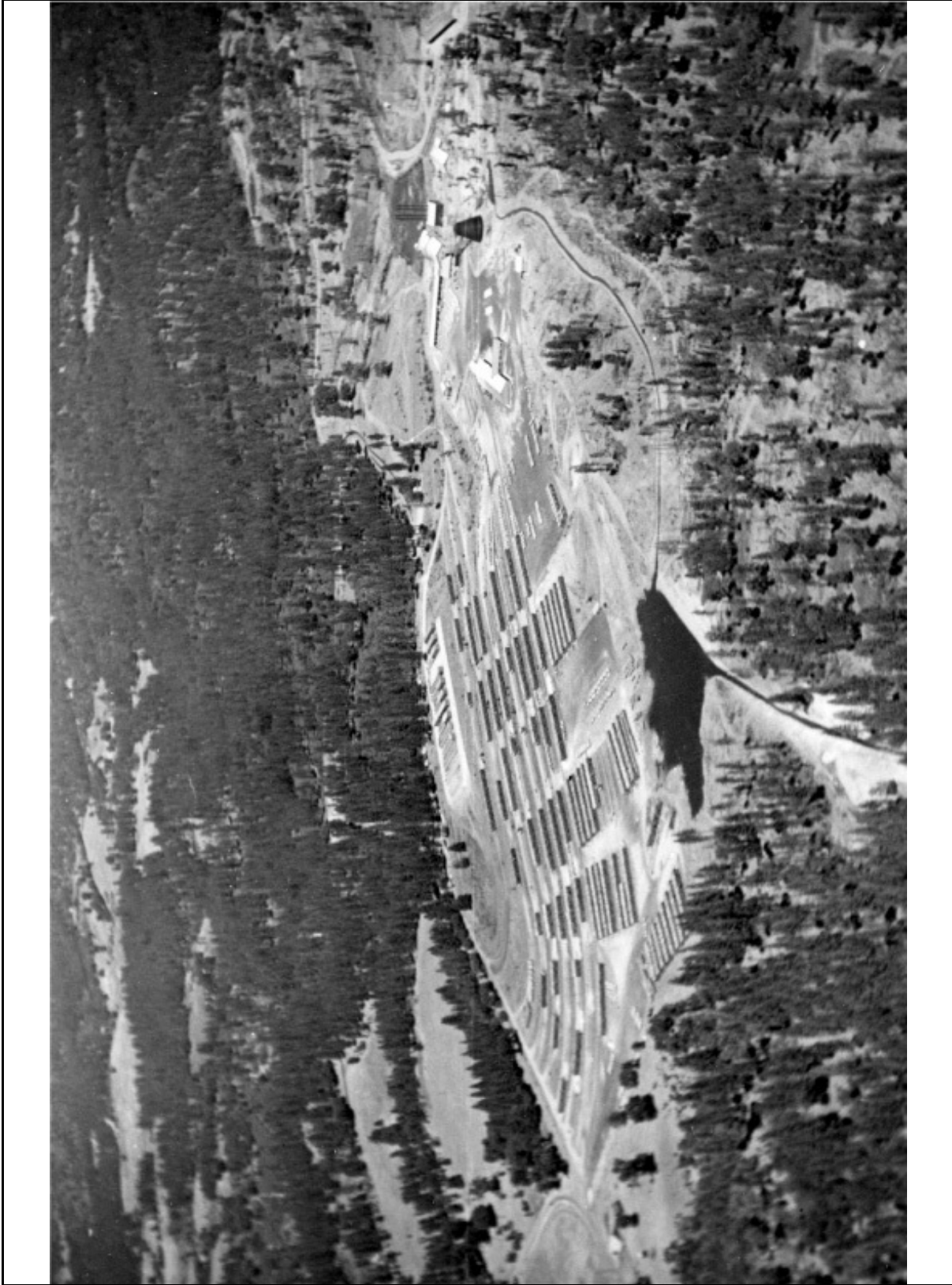


Figure 12: Aerial Overview of AFP's Sandy Gulch Mill, date unknown. Photograph courtesy of CCWD, San Andreas.

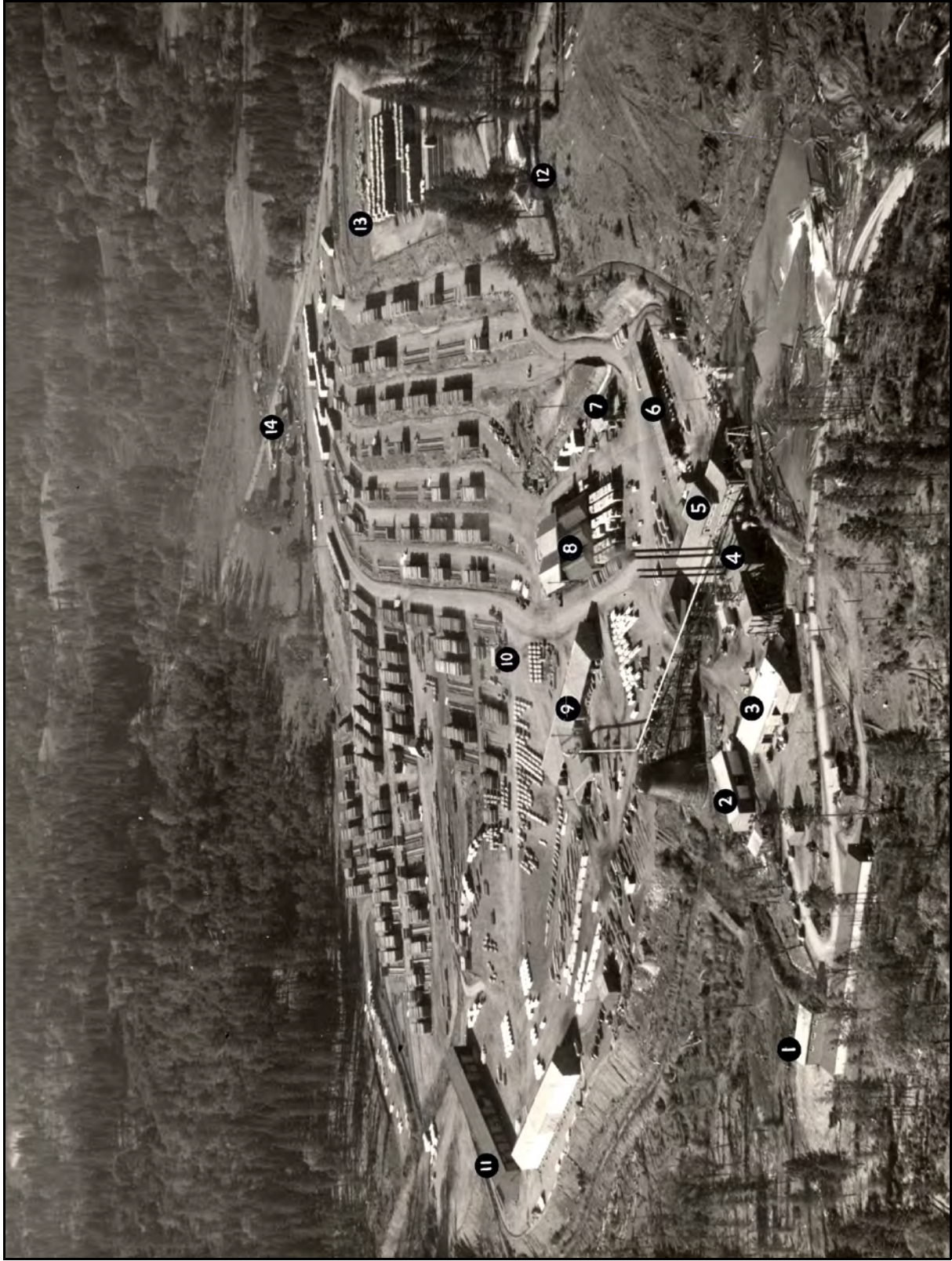


Figure 13 Aerial Overview of AFP's Sandy Gulch Mill, date unknown. Photograph courtesy of CCWD, San Andreas.

Thus the results of the archaeological survey were that no archaeological sites were located, there were no groupings of artifacts observed, and the Native American community raised no objections or points of concern during the survey. No standing architectural or traditional resources are located within the APE.

CEQA Checklist

The CEQA Environmental Checklist for cultural resources asks if the project would (a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5, (b) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5, (c) directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or (d) disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries. Further, the checklist asks if there is no impact, or if there is an impact (i.e. an affirmative answer to the preceding questions), if the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant.

This project will not cause an adverse change to a historical resource or archaeological site (questions a and b), due to the absence of such resources on the project site. DKA is unqualified to answer the question about paleontological and geological resources (question c). And finally, the potential to disturb human remains is almost always possible in this region of the Sierra Nevada, especially given the specific project location adjacent to a former Indian village. Still, at least in historic times, Native Americans buried their ancestors in the Sandy Gulch cemetery (more than ½ mile from the project), and by all accounts, also buried there prior to the arrival of nonnatives to the region. The Native people living in West Point today are unaware of any burials near the project area, but pointed out that interments are difficult to detect from surficial inspection. Recommendations for inadvertent discovery are provided below.

Section 106 Results

Section 106 asks if there will be an effect to historic properties as a result of the project (undertaking). The finding of this study is that there are no historic properties in the APE and thus there are no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1).

Recommendation

No further cultural resource investigations should be necessary unless project plans change to include unsurveyed areas. It is the policy of the state and federal governments to avoid impacts to cultural resources whenever possible. Additional survey will be required if the project footprint changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

The proposed project may inadvertently uncover archaeological deposits and/or human remains in the course of construction (Potentially Significant Impact If Not Mitigated). There is always a possibility of uncovering previously unidentified archaeological materials, including human remains, during the course of construction, although neither artifacts or human bones are anticipated at this project site. Construction crews are generally unqualified to identify and/or assess archaeological deposits or the species of bone; therefore, at a minimum, any remains discovered during project construction shall be treated as if they are significant until they can be evaluated by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior qualification standards, to be contracted by

CCWD. A Native American observer from the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians will be on-call to CCWD during project ground-disturbing activities, and will notify the archaeologist of any discoveries that might be made.

If buried cultural materials are unearthed, work must be halted in the vicinity of the find until the archaeologist can assess its significance. If human remains are unearthed during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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Appendix A: Consultation Documentation



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System

Department of Anthropology – California State University, Stanislaus
One University Circle, Turlock, California 95382
(209) 667-3307 - FAX (209) 667-3324

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

8/21/2014

Records Search File No.: 9058J
Access Agreement: No. 6
Project: CCWD West Point Water
Treatment Plant Improvements

Shelly Davis-King
Davis-King and Associates
P.O. Box 10
Standard, CA 95373

Dear Ms. Davis-King:

The Central California Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Railroad Flat and West Point USGS 7.5' quadrangles in Calaveras County. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a one-half mile radius:

As per data currently available at the CCalC, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shapefiles hand-drawn maps

Standard Records Search Summary Data:

Resources within project area:	1 P-05-000092
Resources within ½ mile radius:	14 recorded resources; see list below
Reports within project area:	2; see list below
Reports within ½ mile radius:	15; see list below

Resource Database Printout (list):* enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details): enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records: enclosed not requested nothing listed

<u>Report Database Printout (list):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Digital Database Records:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>OHP Historic Properties Directory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Local Inventories:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

*The **Resource Database** for Calaveras County is not complete.

The following details the results of the records search:

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:

(1) One recorded resource, P-05-000092, an isolated handstone fragment.

(2) Three reports reference historical resources that were noted but not recorded. These include the following:

Report #	Feature/s Noted but not Recorded
CA-	
03610	Prospect pits
05175	Prospect pits, access road, refuse scatters, structural pad
06356	Foundation

(3) Portions of the following historic maps are included for your use:

GLO Plat T6N R13E, Sheet #41-513, dated 1859-1871

Railroad Flat 7.5' (1948)

West Point 7.5' (1948)

Prehistoric or historic resources within a one-half mile radius of the project area: Fourteen recorded resources:

Primary #	Trinomial	Attributes	Copy Attached	Foothill Resources Record (not sent)
P-05-000324	CA-CAL--	Ditch	X	
000443	107/H	Cemetery, Milling features, Lithic scatter	Bryan/Roust	X
000509	179	Milling feature, Lithic scatter	X	
001532	1219	Lithic scatter	X	
002755	--	Bridge #30-26	X	
002763	--	Refuse scatter	X	
002764	--	Mining activity	X	
002894	--	Lithic scatter		X
002895	--	Ditch segment		X
002896	--	Isolated handstone		X
002897	--	Millingbase fragment		X
002983	--	Unnamed barn	X	
003058	--	Kadish Ditch	X	
003301	--	Ditch		X

Resources known to have value to local cultural groups: None have been formally reported to the CCIC.

Previous investigations within the project area: Two investigations (copy of title pages attached):

Report #	Author/Date
CA-01781	Peak & Associates, Inc. (1992)
05009	" " " (2001) (Overview)

Previous investigations within a one-half mile radius of the project area: Fifteen investigations (copy of title pages attached):

Report #	Author/Date
CA-00309	Page (1990)
00330	Peak & Associates, Inc. (1988)
02645	Wheeler (1995)
02941	Rohssler (RPF) (2011)
03610	Decker (1999)
04625	Cannon (RPF) (2002)
04814	Marvin (1983)
05175	Cook & Costello (2003)
05189	Kral (RPF) (2002)
05498	Leach-Palm et al. (2004)
05501	Rosenthal & Meyer (2004)
05506	Leach-Palm et al. (2004)
05690	Tate (RPF) (1998)
06067	Leach-Palm et al. (2006)
06356	Long (2007)

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

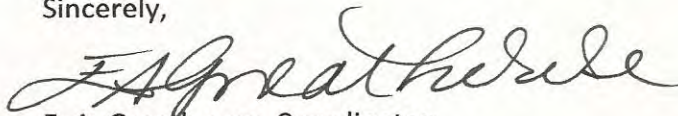
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Note: Billing will be transmitted separately by our Financial Services office (\$608.85), payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. A. Greathouse".

E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System

12 August 2014

Ms. Cynthia Gomez, Executive Secretary
ATTN: Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

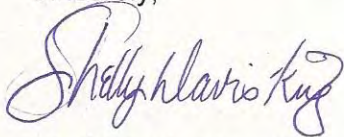
Project Name: CCWD West Side Water Treatment Plant
County: Calaveras
USGS Quadrangle/s: 7.5' West Point and Railroad Flat
Location: Township 6 North, 13 East, Sections 10, 11, 14-16

Dear Ms. Gomez:

Attached are portions of the West Point and Railroad Flat 7.5 minute maps that depicts the location of a water treatment improvement project proposed by Calaveras County Water District (CCWD). CCWD currently has a treatment plant in the area, and formerly consulted with the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians for construction of that plant. CCWD is proposing to enlarge and improve the existing facilities. At this point, it is uncertain who the various agencies might be but it is anticipated that there may be federal entailment, but there will be no general or specific plan amendments proposed.

A cultural resources investigation will be conducted by Davis-King & Associates (DKA), under contract with CCWD. A representative of the Calaveras Native American community will be present during the survey and ground disturbance. DKA is consulting with you to determine if there have been sites plotted on the Sacred Lands File or if there are any other sensitive areas about which you have knowledge. Please also provide a list of native people who may be interested in the project. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Shelly Davis-King, R.P.A. 10039

enc.



12 August 2014

Ms. Cynthia Gomez, Executive Secretary
ATTN: Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

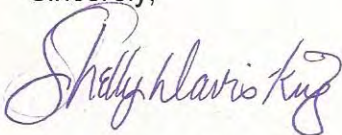
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Sincerely,



Shelly Davis-King, R.P.A. 10039

enc.



**Native American Contacts
Calaveras County
August 15, 2014**

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Gloria Grimes, Chairperson
P.O. Box 899 Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255 miwok
CBmiwukindians@aol.com
(209) 470-8688 Office

Calaveras County Mountain Miwok Indian Council
Arvada Fisher, Vice Chairperson
416 Railroad Flat Miwok
Railroad Flat , CA 95248
mountainmiwok@yahoo.com
(209) 770-7511 Cell

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Lois Williams
P.O. Box 876 Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255
(209) 293-4882

California Valley Miwok Tribe
Silvia Burley, Chairperson
10601 N Escondido PL Miwok
Stockton , CA 95212
office@cvmt.net
(209) 931-4567 Office
(209) 931-4333 Fax

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Charles Wilson, Chairperson
546 Bald Mountain Road Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255
(209) 293-2189

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Yvonne Miller, Chairperson
P.O. Box 699 Miwok
Plymouth , CA 95669
administrator@ionemiwok.org
(209) 245-5800 Office
(209) 245-3112 Fax

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Debra Grimes, Cultural Res. Specialist
P.O. Box 1015 Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255 Miwok
Dmiwuk@aol.com
(209) 770-4137
(209) 470-8688

Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee
Anthony Burriss, Chairperson
P.O. Box 699 Miwok
Plymouth , CA 95669
(209) 245-5800 Office
(209) 245-3112 Fax

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Adam Lewis, Tribal Preservation Assistant
P.O. Box 899 Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255 Miwok

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 Resource 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 CCWD West Side Water Treatment Plant project, Calaveras County

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd.
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 18, 2014

Shelly Davis-King
Davis-King & Associates
P.O. Box 10
Standard, CA 95373

By Mail
2 Pages

RE: CCWD West Side Water Treatment Plant project, Calaveras County

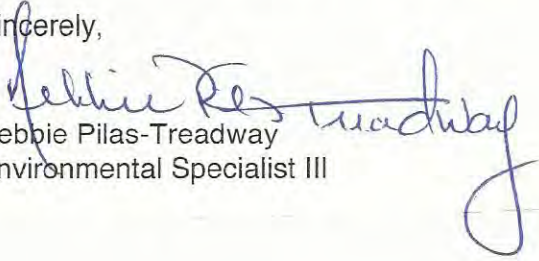
Ms. Davis-King,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list 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 others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3713.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

1 September 2014

Ms. Silvia Burley, Chairperson
California Valley Miwok Tribe
10601 Escondido Place
Stockton, CA 95212

RE: Calaveras County Water District West Point/Wilseyville Treatment Plant Improvements
Calaveras County, California
USGS Quadrangle/s: 7.5' West Point
Location: Township 6 North, 13 East, Sections 14, 15

Dear Ms. Burley:

Attached is a portion of the West Point 7.5 minute map that depicts the location of an improvement project to two existing water treatment plants, owned and proposed by Calaveras County Water District (CCWD). CCWD plans to reroute the existing line, abandon one pond, and perhaps expand the existing West Point treatment plant spray field. CCWD has applied for federal funds to assist with construction; the federal agency will be United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and requires federal level reporting under the National Historic Preservation Act. Work may also require a US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit; this will be determined at a subsequent phase. Additionally, the work will be subject to California environmental laws, especially the California Environmental Quality Act. The project will not require an amendment to the County's General Plan, and thus will not be subject to SB 18 provisions.

Davis-King & Associates (DKA), under contract with CCWD, conducted an archaeological survey of the project with Ms. Debra Grimes, a representative of the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, and a second survey with Mr. Adam Lewis, also of the Calaveras Band. The results of the surveys were negative, despite the nearby location of a large cemetery (Sandy Gulch), several villages, and existing tribal trust lands. No Native American artifacts or sites were located in the project area, and no plants of unusual value were noted. CCWD has agreed to have Native American monitoring during initial ground disturbance, and have an archaeologist on call during construction in the event Native American artifacts or features are uncovered during construction.

DKA is consulting with you to determine if you have concerns about sites, sensitive areas, or other issues that should be addressed. Please let me know if you would like to visit the site with me, or otherwise have additional information. As is DKA's policy, I will be forwarding a copy of the draft Historic Properties Survey Report for your review.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Shelly Davis-King, R.P.A. 10039

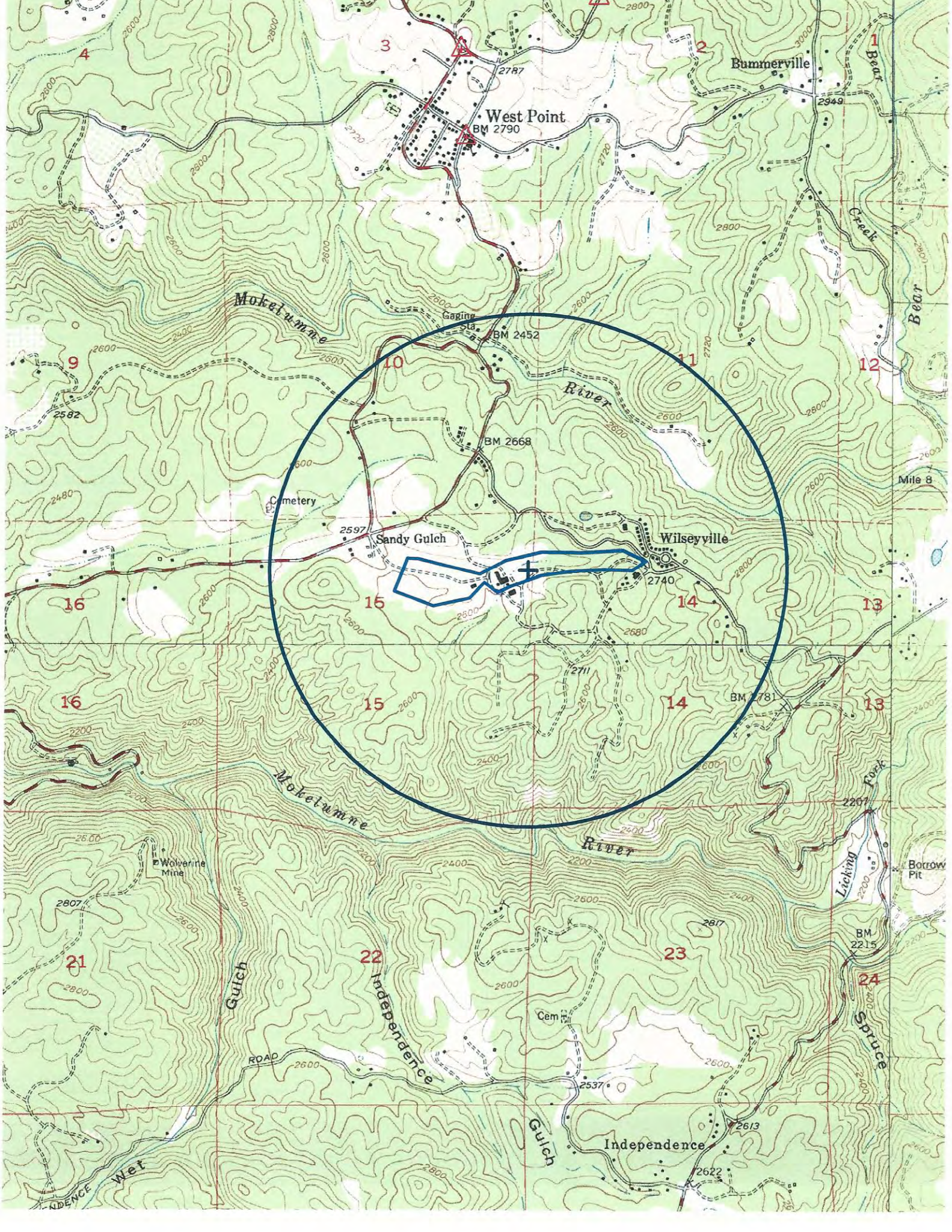
enc.

P.O. Box 10
Standard,
California 95373

Davis-King & Associates
Heritage Resources Management

Telephone
(209)
928-3443





West Point

BM 2790

Bummersville

Mokelumne River

Sandy Gulch

Wilseyville

Sandy Gulch

Mokelumne River

Independence

Independence

Wolverine Mine

Cem.

Borrow Pit

Licking Fork

Spruce

ROAD

Wet

Mile 8

BM 2215

BM 2215

BM 2215

BM 2215

BM 2215

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CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE

10601 N. Escondido Pl., Stockton, CA 95212 Ph: (209) 931.4567 Fax: (209) 931.4333

Website: <http://www.californiavalleymiwoktribe-nsn.gov> **Email:** office@cvmt.net



January 14, 2015

Davis-King & Associates
P.O. Box 10
Standard, California 95373

Re: Calaveras County Water District West Point/Wilseyville Treatment Plant Improvements, Calaveras County, California USGS Quadrangles 7.5 West Point – Location: Township 6 N, 13E, Sections 14,15

Dear Mrs. Davis-King,

The California Valley Miwok Tribe (CVMT) is in receipt of your letter dated September 1, 2014 in regards to the improvement project of two existing treatment plants, owned and proposed by the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD).

CVMT is of the understanding that CCWD plans to reroute the existing line, abandon one pond, and perhaps expand the existing West Point treatment plant spray field.

COMMENTS:

The California Valley Miwok Tribe has no issues and/or concerns with CCWD's proposed West Point/Wilseyville Treatment Plant Improvements Project. CVMT is requesting that it be notified of any Miwok artifacts and/or human remains, if any are discovered at the proposed project site location.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Silvia Burley".

Silvia Burley, Chairperson
s.burley@californiavalleymiwoktribe-nsn.gov

1 September 2014

Ms. Silvia Burley, Chairperson
California Valley Miwok Tribe
10601 Escondido Place
Stockton, CA 95212

RE: Calaveras County Water District West Point/Wilseyville Treatment Plant Improvements
Calaveras County, California
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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Shelly Davis-King, R.P.A. 10039

enc.

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