
APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
FAIRFIELD HOTEL / RESTAURANT PROJECT
TOWN OF SAN ANDREAS
CALAVERAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Sierra Miwok tribe; Positive Results Historical Feature

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report for the Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project (Project) was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of Saint Charles Hospitality LLC. The proposed hotel and restaurant are intended to be an asset to the town of San Andreas. By replacing existing empty lots with a new use and adding amenities that will be open to the public, the hotel and restaurant will enhance not only the immediate surrounding areas but also bring travelers into the area as well as provide additional food and beverage options for residents. This development will create jobs, generate revenue for the local economy, and provide a new gathering place for residents and visitors alike. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project consists of two related empty lots. The Zone C2 Parcel 1 (APN 042-030-014-000), which is 1.45 acres (63,492 square feet) and the Zone R3 Parcel 2, which is a proposing zone change to the C2 Parcel and is 2.69 acres (117,546 square feet). The project would consist of a 4-story building (hotel) with 45,220 square feet of floor area. There would be 79 rooms and 88 parking stalls. Level 1 would include: Service areas, Elevator, Pool, Fitness Area, and Guestrooms and Level 2-4 would have Guestrooms. In addition, the restaurant would consist of 2,527 square feet of floor area and have a 112-person capacity with 28 parking stalls. Additionally, the overall site consists of 47,747 gross square feet, and is surrounded by commercial use to the east; a cemetery to the northwest; multi-family residential to the west, and a bank to the northeast. The total project site size is approximately 4.14 acres.

The Project is located in the town of San Andreas (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**), and is specifically located at 303 East St. Charles Street in the central portion of San Andreas, in parcels APN 042-030-014-000 and APN 042-031-017-000. This may be seen on the San Andreas, Calif., USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 E, Township 04 N, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17 (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The subject property is presently undeveloped and is surrounded by commercial buildings and a single-family residence to the east; a Catholic cemetery and a single family residence to the west; a bank to the northwest; commercial properties to the north, and commercial properties, a single family home, multi-family residences, and undeveloped land to the south and southeast. This is shown on the attached map, and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**).

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design within the project boundary (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The surface area of the APE is approximately 4.14 acres. All this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.3 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed by the Central California Information Center (CCIC) at California State University, Stanislaus, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings,

structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to also determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The cultural resources record search was conducted by E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**), contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and contact information of local Native American tribes. Megan Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist (see **Attachment B**), contributed to this report, including conducting the CHRIS records search. Rodrigo Jacobo, M.A., Historian (see **Attachment B**) assisted with the field survey, a search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory to determine the presence of properties evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places, and contributed to this report.

1.4 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the CCIC, California State University, Stanislaus; the County of Calaveras Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The unincorporated town of San Andreas is located in the central northwestern portion of the County of Calaveras, and is the county seat. The project area, and thus the APE, is located within the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The town of San Andreas is itself located along the San Andreas Creek, which connects to the Calaveras River and then flows into the New Hogan Reservoir. In addition, the topography of the region is characterized by steep, rugged canyons and mountain ridges exceeding 10,000 feet in elevation. The region's environment is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, but the region does experience summer droughts and cold winters, particularly at higher elevations. The rainfall/precipitation of the region also varies greatly, anywhere from 50 to 200 centimeters, but generally increases with elevation. The temperature of the region also varies greatly, with the winter months going as low as the 20s degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and as high as the 90s ° F and above during the summer months.

The town of San Andreas, a Census-designated place, is bordered by unincorporated land of Calaveras County in all directions. It lays near the center of the county and is encircled by rolling hills and open country. California State Route 49 (SR 49), also known as the "Golden Chain Highway" crosses through the center of the town. The town of San Andreas encompasses 8.4 square miles. The population of San Andreas at the 2020 census was 3,729 (US Census 2024). The project site lies at an elevation ranging from 1,038 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,174 feet AMSL.

The geology of the soils in this area is composed of a variety of materials such as quartzite, schist, slates, and metamorphosed chert. Furthermore, the soils within the project site boundary overlay the foothills and consist of Paleozoic Metavolcanic rocks, which are composed of breccia, tuff, greenstone, diabase, and pillow lavas, which also include minor interbedded sedimentary rocks (Hollock et al. 2018: 5).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

Over the decades, several schema have been developed to organize the prehistoric past of the west-central Sierra (e.g., Moratto et al. 1999). Most prehistoric schema have been predicated on cross-dating projectile points with types established in the Great Basin and, to a lesser degree, California's Central Valley. Rosenthal's 2011 developed chronology is applicable to watersheds of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada from the Tuolumne River in the south to the Calaveras River in the north and has resulted in developing a hydration rate model for Bodie Hills obsidian applicable to elevations below snowline, or about 4,000 ft. above sea level. Most importantly, Rosenthal's synthesis of available data from more than 100 newly and previously excavated archaeological sites incorporates thousands of radiocarbon, obsidian hydration, projectile point, and shell and glass bead data to delineate five temporal periods that account for the span of human occupation in the region. This chronology, consisting of a simplified and clearly defined projectile point typology, with radiocarbon-linked hydration brackets, forms the basis of the brief cultural-historical context applicable to the region (Newland, et al. 2017:6-8).

2.2.1.1 Early Archaic (11,500-7,000 BP)

Like for much of California, the earliest Holocene archaeological record is the least agreed upon and least understood temporal segment of human history on the west-central slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Well defined contexts are elusive and often deeply buried. Early components were characterized, in part, by a variety of projectile points, most notably in Wide-stem and Large Stemmed Dart forms, a comparatively large quantity of Bodie Hills obsidian, and bifaces and points commonly manufactured from local tool stone. Early site occupation may have been based around repeated, seasonally structured visits during the fall and winter, a model that contrasts with traditional notions of high mobility and wide-ranging settlement in that time period (Newland, et al. 2017:6-8).

Early Archaic deposits have also appeared in the nearby Sonora locality, partially in the form of flake tools and percussion debitage in buried late Pleistocene soils (Rosenthal 2011) (Newland, et al. 2017:6-8).

2.2.1.2 Middle Archaic (7,000-3,000 BP)

In contrast to earlier occupations, deposits dating to the Middle Archaic are relatively common throughout the region, though they too tend to be buried beneath more recent alluvial deposits. Assemblages are generally varied and diverse and contain most classes of durable artifacts, including high numbers of hand stones and milling stones (and, less frequently, mortars and pestles); cobble-based chopping, pounding, and milling tools; more flake tools and fewer core tools, drills, battered stone, and other stone and bone tools than in later periods; as well as atlatl points morphologically typed as large-stemmed, concave base, side-notched, contracting-stem, small-stemmed, and corner-notched darts. In contrast to lower elevations where they appear later in the archaeological record, soapstone vessels are an Archaic hallmark in the Sonora area where they made their first appearance possibly more than five millennia ago. As with other time periods, Bodie Hills obsidian dominates the flaked stone assemblage along with more locally available cryptocrystalline silicates, metavolcanic greenstones, and igneous materials, to the extent that they were locally available (Rosenthal 2011) (Newland et al. 2017: 6-8).

Middle Archaic site types and distributions suggest seasonal migration that focused on wintertime consolidation in substantial residential sites below snowline, when underground granaries were used to store fall-ripening nut crops of acorns and gray pine nuts; and summertime dispersals to higher elevations where groups could take advantage of spring- and summer-ripening seeds, berries, and fruits. Deer, along with rabbits and other small mammals to a lesser extent, comprise the dietary faunal assemblage. Distributions of imported obsidian across central California indicate strong ties between west-central and east-slope Sierran groups, as access to eastern obsidian sources, particularly Bodie Hills, became well established during this time (Newland, et al. 2017:6-8).

2.2.1.3 Late Archaic (3,000-1,100 BP)

With some exceptions, Late Archaic technologies, lifeways, and settlement patterns differed little from those of the Middle Archaic, yet Late Archaic assemblages dating to this time period are far more numerous on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada. They can be found in a variety of settings and are frequently buried beneath alluvial deposits. They often take the form of temporary camps or processing localities, or, more frequently, sites that were used seasonally over long periods of time, particularly in the Angels Camp area (Wohlgemuth and Whitaker 2009). Marker artifacts, including projectile points, are largely consistent with earlier forms, and dietary faunal and plant assemblages are similar. A few defining characteristics of this period are seen: obsidian (primarily Bodie Hills)

found its greatest use during the Late Archaic; shifts are noted in the relative frequencies of various flaked, ground, and battered tools; and, plant processing was more strongly emphasized. This is particularly demonstrated by an increased use of acorns evidenced by the palaeobotanical assemblages during this time (Newland, at al. 2017:6-8).

2.2.1.4 Recent Prehistoric I and II (1,100-100 BP)

The Recent Prehistoric interval marks strong technological, settlement, and subsistence divergences from 6,000 years of Archaic stability and continuity. It is divided into the Recent Prehistoric I (1,100-610 BP) and II (610-100 BP) periods, partially on the basis of projectile point shifts occurring around those times. The bow and arrow was introduced to the western Sierra region from the eastern Sierran groups around 1,100 BP, bringing with it small corner-notched and contracting-stem points. Discrete Recent Prehistoric I assemblages, however, are rarely identified, possibly due to well-documented environmental stress (the Medieval Climatic Anomaly) during this time that may have reduced regional carrying capacities. In contrast, Recent Prehistoric II deposits are mostly associated with surface midden soils and Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood arrow points are common. By this time, the bedrock mortar was ubiquitous, both within residential sites and at unique task sites (Newland, at al. 2017:6-8).

The use of the acorn came to prevail over gray pine nuts as a major dietary component, and significant increases in thin-shelled pine nuts (probably from sugar pines [*Pinus lambertiana*]) are also present. Greater emphasis also seems to have been placed on the harvesting and storage of summer-ripening plant foods (manzanita and small seeds) for consumption in the winter. Such subsistence changes, in concert with shifts toward special-use localities (i.e. plant processing locations) and small, numerous, midden-dominated residential hamlets that were occupied throughout the year, indicate shifts toward resource intensification and logistically organized settlements. These subsistence changes were likely due to larger populations than earlier in the prehistoric sequence. In the western slope region of the Sierra Nevada, the Recent Prehistoric II period is also notable for residential sites containing an expanded artifact assemblage that included bone awls, drills, and other toolmaking tools, evidence of basketry in specialized sites, and incised tablets, bone whistles, shell and glass beads, and other specialized or non-utilitarian implements (Newland, at al. 2017:6-8).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

At the time of historic contact, the San Andreas area was within territory of the Northern Sierra Miwok, one of five Eastern Miwok languages. Political organization of the Northern Sierra Miwok people was based on the tribelet: an independent and sovereign nation that held a defined territory and exercised control over its resources. Within each tribelet were several semipermanent settlements, along with campsites in outlying areas that were visited seasonally. Smaller occupation sites were clustered around the tribelet's principal village, which was the home of the headman and the location of the ceremonial house. A wide variety of plants, animals, and minerals were available in the Sierra foothills, while seasonal trips to the mountains and exchange with peoples in the Great Basin and the Central Valley augmented the local resources (Gerike, pg. 5).

Many ethnographic sites are placed just to the south and east of Angels Camp, and several are known on the upper reaches of the Calaveras River. These foothill people managed to escape most of the disturbance from missionization, early Euro-American settlement and disease which so severely disrupted the native peoples of the Central Valley. With the onset of the Gold Rush, however, their lives were irrevocably changed and their culture all but destroyed (Derr 1981: 3)

Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests that ancestors of the Sierra Miwok arrived in central California about 4,500 years ago but did not arrive in the Sierra foothills until about 500 years ago, displacing the former occupants. Archaeological studies in the Salt Spring Valley near Copperopolis and the Stanislaus River drainage have identified human use of the foothills dating to at least 9,500 years ago. Over this long time period, there is evidence of a variety of settlement and technological changes in response to the immigration of new groups, climatic shifts, and internal factors (see **Section 2.2.2** above). A relatively stable period occurred for several centuries before the influx of Euro-Americans in the 1850s disrupted traditional lifeways and land-use patterns. In recent years, local Sierra Miwok people have been concertededly working to preserve cultural information and to protect the archaeological sites that reflect their heritage (Gerike 1992: 5).

2.2.3 The Miwok

Lifeways of the Sierra Miwok revolved in large measure around the acquisition of seasonally available foods. Ethnographically documented patterns of settlement and subsistence include winters spent aggregated in villages below snowline were followed by small-group dispersals to higher (and sometimes lower) altitudes in search of ripening plant foods and available game from spring through fall. Lands were burned in late summer to enhance animal browse and seed-bearing plants for harvesting the following year. Acorns were of such importance as to warrant the tending of specific oak trees (Heizer and Elsasser 1980 in Wohlgemuth and Whitaker 2009), and were harvested for storage and winter consumption. Gray and sugar pines were important food sources as were numerous greens and those producing berry, seeds, and edible roots. Deer were the most important game source of the Sierra Miwok, but bear, rabbits and a wide variety of lower-ranked animal resources were taken as well. Acorns were stored in above-ground granaries, and tools integral to acorn processing included anvils, hammerstones, cobble pestles, portable and bedrock mortars, and coiled baskets; mortars and pestles were also used for milling seeds. Kroeber (1925) also described how women, who gathered the majority of the plant resources, were also likely to have been responsible for obtaining much of the other subsistence resources, such as small mammals, that provided an important part of the caloric intake for the population (Newland, et al. 2017:8-10).

The Northern Sierra Miwok obtained most of their obsidian from the Bodie Hills source on the east side of the Sierra (Wohlgemuth and Whitaker 2009), while the Southern Sierra Miwok derive most of their obsidian from the Casa Diablo source in the eastern Sierras. Arrowheads seem to have been primarily of the Desert Series, typically concave-based, but sometimes side-notched. In addition, the Plains and Northern Sierra Miwok also used a “laurel leaf” type (Levy 1978:405). Obsidian flakes, bone scrapers, abrasive and shaft-straightening stones (including steatite), hammerstones, and antlers were all employed in the manufacture of bows, arrows, and projectile points. Deer tibia scrapers were used to remove hair from animal hides. These and many other durable and non-durable items (such as baskets) are demonstrative of tools and “tools to make tools,” indicative of specialized technologies that extend back several millennia (Newland, et al. 2017:8-10).

The Sierra Miwok constructed several types of structures. An above-ground conical structure of bark slabs was the dominant house form in the mountains, and simple thatch structures were used during summertime hunting and gathering trips. Winter dwellings may have taken the form of an earth-covered semi-subterranean structure. Houses contained centrally located hearths and earth ovens. Social and ceremonial gatherings were conducted in large, 40- to 50-foot diameter and several feet deep, earth-covered assembly houses or lodges, and similar-purposed (but more simply constructed) brush structures were used in warmer months. Sweathouses were 6 to 15 feet in diameter and built over pits 2 to 3 feet deep. Menstruating huts were small and conical. Acorn granaries for winter

storage were cylinders up to 12 feet tall and 5 feet in diameter, and were composed of posts, hoops, and grass linings (Heizer and Elsasser 1980 in Wohlgemuth and Whitaker 2009) (Newland, at al. 2017:8-10).

2.2.3.1 Miwok Villages

According to Merriam, there were two types of Northern Sierra Miwok villages: 1) those where the head chief, the Hi-am-po-ko (Royal Families) and his or her families lived, and 2) the places occupied by “common people” (Merriam 1967:355). The head chief was referred to as the Hi-ah-po (if male) or Mi-ang-ah (if female) and had significant standing and influence within the Tribe and the surrounding tributary villages. The villages associated with head chiefs were places where important ceremonies were held and the place name was used by all surrounding villages to describe the people and location that the inhabitants belonged to (Merriam 1967:355). It is important to note that as villages were relocated as a result of Euro-American intrusion or for some other reason, the name of the village went with them. The concept of the Native American landscape differs from the tangible aspects of archaeological sites in that it is not as easy to draw a circle around a place name based on observable, physical attributes (Newland, CA-08589, pg. 8-10).

2.2.3.2 Modern Period

Today, the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, the descendants of the Northern Sierra Miwok groups that were present in Calaveras County at the time of contact, are active in advocating for protection and respectful treatment of their heritage and sacred sites. They have a unique understanding and connection to the sense of each place that was a significant area of native use and occupation. At the time of contact, as settlers came into the region for trapping, building roads, searching for gold, and settling, their traditional lifeways and territory were forever altered. Traditional native practices, subsistence activities, and settlement patterns were significantly disrupted, and the influx of Euro-American settlers also resulted in a mixing of cultures. Intermarriage was common, and local Native American tribes were part of the labor force in the pursuit of gold in the mines. The Native American people throughout the foothills and California have adapted to lead lives that incorporate traditional values while operating in the modern world (Newland, at al. 2017:8-10). Local tribal involvement in archaeological investigations remains not only relevant to understanding prehistory and the past Northern Sierra Miwok culture, but is critical to defining how the Tribal cultural history is expressed across the broader landscape of the area, in maintaining the connection between the past and the present, and in respecting their voice in regards to the treatment of their ancestors’ remains and their ancestral lands (Newland, at al. 2017:8-10).

2.2.4 Historic Context

2.2.4.1 Early Historic Exploration

Spanish exploration of the Central Valley began in late 1700s, and the eastern edges of the Central Valley and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada are not explored until the early 1800s. In October 1806, the first documented European exploration of what is currently Calaveras County occurred when Gabriel Moraga, accompanied by his diarist and chaplain Padre Pedro Muñoz, explored the Stanislaus River area in pursuit of suitable inland mission locations. In a follow-up visit in 1808, the Moraga expedition bestowed names upon the significant rivers in the region, designating the Stanislaus as “Rio de Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe” (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

In 1829, General Mariano Vallejo led a party to the area with the objective of locating Chief Estanislao, an escaped mission Indian, possibly lending his name to the Stanislaus River. The river was subsequently referred to as Rio Estanislao, and later anglicized by John C. Frémont in 1844. On the opposite side of the county, the Mokelumne River was named after the indigenous group residing in that area (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

Subsequent exploration of the area is credited to mountain men such as Jedediah Smith who crossed the Sierra Nevada into California in 1826 (Beck and Haase 1974). Smith traveled along the American, Sacramento, and Cosumnes Rivers, and also probably passed through current Pleasant Valley (Brooks 1977). Smith is soon followed by other explorers such as Ewing Young, Joseph Walker, John Fremont, and Christopher "Kit" Carson. However, many of the trails used by these early explorers and subsequent immigrants were not newly discovered routes, but rather Native American trails that were already in use (PMC 2006: 12).

Following Moraga and Vallejo, explorers like Jedediah Smith, Joseph Walker, and John Frémont, along with French trappers associated with the Hudson's Bay Company headquartered at French Camp near Stockton, ventured into the area. Smith crossed the Sierra Nevada into California in 1826 (Beck and Haase 1974) and traveled along the American, Sacramento, and Cosumnes Rivers, and also probably passed through current Pleasant Valley (Brooks 1977). Smith was soon followed by other explorers such as Ewing Young, Joseph Walker, John Fremont, and Christopher "Kit" Carson. However, many of the trails used by these early explorers and subsequent immigrants were not newly discovered routes, but rather Native American trails that were already in use (PMC 2006: 12). In 1841, the Bidwell-Bartleson Party, a group of emigrants, traversed the region, paving the way for subsequent similar journeys.

The first large-scale contact between native people and outsiders took place in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when Spanish explorers and missionaries arrived. They had already missionized most of the southern and central coastal peoples and now looked toward the interior for new converts. Many Miwok people, along with their Maidu and Yokuts neighbors, ended up at Mission San José. A few generations later, those Miwok still living in their traditional territory were overrun by gold seekers and settlers, who altered the traditional settlement-subsistence landscape by excluding the Miwok from traditional resource gathering areas and over-hunting game animals. The increasing population of colonists also severed traditional trade relationships, all but ending the movement of raw materials and resources over long distances as established political and trade networks broke down.

Significant historical developments commenced shortly after James Marshall's gold discovery on the American River at Sutter's Mill in January 1848. This event marked a transformative moment that forever altered the physical and cultural landscape of Calaveras County (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a). As the news of the discovery of gold spread, a flood of Euro-Americans and others from around the world began to enter the region, particularly gravitating to the area of the "Mother Lode." Initially, the Euro-American population grew slowly, but soon exploded as the presence of large deposits of gold was confirmed. The population of California quickly swelled from an estimated 4,000 Euro-Americans in 1848 (Bancroft 1888) to 92,000 in 1850. This large influx of immigrants had a negative effect on Native American cultures, and marks the beginning of a relatively rapid decline of both Native American populations and culture (PMC2006: 12.). Although many among the general public today assume that the Miwok were an ancient people who "passed from the scene," they are, in fact, alive and well, and working to maintain as much as they can of their cultural and religious traditions (Costello, et al. 2009: 8).

2.2.4.2 History of Calaveras County

Established in 1850, Calaveras County stands as one of California's original 27 counties, and its inception was spurred by the 1848 California Gold Rush. The influx of fortune seekers. With over 9 million ounces of gold removed from Calaveras County, by 1865 it found outside recognition thanks to Mark Twain's well known short story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." (Calaveras Chamber of Commerce 2023a).

Similar to the histories of other counties in the California Mother Lode, Calaveras County shares a history shaped by the influx of miners, the establishment of water systems, the growth of settlements around prosperous mining sites, and the evolution of transportation networks from trails to wagon roads. The landscape transformed with the emergence of farms, orchards, and truck gardens, while entertainment, lodging, and sustenance were provided by saloons, fandango halls, and boarding houses. The foundational elements of civilization, such as government structures, newspapers, and social lodges, also contributed to the county's historical development (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

The county derived its name from the Calaveras River, flowing through its northern half, purportedly labeled Rio de las Calaveras ("River of Skulls") by members of the 1806 Moraga expedition. They claimed to have come across Native American skulls along its banks. (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

Upon California's admission to the Union in 1850, Calaveras, encompassing present Amador County and part of Alpine County, stood as one of the original 27 counties. The first county seat was established at "Double Springs or Pleasant Valley," later simplified to Double Springs, where inaugural county officers were elected in April 1850. However, in 1851, both Jackson and Mokelumne Hill sought an election to relocate the county seat, with Jackson emerging as the chosen location. By 1852, as Mokelumne Hill surpassed Jackson in size, the county seat was once again relocated. It remained there until the 1860s when the diminishing gold production in Mokelumne Hill and its distance from the southern part of the county prompted voters to select San Andreas as the new county seat. In 1867, a new courthouse and jail were completed, leading to a significant demographic shift as county officers, attorneys, and various professionals relocated to San Andreas (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

As time went by, certain Gold Rush settlements evolved into villages and subsequently developed into towns, while others faded away. Churches and schools were founded. The tent cities of miners gave way to orderly frame houses, as well as brick and stone commercial structures. Main streets were now lined with hotels and inns, general merchandise stores, tin and carpenter shops, boot and shoe establishments, liverys, and the ever-present saloons (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

Following the miners were families from the eastern states and Europe seeking opportunities for stock-raising and truck garden operations on the local grasslands. After the decline of placer deposits in the Mother Lode around 1860, farming emerged as an important economy, contributing to the establishment of greater permanence and stability in society. Farms focused on cultivating hay, alfalfa, and wheat, along with the planting of orchards and truck gardens. Most families embraced a diversified agricultural approach, raising cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, ensuring a reliable supply of food complemented by vegetable gardens and orchards.

The inception of commercial winemaking in the county dates back to 1851, marked by the planting of 1,000 vines along the Calaveras River. Mokelumne Hill also emerged as a significant hub for wine

production, yet vineyards were established in nearly every community during the early years. Hops cultivation was prevalent supplying local breweries that produced regional beers and ales. Olive trees were planted, and both family and commercial orchards processed olives for curing or oil extraction. Nonetheless, local farming never progressed beyond a subsistence level and gradually yielded to the rise of livestock operations (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a). Throughout, livestock has remained the backbone of the agricultural industry, with the tradition of transhumance – transporting livestock to high-country pastures during the summer and returning to foothill ranches in the fall – expanding the use of the high country for cow and sheep camps (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

Calaveras experienced a significant transformation starting in the 1920s and continuing through to the present, with water storage and hydroelectric generation becoming pivotal to the local economy. A key development was the establishment of the Calaveras Cement Company plant in San Andreas in 1927, which became the largest employer in the county for over 40 years. In 1948, the statewide celebration of the gold discovery centennial brought renewed attention to the legends of the gold country (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

In contemporary times, Calaveras County has undergone a notable surge in population growth. The current economy is based on employment opportunities within government, service industries, construction, tourism, and agriculture. In a landscape of wine grapes, olive orchards, cattle and sheep ranches, and open spaces, golf courses, residential developments, and second homes have emerged. Activities such as boating, fishing, camping, hiking, and biking now dominate the scene, replacing the historical prominence of mining and logging (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023a).

2.2.4.3 History of San Andreas

The initial gold seekers to the San Andreas area arrived in 1848, coming up the Calaveras River and its tributaries. The Euro-American origins of San Andreas were chronicled by a reporter for the *San Andreas Independent*:

In the winter of 1848, a few Mexicans encamped at the works of the Gulch (since called San Andreas) about one-fourth of a mile above where the town now stands and commenced working in the bed of the Gulch by sinking holes and working out with bateas. In the fall of 1849, their number was considerably increased, but the place was not looked upon as worthy of any great note as a mining locality. In the winter of 1849, or spring of 1850, a few Americans came in and commenced operations in the main gulches, which soon had the tendency to bring in others (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b)

During this period, the Mexican population steadily grew, reaching 1,000 individuals by the winter of 1850. The majority of them camped on the hill, the current site of the town of San Andreas. Small tents dotted the landscape on all sides, a familiar sight reminiscent of the bustling mining locales during the prosperous days of 1848-1850, as reported by the *San Andreas Independent* on September 24, 1856.

By the autumn of 1850, the surface gravels in and around San Andreas had been extensively depleted. However, in 1852, dry diggings were uncovered on Gold Hill, situated a mile west of the town. In the subsequent spring, the town was depicted as follows:

The Mexicans formed by far the most numerous part of the population. The streets—for there were two streets at right angles to each other—and the gambling-rooms were crowded with them, loafing about in their blankets doing nothing. There were three gambling rooms in the village, all within a few steps of each other, and in each of them was a Mexican band playing guitars, harps, and flutes. Of course, one heard them all three at once, and as each played a different tune, the effect, as may be supposed, was very pleasing. (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b.)

In that same year the upstream section of the "Old Channel" was uncovered beneath Douglas Hill, and "the mines were in full blast – every gulch which would pay was developing its treasure into the strokes of industry" (*San Andreas Independent*, July 30, 1859). Utilizing shafts and tunnels, gravel miners traced it through the central part of town. (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b). By 1859, the majority of the lucrative mines had been depleted, with the last substantial earnings recorded in 1857. Only surface miners content with modest wages continued to work beyond that period, as observed by a reporter:

But the stranger who is shown around through our broken-up and rock-strewn ravines, where only the solitary chimney or dismantled cabin show that they were once inhabited, will be astonished at the information he will receive of a 'splendid claim' once here, a wonderful 'prospect' obtained yonder, or somebody's 'pile' taken years ago from a spot now covered with heaps of dirt and gravel. But with the fortunate finders of the golden drops, the 'glory of Zion is departed.' The gulches are being deserted and will soon be left desolate (*San Andreas Independent*, July 30, 1859) (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

In the mid-1860s, the only miners active in the town were of Chinese descent, as they reworked the claims that had been abandoned by Mexican and Euro-American miners.

The town's name is believed to originate from a tent church known as San Andreas (now St. Andrews), initially utilized by the Mexican community. J.D. Borthwick's visit in the spring of 1853 described it as a canvas structure with a small wooden cross positioned atop the roof above the entrance. The church, adorned mainly with "California candlesticks," featured a simple altar. The officiating priest, a Frenchman, later delivered a sermon in Spanish, "which was listened to attentively" (Borthwick 1948:257) (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

In 1853, three stone structures, the initial fire-resistant buildings in the town, were erected. These included the American Hotel (now the County Archives), the Sullivan & Corcoran Store, and the Kohlberg Store (no longer existing). A fire in February 1856 consumed everything except the stone buildings on Main Street, but they were promptly reconstructed, this time incorporating more stone and brick. Among these reconstructions was the brick I.O.O.F. Hall and Masonic Hall, crafted by Putney and Eppley, along with the 1857 Cornell and Bowman Tin Shop and Tassarò Stone Store. The early streets were named Spanish Avenue, French Street, and China Street, reflective of the substantial foreign-born population (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

A third major fire in June 1858 resulted in the destruction of numerous commercial and private structures. It was in the aftermath of this event that the majority of the surviving brick and frame Classical Revival buildings from the 1850s were erected. Among these were the 1858 McGlim Saloon, 1858 Crowley's Empire Bakery and Restaurant, 1859 Ganz and Prag Store, and the 1859 Wolfstein Cigar Store, all constructed from brick. Additionally, several frame commercial and residential buildings were also built during this period (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

However, the period of prosperity was short-lived, as the *San Francisco Bulletin* reported their account on May 14, 1865, which read as follows:

San Andreas may be considered as a kind of capital for the mining region of the Calaveras, and its present condition may be briefly described by saying that it has 'caved in.' It has been a place of consequence. Many of the buildings are of brick or stone with iron shutters, etc., but most of these and many of the frame buildings are untenanted. Our landlord told us that there were none but Chinese working in the placers, and that, though there were quartz mines in the vicinity, they were mostly in the hand of persons who neither had the capital to work them, nor would care to use it for that purpose if they had (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

However, in 1863, a decision was made to relocate the county seat from its previous shifts between Double Springs, Mokelumne Hill, Jackson, and back to Mokelumne Hill, to San Andreas. The actual move did not take place until 1867 following a Superior Court decision. The initial court sessions were conducted in Sharp's Theatre, but shortly thereafter, a new courthouse was constructed at a cost of \$14,300 by the architect and builder D. L. Morrill (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

This relocation triggered a new wave of construction in the small community, as residences were needed for the employees slated to work in the county offices. Additional homes were also built for the influx of business and professional individuals who moved to San Andreas to cater to this growing population. From the 1870s to the turn of the nineteenth century, the town's population remained relatively stable (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

Miners and entrepreneurs rushed to the region, but the surge in activity was brief. However, it was during this period that the county government decided to enhance its facilities. In 1893, they enlisted the services of the distinguished San Francisco Bay Area architect, William Mooser, to create the Romanesque Hall of Records on Main Street (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

The subsequent surge happened with the establishment of the Calaveras Cement Plant south of town in 1926. Employees constructed homes, commercial properties flourished, land was subdivided, and numerous older buildings, including several of the historic brick and stone structures on Main Street, underwent remodeling to embrace the prevailing Mission Revival architecture of the time (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

From the 1950s up to the present, additional subdivisions have been built, and the county government has undergone ongoing development. Currently, a considerable number of county employees live outside San Andreas, commuting to work. Following the closure of the cement plant in the early 1980s, the community has once more entered a more stable phase of growth (Calaveras Heritage Council 2023b).

2.2.4.4 Project Site Land Use History

Topographic Maps (USGS)

The available U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps for the project area includes the maps for *Jackson CA* (1889 through 1902) and *San Andreas CA* (1945 through 2021), and topographic maps from NETR Online includes map images from 1947 to 2021.

The 1889 *Jackson CA* USGS map shows San Andreas as an area with a general elevation of approximately 1,000 feet and is circumscribed with a dense network of waterways that include Willow Creek, Murray Creek, North Fork, South Fork, and Calaveritas Creek. A prominent historic feature is identified as the “Kentucky House” located approximately three miles south of the project site. The elevation contours indicate steep mountainous terrain. The presence of numerous gulches in the surrounding area, such as the “Chili Gulch”, “Corral Gulch”, “Old Gulch”, and “French Gulch”, indicates relatively deep and fast-moving water resulting from the spring snowmelt. Generally, the primary waterways run east and west, and the minor tributaries run north and south. The roads in the vicinity of the project are unimproved dirt roads that tend to follow the course of the water drainages. Subsequent *Jackson CA* USGS topo maps dated 1897 and 1902, showed no significant change (USG 2023: *Jackson CA* 1889, 1897, 1902).

The 1945 *San Andreas CA* USGS CA map indicates that there is a structure located on the project property. Directly across the street to the east is a church. East Saint Charles Street is depicted as a medium-duty, durable all-weather road. A cemetery is depicted to the west. Downtown San Andreas is located approximately 0.25 mile north of the project site and is depicted with commercial and residential development on both sides of the main highway. The background color of the map is chartreuse indicating dense vegetation and forested land (USGS 2023: *San Andreas CA Quad* 1945). The 1947 and 1959 maps show no change.

The 1962 *San Andreas CA* USGS map depicts a building adjacent to the south side of the property and three buildings adjacent to the north side of the property. Across the street to the north, Treat Avenue has been constructed and a large retail warehouse building has been erected on the east corner of the intersection of East Saint Charles Street and Treat Avenue. In addition, two small buildings are depicted approximately 20 yards to the south of the subject property (USGS 2023, *San Andreas CA Quad* 1962). The following map of 1963 shows no change from 1962.

The 1964 *San Andreas CA* USGS map indicates that the three buildings previously depicted adjacent to the north side of the subject property are no longer present (NETR Online 2023b: *San Andreas CA Quad* 1964). The 2012 *San Andreas CA* USGS map no longer includes depictions of buildings; therefore, the subject property building, and the surrounding buildings are not identified (NETR Online 2023b: 2012).

The final remaining topographic maps for the years 2015, 2018, and 2021, show no structures, only road, and all major roads have been paved, with no change from each other. However, these new roads demonstrate how the region has become developed. There remains a lot of open lands in the surrounding foothills.

Historic Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photo maps are available for this area of San Andreas from 1940 through 2016 (NETR Online 2023a). The years available are: 1940, 1944, 1946, 1959, 1984, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016.

The 1940 photo shows a small structure adjacent to the south of the property and a structure with an access road adjacent to the north. East Saint Charles Street is the eastern boundary of the property, and to the west is a forested area and a wetland, possibly manmade. There are at least three or more buildings directly across East Saint Charles Street to the east (NETR Online 2023a: 1940).

The 1944 photo shows what might be interpreted as a reflection from the rooftop of a manmade structure on the subject property; however, the density of trees and low resolution of the imagery makes a positive identification impossible (NETR Online 2023a: 1944).

The 1946 aerial photo appears to show two small buildings on the eastern portion of the subject property. To the north of the subject property, it appears there are two buildings and an access road from the highway. Another building is located adjacent to the southeast side of the property. The surrounding area is forested land interspersed with commercial and residential development (NETR Online 2023a: 1946).

The 1959 aerial photo shows that the possible buildings identified on the subject property in the 1946 aerial photo are no longer present. In addition, the buildings that were previously identified adjacent to the north of the property no longer appear to be present. The resolution of the photograph on the southeast adjacent property is too poor to make an identification of the former structure. The large retail warehouse across the street is present (NETR Online 2023a: 1959). The map for 1984 shows no change from the 1959 aerial photo. No visible change is seen on the 1984 map (NETR Online 2023a: 1984).

The 1998 aerial photo shows that there is some cleared land on the southern portion of the subject property as well as a trail that runs north and south on the east side of the property. It appears that a large number of mature trees are no longer present that were located on the west side of the subject property. The property to the north is developed with two buildings and the property to the southeast along the main highway is developed with four buildings. The property to the south has been developed with apartment buildings at 342 E. Saint Charles Street. There are no changes to the land located west of the property (NETR Online 2023a: 1998). The next map after that is for 2002 and that map shows no change from the 1998 aerial photo (NETR Online 2023a: 2002).

The 2005 aerial photo does not show any significant change to the subject property; however, the structure on the adjacent property to the north has been demolished and graded for new development and the property to the southeast at 282 E. Saint Charles Street has been developed with the existing auto shop, beyond which is a retail strip center (NETR Online 2023a: 2005).

The 2010 aerial photo does not show any significant change to the subject property; however, the property adjacent to the north at 206 W. Saint Charles Street is developed with the existing building (NETR Online 2023a: 2010).

The 2012 aerial photo does not show a significant change to the subject property; however, the adjacent property to the northwest at 209 Hathaway Place is developed with a residential building (NETR Online 2023a: 2012). The map for 2016 shows no change from 2012. No visible change is seen on the 2016 map (NETR Online 2023a: 1984).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the CCIC, California State University, Stanislaus. A SLF search was requested from the NAHC. Also, a pedestrian field survey was conducted of the project site.

3.1 CHRIS Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted at the CCIC on November 1, 2023, by E.A. Greathouse, Coordinator. The local CHRIS facility for Calaveras County is maintained at the CCIC. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The records were reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previously completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in San Andreas, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric – i.e., Native American – cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On November 28, 2023, archaeologist Stephen O'Neil visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On November 3, 2023, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on November 29, 2023, with a letter reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of 13 individual contacts representing seven tribal organizations. The SLF search results were negative. Letters to the tribal organizations and their representatives' local tribes were sent on December 1, 2023 (**Attachment C**).

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 CHRIS Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that one historic resource has been previously recorded within the project site boundary (P-05-002690). Within the 0.5-mile buffer zone, there are a further 89 recorded historic-era and prehistoric cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources.

Based on the cultural resources records search by the CCIC, it was determined that a total of 90 cultural resource sites are associated with the project area. Of those 90, a total of three cultural resources, all of which are historic, have been previously recorded within and/or adjacent to the project site boundary. Within the 0.5-mile buffer zone, there are a further total of 87 cultural resources. Of those 87, five represent prehistoric resources. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources.

Of the three cultural resources that were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, only one of those lies within the project area boundary (P-05-002689). The other two resources (P-05-002674, P-05-002690) lie adjacent to the project boundary.

The cultural resource within the project boundary is the James Nuland Home (P-05-002689) historically known as the "W.H. Miller House/W.B. Johnson Place". It was located on 236 East St, Charles Street, on the northeast boundary of the project site and was a residential property that was recorded as being used as a home but has since been demolished. According to a historic resources inventory prepared in 1983 by Judith Cunningham of the Calaveras County Museum [1983c; Historic Resources Inventory, P-05-002689] the following description is provided:

Rectangular one-story Classical Revival house with veranda on front and two sides. Gable ends have boxed cornices and wide cornice boards. There is an original shed-roofed extension to the rear. The house has twin doors in front, flanked by six over six paned sash windows. The siding is channeled and the construction is single u/all. The porch posts are chamfered and the baluster is of plain square posts. The 1885 lithograph shows the railing as crossed posts. There is a central stairway to the front veranda. The doors are four paneled and have glass knobs. There is a vertical board shed extension to the east of the rear section of the building and a brown shingled two story-water tower to the west rear of the house [Cunningham, 1983c: 1-2].

The house was sold to William H Miller, the former proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, by John P. Haskell in February of 1861. Miller picked up another piece of property on the west, from William Irvine in December 1862. He homesteaded both in May of 1866 as "The Old Charley Lake Place". As no record of Charley Lake have come to light, it is reasonable to suppose that he merely rented the place. It is unclear at this time whether the house was built by Irvine or Haskell, but certainly was in existence by 1860. By March of 1870 Miller and wife Elvera had moved to Santa Cruz and sold, the property to Mary Johnson. Mary Johnson sold the "W. B. Johnson Place" to Judge Ira Hill Reed in February of 1877 with ten and one-half acres of land. It is presumed that Reed and his wife lived in this house until their new house was built c. 1880. Reed sold the house in January of 1899 to F. F. Ames for \$600, as part of the

Reed Subdivision of the original property. Ames was a civil engineer who had offices in the County Courthouse with County Surveyor A. H. Coulter. He had rented the house in May of 1897, and purchased it in 1899 when his family moved to San Andreas. In August of 1900, Ames sold the house to James Nuland who lived there for many years [Cunningham, 1983c: 1-2].

It was observed during the project pedestrian survey in November 2023 that the James Nuland Home was no longer extant, having been demolished apparently several years ago.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-000192; CA-CAL-000114/H	Roust (1956), Suzanne. Stewart, Christian Gerike (1992,1994)	1956/1992/1994	Prehistoric , Historic	Leonard Ranch is the resource name. Located at the southeast end of the town of San Andreas, at and around Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital. Mountain Ranch Road is adjacent to the west, north, and east of the site. The intersection of Mountain Ranch Road and State Highway 49 is approximately 1,400 feet to the southwest of the center of the site. A substantial prehistoric site consisting of areas of intensive midden deposits and areas of lithic scatters. The site contains heat-affected rock; chert, obsidian, and basalt flakes; obsidian and chert projectile points; hammerstones and pestles; and portable mortar fragments. The historical component displays evidence of remains of placer mining and ground sluicing, and the waste rock pile of the 1898 Marshall Mine. In 1953 over 60 burials were uncovered when groundbreaking was initiated for the building of the hospital.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-000249	Mark. V. Thornton	1994	Historic	The San Andreas Ranger Unit Headquarters is A 1936 barracks, a 1936 equipment storage, a 1986 warehouse, a 1939 residence, a 1939 residence garage, a 1940 oil house, and a 1940 ranger's office (with later revisions and additions) are located at this site. The 2,078 square foot barracks is a single-story wood frame building with an 'L' floor plan. It has a concrete perimeter foundation, plywood panel siding, 1/1 single hung aluminum frame windows, boxed eaves, and ribbed aluminum paneling over a tri-gabled roof. Louvered attic vents are located in each of the gables. Gable side, on the southeast elevation is a shed roof covered concrete porch. The porch roof is supported by four wood posts with 'x/' rustic siding in the half gable at each end. The porch is off-center to the left. An entry door is located on this porch. A small cantilevered shed roof covers another entry porch on the northeast (top of the 'L') gable end. Gable side on the rear wing is another concrete porch. A small cantilevered aluminum shed roof shades the rear entry door on this porch. A small alcove to the right of the rear entry houses a Coke machine. On the west side of the rear porch, facing the barracks, is a 1949 walk-in cooler. The refrigeration building has a concrete and stone perimeter foundation, concrete basement (with west elevation entry), plywood panel siding, plain fascia, and ribbed aluminum roofing over a gable roof.
P-05-001604; CA-CAL-001292	Kruger Frank, Chris Kimsey (2016), Suzanne Stewart (1990)	1990/ 2016	Prehistoric	The Orchard Midden Site The site is located in a small orchard bounded by Mountain Ranch Road to the east and the Mark Twain Convalescence Home located at 900 Mountain Ranch Road to the west and the Mark Twain entrance and San Andreas Creek on the north. This prehistoric resource was originally recorded by S. Stewart on October 16, 1990 as an occupation site with sparse to dense lithic debitage concentrations, tools, and areas of midden. The site was later excavated during work related to the Mark Twain Hospital between 1990 and 2004. This work was mostly associated with nearby site CA-CAL-114/H; CA-CAL-1292 was given a separate trinomial (Stewart 1990), but was also considered as part of the CA-CAL-114/H complex (Stewart and Gerike 1994). The most recent excavations conducted at CAL1292 by the Archaeological Research Center at Sacramento State University (ARC) (Overly and Bagall 2007). The report for this work remains in draft form, but a copy was obtained from the ARC by PG&E. The report documents all excavations conducted at the Mark Twain Hospital associated with site CA-CAL114/H and the first test excavations in the 1990s site CA-CAL-1292. It is apparent from hydration data that site CA-CAL-1292 are Middle to Late Archaic in age. Deposits on both sides of the creek are partially mixed, likely from overlapping eras of occupation throughout the Mark Twain Hospital Area.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-001606; CA-CAL-001294 H	Judith Marvin-Cunningham, Suzanne Stewart	1990	Historic	The County Hospital Site Complex is located in southeastern San Andreas, on and adjacent to the Calaveras County Government Center. The main portion of the site is bounded on the south and west by Mountain Ranch Road and on the northwest by Pope Street. This historic complex consists of the remnants of the Calaveras County Hospital, which operated on the property between October 1890 and 1951. (A new county hospital was constructed across Mountain Ranch Road in 1951, when the 1890 complex ceased operation.) The main hospital buildings consisted of a large, two-story, wood-frame Queen Anne Building, as well as the pre-1890 hospital building, which was moved to the site in sections and used as wards. Other auxiliary facilities included a tuberculosis ward, steward's cottage, "jail" for unmanageable patients, tank house, barns for livestock, sheds for rabbits and chickens, laundry room, cistern, and well; a cemetery for indigent patients who died at the hospital was maintained nearby. Much of the land was farmed to provide produce for patients, and orchards were planted for fruit and nuts. A large barn was constructed in the mid-1920s to house cows. Remnants of the complex in 1990 include the cemetery, the barn, the laundry room, the orchard, elements of the water system, the remains of a trash dump, and a small patio.
P-05-001832	Judith Marvin	1992	Historic	The Whiteman house employs Minimal Craftsman architectural style. This house was built for Joseph Whiteman, who purchased the property in 1931 and completed the building the next year. The land on which the house was constructed was originally part of the Smith Ranch, assessed to E. Smith in 1891 and 1900. The property passed to Chester Tiscornia who sold it to Charles and Eda Walter who then subdivided it into one-acre lots situated along Mountain Ranch Road. Carl and Blanche Gmahling purchased this parcel in 1927 and sold it to Whiteman in 1931. After Whiteman's death the property was occupied by several owners and was recently purchased by Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital for expansion purposes.
P-05-002228	Calaveras County Historical Society (1970), Judith Cunningham (1983)	1970/ 1983	Historic	The Calaveras County Courthouse constructed in 1867 and located at 30 N. Main Street. It is the fifth courthouse to serve Calaveras County. The courthouse is a two storied rectangular building with low gabled roof and pedimented gable ends. Several of the windows were replaced in 1976. Every major event concerned with County Government occurred in this building from 1866 through 1966. This included the following: trials, hangings, court decisions, the daily business of the auditor, the clerk, the superintendent of schools, the tax assessor, the sheriff, etc.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002236	Judith Cunningham	1983/1983	Historic	The John Snyder House is located 247 W. St. Charles St in the City of San Andreas. is a large Queen Anne building with a complex mix of architectural elements. It is centrally located on a large lot on a north—facing slope, surrounded by fruit, nut, locust and oak trees in a broad expanse of meadow grass. The house is one-and-a half stories high with a central front entrance. The exterior of the house is composed of gables, gablets, porches, polygonal windows, turned posts, brackets', friezes, spindles, channeled siding with patterned shingle courses, and a gable section filled With cement and colored stones and glass. The house remained in the sane family from its construction in 1895 until 1975. Its significance lies in its architecture. It is one of the largest Queen Anne houses in Calaveras County.
P-05-002237	Marjorie F. Johnson, Judith Cunningham	1970/1983	Historic	The Thorn House, located in 87 East St. Charles Street in the town of San Andreas. A New England style Gothic home, constructed in 1857. It was built by Sherrif Ben Thron, who was a significant figure of the early period of Calaveras Couty during the Gold Rush. He purchased the property in 1861 and began construction thereafter.
P-05-002241	Approval Committee (1937), Clark Wing (ed) and Tyrrell Martiniz (1940), J. Arbuckle (1980)	1937/1940/1959/1980	Historic	California Historical Landmark plaque, number 252. Located in the town of San Andreas, in the northwest corner of State Highway 49 and Main Street. The Plaque commemorates the town of San Andreas and its history. It was erected on October 26, 1930, by the Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce.
P-05-002666	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Giovanni Dasso/Dragomanovich House located on Broadway in the town of San Andreas. It was built by Giovanni Dasso between 1901 and 1905. Dasso was a very successful merchant from Italy who had purchased the Thomas Tassaro Stone Store on Main Street in the 1870's. In later years the house was owned by Milon and Charlotte Dragomanovich who owned the Dragomanovich Store on St. Charles Street from 1926 to 1956. The home is significant for its age and architecture.
P-05-002667	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Segale House located on Broadway in the town of San Andreas. This cottage is a very simplified Queen Anne structure, square in shape with original shed-roofed kitchen extension in rear. The house was first assessed to Mrs. Janie Segale in 1905 as an unfinished dwelling house. This house is remarkably similar in style and shape to the Dasso House directly across the street which is constructed in stone. This cottage is slightly unusual in that it is devoid of any architectural elements such as patterned shingles, turned posts, or bargeboard trim which were common on other houses constructed in San Andreas of the same date.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002668	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The John B. Reddick/ Horace Austin House located on California Street in the town of San Andreas. The Reddick house is a one-story wood frame building constructed in an L-shape.' The main rectangular portion of the house is parallel to the street with gables on either end, the rear extension has a gable on the rear. There is a veranda surrounding the structure on the front and two sides, the original posts were split column, but all but one has been replaced with sold posts. The house is now covered with asphalt shingles, but the siding underneath is board and batten. The property was sold by John Showalter to Dr. Horace Austin, a local physician, in October' of 1858 for \$50. By Spring of 1859 he was assessed for a house valued at \$500. Dr, Austin, who had arrived in San Andreas in the early 1850's, continued to reside in the house until it was sold to J. K. Doak, a prominent lumberman who was later Mayor of Stockton, in May of 1865 for \$300. Doak sold the property to Charles L. Chase in December of 1870. In August of 1885 Chase sold the house to John B. Reddick and his wife Mary Coulter Reddick whom he had married in July of 1880, Reddick had been Justice of the Peace, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and had served in the State Legislature in 1875 and 1880. This house is important because of the long line of prominent men who have lived there.
P-05-002669	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Louisa Moro House/Gottschalk Cottage located on California Street in the town of San Andreas. Originally a one-room cottage that was built in 1890s. It is now a small one-story cottage covered with channel siding with pedimented window heads which were installed recently. The front door and the windows are new. The house is now a gable ended L-shape building with the front gable facing the street. The original portion has much wider channel siding and is comprised of the. portion which faces the street. After the being owned by the Gottschalk Family, ownership the transferred over to the Moro Family.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002670	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	John Chambers Early Home/Peter Moro House located on California Street in the town of San Andreas. The Moro home is a one-story Classical Revival rectangular shaped building with a veranda around the front and two sides. The house sits parallel to California Street and has gables on either end. The veranda posts are bandsawn bracketed. There are extensions to both the north and the south. The extension to the south was added in 1896. The home was built by Peter Moro, who emigrated from Holland and was assessed first for the house in 1861 at a value of \$600. Peter and Louise Moro lived in the house until the early 1880's when they moved to a ranch near San Andreas. They sold the house to John Chambers Early who had come to California in 1850 and had been involved in the Sheep Ranch area in partnership with William Wallace in the "Lost Boy" Mine. This is one of the earliest houses remaining in San Andreas and is connected with several pioneer families of the area.
P-05-002671	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Judge Gottschalk House is located on California Street in the town of San Andreas. The Gottschalk home is a story-and-a-half cross gabled structure which combines many unusual stylistic elements. This unusual house was built by Superior Court Judge C. V. Gottschalk as a home for himself and his wife, the former Charlotte Noriega, a native of San Andreas, whom he had married in March of 1878. Gottschalk had purchased the property and a small house in October of 1878 from Alexander Wyllie. He was the first Superior Court Judge in the County. Architecturally, the house is extremely unusual for the Mother Lode communities. It combines elements of several styles, and architectural motifs unknown in any other house in Calaveras County.
P-05-002672	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Odd Fellows and Mason's Cemetery is a seven-acre site covered with tombstones and barren ground. On November 7, 1857, San Andreas Lodge #57 to San Andreas Lodge #78, deeded the land for a cemetery. The cemetery is located within the town and is located at the end of Cemetery Avenue, adjacent to the People's Cemetery.
P-05-002673	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The San Andreas/People's Cemetery is a four-acre site covered with tombstones and barren ground. It adjacent to the Mason's Cemetery. A land claim was filed on May 7, 1859 due to the fact that a place of burial was required for the local towns people.
P-05-002674	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Catholic Cemetery is four-acre site covered with tombstones and crypts, and barren ground. A land claim filed May 14, 1857, by James Matter, Catholic Priest, and Pastor of San Andreas Catholic Church, for and in the name of Archbishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany. To encompass the top of the hill in the southeast part of San Andreas opposite the Catholic Church and Parsonage.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002675	Judith Cunningham	1981/1983	Historic	The Joshua Jones/Theresa Rivara House is a one-story structure with a porch on the front and the north side. Facing Church Hill Road is a gabled roofline on a square structure with a gabled roofline at right angles on the rear addition which has a small room extending out from the structure and a small porch attached. When it was built the local newspaper referred to it as "an ornament to the upper end of town!". The house is an interesting combination of Classical Revival and Queen Anne styling. The property was originally assessed to John Fields who had China Houses and a dwelling on it in 1860. By the mid-1870's it was owned by David Cassinelli who sold it to Andrew Jensen in 1880 for \$100. By 1916 it was owned and occupied by Theresa Rivara, County Superintendent of Schools for many years, from 1914 to 1922.
P-05-002676	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Winkler House is a one-storied typical Queen Anne cottage with a bay window on the south side of the front surmounted by a gable end with patterned shingles and bargeboard trim. The windows are single pane sash with decorated lugsills. The house was first assessed to G. Tiscornia in 1904 and valued at \$1200.
P-05-002677	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Tiscornia House is a Queen Anne style, one-story building with cross gables and a front gable decorated with patterned shingles and bargeboard trim. It is located on Church Hill Road. The Home was built sometime between 1885 and 1901 by Geralmo Tiscornia an Italian immigrant that become a prominent business man of the town of San Andreas.
P-05-002678	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Black Bart Inn Apartments are located on Court Street. The original building was a frame structure, two stories in height, with channel siding and a false front with brackets or corbels supporting the cornice. The building was constructed in 1882 by Giovanni Dasso.
P-05-002679	Judith Cunningham, Diana Hillyer	1983/1995	Historic	The Getneg/Cavagnaro Residence is located on Court Street. The Cavagnaro house is a story-and-a-half house with gablet and front gable. The original channel siding has been replaced with green asphalt shingles and the small porch on the front has been replaced with concrete steps, metal porch posts and railing, the original turned posts were removed years ago. The house was built on a lot owned by the Verdier Family in 1859. Through a marriage it would then pass onto the Cavagnaro Family in 1903.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002680	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The C.M. Whitlock Mansion located on Court Street and constructed in the Queen Anne style of architecture. The Whitlock Mansion is a large two-story house, L-shaped, with gables in front and on the east side. The Whitlock house is certainly the most elaborate Queen Anne structure built in San Andreas. It has all the Queen Anne elements, including turret, gables, finials, patterned shingles, indented second story porch, veranda with turned posts and spool work frieze. The property deed is dated for 1895.
P-05-002681	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Nick Cavagnaro House located on the east end of St. Charles Street, is a one-story Classical Revival house, rectangular in shape, with gable ends. There is a central doorway with paneled door of elongated octagons. The door is flanked by single paned sash windows. The gable ends have a boxed cornice with Greek return. The frieze boards are wide. There are louvres in the gable ends. Construction of the house was begun in 1896 by Nicola Cavagnaro. The property had been in the Cavagnaro Family since the 1870s.
P-05-002682	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Dragomanovich Store Constructed in 1861 as a brick storehouse for- the lumberyard of the Eureka Mill owned by Alexander Wyllie and 3. F. Washburn. The lumber mill had been started by Henry Dunning, William Dennis, and Alexander Wyllie in 1858. In 1859 Dunning sold his share to Wyllie and in 1861 Dennis sold his share to Joseph Washburn. It was shortly after this that the building was constructed, on the large lot used by the lumber company in San Andreas. It u/as used as an office and store originally and through 1900 by Wyllie and Washburn. By 1905 David Cassinelli was using it as a brick warehouse and in 1926 it was opened by Milon Dragomanovich who had recently, purchased it from Emil McFall. Dragomanovich operated it as a store until it closed April 9, 1956. They held a final sale and the goods were sold to Winkler's Store. The building is a classic example of the brick commercial Classical Style so prevalent in the Mother Lode in the 1850's and early 1860's, but fast disappearing from the landscape and is associated with local prominent merchants during its history.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002683	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	One of the Wiggin Houses located on the east of St. Charles Street, this small Queen Anne house is one-story in height with a new basement of concrete block in the rear. It has a t-shaped shaped gable roof. The e was built by Mrs. Sarah B. Wiggin in 1897 as one of two, which she built side by side to use for rental units. Mrs. Wiggin u/as the owner of the Banner Sawmill, which had used the property as a lumberyard and storage sheds for many years previously. Dr. J. A. Holland had his house and office in one until his new home was built in 1899. The house is typical of the 1890's Queen Anne Cottages erected in San Andreas as rental units during the boom period of mining in the town. The house was raised from its original location during the widening of Highway 49 in 1948. It is approximately on the same place in the original lot, but higher. Its companion house was moved east on St. Charles Street.
P-05-002684	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Little Gallagher House located on the east end of St. Charles Street, a small one-story Classical Revival cottage with numerous alterations to the original property. This is one of the two Gallagher Cottages which were on the property from the 1870's. One u/as in existence in 1861 when Jonothan Gallagher was assessed for one house at \$600, by l873 there were two houses on the property which were assessed for \$300. The eastern portion of the property was developed as offices in the early 1950's and the other house was torn down.
P-05-002685	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Rose Joseph/Joseph Bartoldus House located on the east end of St. Charels Street, is a one-and-a-half story cross-gabled Classical Revival house that is very typical of the period in the County. The house was built by Joseph Bartoldus about 1886 who owned the San Andreas or Phoenix Brewery, immediately to the north and now on the same property. The house was built on the site of a previous smaller one owned by the Zwinge family and then the Grider family. The house and the brewery were owned by Rathgeb and Bartoldus in 1890 and by Rudolph Rathgeb in 1900. His descendent Rose Joseph lived in the house and it remained in the family until it would be sold to an unrelated owner.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002686	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The San Andreas Brewery is located on the east end of St. Charles Street. The tunnel, brick floor, and oven are all that remain of the San Andreas Brewery. The tunnel is of brick, thirty feet deep and floored with brick. The walls are two feet thick and the arch is 18 inches thick. The San Andreas Brewery was opened in September of 1857 by Jonothan T. Wagner and Gounder Evinson of the Washington Saloon on Main Street. It burned on March 13 of 1858 and was immediately rebuilt by Wagner and Hahn who dissolved their partnership in August of that same, year. Sometime shortly after 1900 the Brewery burned, leaving only the tunnel remaining. This tunnel is the only remaining structure of the two breweries which operated in San Andreas during the nineteenth century.
P-05-002687	Judith Cunningham, Judith Marvin	1983/2003	Historic	The Sarah Reed's Dairy Barn is a two-and-one-half story post and beam barn, clad in 1x12 inch vertical board siding. It is located on the eastern portion of St. Charles Street. The barn is good condition, with some evidence of termite damage to the lower story. The barn was built by Judge Ira Hill Reed for his wife, Sarah Bryant Reed, around 1880. Sarah operated a very modern dairy in the barn, which was very elaborate in construction for the County during that time. To the rear of the barn is a small cottage which was used by the handyman who helped run the dairy for Mrs. Reed. The barn is in good condition and retains its integrity to its period of significance.
P-05-002688	Judith Cunningham, Judith Marvin	1983/2003	Historic	The Judge Ira Hill Reed Residence is located on the eastern end of St. Charles Street. The Reed residence is a one-and one-half-story frame building with a rectangular plan. The building has an end-gable roof, clad in composition shingles, with a Classical return, and a sled-roofed rear extension. It is Neoclassical with Craftsmen additions to its overall architecture. The house was built by Judge Ira Hill Reed around 1880. Reed was a prominent Calaveras County attorney, judge and politician in the late 19 th century.
P-05-002689	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The James Nuland/ W.H. Miller House is located on the east end of St. Charles Street. Rectangular one-story Classical Revival house with veranda on front and two sides. Gable ends have boxed cornices and wide cornice boards. The house was sold several times to different people of significance to the town of San Andreas.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002690	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The McSorley House is located on the east end of St. Charles Street. This one-story house is very typical of the Queen Anne cottages constructed in San Andreas around the turn of the century. This house was constructed in October of 1896 by Arthur J. McSorley, an attorney who was Superior Court Judge of Calaveras County from 1902 to 1913. He had purchased part of the Judge Ira Hill Reed lot for his new house. The McSorley family settled in Chile Gulch in the early 1860's where they ranched and mined. The family still lives on the property. The great-nephew of Judge McSorley is John Garamendi, State Senator from Calaveras County. Both for its long association with the McSorley family and for its simple Queen Anne architecture, the house is significant to the history of San Andreas.
P-05-002691	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The One of Wiggins Houses is located on the eastern portion of St. Charles Street. This Queen Anne house is one-story in height and was moved south on St. Charles Street during the widening of Highway 49. When it was moved the front was turned from the south to the east, thus making it look rather strange on its new site. The house is square in shape with gables facing south' and east, which are covered with decorated shingles, a louvre in the front one, bargeboard trim, and pendants and decorative bandsawn elements below. This is one of two houses built in November of 1897 by Mrs. Sarah B. Wiggins for use as rental cottages.
P-05-002692	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Hertzog House, located on the east end of St. Charles Street is a brown shingle bungalow style house which has been added in sections to the original Classical Revival cottage of the 1870's. There are twin gables in front flanking the front door with louvres in the ends. It was built by Mathias Hertzog in 1876 after purchase from Jonathan Gallagher. By 1880 the value of the house had declined to \$50, by 1887 it was up to \$150, so perhaps there had been some earlier additions or changes to reflect the change in assessment value. It is one of the few bungalow style homes in San Andreas and although the additions to the original structure were made at different periods in time and fit no particular style or period, the structure retains its integrity.
P-05-002693	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Johnathan F. Treat House is located on Gatewood Avenue. It is a Classical Revival one-story home. The southern half of the house is very probably the oldest residence extant in San Andreas and is significant for that fact plus its long association with the Treat family and its construction by William Irvine. By 1900, Johnathan Treat had 10 children ranging in age from the teens to the thirties living at home so he probably had added to the house to house all of them.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002694	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Austin Hall House, located on Gatewood Avenue, is a Classical Revival one-story in height cottage, rectangular in shape with gable ends and a gabled extension to the rear. The house was built about 1880 by Austin Hall, a local blacksmith. The Austin Hall home is completely original in appearance, is in good shape, and is one of the few houses remaining in San Andreas from the pre-18901s which has remained virtually unchanged.
P-05-002695	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Babe Raggio House/C.T. Toon Cottage is located on California Street at the rear end of Main Street. Small gable ended Queen Anne cottage of one story. This house was built by C. T. Toon u/ho operated the Toon Brothers Saloon on the front of the property facing Main Street. It was constructed in July of 1896 on the site of an older house which was torn down.
P-05-002696	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Charles McGuirk House, located on Market Street, is estimated to have been built in 1877. This house is significant because it is one of the few houses remaining from the 1870s. The house is square in shape, one story in height. It is surrounded by a porch' on the front and both sides. It employs the Classical Revival style.
P-05-002697	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Charles Schwoerer House is located on Market Street. Single storied rectangular shaped Queen Anne house with gable ends. The Giovanni/John Dasso family mowed into this house in February of 1897. It is built on a 19-acre piece of property used for many years by Aiken and Gallagher and then Gallagher and Bader for their slaughterhouse and corral for their butcher business on St. Charles Street and later on Main Street.
P-05-002698	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Lester McFall House, located on Market Street, is a small Classical Revival one-story cottage with porch on front and west side. It was built in 1861. This small cottage is very typical of the early homes of San Andreas, of which there are very few remaining of this early a date. It was associated with Jean Banq, an early merchant, and later with Halley, and McFall, a day laborer. It is a virtually unaltered example of the small cottages of the working classes.
P-05-002703	Mark V. Thorton	1994	Historic	The Barracks part of P-05-000249, are the original ranger barracks. The barracks was approximately a 24' x 68' building. It was probably based on a variation of one of the USFS-CCC "D" series designs. The combination barracks at the Mariposa Ranger Unit Headquarters and at the Blasingame Forest Fire Station appear to be close cousins. A rear wing was added in 1939 (a feature that both other barracks have). The remodeling in the 1950s and subsequent revisions have lowered the building's historic architectural integrity.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002705	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Judson Holland House is located at the north of Main Street and Pixley. This large one-story Queen Anne house has gables on the south and north, and a front gable over a bay window on the north side. There are patterned shingles in the gable ends with pendants beneath the gable. In September of 1899 Dr. Holland purchased the lot and began grading for a new house.
P-05-002706	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The San Andreas Historic District is the historical center of the town of San Andreas. Much of the town's original structures are preset in the historic district. It is reminiscent of many "Old Towns" across the state of California. It holds a total of 75 historical sites, not including those surrounding the perimeter of the historic district.
P-05-002707	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	Gooney's Saloon, located on the north end of Main Street, is a one-story rectangular brick building. This building is significant in that it is one of the first to be constructed after the fire of 1858 and has been used almost exclusively from its very beginnings as a saloon and restaurant until its present use as a saloon and restaurant.
P-05-002708	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Airola's Law Office is located in the northern portion of Main Street. This building was originally a two-story brick structure with parapet with entablature, two pair of single paned windows with relieving arches on the second floor, and three pilasters on the front on either sides of the windows and in between. In 1922 a stucco facade was added with tile wainscoting on the main floor, tile decorations on the pilasters, large store window on the north front and double glass doors with transom on the south front. In 1922 it was remodeled as law offices and leased by the Airola family.
P-05-002709	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Calaveras Citizen Office is located in north of Main Street. The building is a one-story brick structure, rectangular in shape with Italianate false front with corbels. The 1885 front had a flat roofline with a corbel table near the top. This building was constructed in September of 1859 by John Eppeley, a mason who built several buildings in town.
P-05-002710	Judith Cunningham, Judith Marvin	1983/2002	Historic	The Winkler's Store, located on Main Street, this one-story brick building was constructed in 1858 and remodeled in 1929. The original brick building featured three bays, pilasters, a classical cornice, double French doors with iron shutters, and a flat roof. The original building was burned in a fire.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002711	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The H.G. Allen Store and Post Office is located on the north end of Main Street. The original building was a one-story frame structure with stone foundation. Although it is extremely difficult to ascertain due to the various additions and changes to the original structure, this building appears to be the one built in 1860 by Joseph Antone/Antonelli as a barber shop. Although little remains of the original structure, there were continuous business enterprises in the same location dating from 1860 to the present.
P-05-002712	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Odd Fellows and Mason's Hall is located on north of Main Street. It is a two-story rectangular brick building with Classical elements. This is the second oldest commercial building extant in San Andreas. It was built in 1856.
P-05-002713	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	Treat's Hotel, located on the northern portion of Main Street, and originally a two-story frame building with gable ends and channel siding. The building is Spanish Colonial Revival over Frame Commercial Building. The building was constructed in 1893 by William Pfortner for use as an office building on the site of his frame building which he had owned from the 1870's.
P-05-002714	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Dasso/Tiscornia Store is located on the north end of Main Street. The original building was one-story high with three openings covered with iron shutters. There was a canopy over the sidewalk supported with metal brackets. The building material was rhyolite and greenstone with a schist foundation. It was built by Thomas Tassara by 1856 when he was assessed for \$1000 for the structure. This structure is significant because it was one of the earliest buildings in San Andreas and was built by an Italian merchant.
P-05-002715	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The C.M. Whitlock Brick Building/ Treat's Hotel is located in the north end of Main Street. The original Abram Ganz and Conrad Prag brick store was completed in 1859. The building is Spanish Colonial Revival covering Brick Classical Revival Commercial.
P-05-002716	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Raggio Courthouse Saloon, located on the north of Main Street, the original 1858 saloon building had lap siding, a false-front with awning supported by S-brackets and three sets of French doors with eight panes above and panels below. By the 1890's the false-front had acquired corbels supporting the top band and had twin doors, paned and transomed, flanked by double-paned sash windows. It was built in 1858.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002717	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	John Steel's Bootmaker and Cobbler Shop are located in the north of Main Street. This, small frame building was evidently built shortly after the fire of 1858 as it was first assessed that year for \$500. Originally this one-story false-fronted building had lap siding and an awning over the sidewalk, with six-paned sash windows flanking central front French doors with six panes above and panels below. Today the siding and false-front are covered with channeled siding.
P-05-002718	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Calaveras County Library is located in the north of Main Street. One-story rectangular stone building with flat roof. Originally the building was covered with stucco painted to look like stone and had a brick cornice. It was built in 1855. This is the oldest remaining building in San Andreas. It survived both the fires of 1856 and 1858 and is the only remaining building built completely of stone and with no ornamentation.
P-05-002719	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	Dr. Robertson's Drug Store, located on the north end of Main Street, was built in 1895. It is the only cigar store still in existence in the town of the many once in operation. As it was built by a Jewish merchant, many of whom built the buildings on North Main Street, It is particularly significant as a reminder of that merchant class who started the first businesses in the Mother Lode communities. It is a very small one-story brick rectangular building with cornice and horizontal band of bricks five courses below. Brick is common bond.
P-05-002720	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	Blewett's Café, located on the north end of Main Street, the building on the south was constructed in 1895 by William Casey for use as a grocery store and offices. In 1996, the top floor was used as dental offices. In November of 1897 James Casey had completed his frame building to the north. The original appearance of the building to the south was a two-story frame structure with second story veranda with chamfered posts and Chinese Chippendale railing.
P-05-002721	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Clarence W. Getchell Home and Printing Office are both located on the northern portion of Main Street. The original appearance of the Getchell home and printing office was of a one-story frame, false fronted building with a porch of four columns on the street. There were two multi-paned windows flanking a pair of front doors with glass panes. It was also bungalow style and were built in c. 1884.
P-05-002722	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Joseph H. Wells House and Undertaking Parlour are located on the north end of Main Street. It is a one-and-a-half story vernacular Classical Revival house with New England Gambrel Roof. The gable end faces the street and the upper story has two double paned sash windows and a louvre. It was built in 1881 by Dr. William Murphy.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002723	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	A.L. Wyllie Residence is located on the northern portion of Main Street. The Wyllie residence is an extremely elaborate example of the Queen Anne cottage. The Wyllie house was commenced in August of 1893 and is certainly much more elaborate in design than the typical cottages built during the same period in San Andreas. There is more stickwork, an unusual shaped roofline, and more details.
P-05-002724	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The John J. Halley Home is located on the north end of Main Street. Small one-story Queen Anne cottage with front gable with patterned shingles, louvers, and pendants below. There is a bay window beneath the gable located on the south front of the building. One of three dwelling houses begun in August of 1895 by John J. Halley. The others are no longer in existence.
P-05-002725	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	LaRiviere House is located on the north end of Main Street. Small, Queen Anne, one-story cottage with gables front and back. In the front is a gable on the south side with paired windows in the gabled extension. One of three LaRiviere Cottages built on a subdivided piece of land. The other two burned in the 1920's. This parcel consisted of lots D and E. Walter Eugene LaRiviere who built the house was one of the eight children of Narcisso and Melvina La Riviere, natives of Trois Rivières, near Quebec, Canada.
P-05-002726	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Hanford P. Winchell House, located at the intersection of Gold Strike Road and Cemetery Lane, is a one-story simple Classical Revival home, square in shape with gable ends. Central front door in gable end, flanked by six paned sash windows. The house first appears on the County Records on November of 1861. By 1898 the house is owned by Hanford P. Winchell and Caroline Bayley. Winchell is listed as a commercial traveler in the 1900 census and is reputed to have operated a quartz mine on the property during that period.
P-05-002727	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Cora Zwing House is located on Pixley Avenue. The House was built by William J. Burns, a janitor at the County Courthouse in 1895, and Deputy Jailor by 1899. In 1901 the house was sold to John Dietz; in later years it was owned by Cora Zwing. This cottage is typical of the Queen Anne homes built in the mining boom years of the 1890's for the working class.
P-05-002728	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The John Steel home, located on Pope Street, is a one-story cottage that has some Queen Anne elements but is devoid of the normal ornamentation. The basic structure is square in shape with a pyramid roof and a gabled extension to the rear. This property was purchased by John Steel from S. M. Oviatt in May of 1893 and he had completed a new house on the site by 1896. The house is typical of the small cottages constructed for the merchants and working classes in San Andreas during the mining boom of the 1890's.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002729	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Robert Leonard Home is located on Pope Street. This story-and-a-half cross-gabled Classical Revival house has windows in its gable ends and a Greek return on the gable. The siding is channeled and the windows are double paned sash. Robert Leonard began this house in 1894, moving-in in November, but it remained unfinished until 1900. According to the Sanborn maps, he added porches and rear additions as he went along. This house was built on property that belonged to Peter Moro (Moro Family).
P-05-002730	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Charlie Nuland House, located on Pope Street, is a Five Room one-story cottage with channel siding in the Classical Revival style. Cottage was built in January of 1898 by Mrs. Maria Washburn to rent. It was originally located on the eastern part of the property containing her large house, but has been subdivided since. The builder, Alex LaRiviere, moved into the cottage in February of 1893, in March of 1899 J. Lewis rented the cottage, and in April Mrs. Jack and her son J. S. Jack moved in. It was later rented by Charlie Nuland, a day laborer. This cottage is typical of the ones built during the 1890's boom years in San Andreas for rental use.
P-05-002731	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Mark Huberty House, located on Pope Street, is simple rectangular Classical Revival, one-story in height structure with gable ends and a T-shaped gable extension to the rear. Cottage was built by Mark Huberty, a day laborer in 1900, and the son of the Pioneer Huberty family of San Andreas who were long-time owners of the American Hotel on Main Street and later owned the Huberty Ranch, just east of the present-day Government Center. Huberty and family lived in the house for many years, it was later owned by the Serra family. Cottage is typical of the working-class cottages in San Andreas in the 1890's boom years.
P-05-002732	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Filippini House is located on Robert's Avenue. The house is a four room Queen Anne cottage with T-shaped gables and gablets. The cottage was built by John J. Ellis, a miner, who purchased the property from John Altmeyer. Altmeyer who was a carpenter who had purchased the property and subdivided it under the name of the "Altmeyer Tract". Ellis had married Gussie Wohlgethan in June of 1896 so this was a bridal cottage. For many years the house was owned by the Filippini family who added the indoor bathroom. This cottage was typical of the Queen Anne type built in San Andreas during the mining boom of the 1890's for workers to reside in.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002733	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Virgil Airola House, located on Robert's Avenue, is a Queen Anne one-story cottage with T-shaped gables. There is a gablet with a louvre which faces Roberts Street. The house was built for M. J. Donnallan in 1900. It was part of the "Altmeyer Tract" subdivided by carpenter John Altmeyer and possibly constructed by him. The house was later owned by Virgil Airola, District Attorney of Calaveras County for many years and father of Judge Orrin Airola. The Airola family were pioneer homesteaders of the Carson Hill area where they were in the cattle business from early years.
P-05-002734	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall, located on the southwest corner of St. Charels Street and Church Hill Road, is a Romanesque Revival large, square, two-story stuccoed building with round arched window openings. On the upper floor are five arched windows with pronounced archivolt trim on each side. The windows are four paned. The semi-circular arched openings on the main floor are topped with transoms of multi panes. The building was constructed in 1900 and served as a meeting place for local Masons. The Calaveras High School met for the first time in September of 1905 on the lower floor of this building after the Calaveras Union High School District was approved by the voters on November 4 of 1904. The first class consisted of 44 pupils. This building operated as the high school until the new school was built in 1928.
P-05-002735	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Reed Cottage, located on the eastern portion of St. Charles Street, is a simple rectangularly shaped saltbox covered with shingles in the Classical Revival style. This was used as a house for the handyman who helped run the dairy for Mrs. Reed. The house was built on the Judge Ira Hill Reed property around 1895.
P-05-002736	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Bill Nuner House, located on St. Charles Street and Angels Road, this house was built on property owned from the 1860s through the 1890's by a black family named Ferguson. John Ferguson was a blacksmith and plied his trade on the property and lived in a cabin with his wife and family there. After the death of his widow, Gus W. Pfortner purchased the property on March 15, 1905 and built a large " two-story house with barn, tank house, tanks, etc. Gustavus William was the younger brother of Oscar Pfortner, the newspaperman and later carpenter; and of Gilbert Pfortner, the Main Street barber. Gustavus started life as a farmer on the family farm, but by 1908 was Deputy County Assessor. The home is a Queen Anne large two-and-a-half story house with gablets on front and back. The house is square in shape and has patterned shingles in the gablets.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002737	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Herbert C. Turner House located on Treat Avenue, is a story and a half Queen Anne cottage located on a steep slope, with one story at the entrance level and a two-story section down the hillside which is now occupied by a garage. The 1901 Assessment Book lists- the house as unfinished but is reputed to have been moved from the William Holland Ranch near Kentucky House. In 1914 the house was purchased by Dr. Herbert C. Turner, a dentist. His son-Gerald Turner owns the property today.
P-05-002738	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Ham Luddy House located on St. Charles Street; Jules Agostini built this house in 1910 on the site of some early-day "China Houses". Agostini was the son of Cyprien Agostini, pioneer merchant of Old Gulch and later owner of the Banq Store on French/Court Street. In. 1900 Jules was Deputy Assessor of Calaveras County. This small home is unusual in that it is the first in San Andreas with Chicago windows and bungalow siding. It is a departure from the Queen Anne cottages which had been constructed by the townspeople prior to this time.
P-05-002739	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Cassinelli Store located in St. Charles Street, is a one-story rectangular structure with stone basement entered from the rear. The front of the building is of brick and the rear is of stone. All except the basement story have been covered with white stucco. The front has two indented doorways with new glass doors. There were originally two iron shuttered doors in the front. The building is now Spanish Colonial Revival in style. First assessed in 1857, It was an important commercial establishment operated by an Italian immigrant family, many of whom owned stores, made wine, and supplied the miners in the second half of the nineteenth century in the Gold Rush towns of the Mother Lode.
P-05-002740	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Salcido House located on St. Charles Street in the town of San Adreas and constructed in the 1890s. The Salcido house is a typical Queen Anne cottage with gablet in front, patterned shingles, and asymmetrical design. It is one story in height with a bale on the west side of the front and a small porch on the east side. The porch has turned posts with bandsawn brackets. The siding is channeled and the windows are six over six pane sashes. The front door is new and the porch railing is geometric in design. With the widening of Highway 49 in the late 1940's many commercial structures were constructed on the original five and one-half acre property. Immediately in front of the Salcido house is located the stuccoed "St. Charles West", a restaurant and saloon. This cottage is typical of the many small homes built in San Andreas during the boom years of mining in the 1890's for the working classes and the merchants.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-002741	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Javier Salcido House located on Charles Street in the town of San Andreas. This house is a simple one-story rectangular structure with gable ends. The central Front door is in the gable end which faces St. Charles Street. The siding is lapped and the windows are six over six paned sash, two of them flanking the four paneled front door. There is a porch on three sides with chamfered posts and no railing. To the rear is a shed roofed extension. This is the original house built on a five and one-half acre piece of land which has since been divided. The house first is assessed to V. V. Mann in 1861 for \$150, in March of 1864 Mann sold the house to Patrick Wherity, a teamster from San Andreas. Since then, the property changed owners, finally being taken over as the residence of the Salcido Family.
P-05-002746	Judith Cunningham	1983	Historic	The Hall of Records located on Main Street in the town of San Andreas. It is a two-story yellow brick building with a pyramid roof. This is one of only two Romanesque Revival buildings in San Andreas, and by far the most elaborate. The marble was quarried locally and much local pride went into the construction of this much needed addition to the County Courthouse. The newspapers mention that the stonecutters left for the town on September 2 and by November 7 of 1893, the building was accepted by the Board of Supervisors.
P-05-002820	Linda Thorpe, Julia Costello	2001	Historic	The Lower Treat Ditch begins at the historic reservoir site east of San Andreas, crosses Highway 49 near the Mountain Ranch turnoff, and proceeds westerly through fields to Poole Station Road. A reservoir at this location fed water into the ditch which courses northwesterly to join the South Fork of the Calaveras River. In September 1853 a group of miners from Cave City formed the Table Mountain Ditch Company and cut a ditch from San Antonio Falls (east of Sheep Ranch) to O'Neil's Creek, thence took the waters from O'Neil's Creek at Table Mountain Flat near El Dorado (Mountain Ranch).
P-05-003111	Judith Marvin	2005	Historic	Gold Strike Road/Valente Residence. The Valente Residence is located on Gold Strike Road in the town of San Andreas. The home is a one-story frame vernacular Greek Revival residence with several additions. The original primary structure has a side-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The roof has boxed eaves and features eave boards. A porch is located on the primary southwest facade and continues around both side elevations. The porch has a shed roof supported by modern square wood posts, railing, and wood floor. The rear sections of both side porches were enclosed in the late 1940s. The residence is one of the oldest in San Andreas appearing in county records in 1861. Since then, it has seen several owners, of which the Valente Family acquired the property in the 1940s.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-003112	Linda Thorpe, Julia Costello	2005	Historic	Tr-1, Well and Windmill resource consists of a hand-dug well and associated windmill. The well measures ca. 4 feet by 4 feet and is concrete-lined. Its depth is unknown. The well has been fenced, presumably for safety. The windmill is a traditional build of an 18-blade fan or wheel atop a tapered metal tower ca. 30-35 feet tall. The wind vane or tail is painted with the logo "The AERMOTOR Co. Chicago". A 6-foot by 6-foot platform constructed of serpentine chunks overlain with wood planks lies to the east of the windmill and well. It probably supported a pump or tank at one time. The Aermotor windmill, first produced in 1915, remains one of the most common windmills still present in the countryside. The windmill in the site was either built prior to 1933 or produced thereafter.
P-05-003277	AB/SH, Caltrans District 10	2003	Historic	Bridge 30C0026 was built in 1914 and later altered in 1950. It is located near Man Street and Gold Striker Road. A reinforce concrete, earth-filled spandrel arch bridge with a single parabolic arch measuring 20 feet long. Total bridge length is 30 feet long. This two-lane bridge is 23.5 feet wide and has cantilevered walkway addition with a metal mesh deck.
P-05-003353	Kurt Lambert	2006	Prehistoric	Rock Ness, a bedrock milling station located approximately 110 meters to the northwest of San Andreas. It is approximately 350 meters east of Pool Station Road and 250 meters south of the town of San Andreas. It is approximately 12 meters northwest of Power Pole 174, directly under the lines. This is a prehistoric bedrock milling site encompassing two volcanic outcrops. Bedrock Milling Station 1 measures approximately 3.6 meters x 2.4 meters and consists of nine mortar cups. There is a pair of "pecks" / starter mortars (shown to right in photo below) north of the datum mortar (BRM A). Bedrock Milling Station 2 measures approximately 1.6 meters x 1.2 meters and consists of a single mortar cup. The two volcanic outcrops are located within a meter of each other. No artifacts were identified at the site. The closest water source is a seasonal drainage with riparian vegetation and a clump of three oaks approximately 64 meters to the southwest of the site. A fence line is located 21.6 meters northeast of the site. This site may be associated with 'Deep Pockets', a bedrock milling station located approximately 110 meters to the southeast.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-05-003354	Kurt Lambert	2006	Prehistoric	The resource name is Deep Pockets. The site is located approximately 350 meters east of Pool Station Road and 280 meters south of the town of San Andreas. It is 26 meters southeast of Power Pole 175, approximately 5 meters west of the power lines. The site is a prehistoric bedrock milling station on a volcanic outcrop that measures approximately 6.4 meters x 5.6 meters and consists of three well-defined mortar cups. Two of the bedrock mortars (A and B) are very deep, 25cm and 22cm respectively. No artifacts were identified at the site. The site is located near a riparian area. This site may be associated with 'Rock Ness', a bedrock milling station located approximately 110 meters to the northwest of San Andreas.
P-05-003445	Linda Thor Julia Costello	2009	Historic	Leonard's Big Pine Placer Mine located near Mountain Ranch Road in the town of San Andreas, Calaveras County. This is an area of placer mining in a shallow drainage, in most places 3-4 feet deep and ranges from 60 to 100 feet wide. The placering begins near the head of the drainage, and follows the drainage course to the northwest at least 400 feet, continuing beyond the project boundary. This is the site of the Big Mine Placer Mine.
P-05-003593	Kruger Frank	2014	Historic	Pope-01H is the resource name and identifier. This historic-era resource consists of a rusted metal gold-mining pan. The pan is metal and has a rolled edge along the margins of the pan. It is crushed and rusted but is near complete. It measures 10 ½ inches in diameter and is 1/16 of an inch thick. No other artifacts were identified in the surrounding area. The isolated metal pan is located at the residence of 650 Pope Street under a plum tree on the southwest side of Pope Street, adjacent to the driveway of 626 Pope Street.
P-05-004006; CA-CAL-002336/ H	Tim Kennedy	2022	Prehistoric , Historic	PAB-1 is the resource name and identifier. The resources site is both historical and prehistoric. Surface scatter of historic-era and precontact artifacts spread along the north bank of San Andreas Creek. The artifacts were found on the surface and with little to no context during trenching to replace a sewer line. Additional artifacts were found within the previously disturbed trench up to a depth of 125 cm. The area is heavily disturbed and identification efforts were limited to the area along the creek. As such, site boundaries are undermined, but likely extend onto private property on both sides of the creek.

The other two resources lie adjacent to the project boundary. One of those resources is the Catholic Cemetery (P-05-002674) located on Church Hill Road and Cemetery Road, and runs along the north west boundary of the project site. The cemetery is a four-acre historic site that is covered with tombstones and crypts, surrounded by barren ground. In May 14 of 1857, a land claim was filed by

James Motter, a priest and pastor of the local San Andreas Catholic Church. The land claim was filed for and in the name of Archbishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany, bishop of the diocese. The land claim was made to encompass the top of the hill in southeast San Andreas opposite the Catholic Church and Parsonage (Cunningham, 1983b).

The other historic resource that lies adjacent to the project boundary (P-05-002690) is the McSorley residence, historically known as the “Judge Arthur J. McSorley Home”. The property is historic and was located on 250 East St. Charles Street at the northeast corner of the project site. It is a residential property and it is currently being used as a home. According to a historic resources inventory prepared in 1983 by Judith Cunningham of the Calaveras County Museum (1983a; Cunningham, Judith. Historic Resources Inventory, P-05-002690, 1983) the following description is provided:

This one-story house is very typical of the Queen Anne cottages constructed in San Andreas around the turn of the century. There is a gable on the eastern front, balanced by a small porch on the western front. The gable has decorated shingles and stickwork. Beneath the gable is a bay window with new aluminum windows. The porch is supported by turned posts with bandsawn brackets, there is a porch frieze of vertical elements and the porch railing is of vertical boards. The central front door is topped by a transom. The original entrance to the front door and porch is no longer remaining, it consisted of a stairway from the street level to the front porch. The entrance is now around the side. There is a small square bay extending from the west side with a window in the center. The roof has a gablet. The siding is channeled and the windows are single pane sash with decorated lugsills. There is a new porch on the east side [Cunningham, 1983a: 1-2].

This house was constructed in October of 1896 by Arthur J. McSorley, an attorney who was Superior Court Judge of Calaveras County from 1902 to 1913. He had purchased part of the Judge Ira Hill Reed lot for his new house. The McSorley family settled in Chile Gulch in the early 1860's where they ranched and mined. The family still lives on the property. The great-nephew of Judge McSorley is John Garamendi, State Senator from Calaveras County. Both for its long association with the McSorley family and for its simple Queen Anne architecture, the house is significant to the history of San Andreas [Cunningham, 1983a:1-2].

The remaining 87 resources all lie outside of the project boundary but within the 0.5-mile buffer zone. Most of these resources are to the northwest of the project site, with others to the north, northeast and east. Of those 87, five are prehistoric resources (P-05-000192, P-05-001604, P-05-003353, P-05003354, P-05-004006). Of those five prehistoric resources, two of them also contain historic resources (P-05-000192, P-05-004006).

CA-CAL-114/H (P-05-000192) contains both prehistoric and historic components. It is located at the southeast end of the town of San Andreas at and around Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital. A substantial prehistoric site consisting of midden deposits and areas of lithic scatters, the site contains heat-affected rock; chert, obsidian, and basalt flakes; obsidian and chert projectile points; hammerstones and pestles; and portable mortar fragments. The historical component displays evidence of remains of placer mining and ground sluicing. In 1953 over 60 burials were uncovered when groundbreaking was initiated for the building of the hospital. CA-CAL-2336/H (P-05-4006) also contains both prehistoric and historic. The resources include a surface scatter of historic-era

and precontact artifacts spread along the north bank of San Andreas Creek, located with little to no context during trenching to replace a sewer line. Additional artifacts were found within the previously disturbed trench up to a depth of 125 cm.

The remaining three resources, P-05-001604, P-05-003353, and P-05003354, are all prehistoric. CA-CAL-1292 (P-05-001604) is the Orchard Midden Site, located in a small orchard bounded by Mountain Ranch Road to the east and the Mark Twain Convalescence Home located at 900 Mountain Ranch Road to the west, and San Andreas Creek on the north. This prehistoric resource was recorded by S. Stewart on October 16, 1990, as an occupation site with sparse to dense lithic debitage concentrations, tools, and areas of midden. P-05-003353, also known as “Rock Ness,” is a bedrock milling station encompassing two volcanic outcrops; Bedrock Milling Station 1 measures approximately 3.6 meters x 2.4 meters and consists of nine mortar cups; Bedrock Milling Station 2 measures approximately 1.6 meters x 1.2 meters and consists of a single mortar cup. P-05003354, also known as “Deep Pockets,” is located approximately 110 meters from “Rock Ness” described above. The site is a prehistoric bedrock milling station on a volcanic outcrop that measures approximately 6.4 meters x 5.6 meters and consists of three well-defined mortar cups; two of the bedrock mortars (A and B) are very deep, 25cm and 22cm respectively.

Aside from the two residential sites and the one religious (cemetery) site, along with the five prehistoric sites in the project already described above, there are 82 remaining historic sites within the project area. The remaining historic resources can be divided into four categories: residential, commercial, public, and religious. Of those remaining 82 historic sites, 52 are residential; 15 are commercial buildings, and 22 are public buildings.

The proposed project entails construction of a four-story hotel and restaurant. This has the potential for the new structure to be visible to adjacent historic properties and thus have an indirect effect (IDE) on these properties. There are seven properties that would be visible from the project site. Those sites are as follows: P-05-002681, P-05-002685, P-05-002687, P-05-002688, P-05-002691, and P-05-002735. The first of these, the Nick Cavagnaro House (P-05-002681), is located at 237 East St. Charles Street. This is a one-story Classical Revival house, rectangular in shape, with gable ends. There is a central doorway with paneled door of elongated octagons. The door is flanked by single paned sash windows. The gable ends have a boxed cornice with Greek return. The frieze boards are wide. There are louvres in the gable ends. Construction of the house was begun in 1896 by Nicola Cavagnaro. The property had been in the Cavagnaro Family since the 1870s (**Table 4.1-1**). The second site that may be visible is the Rose Joseph House (P-05-002685). The Rose Joseph/Joseph Bartoldus House is located at 125 East St. Charles Street. It is a one-and-a-half story cross-gabled Classical Revival house that is typical of the period in the County. The house was built in about 1886 by Joseph Bartoldus who owned the San Andreas or Phoenix Brewery, immediately to the north and now on the same property. The house was built on the site of a previous smaller one owned by the Zwinge family and then the Grider family. The house and the brewery were owned by Rathgeb and Bartoldus in 1890 and by Rudolph Rathgeb in 1900. His descendent Rose Joseph lived in the house and it remained in the family until it would be sold to an unrelated owner (**Table 4.1-1**).

The third site is the Sarah Reed’s Dairy Farm (P-05-002687). The Sarah Reed’s Dairy Barn is a two-and-one-half story post and beam barn, clad in 1x12 inch vertical board siding. It is located at 206 East St. Charles Street, having the same address at the Judge Ira Hill Reed residence that had been situated on the project site. The barn is good condition, with some evidence of termite damage to the

lower story. The barn was built by Judge Ira Hill Reed for his wife, Sarah Bryant Reed, around 1880. Sarah operated a very modern dairy in the barn, which was very elaborate in construction for the County during that time. To the rear of the barn is a small cottage which was used by the handyman who helped run the dairy for Mrs. Reed. The barn is in good condition and retains its integrity to its period of significance (**Table 4.1-1**). The fourth of these the Judge Ira Hill Reed Residence (P-05-002687), that was located 206 East St. Charles Street. The Reed residence was a one-and one-half-story frame building with a rectangular plan. The building had an end-gable roof, clad in composition shingles, with a Classical return, and a sled-roofed rear extension. It was Neoclassical with Craftsmen additions to its overall architecture. The house was built by Judge Ira Hill Reed around 1880. This historic site has been recorded by Cunningham (1983d), Garvey (2018) (who reported the structure had been demolished by that time), and Marvin (2003). Reed was a prominent Calaveras County attorney, judge and politician in the late 19th century (**Table 4.1-1**).

The fifth site is named “One of the Wiggin Houses,” (P-05-002691) located at 251 East St. Charles Street. This Queen Anne house is one-story in height and was moved south on East St. Charles Street during the widening of Highway 49. When it was moved the front was turned from the south to the east, thus making it look rather strange on its new site. The house is square in shape with gables which are covered with decorated shingles facing south and east, a louvre in the front one, bargeboard trim, and pendants and decorative bandsawn elements below. This is one of two houses built in November of 1897 by Mrs. Sarah B. Wiggin for use as rental cottages (**Table 4.1-1**). With its move and subsequent change of original orientation, the structure would no longer retain all elements to meet eligibility criteria. The sixth visible site is the Reed Cottage (P-05-002735), located at 184 East St. Charles Street. It a simple rectangularly shaped saltbox covered with shingles in the Classical Revival style. This was used as a house for the handyman who helped run the dairy for Mrs. Reed. The house was built on the Judge Ira Hill Reed property around 1895 (**Table 4.1-1**).

The seventh historic resource is the Catholic Cemetery (P-05-002674) located on Church Hill Road and Cemetery Road, and runs along the north west boundary of the project site.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

Based on the cultural resource records search by the CCIC, it was determined that a total of 38 reports and/or studies are associated with the project area.

According to the records at the CCIC, there have been 10 previous cultural resource studies and/or reports within the project boundary (CA-02212, 2214, 4079, 4889, 5498, 5501, 5506, 8988, 9258, 9500) (**Table 4.1-2**) (see **Attachment D**). Outside the project boundary but within the 0.5-mile radius there have been a total of 28 recorded cultural resource studies and/or reports. The ten cultural studies and/or reports are described below. In addition, the 38 studies/reports provided by the CCIC are all reports of the same nature: archaeological, historical field study/evaluations for management or planning, and/or monitoring/excavation efforts.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES
WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
CA-00141	Derr, Eleanor H.	1981	Archaeological Survey Report for Pacific Telephone Company Underground Cable Project, Highway 49, Angels Camp to San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. (P.M. 7.79 to P.M. 18.84) (UE #1543T).	05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001122, 05-001123, 05-001131
CA-00142	Derr, E. H.	1981	Archaeological Survey Report for Pacific Telephone Company Underground Cable Project, Highway 12, Clements (Junction Highway 88) to San Andreas, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California.	05-001132, 05-001133, 05-001134, 05-001135
CA-00366	Stewart, Suzanne and Marvin-Cunningham, Judit	1991	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Calaveras County Government Center, San Andreas, California.	05-001603, 05-001604, 05-001605, 05-001606
CA-01701	Gerike, Christian	1992	Cultural Resources Study for a General Plan Amendment and Master Plan; Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	05-000192, 05-001604
CA-01763	Gerike, Christian	1992	Boundary Definition and Recording of Cultural Resources at Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital; San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	05-000192, 05-001604
CA-01785	Gerike, Christian	1992	Archaeological Monitoring of Soil Borings at Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	05-000192
CA-02094	Gerike, Christian	1992	CA-CAL-114/H Prehistoric Loci Densities; Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California.	05-000192

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
CA-02212	Crow, Leslie	1982	Final Report of Phase I (Planning Phase) Central Sierra Historic Resource Inventory March 1981 [and] Final Report: Historic Resource Inventory, Phase II Central Sierra Planning Council (1981-1982)	05-001123, 05-001923, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002230, 05-002233, 05-002234, 05-002236, 05-002238, 05-002245, 05-002248, 05-002327, 05-002340, 05-002341, 05-002426, 05-002485, 05-002487, 05-002488, 05-002489, 05-002490, 05-002491, 05-002492, 05-002493, 05-002494, 05-002497, 05-002498, 05-002499, 05-002500, 05-002501, 05-002502, 05-002503, 05-002504, 05-002505, 05-002506, 05-002507, 05-002508, 05-002509, 05-002510, 05-002511, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533, 05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002542, 05-002543, 05-002546, 05-002547, 05-002548, 05-002549, 05-002550, 05-002551, 05-002552, 05-002553, 05-002554, 05-002568, 05-002569, 05-002570, 05-002571, 05-002572, 05-002573, 05-002574, 05-002575, 05-002576, 05-002578, 05-002579, 05-002580, 05-002581, 05-002582, 05-002583, 05-002584, 05-002585, 05-002586, 05-002587, 05-002588, 05-002589, 05-002591, 05-002592, 05-002595, 05-002596, 05-002597, 05-002598, 05-002599, 05-002600, 05-002601, 05-002602, 05-002603, 05-002604, 05-002605, 05-002606, 05-002607, 05-002608, 05-002609, 05-002610, 05-002611, 05-002612, 05-002613, 05-002614, 05-002615, 05-002616, 05-002617, 05-002618, 05-002619, 05-002620, 05-002621, 05-002622, 05-002623, 05-002624, 05-002625, 05-002626, 05-002627, 05-002628, 05-002629, 05-002630, 05-002631, 05-002632, 05-002633, 05-002634, 05-002635, 05-002636, 05-002637, 05-002638, 05-002639, 05-002640, 05-002641, 05-002642, 05-002643, 05-002644, 05-002645, 05-002646, 05-002647, 05-002648, 05-002649, 05-002650, 05-002651, 05-002652, 05-002653, 05-002654, 05-002655, 05-002666, 05-002667, 05-002668, 05-002669, 05-002670, 05-002671, 05-002672, 05-002673, 05-002674, 05-002675, 05-002676, 05-002677, 05-002678, 05-002679, 05-002680, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002693, 05-002694, 05-002695, 05-002696, 05-002697, 05-002698, 05-002699, 05-002700, 05-002701, 05-002702, 05-002703, 05-002704, 05-002705, 05-002706, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002710, 05-002711, 05-002712, 05-002713, 05-002714, 05-002715, 05-002716, 05-002717, 05-002718, 05-002719, 05-002720, 05-002721, 05-002722, 05-002723, 05-002724, 05-002725, 05-002726, 05-002727, 05-002728, 05-002729, 05-002730, 05-002731, 05-002732, 05-002733, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002737, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743
CA-02214	Cunningham, Judith	N.D.	Tour of Historic San Andreas.	05-002228, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002668, 05-002671, 05-002676, 05-002677, 05-002678, 05-002679, 05-002680, 05-002682, 05-002686, 05-002688, 05-002693, 05-002694, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002710, 05-002711, 05-002712, 05-002713, 05-002714, 05-002715, 05-002716, 05-002717, 05-002718, 05-002719, 05-002720, 05-002721, 05-002722, 05-002723, 05-002724, 05-002725, 05-002726, 05-002727, 05-002728, 05-002729, 05-002730, 05-002731, 05-002732, 05-002733, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002737, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743
CA-02364	Stewart, Suzanne and Gerike, Christian	1994	Test Excavations at CA-CAL-114/H, Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California.	05-000192
CA-02561	Thornton, Mark V.	1994	A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Archaeological Reports No. 12.	05-000248, 05-000249, 05-000250, 05-002744, 22-000238, 55-000571, 55-000572, 55-000573

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CA-02599	Serpa, Luke	1995	CDF Project Review Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources, San Andreas FFS - Apparatus Building, Calaveras County.	05-000249, 05-002699, 05-002700, 05-002701, 05-002702, 05-002703, 05-002704
CA-03343	Stratton, Susan K.	1998	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Creekside Office Complex Project Calaveras County, San Andreas, California.	N/A
CA-03625	Hibbard, Christina	1999	Negative Archaeological Survey Report; 10-CAL-49; P.M. 18.9; Charge Unit 10-170; EA 06-952138	N/A
CA-04079	Cunningham, Judith	1983	San Andreas Historic Site Survey, Calaveras County.	05-002228, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002666, 05-002667, 05-002668, 05-002669, 05-002670, 05-002671, 05-002672, 05-002673, 05-002674, 05-002675, 05-002676, 05-002677, 05-002678, 05-002679, 05-002680, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002693, 05-002694, 05-002695, 05-002696, 05-002697, 05-002698, 05-002699, 05-002700, 05-002701, 05-002702, 05-002703, 05-002704, 05-002705, 05-002706, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002710, 05-002711, 05-002712, 05-002713, 05-002714, 05-002715, 05-002716, 05-002717, 05-002718, 05-002719, 05-002720, 05-002721, 05-002722, 05-002723, 05-002724, 05-002725, 05-002726, 05-002727, 05-002728, 05-002729, 05-002730, 05-002731, 05-002732, 05-002733, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002737, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002747, 05-002748
CA-04195	Hibbard, Christina	2000	Department of Transportation, Negative Archaeological Survey Report, P.M. 10-CAL49, 20.00/20.03, 10-170, EA 10-937181; MacDonald's Encroachment onto State Right-of-Way for Construction of Curbs on Route 49 Across from Pool Station Road, San Andreas	N/A
CA-04603	Marvin, Judith	2002	Historical Evaluation of the Winkler Store, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California (APN 042-015-031).	05-002710
CA-04889	Hoeper, G.	1997	Ben Thorn, Calaveras County's Wyatt Earp. Las Calaveras, Quarterly Bulletin of the Calaveras County Historical Society, Vol. XLV, No. 3, April 1997, pages 30-33	05-002237
CA-05101	Marvin, Judith	2003	Letter to Jerry Hoberg, Nikolai Design Group RE: Judge Ira Hill Reed House and Barn, 206 E. St. Charles Street, San Andreas, California.	05-002687, 05-002688

CA-05498	Leach-Palm, L., P. Mikkelsen, J. King, J. Hatch, and B. Larson	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume I: Summary of Methods and Findings.	02-000026, 02-000056, 02-000057, 02-000061, 02-000062, 02-000063, 02-000073, 02-000100, 02-000101, 02-000102, 02-000109, 02-000130, 02-000132, 02-000139, 02-000185, 02-000186, 02-000187, 02-000193, 02-000226, 02-000277, 02-000302, 02-000332, 02-000337, 02-000343, 02-000344, 02-000350, 02-000352, 02-000353, 02-000354, 02-000357, 02-000358, 02-000364, 02-000367, 02-000368, 02-000370, 02-000371, 02-000395, 02-000401, 02-000403, 02-000408, 02-000409, 02-000411, 02-000412, 02-000413, 02-000414, 02-000417, 02-000431, 02-000433, 02-000434, 02-000437, 02-000438, 02-000439, 02-000441, 02-000442, 02-000443, 02-000448, 02-000449, 02-000450, 02-000451, 02-000452, 02-000453, 02-000454, 02-000455, 02-000456, 02-000457, 02-000460, 02-000463, 02-000474, 02-000478, 02-000483, 02-000484, 02-000488, 02-000489, 02-000493, 02-000508, 02-000515, 02-000532, 02-000533, 02-000546, 02-000559, 02-000560, 02-000561, 02-000567, 02-000589, 02-000590, 02-000591, 02-000606, 02-000622, 02-000623, 02-000629, 02-000630, 02-000631, 02-000632, 02-000633, 02-000649, 05-000013, 05-000064, 05-000102, 05-000106, 05-000144, 05-000195, 05-000225, 05-000230, 05-000239, 05-000240, 05-000241, 05-000242, 05-000261, 05-000262, 05-000290, 05-000323, 05-000325, 05-000361, 05-000443, 05-000449, 05-000577, 05-000610, 05-000612, 05-000613, 05-000780, 05-000790, 05-000977, 05-000978, 05-001079, 05-001084, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001131, 05-001152, 05-001158, 05-001159, 05-001199, 05-001267, 05-001272, 05-001275, 05-001329, 05-001353, 05-001382, 05-001395, 05-001435, 05-001510, 05-001538, 05-001565, 05-001624, 05-001631, 05-001632, 05-001679, 05-001706, 05-001710, 05-001711, 05-001712, 05-001717, 05-001720, 05-001747, 05-001760, 05-001772, 05-001773, 05-001774, 05-001783, 05-001802, 05-001805, 05-001816, 05-001887, 05-001889, 05-001890, 05-001904, 05-001959, 05-002027, 05-002032, 05-002033, 05-002034, 05-002054, 05-002055, 05-002056, 05-002057, 05-002058, 05-002068, 05-002081, 05-002106, 05-002130, 05-002131, 05-002132, 05-002220, 05-002221, 05-002222, 05-002223, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002239, 05-002241, 05-002242, 05-002261, 05-002279, 05-002321, 05-002324, 05-002327, 05-002330, 05-002334, 05-002335, 05-002342, 05-002369, 05-002370, 05-002418, 05-002484, 05-002507, 05-002512, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533, 05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002555, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002711, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002929, 05-002942, 05-002950, 05-002951, 05-002952, 05-002953, 05-002954, 05-002956, 05-002965, 05-002966, 05-002967, 05-002969, 05-002985, 05-003821, 22-000313, 22-000762, 22-000820, 22-000849, 22-000885, 22-000886, 22-000941, 22-000992, 22-000999, 22-001002, 22-001011, 22-001012, 22-001013, 22-001014, 22-001050, 22-001158, 22-001161, 22-001337, 22-001379, 22-001418, 22-001457, 22-001494, 22-001519, 22-001524, 22-001611, 22-001703, 22-001705, 22-001706, 22-001761, 22-001762, 22-001763, 22-002005, 22-002056, 22-002057, 22-002063, 22-002156, 22-002474, 22-002491, 22-002492, 22-002529, 22-002530, 22-002648, 24-000076, 24-000434, 24-000488, 24-000568, 24-000569, 24-000574, 24-000575, 24-000634, 24-000639, 24-000733, 24-001641, 24-001643, 24-001679, 24-001685, 24-001703, 39-000002, 39-000018, 39-000020, 39-000021, 39-000022, 39-000023, 39-000024, 39-000025, 39-000026, 39-000027, 39-000028, 39-000087, 39-000089, 39-000098, 39-000110, 39-000513, 39-000520, 39-004447, 39-004448, 39-004457, 50-000001.
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CA-05501	Rosenthal, J. S. and J. Meyer	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume III: Geoarchaeological Study.	05-000013, 05-000064, 05-000102, 05-000106, 05-000144, 05-000195, 05-000225, 05-000230, 05-000239, 05-000240, 05-000241, 05-000242, 05-000261, 05-000262, 05-000290, 05-000323, 05-000325, 05-000361, 05-000443, 05-000449, 05-000557, 05-000610, 05-000612, 05-000613, 05-000780, 05-000790, 05-000977, 05-000978, 05-001079, 05-001084, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001131, 05-001152, 05-001158, 05-001159, 05-001199, 05-001267, 05-001272, 05-001275, 05-001329, 05-001353, 05-001382, 05-001395, 05-001435, 05-001510, 05-001538, 05-001565, 05-001624, 05-001631, 05-001632, 05-001679, 05-001706, 05-001710, 05-001711, 05-001712, 05-001717, 05-001720, 05-001747, 05-001760, 05-001772, 05-001773, 05-001774, 05-001783, 05-001802, 05-001805, 05-001816, 05-001887, 05-001889, 05-001890, 05-001904, 05-001959, 05-002027, 05-002032, 05-002033, 05-002034, 05-002054, 05-002055, 05-002056, 05-002057, 05-002058, 05-002068, 05-002081, 05-002130, 05-002131, 05-002132, 05-002220, 05-002221, 05-002222, 05-002223, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002239, 05-002241, 05-002242, 05-002261, 05-002279, 05-002321, 05-002324, 05-002327, 05-002330, 05-002334, 05-002335, 05-002342, 05-002369, 05-002370, 05-002418, 05-002484, 05-002507, 05-002512, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533, 05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002555, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002711, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002929, 05-002951, 05-002956, 05-002965, 05-002966, 05-002969, 05-002985, 05-003821

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CA-05506	Leach-Palm, L., J. King, J. Hatch, and B. Larson	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume II C: Calaveras County.	05-000013, 05-000064, 05-000102, 05-000106, 05-000144, 05-000195, 05-000225, 05-000230, 05-000239, 05-000240, 05-000241, 05-000242, 05-000261, 05-000262, 05-000290, 05-000323, 05-000325, 05-000361, 05-000443, 05-000449, 05-000577, 05-000610, 05-000612, 05-000613, 05-000780, 05-000790, 05-000977, 05-000978, 05-001079, 05-001084, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001131, 05-001152, 05-001158, 05-001159, 05-001199, 05-001267, 05-001272, 05-001275, 05-001329, 05-001353, 05-001382, 05-001395, 05-001435, 05-001510, 05-001538, 05-001565, 05-001624, 05-001631, 05-001632, 05-001679, 05-001706, 05-001710, 05-001711, 05-001712, 05-001717, 05-001720, 05-001747, 05-001760, 05-001772, 05-001773, 05-001774, 05-001783, 05-001802, 05-001805, 05-001816, 05-001887, 05-001889, 05-001890, 05-001904, 05-001959, 05-002027, 05-002032, 05-002033, 05-002034, 05-002054, 05-002055, 05-002056, 05-002057, 05-002058, 05-002068, 05-002081, 05-002106, 05-002130, 05-002131, 05-002132, 05-002220, 05-002221, 05-002222, 05-002223, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002239, 05-002241, 05-002242, 05-002261, 05-002279, 05-002321, 05-002324, 05-002327, 05-002330, 05-002334, 05-002335, 05-002342, 05-002369, 05-002370, 05-002418, 05-002484, 05-002507, 05-002512, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533, 05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002555, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002711, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002929, 05-002942, 05-002950, 05-002951, 05-002952, 05-002953, 05-002954, 05-002956, 05-002965, 05-002966, 05-002967, 05-002985, 05-003821
CA-05846	Andolina, D., J. Marvin, and J. Costello	2004	Cultural Resource Survey of a 4.19-acre Parcel in the Town of San Andreas, Calaveras County, (APN #42-011-012).	05-003111
CA-05847	Thorpe, L., J. Costello, and J. Marvin	2005	Cultural Resource Survey of a 1.14-acre Parcel in San Andreas Owned by Ralph Winkler and Gerald Newman, Calaveras County, CA (APN 044-006-036).	05-003112
CA-05997	McMorris, C.	2004	2004 Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Concrete Arch Bridges, Vol. 1: Report and Figures	05-002225, 05-003277, 05-003278
CA-06273	Pacific Municipal Consultants	2006	Archaeological and Historical Investigations for the CA-531 Route B, San Andreas Meet Point P133 to Poole Station Road Meet Point.	05-001838, 05-001839, 05-001840, 05-001841, 05-003353, 05-003354, 05-003355, 05-003356
CA-07023	Costello, Julia, Thorpe, Linda, and Marvin, Judith	2009	Cultural Resources Study for the Calaveras County Criminal Justice Center and Courthouse Projects. San Andreas, Calaveras County, CA.	05-001603, 05-001605, 05-003444, 05-003445, 05-003446, 05-003447, 05-003448, 05-003449

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CA-07453	Bloomer, William W. and Stratton, Susan K.	2003	Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at CA-CAL-114/H [P-05-000192] Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	05-000192
CA-07613	Mikkelsen, Pat	2011	Summary of Results of a Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed Access Road to the Criminal Justice Center and Courthouse Project Area and a Related Improvements to Mountain Ranch Road.	05-000192, 05-001604
CA-08122	Box, B.	2014	PG&E Cultural Resources Constraints Report Aldyl-A Replacement Pope & Hildebrandt, San Andreas, Calaveras County, PM #31037572, Gas Distribution	05-000249, 05-002241, 05-002706, 05-003593
CA-08123	Harper, C.	2014	PG&E Cultural Resources Constraints Report Aldyl-A Replacement Russell Road and Highway 49, San Andreas, Calaveras County, PM #31037569, Gas Distribution	05-000249, 05-002241, 05-002706, 05-003594
CA-08124	Harper, C.	2014	PG&E Cultural Resources Constraints Report Aldyl-A Replacement Highway 49 and Russell 13A, San Andreas, Calaveras County, PM #31037568, Gas Distribution	05-002241, 05-002706
CA-08284	AECOM	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Central Valley Independent Network Fiber Optic Communications Network Project, California. (Calaveras, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties in the CCalC Area of Responsibility)	05-002274, 05-003629, 05-003630, 05-003631, 05-003632, 05-003633, 05-003634
CA-08589	Newland, M., C. Kimsey & B. Siskin	2017	Pacific Gas and Electric Aldyl-A Service Replacement Project (#31161355) at the Mark Twain Convalescent Hospital, Archaeological Investigations at CACAL01292, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	05-001604
CA-08988	Parker, A. and A. Whitaker	2019	Archaeological Survey Report for Director's Orders Hazard Tree Removal in District 10, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties, CA	05-000770, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001135, 05-001316, 05-001757, 05-001835, 05-001836, 05-001904, 05-002027, 05-002028, 05-002031, 05-002035, 05-002037, 05-002038, 05-002041, 05-002111, 05-002112, 05-002113, 05-002114, 05-002115, 05-002116, 05-002118, 05-002119, 05-002129, 05-002138, 05-002139, 05-002221, 05-002223, 05-002226, 05-002495, 05-002556, 05-002688, 05-002747, 05-002748, 05-002929, 05-002930, 05-002932, 05-002949, 05-002957, 05-002971, 05-002972, 05-002973, 05-002974, 05-002989, 05-002999, 05-003026, 05-003851, 05-003852, 05-003853, 05-003854, 05-003855, 05-003856, 05-003857, 05-003858, 05-003859, 05-003860, 05-003861
CA-09258	Waechter, S. A.	2019	Historic Property Survey Report for Director's Orders Hazard Tree Removal Project District 10, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties, California, State Routes 4, 5, 12, 26, 49, 88, 108, 120 and 140; E-FIS 10-1600- 0133, EA 10-1F6403, Contract 06A2312, Task Order 11	N/A
CA-09500	Joy, E. P.	1972	Chronicles of San Andreas	N/A
CA-09701	Hollock, Ashley, Ross Smith, and Michelle Cross	2018	Cultural Assessment Report for the San Andreas Sanitary District Collection System Improvements Project, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	05-002706, 05-003277

The first study is CA-02212, the *Final Report of Phase I (Planning Phase) Central Sierra Historic Resource Inventory March 1981 [and] Final Report: Historic Resource Inventory, Phase II Central Sierra Planning Council (1981-1982)* with Phase I and a Phase II cultural studies evaluation and assessment prepared by Leslie Crow for the Central Sierra Planning Council in 1982. The report surveyed historic structures throughout Calaveras County, including the town of San Andreas. A report titled, *Tour of Historic San Andreas*, (CA-02214) by Judith Cunningham of the Calaveras County Museum and Archive (no date), is a narrative of the important historical buildings of the town of San Andreas. It provides a concise description for each of these buildings.

The *San Andreas Historic Site Survey, Calaveras County* (CA-04079) was also prepared by Judith Cunningham of the Calaveras County Museum and Archives for Calaveras County in 1983; it is a historic site survey for the town of San Andreas and was prepared as part of a larger encompassing study. Another report included history from the project boundary is CA-04889, titled *Ben Thorn, Calaveras County's Wyatt Earp. Las Calaveras, Quarterly Bulletin of the Calaveras County Historical Society, Vol. XLV, No. 3, April 1997* (pages 30-33), written by G. Hoeper. It is part of a bulletin from the Calaveras County Historical Society and chronicles the history of the area of San Andreas, particularly the town's mining history.

Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume I: Summary of Methods and Findings (CA-05498) is another report that encompasses the project boundary. This report was prepared for Caltrans in 2009 by Laura Leach-Palm, et al., from the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., and Bryan Larson, of Historical Consulting Services, Inc. It is a cultural resources inventory of rural conventional roads in the Caltrans District 10 to provide Caltrans District 10 with information on the location, character, and condition of any cultural resources within rural highway rights-of-way not previously inventoried. Report CA-05501, *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume III: Geoarchaeological Study*, was prepared by Jeffrey S. Rosenthal of Far Western Anthropological and Jack Meyer of Sonoma State University for Caltrans District 10. It is a geoarchaeological study of District 10 which examines the potential for buried cultural resources.

The four remaining studies conducted that touched upon the project boundary are: CA-05506, *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume II C: Calaveras County*, prepared in 2004 as part of a historical consultation for Caltrans by Laura Leach-Palm, et al., from the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., and Bryan Larson, of Historical Consulting Services, Inc. which presents maps and tabulated data of known cultural resources for Calaveras County with summaries of record search and site data – including site records, and site-specific management recommendations (Volumes II A-B and II D-H present data from the remaining seven counties). A total of 75.36 miles (121.28 kilometers) was surveyed in Calaveras County, resulting in the recordation of 93 resources in highway rights-of-way. *Archaeological Survey Report for Director's Orders Hazard Tree Removal in District 10, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties, California* (CA-08988) was prepared in 2019 by Ashley Parker and Adrien Whitaker of Far Western Anthropological Research Group. It documents cultural resources studies undertaken under contract with Caltrans District 10, along or adjacent to segments of state route rights-of-way in Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Counties, including 3,782 acres, with an APE made of linear corridors 200 feet wide on either side of Caltrans state route centerlines in the seven counties. The third study is CA-09258, *Historic Property Survey Report for Director's Orders Hazard Tree Removal Project District 10, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties, California, State Routes 4, 5, 12, 26, 49, 88, 108, 120 and 140; E-FIS 10-1600-*

0133, EA 10-1F6403, Contract 06A2312, Task Order 11, prepared by Sharon A. Waechter (2019). The report is a technical narrative and historic properties survey report, identifying 355 resources through records searches and field studies. The fourth study that touched upon the project APE is *Chronicles of San Andreas*, authored by Emmet P. Joy (1972) (P-05-09500). This work is a historical chronicle of the town of San Andreas, documenting the history of the region in nine periods.

4.2 Native American Outreach

On November 3, 2023, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received at the office of UEI on November 29, 2023, from Ms. Pricillia Torres-Fuentes, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." (See **Attachment C**.)

UEI prepared letters to each of the 13 contacts representing seven tribal organizations, describing the project and including a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On December 1, 2023, Mr. Jacobo mailed these letters to the 13 tribal contacts and emailed identical letters and maps to the 13 tribal contacts for which email addresses were known.

An email response was received on December 7, 2023, from Chairperson Silvia Burley with the California Miwok Tribe. Ms. Burley stated that "the California Valley Miwok Tribe has no comment or concerns in regard to the proposed project located at 303 East St. Charles Street in the central portion of San Andreas, CA."

On December 1, 2023, Mr. Jacobo telephoned the six remaining tribes who had not responded to the original letters and emails. This was with the following tribes: The Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, the Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe, the Tule River Indian Tribe, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. None of the outreach calls were answered and so messages were left describing the project and leaving a telephone number they could call back. An email response was received from Bernadette Nieto, Tribal Administrator for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California on March 12, 2024 stating that the project location is outside of the tribe's ancestral lands and they defer to their neighboring tribes. There has been no response to date from the other tribes. See **Attachment C**.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on November 28, 2023, by Mr. O'Neil. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The project site faces East St. Charles Street (**Figure 4.3-1**) to the southeast for approximately 180 feet, and is approximately 430 feet deep. The southwest boundary is approximately 630 feet long bordering the Catholic cemetery and along the north portion and open land along the south portion. The north edge is irregular, facing the El Dorado Bank and a residence, while the southeast edge is also irregular and

faces an apartment building, a gasoline station and a residence. The elevation along East St. Charles Street is 1,038 which rises to 1,174 feet at the southwest boundary, a total of 136 feet.

The survey started at 11:00 a.m. The sky was clear with temperatures ranging in the low 60s °F to the low 70s °F by the time of completion at 3:30 p.m. There was minimal wind from the west.

The survey was conducted in five-meter transects where possible given the steep terrain. The parcel had been graded into approximately five terraces oriented along the east and west length of the project site generally along the north-south orientation. These had apparently been graded at some time in the past to accommodate the residence and the occupants' use of the parcel (see description of the James Nuland Home residence [P-05-002689] in **Section 4.1** above). These started along the face of East St. George Street (approximately 10 feet above the street/sidewalk level) and progressed up the slope to near the top of the parcel. (**Figure 4.3-2** and **Figure 4.3-3**.) The terraces were of various widths (ranging from approximately 80 to 120 feet) and generally extended across the length of the parcel. They were not consistent in width, however, nor were they uniform in extending fully from one boundary to another. Where possible one or more transects five feet wide were walked along the terraces, starting in the northwest corner walking northwest to southeast, then shifting eastward to the next terrace, until the last open ground overlooking East St. Charles Street was reached.

There were several debris piles of concrete seen at mid-level terraces. There were the rusted remains of a car possibly several decades old in the northwest area (**Figure 4.3-4**), and two piles of automobile tires. One of the mid-level terraces extends to the southern boundary where there is a gate that provides access to a paved road that serves an adjacent apartment complex (**Figure 4.3-5**).

There remain two features of the past residence at the project site – an asphalt driveway that extends from East St. Charles Street up to the second tier of terraces (**Figure 4.3-6**), and concrete stairs 12 feet south of the driveway that also extends from the sidewalk up to the second tier terrace (**Figure 4.3-7**). The driveway is ten feet wide and extends 106 feet from the street into the lot. The steps are four feet wide and go up 14 feet. Farther in the second terrace there is a low pile of construction debris consisting primarily of a light scatter of dark small rock (not seen elsewhere on the site) and some red clay brick, in an area approximately 32 feet E/W and 23 feet N/S. There was no associated structural foundation, household artifacts or other structural remains associated with the debris.

The project site has been intensively disturbed by the grading of the slope into the five or so terraces, leaving no remaining natural surface except possibly at the very west boundary edge. Generally, the exposed surface consisted of dark brown loamy soil; at the back end where the slope was steep the grading cut deep into the bank exposing a face of bedrock approximately eight feet high. The surface was generally covered with volunteer grass generally six inches high (with signs of recent abatement) and leaf litter and other herbaceous plants recently grown from early winter rains. There are also upwards of 50 mature trees, many of them oaks (blue oak [*Quercus douglasii*], valley oak [*Q. lobata*], and grey pine [*Pinus sabiniana*]), as well as a scatter of domestic trees consisting of almond (*Prunus dulcis*), olive (*Olea europaea*) and plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), which contributed to the deep leaf litter in many areas of the project site.

During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). The areas of open soil have ground surface visibility of approximately 10 percent. The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for prehistoric cultural resources, features or isolates in the parcel. There was modern concrete debris, trash and an automobile; the three features possibly associated with the Nuland

House residence are not of historic significance as the historic site has been sufficiently recorded by Cunningham (1983a).

Figure 4.3-1
FRONT (EAST) FACE OF PROJECT SITE ALONG EAST ST. CHARLES STREET; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-2
LOOKING ACROSS SEVERAL TERRACES CUT INTO LOWER SLOPE; VIEW TO THE EAST WITH
EAST ST. CHARLES STREET IN BACKGROUND



Figure 4.3-3
MID SLOPE TERRACE; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.3-4
AUTOMOBILE DEBRIS IN NORTHWEST AREA TERRACE; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST



Figure 4.3-5
SOUTH END OF MID-LEVEL TERRACE EXITING TO APARTMENT COMPLEX ROAD; VIEW TO
THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-6
NULAND RESIDENCE DRIVEWAY FROM EAST ST. CHARLES ROAD SIDEWALK; VIEW TO THE
SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-7
NULAND RESIDENCE STAIRS FROM EAST ST. CHARLES STREET SIDEWALK; VIEW TO THE
SOUTHWEST



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) was conducted for this project by Mr. Jacobo on January 4, 2024.

It was determined that one historic resource has been previously recorded within the project site boundary, (P-05-002690). Within the 0.5-mile buffer zone, there are a further 89 recorded historic-era and prehistoric cultural resources. Table 4.4-1 catalogs these properties, displaying the primary number, the property number, the name of the property, the address of the properties, the evaluation status code as set forth by the Office of Historic Preservation of the State of California, and the year the property was constructed. The table records a total of 89 properties. There are a total of 11 California Historical Resource Status Codes that are represented.¹

Table 4.4-1
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTIES

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
05-002666	55989	DASSO HOME, DRAGOMANOVIAN HOME	172 Broadway San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1905
05-002667	55988	MRS. JANIE SEGALE HOME	179 Broadway San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1904
05-002668	55952	DR. HORACE AUSTIN HOUSE, JOHN B. FEDDICK HOUSE	140 California St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1859
05-002669	55949	GOTTSCHALK COTTAGE, MRS. LOUISA MORO HOUSE	222 California St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1895
05-002670	55947	PETER MORO HOME, JOHN C EARLY HOME	237 California St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1860
05-002671	55948	JUDGE CHARLES VICTOR GOTTSCHALK, JUDGE GOTTSCHALK	238 California St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1893
05-002672	55992	100F & MASONS CEMETERY	Cemetery Lane San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1857
05-002673	55993	SAN ANDREAS CEMETERY	Cemetery Lane San Andreas, CA	7N	1859

¹ Category 1 are properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Category 2 are properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Category 3 are properties that appear eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through a survey evaluation. Category 4 are properties that appear eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluations. Category 5 are properties recognized as historically significant by local government. Category 6 are properties not eligible for listing or designation as specified. Category 7 are properties not evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation. Each of those 7 categories have sub categories, of which 11 categories or status codes are represented.

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
			95249		
05-002674	55994	CATHOLIC CEMETERY	Church Hill Road San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1857
05-002677	55985	GERALOMO TISCORNIA HOME, TISCORNIA HOME	168 Church Hill Road San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1885
05-002675	55986	ANDREW JENSEN, JOSHUA JONES	42 Church Hill Road 83 Church Hill Road San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1886
05-002676	55984	FRANK TISCORNIA HOME, WINKLER HOME	83 Church Hill Road San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1904
05-002680	55939	C M WHITLOCK MANSION	116 Court St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S,7J	1896
05-002678	55937	WHITLOCK FRAME BLDG, BLACK BART INN APARTMENTS	69 Court St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1890
05-002679	55938	GETNEG CAVAGNARO RESIDENCE	96 Court St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1906
N/A	123696	DOGTOWN ROAD BRIDGE, BR #30C-52, SAN ANTONIO CREEK	Dogtown Road San Andreas, CA 95249	6Y, 6Y	1935
05-002681	55960	NICK CAVAGNATO HOME	E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1897
05-002684	55975	JOHN GALLAGHER HOME, LITTLE GALLAGHER HOUSE	114 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1872
05-002685	55961	JOSEPH BARTOLDUS HOUSE, ROSE JOSEPH HOUSE	125 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1886
05-002686	55962	SAN ANDREAS BREWERY	125 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1858
05-002687	55977	SARAH REEDS DAIRY BARN	206 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1880
05-002688	55976	JUDGE IRA HILL REED HOME	206 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1880
05-002689	55979	W H MILLER HOUSE, W B JOHNSON PLACE, JS, RD MI; SMF J	236 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1860

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
05-002690	55980	JUDGE ARTHUR J McSORLEY HOUSE	250 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1896
05-002691	55959	ONE OF WIGGIN HOUSES	251 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1897
05-002682	55974	WYLLIE & WASHBURN BRICK BLDG, DRAGOMANOVICH STORE	40 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1861
05-002692	55958	MATHIAS CHERTZIG HOUSE, HERTZIG HOUSE	541 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1876
05-002683	55964	WIGGIN HOUSE	65 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1898
05-002237	74344	THORNE HOUSE	87 E St Charles St San Andreas, CA 95249	1S, 1S	1861
05-002693	55983	WILLIAM IRVINE HOUSE, JONATHAN F TREAT HOUSE	53 Gatewood Ave San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1858
05-002694	55982	AUSTIN HALL HOUSE	61 Gatewood Av San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1880
05-002228	55925	CALAVERAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	30 Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	1S,1S,3S	1867
05-002695	55950	C T TOON COTTAGE, BABE RAGGLO HOME	46 Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1896
05-002697	55990	DASSO HOME, CROS SCHWOERER	113 Market St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1897
05-002698	55991	JEAN BANQUES, JOHN McFALL HOUSE	183 Market St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1861
05-002696	55987	C R LLOYD, CHASE McQUIRK	59 Market St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1877
N/A	154915	RED BARN MUSEUM	Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	7W	1870
05-000249	105643	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1936

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
05-002699	105654	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS WAREHOUSE	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1936
05-002700	105670	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS OFFICE	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1940
05-002701	105667	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS RANGER'S RESIDENCE	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1939
05-002702	105668	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS OIL HOUSE	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1940
05-002703	105642	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS BARRACKS	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1936
05-002704	105666	SAN ANDREAS RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS RANGER'S RESIDENCE	785 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	4CM	1939
05-002705	55941	DR. JUDSON HOLLAND HOME	N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1899
05-002706	73324	SAN ANDREAS HISTORIC DISTRICT	N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7W	N/A
05-002708	55922	CORNELL & BOWMAN TIN SHOP	10 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1857
05-002709	55936	THEODORE PEYSER BRICK STORE, CALAVERAS CITIZEN OFF	11 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1859
05-002723	55951	A. L. WYLLIE RESIDENCE	110 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1893
05-002710	55923	B CROWLEY EMPIRE BAKERY & REST	14 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1858
05-002711	55935	ANTONE BARBER SHOP CADIEN BAKERY, H G ALLEN STORE	15 N Main St. San Andreas, CA	5D2	1860

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
			952495S2		
05-002724	55942	JOHN J HALLEY HOME	187 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1895
05-002712	55924	SAN ANDREAS IOOF HALL	22 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7R	1856
05-002726	55943	LARIVIERE HOUSE	279 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1905
05-002746	135868	CALAVERAS COUNTY HALL OF RECORDS	30 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	N/A	N/A
05-002713	55934	WILLIAM PFORTNER BLDG, TREATS HOTEL	31 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1893
05-002714	55933	THOMAS TASSARRO STONE STORE, DASSO	35 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1856
05-002726	55944	ABRAM VAN	371 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1860
05-002715	55932	GANZ & PRAGS BRICK STORE, TREATS HOTEL	41 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1859
05-002716	55926	WILLIAM LIVERS TEN PIN SALOON, RAGGIE COURTHOUSE	46 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1858
05-002717	55927	STEEL BOOTMAKER & COBBLER SHOP	48 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1858
05-002718	55928	AMERICAN BAKERY & REST, COUNTY LIBRARY	49 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1855
05-002719	55929	WOLFSTEIN'S CIGAR STORE, DR. ROBERTSON'S DRUG STORE	50 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1859
05-002720	55930	CASEY'S FRAME BLDG, BLEWETT'S I	52 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1896
05-002707	55921	GOONEY'S SALOON	6 N Main St. San Andreas, CA	5S2	1885

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
			95249		
05-002721	55931	CALAVERAS PROSPECT OFFICE, GETCHELL HOME PRINTING	60 N Main St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1896
05-002722	55940	DR. WILLIAM MURPHYS RESIDENCE, JOSEPH H. WELLS HOUSE	85 N Main St San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1881
05-002727	55966	WILLIAM J. BURNS, CORA ZWINGE HOUSE	187 Pixley Ave San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1896
05-001893	118864	DAM AND PUMP VALVE, CALAVERAS CEMENT CO, PS-1	Pool Station Road	6Y,6Y	N/A
05-001894	118865	POOL STATION ROAD BRIDGE, PS-2	Pool Station Road	6Y,6Y	1925
05-002728	55945	JOHN STEEL HOME	132 Pope St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1896
05-002729	55946	ROBERT LEONARD HOME	170 Pope St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1894
05-002730	55953	MRS. MARIA WASHBURN RENTAL COTTAGE, CHARLIE NOLAND	241 Pope St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3D	1898
05-002731	55954	MARK HUBERTY HOUSE	352 Pope St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1895
05-002732	55955	JOHN J ELLIS HOUSE, FILIPPINI HOUSE	391 Roberts Ave San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1896
05-002733	55956	M J DONNALLEN HOUSE, VIRGIL AIROLA HOUSE	415 Roberts Ave San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1900
05-002747	55919	CALAVERAS CEMENT CO. OVERCROSSING, BR. 30-39	SR-49	7N	1935
05-002748	55920	BR. 30-16	SR-49	7R	1930
05-002735	55978	REED COTTAGE	184 St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1895

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
05-002736	55981	G. W. PFORTNER HOUSE, BILL NUNER HOUSE	488 St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1906
05-002734	55973	HIGH SCHOOL, IOOF & MASONIC HALL	5 St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1900
05-002737	55957	JEROME HOLLAND HOME, DR. HERBERT C. TURNER HOME	287 Treat Ave San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1901
05-002739	55965	GIUSEPPE CASSINIELLI STORE, CASINIELLI STORE	102 W St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	3S	1857
05-002740	55967	LOUIS SALCIDO	132 W St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1895
05-002738	55972	JULES AGOSTINI, JULES J AGOSTINI HOUSE	23 W St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1910
05-002741	55968	PATRICK WHERITY	238 W St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	7N	1861
05-002236	55971	SYNDER, JOHN J., HOUSE	247 W St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	1S,1S,3S	1895
05-002742	55970	WILLAIM STEFFLER HOME, WILLAIM TURNER HOME	433 W St. Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1865
05-002743	55969	SALCIDO	486 W St Charles St. San Andreas, CA 95249	5S2	1870

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No CRHR- or NRHP-identified prehistoric or historic cultural resources are present on the project site and so will not be adversely affected by the project. There are, however, five historic resources that may receive an Indirect Effect with construction of the structure. These are P-05-002674 (3S), P-05-002688 (7N), P-054-002689 (3S), P-05-002687 (7N), and P-05-002681 (5S2). These are resources are described in **Section 4.1.1** above. None of these properties are listed in either the NRHP or the CRHR.

Also, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the project site during the CHRIS record literature search. There had been one historic resource within the project APE, P-05-2689, the Nuland Home; however, the archaeological field survey showed that it was no longer present and had been demolished at some time in the past. There were another 89 cultural resource sites identified with the 0.5-mile buffer of the project site -- five represent prehistoric resources -- two of which (P-05-002674, P-05-002690) lie adjacent to the project boundary. Aside from the two residential sites and the one religious (cemetery) site, along with the five prehistoric sites in the project already described above, there are 82 remaining historic sites within the project area. The remaining historic resources can be divided into four categories: residential, commercial, public, and religious. Of those remaining 82 historic sites, 52 are residential; 15 are commercial buildings, and 22 are public buildings. Another five are within view of the project site – these are P-05-2687, P-05-02688, P-054-02689, P-05-02674, and P-05-02681, any or all of which may receive an Indirect Effect with construction of the project structure. **Section 4.1.1** and **Table 4.1-1** summarize these resources.

Two tribes responded to outreach for this project. The California Miwok stated that they have “no comment or concerns regarding the proposed project....” The Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California also stated that the project location is outside of their ancestral lands and that they will defer to neighboring tribes. The remaining five contacted tribes did not respond. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C.**)

Regarding prehistoric resources, this cultural resources study’s findings indicate that, due to the disturbed nature of the project site, the lack of any known prehistoric cultural resources in the project area indicated through the CHRIS records search, negative results from the pedestrian survey, and the negative or lack of responses from contacted local tribes, it is not recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities throughout the project site. The known prior use of the site property for an historic residence occupied at least into the late 20th Century (Cunningham 1983) and its remaining driveway and stairs, suggests there is the potential for remaining resources to be present. If historic and/or prehistoric items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be retained to assess the finding(s) and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the Calaveras County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7244_CalaverasCoFairfieldHotel_ISMND\MXDs\7244_Calaveras_3_0_Project_Location_2023_11_10.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community; Calaveras County, 2022: UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2023.

November 10, 2023

Scale: 1:2,400



0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

Legend

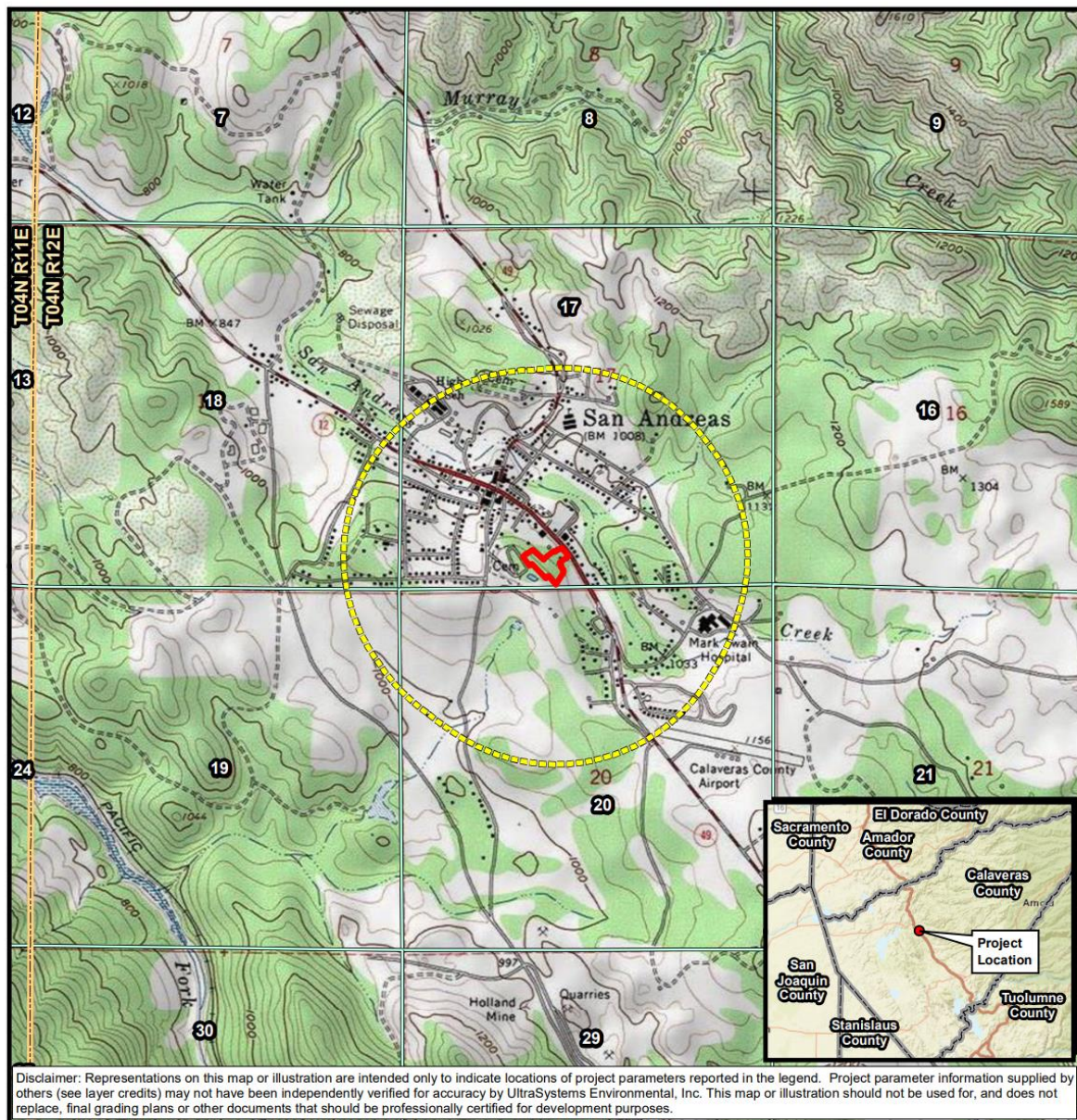
Project Boundary

Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant
Calaveras County

Project Location



Figure 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER ZONE



October 26, 2023

Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Calaveras County

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: San Andreas
 Township: 4N Range: 12E
 Section: 17



ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology***Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 35 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience***Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.*Assistant Project Archaeologist***Education**

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for 13 years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience***Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA******Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA***Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12***

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA***Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12***

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA***Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA***Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.***

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA***Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13***

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Rodrigo Jacobo, MA, BA

Historian/ Cultural Resources Specialist



Years of Experience

10

Years with Firm

>1

Education

- Bachelor's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin American Studies from the University of California, San Diego
- Master's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin America/US History from National University
- Online Teaching Certificate in General Education from Palomar College.

Areas of Expertise

- Word
- Excel
- PowerPoint
- Bilingual: Fluent in Spanish

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Rodrigo Jacobo has worked as an academic research historian since 2013 and as an adjunct professor of history since 2017. As both a research historian and adjunct professor he specialized not only in history but also ethnic and cultural studies. He has extensive expertise in the application of research methods and analysis, qualitative and quantitative, as well as the utilization of archival records and primary sources. He has worked with other historians and professionals to compile and compose historical reports, monographs and historiographies. In addition to his historical and research skills, he is also a well-spoken public speaker, a skill he mastered as an academic. He holds a BA from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and an MA from National University (NU) in history.

ULTRASYSTEMS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, California, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The Project consists of the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases – the first phase is a new 4-story Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center; the second phase is a 7-story hospital; the third phase is a 4-story Medical Office Buildings; the fourth phase will be an addition to the hospital. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The project site is 36.5 acres in area. This is located in northeast Redlands, *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 03 W, T 01 N, in the NE ¼ of Section 19. The subject property was vacant.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7214.

Fontana Civic Center Expansion Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The proposed project includes the construction of a new City Hall and a new Annex Building with minor landscaping improvements. The project boundary covers an area of approximately 10 acres. Currently the site is occupied by the current City Hall and an annex building on a landscaped and hardscape parcel. This is located in central Fontana Redlands, *Fontana, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 06 W, T 01 N, in the NW ¼ of Section 18. The subject property is occupied by the current City Hall campus.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7230.

SELECT HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

Adjunct History Professor, Palomar College; August 2017 to Ongoing

Currently teaching history at Palomar College, instructing on the following courses: US History, World History, Western Civilization, Chicano Studies, History of the Americas (Latin American Studies). He has taught these courses in both in-classroom and online settings. This demonstrates his expertise in a wide range of historical fields. These classes have been taught using the Blackboard and Canvas platforms. Furthermore, through his time in the

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Rodrigo Jacobo



classroom, he has gathered more than adequate experience working with students and their many needs, which has allowed him to adapt to a variety of individuals, while exposing him to a wide range of learning skills. Finally, through his experiences as a professor he has gained invaluable knowledge about the means to conduct a class, how to prepare and give lectures, how to grade assignments, how to prepare for a class, to understand the learning capabilities of students and, most importantly how to engage students intellectually. He has worked with students of all backgrounds and learning abilities, as well different age groups, from high school students to older adults. Other duties: Participate in curriculum development of transfer courses; Serve with full-time Humanities faculty as resource staff in the History Department for part-time faculty and for the college at large; Participate in Humanities Program responsibilities including, but not limited to, program development and review, Student Learning Outcomes assessment and review, and course coordination; serve on college-wide committees and work with other university departments and community partners to improve student success; maintain professional currency in the field of history.

Research Historian, Palomar College/Free Agent; August 2013 to Ongoing

Currently assisting a variety of professors in their studies and/or research at Palomar College, San Diego County. Mr. Jacobo has assisted in conducting both qualitative and quantitative research, ex. archival research, but also statistical research. This roll has allowed him to further develop his knowledge and expertise in the fields of history and historical research. Being a research historian has allowed him to gain much knowledge and insight into how to conduct research dealing with anything historical in nature. This position has left Mr. Jacobo with research skills that are multi-disciplinary. Also, as a Research Assistant he has specific duties that include data organization and management, data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results with research teams and/or professors, auditing data quality, preparation of draft documents and presentations, interacting with professors/researchers, coordinating research staff, monitoring project budgets and timelines, and other research support as needed. Lastly, this work has allowed him to develop strong interpersonal skills, strong oral and written communication skills, strong quantitative and qualitative analysis skills and a strong grounding in research methodology, and the ability to work in a team environment. Other duties: Having expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, keep necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical. Also, being able to and having the knowledge of to access data bases and archival holdings for the purpose of conducting research.

History Instructor, Idyllwild Arts Academy; August 2021 to May 2023

Mr. Jacobo worked as a history instructor at the international boarding school, Idyllwild Arts Academy. He taught sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the subjects of World History and US History. He also taught Latin American History and History of World Revolutions, courses that he created. IAA is an international school making it a very diverse environment. Working in this environment allowed him to interact with students of all walks of life and origin. He had the responsibility of teaching these many subjects and carrying out the duties that came with the job, such as giving classes, grading homework and tests and taking part in faculty meetings to collaborate. Such experience includes the ability to develop and implement equity minded classroom pedagogy and initiatives to improve student success and close equity gaps. Other duties included: Possessing an expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, maintain necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical; have excellent public speaking skills, and be highly adaptable to situations to take effective action.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

RECORDS SEARCH



November 3, 2023

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Saint Charles Hospitality LLC to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the proposed Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, located in the town of San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed project includes the construction of a hotel consisting of 4-stories measuring 45,220 square feet. There would be 79 rooms and 88 parking stalls. Level 1 would include: Service areas, Elevator, Pool, Fitness Area, and Guestrooms, and Level 2 through 4 would have Guestrooms. The project also includes the construction of a restaurant with a 112 person capacity and 28 parking stalls measuring 2,527 sq. ft.. The entire project area measures approximately 4.14 acres.

The Project area is specifically located at 303 East St. Charles Street in the central portion of San Andreas in parcels APN 042-030-014-000 and APN 042-031-017-000. This may be seen on the *San Andreas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 E, Township 04 N, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 17. The subject property is presently undeveloped and is surrounded by commercial buildings and a single family residence to the east; a Catholic cemetery and a single family residence to the west; a bank to the northwest; commercial properties to the north, and commercial properties, a single family home, multi-family residences, and undeveloped land to the south and southeast. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

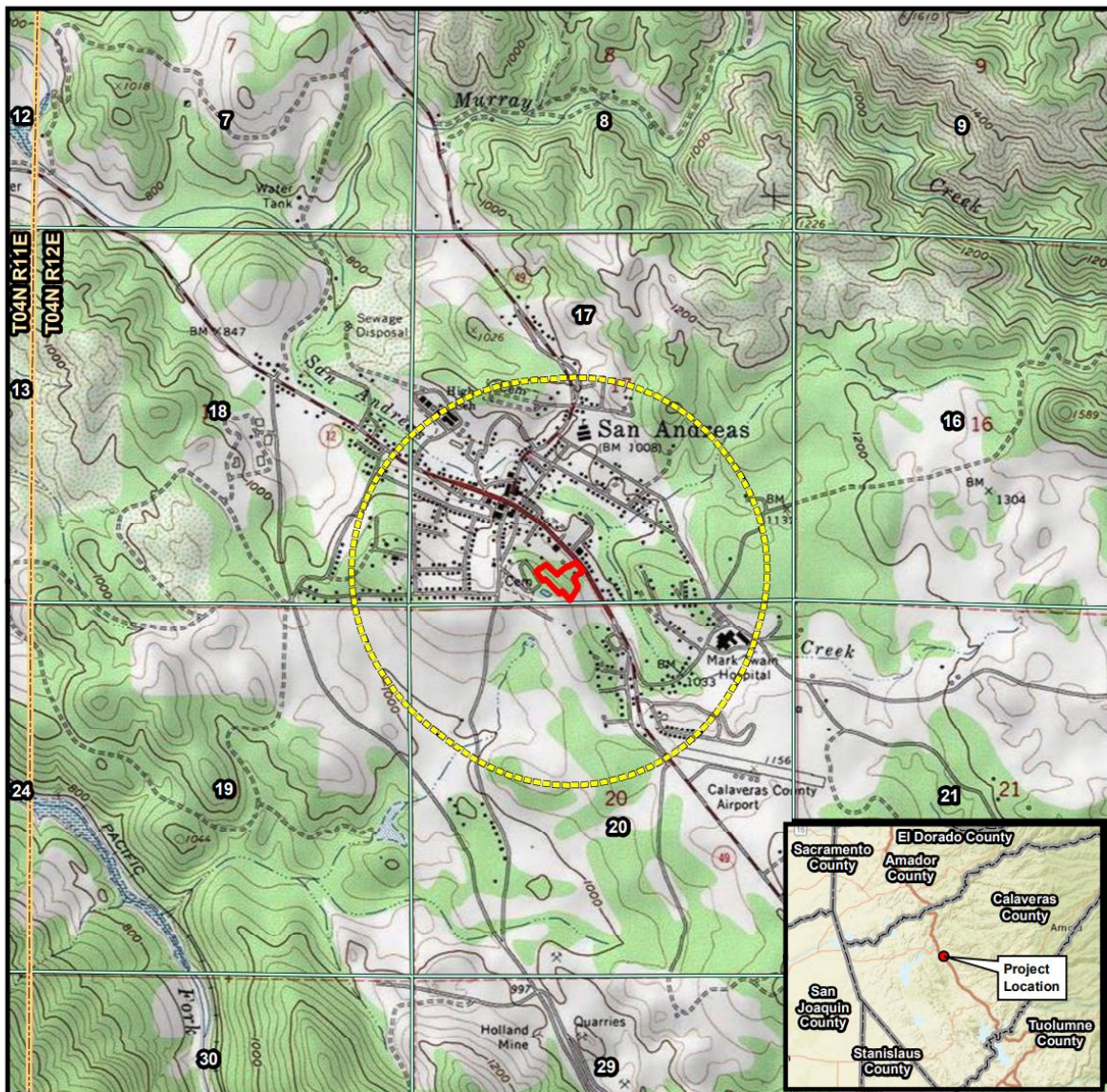
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
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Path: \\GIS\GIS\Projects\7244_CalaverasCoFairfieldHotel_ISMND\MXDs\7244_Calaveras_4_5_Topo_2023_10_26.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; Cal-Atlas, 2015; California Department of Conservation, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2023.

October 26, 2023

Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Calaveras County

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: San Andreas
 Township: 4N Range: 12E
 Section: 17





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 29, 2023

Megan Doukakis
UltraSystems EnvironmentalVia Email to: mblack@ultrasystems.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
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Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
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Stanley Rodriguez
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Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory, Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, Calaveras County

Dear Ms. Doukakis:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Calaveras County
11/29/2023

County	Tribal Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Calaveras	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	N	Gloria Grimes, Chairperson	P.O. Box 899 West Point, CA, 95255	(209) 419-5675		calaverasbandmiwukindians@gmail.com	Mi-Wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Stanislaus
	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	N	Chairperson	546 Bald Mountain Road West Point, CA, 95255	(209) 293-2189			Mi-Wuk	Amador,Calaveras
	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians - Grimes	N	Debra Grimes, Cultural Resources Specialist	P.O. Box 1015 West Point, CA, 95255	(209) 470-8888		calaverasmiwukpreservation@gmail.com	Mi-wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Stanislaus
	California Valley Miwok Tribe	F	-	14807 Avenida Central La Grange, CA, 95329	(209) 931-4567	(209) 931-4333		Miwok	Calaveras,Madera,San Joaquin,Stanislaus
	California Valley Miwok Tribe	F	AKA Sheep Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of CA,	P.O. Box 395 West Point, CA, 95255	(209) 293-4179		lewilson@yahoo.com	Miwok	Calaveras,Madera,San Joaquin,Stanislaus
	Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA, 95327	(209) 984-9066	(209) 984-9269	lmathiesen@tribal.com	Me-Wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Mono,Sacramento,San
	Ione Band of Miwok Indians	F	Sara Dutschke, Chairperson	9252 Bush Street Plymouth, CA, 95969	(209) 245-5800		consultation@ionemiwok.net	Miwok	Amador,Calaveras,El Dorado,Sacramento,San Joaquin
	Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nashim Tribe	N	Leland Valdez, Cultural Resources	P.O. Box 580986 Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017	(916) 429-8047			Miwok	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Mono
	Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nashim Tribe	N	Cosme Valdez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 580986 Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017	(916) 396-1173		valdezcosme@comcast.net	Miwok	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Mono,Sacramento,San
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Neil Peyron, Chairperson	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 781-4271	(559) 781-4610	neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-rsn.gov	Yukut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	(559) 783-8932	kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-rsn.gov	Yukut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Jory Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	(559) 783-8932	jory.garfield@tulerivertribe-rsn.gov	Yukut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San
	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	F	Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department	919 Highway 395 North Gardnerville, NV, 89410	(775) 265-8600		darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us	Washoe	Alpine,Amador,Butte,Calaveras,El Dorado,Lassen,Mono,Nevada,Placer,Plumas,Sierra,Tierras, Yuba

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 assessment for the proposed Cultural Resources Inventory, Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, Calaveras County.

Record:
Report



January 3, 2024

AKA Sheep Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of CA
California Valley Miwok Tribe
P.O. Box 395
West Point, CA, 95255

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244.

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Saint Charles Hospitality LLC to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the proposed Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, located in the town of San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the construction of a hotel consisting of 4-stories measuring 45,220 square feet. There would be 79 rooms and 88 parking stalls. Level 1 would include: Service areas, Elevator, Pool, Fitness Area, and Guestrooms, and Level 2 through 4 would have Guestrooms. The project also includes the construction of a restaurant with a 112-person capacity and 28 parking stalls measuring 2,527 square feet. The entire project area measures approximately 4.14 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated November 29, 2023, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the California Valley Miwok Tribe.

The Project area is specifically located at 303 East St. Charles Street in the central portion of San Andreas in parcels APN 042-030-014-000 and APN 042-031-017-000. This may be seen on the San Andreas, Calif., USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 E, Township 04 N, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 17. The subject property is presently undeveloped and is surrounded by commercial buildings and a single-family residence to the east; a Catholic cemetery/church and a single-family residence/farm to the west; a bank and a single-family residence to the northwest; commercial properties to the north, and commercial properties, a single-family home, multi-family residences, and undeveloped land to the south and southeast. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, Town of San Andreas, Calaveras County.
[UEI #7244]
Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contact s	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Pricilla Torres-Fuentes, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	November 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	NA	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information was sent on November 3, 2023. Reply received November 29, 2023, from Pricilla Torres-Fuentes, Cultural Resources Analyst. The SLF record search was negative and provided a list of 13 tribal contacts comprising a total of 7 tribes.
Gloria Grimes, Chairperson	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. A call was made to Chairperson Grimes on January 2, 2024, however, there was no answer, and the voicemail inbox was full, therefore no message could be left. To this date there has been no response.
Chairperson	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. A call was made January 2, 2024. However, there was no answer and the phone line just kept ringing without going to an answering machine to allow a message. To this

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					date, there has been no response.
Debra Grimes, Cultural Resources Specialist	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. A call was made to Ms. Grimes on January 2, 2024; however, there was no answer. A voicemail message was left for her detailing the purpose for the call. To this date, there has been no response.
N/A	California Valley Miwok Tribe	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	NA	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was received on December 7, 2023, from Chairperson Silvia Burley. Ms. Burley stated that "the California Valley Miwok Tribe has no comment or concerns in regard to the proposed project located at 303 East St. Charles Street in the central portion of San Andreas, CA." T
AKA Sheep Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of CA	California Valley Miwok Tribe	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	NA	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. An email response not received. See response from ,S. Burley above.
Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson	Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me- Wuk Indians	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. A call was made to Mr. Mathiesen on January 2, 2024; however, direct

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contact s	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					contact could not be made. The Tribal receptionist made it known that Mr. Mathiesen was not in the office at the moment of the call. A message was left with the receptionist for Mr. Mathiesen detailing the project. To this date there has been no response.
Sara Dutschke, Chairperson	Ione Band of Miwok Indians	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. A call was made to Sara Dutschke on January 2, 2024; however, the tribal receptionist answered and made it known that no one was in the office to deal with the matter. The tribal receptionist took a message detailing the project for Mr. Jeremy Dutschke, the cultural coordinator for the tribe. To this date there has been no response.
Leland Valdez, Cultural Resources	Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu- Nishinam Tribe	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. A call was made to Mr. Valdez on January 2, 2024; however, there was no answer, and a message was left detailing the purpose of the call. There has been no response.
Cosme Valdez, Chairperson	Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu- Nishinam Tribe	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					A call was made to A call was made to Ms. Valdez on January 2, 2024; however, there was no answer, and a message was left detailing the purpose of the call. There has been no response.
Neil Peyron, Chairperson	Tule River Indian Tribe	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	NA	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. Email response was not received. There has been no response.
Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	Tule River Indian Tribe	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	NA	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. There has been no response.
Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist	Tule River Indian Tribe	YES	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent December 1, 2023. An email response was not received. A call was made to Mr. Garfield on January 2, 2024. However, the call was re-directed to the Environmental Department where the call was answered by the staff receptionist. The receptionist made it known that Mr. Garfield had since passed away, and that Kerri Vera and Neil Peyron were, at the moment, not in the office. A message was left for Kerri Vera, and to this date there has been no response.
Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	December 1, 2023	December 1, 2023	January 2, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contact s	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					December 1, 2023. An email response was received on the same day from Mr. Cruz stating that the tribe's new THPO was now Patrick Burt, and he also provided his email. Mr. O'Neil replied that same day, letting Mr. Cruz know that Mr. Burt would be contacted and that his response would be noted in the project cultural resources report. That same day, Mr. Burt was contacted via email the the letter and map for the project, there has been no response. On January 2, 2024, a call was made to Mr. Burt, which was answered by the receptionist. The receptionist then transferred the call to his office where a message was left for him. An email response was received March 13, 2024 from Bernadette Nieto, Tribal Administrator, indicating that the project location is outside of the tribe's ancestral lands and that they defer to their neighboring tribes.

From: California Valley Miwok Tribe <office@cvmt.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 7, 2023 11:46 AM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

This correspondence is in response to your letter dated December 1, 2023, 'Cultural Resources, Inventory, Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California.

The California Valley Miwok Tribe has no comment or concerns in regards to the proposed project located at 303 East St. Charles Street in the central portion of San Andreas, CA.

Respectfully,

/s/
Silvia Burley, Chairperson
California Valley Miwok Tribe
(209) 931-4567

From: Steve Oneil
Sent: Thursday, December 7, 2023 11:58 AM
To: 'California Valley Miwok Tribe' <office@cvmt.net>
Cc: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244 - Calaveras County

Dear Chairperson Burley,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the California Valley Miwok Tribe concerning our project in San Andreas, Calaveras County. This will be added to the cultural resources report being prepared.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office 949.788.4900 ext. 276
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

Mr. Cruz,

Thank you for letting us know that Mr. Patrick Burt is the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California's THPO. We will provide him with a letter and email concerning the San Andreas project shortly.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA UltraSystems Environmental |
WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office 949.788.4900 ext. 276
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

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From: Darrel Cruz <Darrel.Cruz@washoetribe.us>
Sent: Friday, December 1, 2023 1:43 PM
To: Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Automatic reply: Project 7244 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Fairfield Hotel/Restaurant Project, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California

Patrick Burt is now the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. His email address is: THPO@WashoeTribe.us.

Thank you,
Darrel

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. Please notify the sender immediately by e-mail if you have received this e-mail by mistake and delete this e-mail from your system. If you are not the intended recipient you are notified that disclosing, copying, distributing or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information is strictly prohibited.

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [Bernadette Nieto](#)
Cc: [Rodrigo Jacobo](#); [Bob Reicher](#); [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244 - Washoe Tribe
Date: Wednesday, March 13, 2024 8:58:59 AM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[image002.png](#)

Hello Ms. Nieto,

Thank you for your response on behalf of the Washo Tribe of Nevada & California concerning the Fairfield Hotel project in San Andreas.

The cultural resources report and associated IS/MND have already been prepared and submitted to the county.

We will keep your email response on file and include it if we have an opportunity to revise and update the report.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



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From: Bernadette Nieto <Bernadette.Nieto@washoetribe.us>
Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 2024 3:14 PM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244

Good afternoon Mr. O'Neil,

I am writing in response to your invitation for consultation regarding the UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7244. The letter is dated December 1, 2023.

As the location of the proposed project is outside of the ancestral lands of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, we will defer to our neighboring Native Nations, with cultural affiliation.

I apologize for the late response to your letter. Our THPO, Patrick Burt is working to catch up on his work and I am providing some assistance.

Thank you!



Vision Statement of the Washoe Nation

Preserving, reviving and living the Washoe culture and traditions. Where:

Respect for one another and tribal values promote our spiritual, physical and environmental wellness.

Educational opportunities are available for all tribal members and descendants.

A solid economic foundation ensures self-sufficiency for tribal success.

Responsive government promotes teamwork, professionalism, and accountability.

On safe and secure tribal lands.

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ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
CA-00141	NADB-R - 1360205	1981	Derr, Eleanor H.	Archaeological Survey Report for Pacific Telephone Company Underground Cable Project, Highway 49, Angels Camp to San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. (P.M. 7.79 to P.M. 18.84) (UE #1543T).	Foundation of California State University, Sacramento; for Pacific Telephone	05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001122, 05-001123, 05-001131
CA-00142	NADB-R - 1360206	1981	Derr, E. H.	Archaeological Survey Report for Pacific Telephone Company Underground Cable Project, Highway 12, Clements (Junction Highway 88) to San Andreas, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California.	Foundation of California State University, Sacramento; for Pacific Telephone Co.	05-001132, 05-001133, 05-001134, 05-001135
CA-00366	NADB-R - 1360769	1991	Stewart, Suzanne and Marvin-Cunningham, Judith	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Calaveras County Government Center, San Andreas, California.	Archaeological Services, Inc. (prepared for County of Calaveras)	05-001603, 05-001604, 05-001605, 05-001606
CA-01701	NADB-R - 1360259	1992	Gerike, Christian	Cultural Resources Study for a General Plan Amendment and Master Plan; Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	Stewart/Gerike, Consultants (prepared for Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital)	05-000192, 05-001604
CA-01763	NADB-R - 1360260	1992	Gerike, Christian	Boundary Definition and Recording of Cultural Resources at Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital; San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	Stewart/Gerike, Consultants (prepared for Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital)	05-000192, 05-001604
CA-01785	NADB-R - 1360264	1992	Gerike, Christian	Archaeological Monitoring of Soil Borings at Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	Stewart/Gerike, Consultants (prepared for Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital)	05-000192
CA-02094	NADB-R - 1360496	1992	Gerike, Christian	CA-CAL-114/H Prehistoric Loci Densities; Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California.	Stewart/Gerike, Consultants (prepared for Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital)	05-000192

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
CA-02212	NADB-R - 1366380	1982	Crow, Leslie	Final Report of Phase I (Planning Phase) Central Sierra Historic Resource Inventory March 1981 [and] Final Report: Historic Resource Inventory, Phase II Central Sierra Planning Council (1981-1982)	Central Sierra Planning Council	05-001123, 05-001923, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002230, 05-002233, 05-002234, 05-002236, 05-002238, 05-002245, 05-002248, 05-002327, 05-002340, 05-002341, 05-002426, 05-002485, 05-002487, 05-002488, 05-002489, 05-002490, 05-002491, 05-002492, 05-002493, 05-002494, 05-002497, 05-002498, 05-002499, 05-002500, 05-002501, 05-002502, 05-002503, 05-002504, 05-002505, 05-002506, 05-002507, 05-002508, 05-002509, 05-002510, 05-002511, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533, 05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002542, 05-002543, 05-002546, 05-002547, 05-002548, 05-002549, 05-002550, 05-002551, 05-002552, 05-002553, 05-002554, 05-002568, 05-002569, 05-002570, 05-002571, 05-002572, 05-002573, 05-002574, 05-002575, 05-002576, 05-002578, 05-002579, 05-002580, 05-002581, 05-002582, 05-002583, 05-002584, 05-002585, 05-002586, 05-002587, 05-002588, 05-002589, 05-002591, 05-002592, 05-002595, 05-002596, 05-002597, 05-002598, 05-002599, 05-002600, 05-002601, 05-002602, 05-002603, 05-002604, 05-002605, 05-002606, 05-002607, 05-002608, 05-002609, 05-002610, 05-002611, 05-002612, 05-002613, 05-002614, 05-002615, 05-002616, 05-002617, 05-002618, 05-002619, 05-002620, 05-002621, 05-002622, 05-002623, 05-002624, 05-002625, 05-002626, 05-002627, 05-002628,

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						05-002629, 05-002630, 05-002631, 05-002632, 05-002633, 05-002634, 05-002635, 05-002636, 05-002637, 05-002638, 05-002639, 05-002640, 05-002641, 05-002642, 05-002643, 05-002644, 05-002645, 05-002646, 05-002647, 05-002648, 05-002649, 05-002650, 05-002651, 05-002652, 05-002653, 05-002654, 05-002655, 05-002666, 05-002667, 05-002668, 05-002669, 05-002670, 05-002671, 05-002672, 05-002673, 05-002674, 05-002675, 05-002676, 05-002677, 05-002678, 05-002679, 05-002680, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002693, 05-002694, 05-002695, 05-002696, 05-002697, 05-002698, 05-002699, 05-002700, 05-002701, 05-002702, 05-002703, 05-002704, 05-002705, 05-002706, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002710, 05-002711, 05-002712, 05-002713, 05-002714, 05-002715, 05-002716, 05-002717, 05-002718, 05-002719, 05-002720, 05-002721, 05-002722, 05-002723, 05-002724, 05-002725, 05-002726, 05-002727, 05-002728, 05-002729, 05-002730, 05-002731, 05-002732, 05-002733, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002737, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
CA-02214	NADB-R - 1362001		Cunningham, Judith	Tour of Historic San Andreas.	Calaveras County Museum and Archives	05-002228, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002668, 05-002671, 05-002676, 05-002677, 05-002678, 05-002679, 05-002680, 05-002682, 05-002686, 05-002688, 05-002693, 05-002694, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002710, 05-002711, 05-002712, 05-002713, 05-002714, 05-002715, 05-002716, 05-002717, 05-002718, 05-002719, 05-002720, 05-002721, 05-002722, 05-002723, 05-002729, 05-002734, 05-002738, 05-002746
CA-02364	NADB-R - 1361203	1994	Stewart, Suzanne and Gerike, Christian	Test Excavations at CA-CAL-114/H, Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California.	Stewart/Gerike, Consultants; prepared for Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital	05-000192
CA-02561	NADB-R - 1362127	1994	Thornton, Mark V.	A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Archaeological Reports No. 12.	CSU Fresno	05-000248, 05-000249, 05-000250, 05-002744, 22-000238, 55-000571, 55-000572, 55-000573
CA-02599	NADB-R - 1362109	1995	Serpa, Luke	CDF Project Review Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources, San Andreas FFS - Apparatus Building, Calvaras County.	CAL FIRE / CDF	05-000249, 05-002699, 05-002700, 05-002701, 05-002702, 05-002703, 05-002704
CA-03343	NADB-R - 1363650	1998	Stratton, Susan K.	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Creekside Office Complex Project Calaveras County, San Andreas, California.	Western Zooarchaeological Research (prepared for Ken James Construction, San Andreas, Ca)	
CA-03625	Caltrans - 10-CAL-49 P.M. 18.9 10-170 EA 06-952138; Caltrans - CAL-49 PM 18.9 Relinquishment; NADB-R - 1363425	1999	Hibbard, Christina	Negative Archaeological Survey Report; 10-CAL-49; P.M. 18.9; Charge Unit 10-170; EA 06-952138	Caltrans District 10	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
CA-04079	NADB-R - 1364372	1983	Cunningham, Judith	San Andreas Historic Site Survey, Calaveras County.	Calaveras County Museum and Archives; for Calaveras County	05-002228, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002666, 05-002667, 05-002668, 05-002669, 05-002670, 05-002671, 05-002672, 05-002673, 05-002674, 05-002675, 05-002676, 05-002677, 05-002678, 05-002679, 05-002680, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002693, 05-002694, 05-002695, 05-002696, 05-002697, 05-002698, 05-002699, 05-002700, 05-002701, 05-002702, 05-002703, 05-002704, 05-002705, 05-002706, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002710, 05-002711, 05-002712, 05-002713, 05-002714, 05-002715, 05-002716, 05-002717, 05-002718, 05-002719, 05-002720, 05-002721, 05-002722, 05-002723, 05-002724, 05-002725, 05-002726, 05-002727, 05-002728, 05-002729, 05-002730, 05-002731, 05-002732, 05-002733, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002737, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002747, 05-002748
CA-04195	Caltrans - 10-CAL-49, P.M. 20.00/20.03, 10-170; Caltrans - EA 10-937181; Caltrans - McDonald's Encroachment Permit; NADB-R - 1364370	2000	Hibbard, Christina	Department of Transportation, Negative Archaeological Survey Report, P.M. 10-CAL-49, 20.00/20.03, 10-170, EA 10-937181; MacDonald's Encroach onto State Right-of-Way for Construction of Curbs on Route 49 Across from Pool Station Road, San Andreas	Caltrans District 10	
CA-04603	NADB-R - 1364518	2002	Marvin, Judith	Historical Evaluation of the Winkler Store, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California (APN 042-015-031).	Foothill Resources Limited	05-002710

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CA-04889	NADB-R - 1364802	1997	Hoeper, G.	Ben Thorn, Calaveras County's Wyatt Earp. Las Calaveras, Quarterly Bulletin of the Calaveras County Historical Society, Vol. XLV, No. 3, April 1997, pages 30-33		05-002237
CA-05101	NADB-R - 1363902	2003	Marvin, Judith	Letter to Jerry Hoberg, Nikolai Design Group RE: Judge Ira Hill Reed House and Barn, 206 E. St. Charles Street, San Andreas, California.	Foothill Resources Ltd. (prepared for J. Hoberg, Nikolai Design Group)	05-002687, 05-002688

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CA-05498	NADB-R - 1365434	2004	Leach-Palm, L., P. Mikkelsen, J. King, J. Hatch, and B. Larson	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume I: Summary of Methods and Findings.	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (and) JRP Historical Consulting; prepared for Caltrans District 10	02-000026, 02-000056, 02-000057, 02-000061, 02-000062, 02-000063, 02-000073, 02-000100, 02-000101, 02-000102, 02-000109, 02-000130, 02-000132, 02-000139, 02-000185, 02-000186, 02-000187, 02-000193, 02-000226, 02-000277, 02-000302, 02-000332, 02-000337, 02-000343, 02-000344, 02-000350, 02-000352, 02-000353, 02-000354, 02-000357, 02-000358, 02-000364, 02-000367, 02-000368, 02-000370, 02-000371, 02-000395, 02-000401, 02-000403, 02-000408, 02-000409, 02-000411, 02-000412, 02-000413, 02-000414, 02-000417, 02-000431, 02-000433, 02-000434, 02-000437, 02-000438, 02-000439, 02-000441, 02-000442, 02-000443, 02-000448, 02-000449, 02-000450, 02-000451, 02-000452, 02-000453, 02-000454, 02-000455, 02-000456, 02-000457, 02-000460, 02-000463, 02-000474, 02-000478, 02-000483, 02-000484, 02-000488, 02-000489, 02-000493, 02-000508, 02-000515, 02-000532, 02-000533, 02-000546, 02-000559, 02-000560, 02-000561, 02-000567, 02-000589, 02-000590, 02-000591, 02-000606, 02-000622, 02-000623, 02-000629, 02-000630, 02-000631, 02-000632, 02-000633, 02-000649, 05-000013, 05-000064, 05-000102, 05-000106, 05-000144, 05-000195, 05-000225, 05-000230, 05-000239, 05-000240, 05-000241, 05-000242, 05-000261, 05-000262, 05-000290, 05-000323, 05-000325, 05-000361, 05-000443, 05-000449, 05-000577, 05-000610, 05-000612, 05-000613, 05-000780, 05-000790, 05-000977, 05-000978, 05-001079, 05-001084, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001131, 05-001152, 05-001158, 05-001159, 05-001199, 05-001267, 05-001272, 05-001275,

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						05-001329, 05-001353, 05-001382, 05-001395, 05-001435, 05-001510, 05-001538, 05-001565, 05-001624, 05-001631, 05-001632, 05-001679, 05-001706, 05-001710, 05-001711, 05-001712, 05-001717, 05-001720, 05-001747, 05-001760, 05-001772, 05-001773, 05-001774, 05-001783, 05-001802, 05-001805, 05-001816, 05-001887, 05-001889, 05-001890, 05-001904, 05-001959, 05-002027, 05-002032, 05-002033, 05-002034, 05-002054, 05-002055, 05-002056, 05-002057, 05-002058, 05-002068, 05-002081, 05-002106, 05-002130, 05-002131, 05-002132, 05-002220, 05-002221, 05-002222, 05-002223, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002239, 05-002241, 05-002242, 05-002261, 05-002279, 05-002321, 05-002324, 05-002327, 05-002330, 05-002334, 05-002335, 05-002342, 05-002369, 05-002370, 05-002418, 05-002484, 05-002507, 05-002512, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533, 05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002555, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002711, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002929, 05-002942, 05-002950, 05-002951, 05-002952, 05-002953, 05-002954, 05-002956,

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						05-002965, 05-002966, 05-002967, 05-002969, 05-002985, 05-003821, 22-000313, 22-000762, 22-000820, 22-000849, 22-000885, 22-000886, 22-000941, 22-000992, 22-000999, 22-001002, 22-001011, 22-001012, 22-001013, 22-001014, 22-001050, 22-001158, 22-001161, 22-001337, 22-001379, 22-001418, 22-001457, 22-001494, 22-001519, 22-001524, 22-001611, 22-001703, 22-001705, 22-001706, 22-001761, 22-001762, 22-001763, 22-002005, 22-002056, 22-002057, 22-002063, 22-002156, 22-002474, 22-002491, 22-002492, 22-002529, 22-002530, 22-002648, 24-000076, 24-000434, 24-000488, 24-000568, 24-000569, 24-000574, 24-000575, 24-000634, 24-000639, 24-000733, 24-001641, 24-001643, 24-001679, 24-001685, 24-001703, 39-000002, 39-000018, 39-000020, 39-000021, 39-000022, 39-000023, 39-000024, 39-000025, 39-000026, 39-000027, 39-000028, 39-000087, 39-000089, 39-000098, 39-000110, 39-000513, 39-000520, 39-004447, 39-004448, 39-004457, 50-000001, 50-000061, 50-000083, 50-000532, 50-001887, 50-001890, 50-001899, 55-000006, 55-000019, 55-000024, 55-000025, 55-000027, 55-000028, 55-000029, 55-000054, 55-000058, 55-000104, 55-000110, 55-000149, 55-000183, 55-000572, 55-000577, 55-000586, 55-000587, 55-000588, 55-000687, 55-000720, 55-000721, 55-000724, 55-000786, 55-000787, 55-000918, 55-000919, 55-000922, 55-000942, 55-000943, 55-000947, 55-001031, 55-001042, 55-001090, 55-001630, 55-001697, 55-001963, 55-002364, 55-002365, 55-002366, 55-002367, 55-002368, 55-002557, 55-002603, 55-002605, 55-002643, 55-002724, 55-002746, 55-003159,

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						55-003323, 55-003324, 55-003327, 55-003543, 55-003545, 55-003625, 55-003703, 55-003723, 55-003725, 55-003726, 55-003727, 55-003776, 55-003782, 55-004047, 55-004048, 55-004144, 55-004153, 55-004156, 55-004250, 55-004340, 55-004346, 55-004350, 55-004351, 55-004376, 55-004503, 55-004700, 55-004934, 55-005093, 55-005094, 55-005240, 55-005293, 55-005303, 55-005357, 55-005401, 55-005547, 55-006022, 55-006023, 55-006138, 55-006186, 55-006268, 55-006319, 55-006492, 55-006502, 55-006850, 55-006925

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
CA-05501	NADB-R - 1366190	2004	Rosenthal, J. S. and J. Meyer	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume III: Geoarchaeological Study.	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (and) Sonoma State University; prepared for Caltrans District 10	05-000013, 05-000064, 05-000102, 05-000106, 05-000144, 05-000195, 05-000225, 05-000230, 05-000239, 05-000240, 05-000241, 05-000242, 05-000261, 05-000262, 05-000290, 05-000323, 05-000325, 05-000361, 05-000443, 05-000449, 05-000557, 05-000610, 05-000612, 05-000613, 05-000780, 05-000790, 05-000977, 05-000978, 05-001079, 05-001084, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001131, 05-001152, 05-001158, 05-001159, 05-001199, 05-001267, 05-001272, 05-001275, 05-001329, 05-001353, 05-001382, 05-001395, 05-001435, 05-001510, 05-001538, 05-001565, 05-001624, 05-001631, 05-001632, 05-001679, 05-001706, 05-001710, 05-001711, 05-001712, 05-001717, 05-001720, 05-001747, 05-001760, 05-001772, 05-001773, 05-001774, 05-001783, 05-001802, 05-001805, 05-001816, 05-001887, 05-001889, 05-001890, 05-001904, 05-001959, 05-002027, 05-002032, 05-002033, 05-002034, 05-002054, 05-002055, 05-002056, 05-002057, 05-002058, 05-002068, 05-002081, 05-002130, 05-002131, 05-002132, 05-002220, 05-002221, 05-002222, 05-002223, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002239, 05-002241, 05-002242, 05-002261, 05-002279, 05-002321, 05-002324, 05-002327, 05-002330, 05-002334, 05-002335, 05-002342, 05-002369, 05-002370, 05-002418, 05-002484, 05-002507, 05-002512, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532, 05-002533,

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						05-002534, 05-002535, 05-002536, 05-002537, 05-002538, 05-002539, 05-002540, 05-002541, 05-002555, 05-002681, 05-002682, 05-002683, 05-002684, 05-002685, 05-002686, 05-002687, 05-002688, 05-002689, 05-002690, 05-002691, 05-002692, 05-002707, 05-002708, 05-002709, 05-002711, 05-002734, 05-002735, 05-002736, 05-002738, 05-002739, 05-002740, 05-002741, 05-002742, 05-002743, 05-002929, 05-002951, 05-002956, 05-002965, 05-002966, 05-002969, 05-002985, 05-003821

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
CA-05506	NADB-R - 1365428	2004	Leach-Palm, L., J. King, J. Hatch, and B. Larson	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume II C: Calaveras County.	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (and) JRP Historical Consulting Services, Inc.; prepared for Caltrans District 10	05-000013, 05-000064, 05-000102, 05-000106, 05-000144, 05-000195, 05-000225, 05-000230, 05-000239, 05-000240, 05-000241, 05-000242, 05-000261, 05-000262, 05-000290, 05-000323, 05-000325, 05-000361, 05-000443, 05-000449, 05-000577, 05-000610, 05-000612, 05-000613, 05-000780, 05-000790, 05-000977, 05-000978, 05-001079, 05-001084, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001121, 05-001131, 05-001152, 05-001158, 05-001159, 05-001199, 05-001267, 05-001272, 05-001275, 05-001329, 05-001353, 05-001382, 05-001395, 05-001435, 05-001510, 05-001538, 05-001565, 05-001624, 05-001631, 05-001632, 05-001679, 05-001706, 05-001710, 05-001711, 05-001712, 05-001717, 05-001720, 05-001747, 05-001760, 05-001772, 05-001773, 05-001774, 05-001783, 05-001802, 05-001805, 05-001816, 05-001887, 05-001889, 05-001890, 05-001904, 05-001959, 05-002027, 05-002032, 05-002033, 05-002034, 05-002054, 05-002055, 05-002056, 05-002057, 05-002058, 05-002068, 05-002081, 05-002106, 05-002130, 05-002131, 05-002132, 05-002220, 05-002221, 05-002222, 05-002223, 05-002225, 05-002226, 05-002227, 05-002229, 05-002236, 05-002237, 05-002239, 05-002241, 05-002242, 05-002261, 05-002279, 05-002321, 05-002324, 05-002327, 05-002330, 05-002334, 05-002335, 05-002342, 05-002369, 05-002370, 05-002418, 05-002484, 05-002507, 05-002512, 05-002513, 05-002514, 05-002515, 05-002516, 05-002517, 05-002518, 05-002519, 05-002520, 05-002521, 05-002522, 05-002523, 05-002524, 05-002525, 05-002526, 05-002527, 05-002528, 05-002529, 05-002530, 05-002531, 05-002532,

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CA-05846	NADB-R - 1365720	2005	Andolina, D., J. Marvin, and J. Costello	Cultural Resource Survey of a 4.19-acre Parcel in the Town of San Andreas, Calaveras County, (APN #42-011-012).	Far Western Anthropological Research Group and Foothill	05-003111
CA-05847	NADB-R - 1365721	2005	Thorpe, L., J. Costello, and J. Marvin	Cultural Resource Survey of a 1.14-acre Parcel in San Andreas Owned by Ralph Winkler and Gerald Newman, Calaveras County, CA (APN 044-006-036).	Foothill Resources, Ltd.; for Peter Oliver and Dean Kelaita	05-003112
CA-05997	NADB-R - 1365975	2004	McMorris, C.	2004 Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Concrete Arch Bridges, Vol. 1: Report and Figures	JPR Historical Consulting	05-002225, 05-003277, 05-003278
CA-06273	NADB-R - 1366467	2006	Pacific Municipal Consultants	Archaeological and Historical Investigations for the CA-531 Route B, San Andreas Meet Point P133 to Poole Station Road Meet Point.	Pacific Municipal Consultants; prepared for The Calaveras Telephone Company	05-001838, 05-001839, 05-001840, 05-001841, 05-003353, 05-003354, 05-003355, 05-003356
CA-07023	NADB-R - 1367327	2009	Costello, Julia, Thorpe, Linda, and Marvin, Judith	Cultural Resources Study for the Calaveras County Criminal Justice Center and Courthouse Projects. San Andreas, Calaveras County, CA.	Foothill Resources, Ltd. (prepared for Calaveras Co. Sheriff's Dept. [and] DLR Group)	05-001603, 05-001605, 05-003444, 05-003445, 05-003446, 05-003447, 05-003448, 05-003449
CA-07453	NADB-R - 1367795	2003	Bloomer, William W. and Stratton, Susan K.	Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at CA-CAL-114/H [P-05-000192] Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	Western Zoological Research (prepared for Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital)	05-000192

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CA-07613	NADB-R - 1367979	2011	Mikkelsen, Pat	Summary of Results of a Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed Access Road to the Criminal Justice Center and Courthouse Project Area and a Related Improvements to Mountain Ranch Road.	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (prepared for County of Calaveras [and] US Army Corps of Engineers)	05-000192, 05-001604
CA-08122		2014	Box, B.	PG&E Cultural Resources Constraints Report Aldyl-A Replacement Pope & Hildebrandt, San Andreas, Calaveras County, PM #31037572, Gas Distribution	Garcia and Associates for PG&E	05-000249, 05-002241, 05-002706, 05-003593
CA-08123		2014	Harper, C.	PG&E Cultural Resources Constraints Report Aldyl-A Replacement Russell Road and Highway 49, San Andreas, Calaveras County, PM #31037569, Gas Distribution	Garcia and Associates for PG&E	05-000249, 05-002241, 05-002706, 05-003594
CA-08124		2014	Harper, C.	PG&E Cultural Resources Constraints Report Aldyl-A Replacement Highway 49 and Russell 13A, San Andreas, Calaveras County, PM #31037568, Gas Distribution	Garcia and Associates for PG&E	05-002241, 05-002706
CA-08284		2011	AECOM	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Central Valley Independent Network Fiber Optic Communications Network Project, California. (Calaveras, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties in the CCalC Area of Responsibility)	AECOM; for Central Valley Independent Network, Fresno, CA	05-002274, 05-003629, 05-003630, 05-003631, 05-003632, 05-003633, 05-003634
CA-08589		2017	Newland, M., C. Kimsey & B. Siskin	Pacific Gas and Electric Aldyl-A Service Replacement Project (#31161355) at the Mark Twain Convalescent Hospital, Archaeological Investigations at CA-CAL01292, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	Garcia and Associates for PG&E	05-001604

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CA-08988		2019	Parker, A. and A. Whitaker	Archaeological Survey Report for Director's Orders Hazard Tree Removal in District 10, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties, CA	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. for Caltrans	05-000770, 05-001117, 05-001118, 05-001119, 05-001120, 05-001135, 05-001316, 05-001757, 05-001835, 05-001836, 05-001904, 05-002027, 05-002028, 05-002031, 05-002035, 05-002037, 05-002038, 05-002041, 05-002111, 05-002112, 05-002113, 05-002114, 05-002115, 05-002116, 05-002118, 05-002119, 05-002129, 05-002138, 05-002139, 05-002221, 05-002223, 05-002226, 05-002495, 05-002556, 05-002688, 05-002747, 05-002748, 05-002929, 05-002930, 05-002932, 05-002949, 05-002957, 05-002971, 05-002972, 05-002973, 05-002974, 05-002989, 05-002999, 05-003026, 05-003851, 05-003852, 05-003853, 05-003854, 05-003855, 05-003856, 05-003857, 05-003858, 05-003859, 05-003860, 05-003861
CA-09258		2019	Waechter, S. A.	Historic Property Survey Report for Director's Orders Hazard Tree Removal Project District 10, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties, California, State Routes 4, 5, 12, 26, 49, 88, 108, 120 and 140; E-FIS 10-1600-0133, EA 10-1F6403, Contract 06A2312, Task Order 11	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. for Caltrans	
CA-09500		1972	Joy, E. P.	Chronicles of San Andreas	Old Timer's Museum	
CA-09701	Other - San Andreas Sanitary District	2018	Hollock, Ashley, Ross Smith, and Michelle Cross	Cultural Assessment Report for the San Andreas Sanitary District Collection System Improvements Project, San Andreas, Calaveras County, California	Santec Consulting Services Inc.	05-002706, 05-003277