Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the

Woody Biomass-Fired Combined Heat and Power Project
Wilseyville, California

By: Julia G. Costello and Patrick B. McGreevy, Foothill Resources, Ltd.

Prepared for: Calaveras Healthy Impacts Products Solutions Group
P.O. Box 616, West Point, CA 95255

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Foothill Resources, Ltd., P.O. Box 288, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The project area consists of a 13-acre parcel of land located in Sandy Gulch near Wilseyville, Calaveras County, CA. Because the project may involve both Federal and State funding, environmental studies comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the California Environmental Quality Act. The project parcel occupies a portion of the Associated Lumber and Box Co. mill site (1942-1968; site SG 300), a resource which was the subject of a preliminary survey and historic research in 2005. The current study re-examined and recorded features of SG 300 which lay within the smaller project area boundaries (the APE) of the Woody Biomass-Fired Combined Heat and Power Project. This portion of site SG 300 was evaluated as not eligible to either the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historic Resources. No further actions regarding these remains are recommended.
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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter includes a description of the project location, proposed project activities, and legal mandates for this cultural resources study.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area consists of a parcel of land consisting of 13.00 acres located in an area known as Sandy Gulch near Wilseyville in Calaveras County, CA (NE ¼ Section 15; T6N, R13E, MDBM) (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The project’s Area of Potential Effect (APE) also includes the access road from the northeast, connecting with the Rail Road Flat Road. The project area lies at an elevation ranging from approximately 2560 to 2640 feet above mean sea level. This location is within the Yellow Pine Belt environmental zone, also referred to as the Transition life zone (Storer and Usinger 1963). Most of the project area underwent extensive contouring for the 1942 construction of the Associated Lumber and Box Company. The mill closed in 1969 and was demolished and burnt by the end of 1972. The company town -- “Wilseyville Camp” – lies about ½ mile east of the project area; most of its historic residential housing is extant and the community has excellent integrity. Immediately west of the project area, the Calaveras County Water District built the West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant in the 1990s. Land east of the project area was stripped of trees and underbrush during the mill era and today the slopes are covered with pines and oaks while the valley floor supports stands of willows.

PROPOSED PROJECT

On this 13-acre site, the Calaveras Healthy Impacts Products Solutions (CHIPS) Group proposes to develop its Woody Biomass-Fired Combined Heat and Power facility. Operations will create electricity, heat, and biochar through gasification of woody biomass obtained principally from forest harvesting. Equipment for the facility will utilize approximately one acre of land while covered storage for biomass feedstock storage may utilize up to another six acres. The gassifier and associated equipment will be housed in an enclosed 24,000 square-foot steel metal building, 60 feet high, with a concrete slab floor. The biostorage structures will also be 60-foot high metal structures with concrete floors, enclosed on two or three sides. Additional structures include a project manager’s office, truck scale, cooling towers, and a standby flare device. Existing roads will be utilized with only resurfacing required. It is estimated that a maximum of 12 truckloads of chipped biomass may be delivered to the facility during peak season (summer and fall). As a specific development plan has not yet been made, the entire 13-acre parcel and access road is identified as the Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 2).

Foothill Resources, Ltd., of Mokelumne Hill, CA, was contracted by CHIPS to conduct a cultural resources study of the project area. The archaeological studies and evaluation were carried out by Julia G. Costello, PhD, and the historical background research by Patrick B. McGreevy, Ph.D. Principal Investigator Dr. Costello received her M.A. in Prehistoric Archaeology from the University of Denver 1972 and PhD in Anthropology in 1990 from the
Figure 1. The project area is located in NE Calaveras County.
Figure 2. Location of the Project area on USGS West Point CA quadrangle, 1948.
Figure 3. Record of Survey, Parcel 1, CHIPS Project Area.
University of California at Santa Barbara. Dr. Costello is certified by the Registry of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) and has 43 years of experience in archaeology, 40 years in California. Dr. McGreevy received his MS in Parasitology at UC Berkeley, PhD in Zoology at UC Davis, and MSc in Applied Immunology at Brunel University, England. After a career in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, he returned to northern Calaveras County and has been actively involved in historic research of this vicinity for the past decade. Both researchers were involved in an earlier study of this vicinity in 2005, and were therefore familiar with project area history and resources.

**LEGAL MANDATES**

While the County of Calaveras identified the proposed project as requiring only an Administrative Use Permit, CHIPS voluntarily agreed to conduct environmental studies commensurate with a Conditional Use Permit and therefore satisfying requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, particularly, identification of historic properties eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (CEQA; Public Resources code, Section 21000 et seq., updated 2005). Because in the future the project may involve both Federal and State funding, cultural resource studies were also carried out to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, specifying identification of properties eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 800, updated 2004). Both of these laws mandate that the effects of an undertaking on historic properties must be considered. All findings under Federal Section 106 apply to the California statutes – which are largely identical in application – and the Federal document was therefore followed for the present study.

In making a “reasonable and good faith effort” to carry out appropriate identification efforts, the following steps were followed (per 36 CFR 800.4(b, c)(1,2)): (1) determine the undertaking’s Area of Potential Effects; (2) gather existing information; (3) identify historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects; (4) evaluate historic significance against National Register criteria, in consultation with Native Americans; (5) identify those eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the project (e.g., physical destruction, change of character of the property’s use); and (6) resolve adverse effects as detailed in a Memorandum of Agreement.

To determine National Register eligibility, a site must be significant at either the local, state or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

A. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (60.4[a]); or

B. be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (60.4[b]); or

C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (60.4[c]); or

D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (60.4[d]).
The property must also “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” (36 CFR 60.4). Negative impacts to important resources (damage or destruction) must be mitigated. For archaeological resources, Criterion D is generally the most appropriate, and recovering and recording relevant data is the most common method of mitigation.

2. CULTURAL CONTEXT

Interpretation and evaluation of archaeological sites is dependent on an understanding of the natural environment, and changes in human occupation of the region over time. The following sections provide this context.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The project is situated at an elevation of 2,600 feet (792 meters) above mean sea level on the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada in the Mother Lode (Figure 2).

Geologically, it is underlain by continental sedimentary rock, and metasedimentary rock including slate sandstone, shale, chert, conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, marble, phyllite, schist, hornfels, and quartzite. Just west of the project area are two outcrops of volcanic origin along with volcanic mudflow deposits. The granitic base rock of the Sierras lies to the east. Soils found in the study area are Josephine and Mariposa series. The latter are found on steeper slopes, but both types are derived from mica schist parent rock and consist of loam on the surface and a clay loam subsurface (Gowans and Hinkley 1964).

The project is situated in the East Gold Belt of the Central Sierra Nevada within the West Point Gold District, except for the southeastern quadrant, lying in the Rail Road Flat Gold District. In the Rail Road Flat District, the principal sources of gold were quartz veins and quartz-rich gravels deposited by the Tertiary Fort Mountain Channel. Bedrock consists of graphitic schist, slate, quartzite and metamorphosed chert. These deposits were mined by drifting and hydraulicking. In the West Point Gold District, the principal sources of gold were quartz veins. Bedrock consists of granodiorite intruded with graphitic slates, quartzites and schists. These deposits were mined by drifting (Clark 1976:60).

Vegetation in the vicinity is characterized as blue oak-gray pine forest (Küchler 1977). The predominant trees are ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) with some sugar pine, fir and incense cedar. There is a vigorous population of black oak and canyon live oak (Quercus wislizenii). One hybrid oak, an oracle oak has been identified at the east end of the abandoned Mill Pond. Willows are frequent within the margins of ponds and wetland and cottonwoods are infrequent.

Common shrubs are manzanita (Arctostaphylos spp.) and toyan along the edges of the forest and numerous stands of Buck Brush in the open meadow areas. In locales where there is forest cover and in the wetland areas there are extensive stands of poison oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), blackberries proliferate along the drainages and pond areas.
There are a few isolated stands of native spring ephemerals such as herbaceous lupine, dodecatheon, and yellow mariposa lily. There are also a few stalks of the Asclepius. The wetland areas have abundant native rushes and the ponds have large stands of cattails. The project area soil has been disturbed and compacted in the historic period encouraging the presence of numerous varieties of noxious weeds. Yellow star thistle, skeleton weed, scotch thistle and numerous non-native grasses are abundant.

Most of the fauna is associated with the wetland areas. Pacific tree frogs are abundant and sightings of Western Pond Turtle have been made. Numerous bird species utilize the wetland areas for forage and shelter. Red wing blackbirds are probably the most common. Oregon juncos, acorn woodpeckers, quail and turkey have also been seen. Steller’s jay is common in the conifers. Red tailed hawks, turkey vultures, and other raptors not identified have been seen in the sky overhead. Ducks and geese use the ponds as a nesting site. There have been no surveys done at migrating times to determine the bird species that might use this area as a stopping off spot. Numerous sightings of blue herons, towhees and orioles in the general area would suggest that these birds could be found in the study area.

Blacktail deer are common and a mountain lion (Felis concolor) has been sighted. The following mammals are known to inhabit the area: skunk, rabbits (Sylvaticus spp.), hares (Lepus californicus), various rodents, ringtail (Bassaricus astutus), raccoon (Procyon lotor), bobcat (Lynx rufus), coyote (Canis latrans) and black bear (Ursus).

Prehistory and Ethnography

The prehistoric context for this region has recently been re-organized by Rosenthal (2011) based on chronological information from more than 100 excavated sites in the watersheds of the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne rivers. Five major time periods are defined, including the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Recent Prehistoric I, and Recent Prehistoric II (Table 1). This new chronology substantially revises the organizing framework advanced at New Melones, and provides independent support for the timing of major technological, subsistence, and land-use changes in the north-central Sierra Nevada; details are presented in Rosenthal (2011).

Table 1. Cultural Chronology for West-Central Sierra Nevada Foothills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Age Ranges (cal BP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent Prehistoric II</td>
<td>610 to 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent Prehistoric I</td>
<td>1100 to 610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td>3000 to 1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>7000 to 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>11,500 to 7000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnographically, the area was occupied by the Mi-Wuk (also spelled Me-Wuk or Miwok) who traditionally occupied a large portion of the central Sierra Nevada range, the adjacent foothills, and a portion of the nearby Sacramento-San Joaquin River valley (Barrett and Gifford 1933; Kroeber 1925). Anthropologists and linguists are not certain when the Mi-Wuk arrived in central California, or from where; the native people themselves believe they were created on this land.
and have always been here. Linguistic studies suggest that the ancestral Mi-Wuk occupied the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area early-on, but did not arrive in the Sierran foothills and mountains until much more recently. Levy (1978:398) reports that the Western (Bay/Coast) and Eastern (Valley/Foothill/Mountain) Mi-Wuk languages separated some 2,500 years ago, and that the “internal time depth of Sierra Mi-Wuk is approximately 800 years” (Berg and Costello 2011).

The project area is contained within the traditional lands of the Northern Sierran Mi-Wuk, a territory that included the Stanislaus and Tuolumne river drainages from the base of the foothills to the Sierran crest (Kroeber 1925). Beginning with the earliest Euro-American contact, chroniclers recorded various aspects of Mi-Wuk language, lifeways, belief systems, and material culture (e.g., Barrett and Gifford 1933; Callaghan 1987; Gifford 1916, 1926a, 1926b, 1955; Kroeber 1925; Powers 1877). This information has been compiled in a number of ethnographic reviews (e.g., Rondeau 1988; Waugh and Rondeau 1990) and detailed ethnographic studies pertaining to the region of the current project area (Davis-King 2003; Theodoratus 1976; 1986). For a comprehensive review of the local ethnographic record, the reader is referred to Davis-King (2003).

While the Mi-Wuk were not subjected to major European incursions during the Spanish and Mexican Periods, the Gold Rush in California brought thousands of miners to the Sierra Nevada foothills, disrupting forever the continuity of traditional native culture. Discussions of the disintegration of Mi-Wuk culture during the historic-period can be found in several sources (Hurtado 1988; Moratto et al. 1988; Van Buren 1983).

While Euro-Americans developed their thriving community in Sandy Gulch, the Mi-Wuk were displaced from these ancestral lands. They did have access to their sacred burial ground there, however, and continue to use it today. In addition, they were allowed to build a roundhouse on the ridge above the Harris home (J.A. Smith 1961). The Mi-wuk remained land-less until the 1920s when the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs deeded a land trust south of West Point to a Mi-Wuk family.

HISTORIC-PERIOD CONTEXT

The discovery of gold precipitated a worldwide rush of people to the Sierra Nevada foothills. Virtually overnight the land was populated with gold-seekers from the Atlantic seaboard, the Midwest, Mexico, Central and South America, Europe, and Asia. Gold was located in Calaveras County, and towns close the project area such as Glencoe, Rail Road Flat, West Point, and Sandy Gulch quickly sprang up around the major strikes (Figure 4).

The village of Sandy Gulch developed on the historic Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road (current State Route 26), about four miles northeast of Glencoe and two miles southwest of West Point. This area sits on a ridge that runs west from Rail Road Flat Road between the Middle and South Forks of the Mokelumne River. The ridge is about three miles long and its width ranges up to a mile. A seasonal creek runs from Upper Sandy Gulch on the east to Lower Sandy Gulch on the west before turning north and descending 400 feet to the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River.
Figure 4. The Project is located at the eastern edge of the historic community of Sandy Gulch.
A half dozen springs provide water throughout the year. From its inception, Sandy Gulch has been associated with mining, water, transportation, agriculture and timber.

**Mining**

In 1849, William and Dan Carsner (Casner) found large nuggets of gold embedded in the coarse sands of an intermittent creek and the place became known as Sandy Gulch (State Historic Landmark 1941). The miners soon arrived and established placer mines along Sandy Gulch Creek and its tributaries. It is likely that the placer gold was depleted from Sandy Gulch in the 1850s and was replaced with hard rock mining. While the scars from placer mining are seen throughout Sandy Creek, the hard rock mines are only found on the western end of lower Sandy Gulch (Figure 5). The Woodhouse mine, a rich lode on the western edge of Woodhouse Mine Road, was operational by 1852 (K. Smith 1996; Camp 1962; Clark, 1962) and was worked intermittently until WWII. A second hard rock mine was operational in 1858, an adit with tracks located south of the Middle Fork Mokelumne River just east of its confluence with Sandy Gulch Creek. Owner Lambert Littlefield soon became an insolvent debtor and the Sheriff auctioned his assets (Mulford 1858). In later years, a dozen hard rock mines, mostly adits, were dug into the steep ridge nose of Sandy Gulch above the two forks of the Mokelumne River.

There were two hydraulic mining claims, the Woodhouse Hydraulic and the Little Sandy Gulch Hydraulic (GLO Map 1870; Figure 6). The Woodhouse Hydraulic was located on the east side of Woodhouse Mine Road where there are three north-south cuts (measuring 15 yds deep, 50 yds wide and 150+ yds long) that exposed the shallow quartz lead (J.A. Smith unk; Calaveras Chronicle 1870a).

To support the hard rock mines, four ore mills and a lumber mill were operational for some 30 years. The Woodhouse quartz mill was one of the earliest ore mills in Calaveras County, operating in 1852 on the north-facing slope of the Middle Fork Mokelumne River (exact location unknown). It consisted of two 10-stamp mills, each with powered by a 30-foot overshot wheel. Ore was extracted at the top of the hill, presumably the Woodhouse mine and/or hydraulic, where it had a preliminary crushing before it was sent to the mills in a plank chute (Camp 1962; K. Smith 1996). In 1875, Charles Underwood built a 15 stamp mill at the Woodhouse Mine (K. Smith 1996; Clark 1962).

The Littlefield quartz mill, located near the Littlefield mine, had 10 stamps and a 30 foot diameter overshot wheel powered by water from the Littlefield Ditch (Mulford 1858; Calaveras County Deed Book E, p. 283, 1860). A.M. “Allen” Harris was operating a saw mill in upper Sandy Gulch as early as 1855, shipping lumber as far away as West Point and Mokelumne Hill (Calaveras County Mech Liens 1855). This mill was converted to a 10-stams quartz mill around 1863, operating until 1884 when it was moved to Rail Road Flat (Annual Mining Review and Stock Ledger 1876; J.A. Smith unk; K Smith 1996).

**Water**

Both placer and lode mining depended on a supply of water. During the initial years of the gold rush, placer claims followed the streams while ore mills were located at the bottom of steep
Figure 5. The Sandy Gulch vicinity showing early landmarks.
Figure 6. Government Land Office (GLO) map of 1858-1870 depicts the Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road passing through Sandy Gulch. (Plat Sheet #41-513). Project area highlighted.
canyons on the rivers. To extend mining activities beyond the seasonal limits of the winter and spring runoffs, and to locate mills at convenient locations near mines, two primary ditches were constructed to divert water from the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River and convey it to Sandy Gulch: the Harris Ditch and the Kadish Ditch (Figure 7; Figure 8).

While historic journals and county records describe the Sandy Gulch water system, the location of divergence points on the Middle Fork Mokelumne and ditch alignments were rarely plotted on maps. A survey of a dozen maps from the Stanislaus National Forest and the US Geological Survey plotted between 1858 and 2001 ignored the Sandy Gulch water system. Exceptions are found in the 1858-1870 GLO map that depicts the Kadish Reservoir along with the location of the Kadish vineyard and local road system (Figure 6). An important map of the Mokelumne and Campo Seco Canal and Mining Co.(ca. 1900) plots the Harris Ditch in its entirety, but excludes the Kadish and Littlefield Ditches (Figure 9).

Starting in 2005, numerous explorations were made to locate the ditches described in the literature. As ditch segments were found, they were recorded by GPS and mapped using ESRI software (Figure 7; Figure 8). Over their 150 year history, the wood trestles, flumes and gate valves have rotted away and many ditch segments were destroyed by road construction, agriculture, building, logging and mining -- the loss of these features accounts for many of the gaps in ditch continuity. Other gaps reflect inaccessible private property within the settled areas of Wilseyville and Sandy Gulch.

Harris Ditch. By 1853, miners constructed a ditch that diverted water from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River, 1.7 miles downstream from Schaad’s Road at an elevation of 2,760 feet and conveyed it to Sandy Gulch. The ditch water ran for eight miles across the north facing slope of the Middle Fork Mokelumne River Canyon to the NE corner of Sandy Gulch. The Bunker Hill Canal and Mining Company was created in 1853 to manage the ditch (Calaveras County 1853). By 1856, Allen H. Harris acquired the interests of various owners and was assessed for the ditch in that year (J.A. Smith unk.). This ditch became known as the Harris Ditch, but was also called the Bunker Hill Canal, Sandy Gulch Ditch, and Mayflower Ditch.

The Harris Ditch entered Sandy Gulch where current Hwy 26 cuts through the hill just north of Stanley Road. The highway destroyed this segment of the ditch, although two cross sections remain on the eastern surface of the cut near the top of the hill. The water flowed south down the hill and powered the lumber and quartz mills operated by Allen Harris near the intersection of Loveland Lane and the highway. After passing through the mill, the water continued west and ditch segments can be seen today on the south side of current Loveland Lane beyond the Cemetery (Figure 5). The ditch then turns north, crossing Loveland Lane and proceeds across private property in a westerly direction (Carlins 2005), paralleling Sandy Gulch Creek on the north side at a higher elevation. The ditch must have been flumed over Sandy Gulch to reach and power the Woodhouse shaft, hydraulics and the Underwood Quartz Mill built in 1875 (J.A. Smith unk; K Smith 1996). Along the way, the Harris Ditch irrigated fields on the Mayflower Ranch and Sandy Gulch. In later years, the Harris Ditch was diverted into the Mokelumne Canal, Comet Ditch and the Blagen Ditch that are described below.
Figure 7. Sandy Gulch water was diverted from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River by the Harris Ditch and the Kadish Ditch.
Figure 8. Water was brought to the north side of Sandy Gulch by the Harris Ditch, and to the south side by the Kadish Ditch.
Figure 9. A map of the Mokelumne and Campo Seco Canal and Mining Co. ditch, ca. 1900 (Courtesy Mokelumne Hill History Society, Simon Foorman Collection).
In 1877 the Harris Ditch was sold to the Mokelumne Hill Canal and Campo Seco Mining Company and its water diverted south down “Rose Gulch” (somewhere near the current Highway 26 grade) into the South Fork Mokelumne River -- just upstream from the Mokelumne Hill Canal diversion dam -- and conveyed to Mokelumne Hill and beyond (J.A. Smith unk; 1959; Figure 9). Some 20 years later the Company moved the Harris Ditch diversion point 3.5 miles east to the Mayflower Ranch where they piped the water under Blue Mountain Road, let it flow freely down a natural drainage to the Licking Fork, into the South Fork Mokelumne and the Mokelumne Canal at the aforementioned diversion dam (Figure 9). Eventually, the Harris Ditch segment from Mayflower to Sandy Gulch was closed. Without water for irrigation, agriculture in Sandy Gulch declined (J.A. Smith 1961).

**Comet Ditch.** Sometime between 1880 and 1914, the Comet ditch was constructed from Mayflower to the current Strange property (T6N R13E, Sec14) to power the Comet mill on the South Fork Mokelumne River. Water from the Harris Ditch was piped under Blue Mountain Road and conveyed westerly along the south facing slopes of the Licking Fork and South Fork Mokelumne for 1.7 miles where it was turned into a penstock. The penstock descended ~440 feet to the South Fork Mokelumne, crossed the river suspended from a cable, and drove Pelton wheels powering the Comet mill (Figure 8; Mechling 2005). Today, the Comet ditch is largely intact, a few pieces of the penstock lie on the steep slope of the Strange property, and the cable still hangs above the river (Leach-Palm 2006).

The importance of the Mayflower Diversion to the Moke Canal Company must have declined over the first half of the 1900s. While the Moke Canal Company increased its water supply by tapping the Calaveras River, the demand for water probably declined due to mine closures. In 1942, the Associated Lumber and Box Company initiated construction of the Associated Lumber and Box Co. sawmill in Sailor Gulch, just south of Sandy Gulch, and re-opened the abandoned segment of the Harris Ditch from Mayflower to Wilseyville then owned by the Calaveras Public Utility District (CPUD) (Anonymous 1999). Since the ditch ran in the Mokelumne Canyon on the east side of the current Wilseyville Camp, the water was pumped ~60 feet uphill to a reservoir on the hilltop to the west. From here it was piped by gravity to the mill facilities throughout Sailor Gulch for domestic use and to fill the 47 acre-foot mill pond and generate steam power.

Initially, wastewater from the mill was released into a drainage that crossed the neighboring property on the south owned by Burt Howe. Around 1945, Howe obtained a court order forcing the mill to stop polluting his well. Faced with a mill closure, manager Howard Blagen surveyed a bypass, mustered the company’s earth moving equipment and worked 24 hours a day for 10 days to excavate two settling ponds and a ditch measuring 0.7 miles that cut deeply through a ridge onto government land on the west (Figure 8, Blagen 2007). We call this impressive wastewater system the Blagen Ditch.

With the closure of the mill in 1969, the company’s 28 residences, known as the Wilseyville Camp, and the commissary were sold to individual families. These folks maintained the Harris Ditch segment from Mayflower and received their domestic water as in lieu customers of CPUD (Anonymous 1999). In 1974, the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) annexed the Camp
into its West Point Service Area and supplied it with domestic and waste-water services starting in 1976. The CCWD soon determined that the ditch was too expensive to maintain as it was tapped by a number of illegal users and exposed to leachate from stand-alone septic systems (Mother Lode Engineering, Inc. 1974). In 1976, the CCWD piped water from their West Point Water Treatment Plant to the Camp and the section of the Harris Ditch from Mayflower to the Wilseyville was permanently closed. The segment of the ditch from its intake below Schaad’s Reservoir to the diversion at Mayflower was closed around 1997 due to the lack of maintenance and the unacceptable loss of water (Haley 2005).

**Kadish Ditch.** The Kadish Ditch also took water from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River and conveyed it to Sandy Gulch. It was constructed in two stages. In 1856, W.T Harris and others claimed and surveyed a ditch to divert water from the Middle Fork Mokelumne River -- about 2.5 miles above Schaads Road at an elevation of 3,120 feet -- and convey it to Anderson Flat, a distance of 3.7 miles (Figure 7; Calaveras County 1856) for mining purposes. The ditch, known as the Anderson Flat Ditch, was operational in 1858 when the owners became indebted to Manuel Kadish who operated a store in Sandy Gulch. Kadish secured judgement against the owners and acquired the deed to the ditch in a sheriff’s sale on September 25, 1858 (J.A. Smith unk; Calaveras County 1858).

Kadish extended the ditch in a westerly direction to Mayflower and on to the Kadish Reservoir at the head of Sailor Gulch. From the reservoir, the ditch entered southeast Sandy Gulch about 80 feet above the Harris Ditch, providing water to the higher fields on the east side of the settlement. It also flowed westerly along the current route of Associated Office Road and Hwy 26 to Mrs. Kadish’s Vineyard (Figure 6; Timon 1858; J.A. Smith unk. 1961).

While the original Anderson Flat Ditch is well delineated, signs of the Kadish extension to the west between Anderson Flat and Sailor Gulch were not found. Historical records indicate that that Kadish water was conveyed over the Mayflower Ranch in a long, high flume called the Kadish aqueduct (J.A. Smith 1961; Calaveras County 1869). Ailene Haley, who was born in 1929 and raised on the Mayflower Ranch, saw a photograph of the flume that crossed Ray Steven’s property (location unknown) when she was a little girl. Her husband, Lee, claimed that a segment of the Kadish ditch ran above the home of Joe Weatherby, his son, (located at 38° 22.73’ -120° 29.65’, Elevation 2740 feet) but that it was covered up (Haley 2005). The alignment of the Kadish ditch from Mayflower to the Kadish reservoir, elevation 2720 feet, is elusive. Faced with the extensive excavations in the area caused by the Associated Lumber and Box Company, the Lynn Acres Subdivision, and county roads, it is unlikely that additional segments of the Kadish Ditch will be found.

Two short segments of Kadish ditch have been located near the Kadish reservoir (Figure 7). The segment south of the reservoir probably conveyed water passing through current Wilseyville to the reservoir (Cook and Costello 2006). The second segment was found 275 feet southwest of the Kadish dam on the east side of Associated Office Road just east of its intersection with Rail Road Flat Road. This segment probably conveyed water westerly from the reservoir to the Kadish vineyard.
On August 1, 1863, Manuel Kadish sold his ditch system to A. McGregor (Calaveras County 1863). In drought years, there was not enough water in the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River to supply both the Harris and Kadish ditches and the latter, with its junior water right, was eventually closed (J.A. Smith 1961). Henry L. Read and associates formed the Blue Mountain Water Company in 1896 and claimed 10,000 inches of water taken at the Kadish diversion dam on the Middle Fork Mokelumne as well as the old Kadish ditch. It is unclear if the ditch was actually operational at this time.

Littlefield Ditch. The Littlefield Ditch ran along the south bank of the Middle Fork Mokelumne River and powered the Littlefield Quartz Mill in Lower Sandy Gulch, powering an arrastra and a ten-stamp mill (Mulford 1858; Calaveras County Deed Book E, p. 283, 1860). The point of divergence has been located on the south side of the river about 390 yards below Taylor Bridge on Hwy 26 where a segment of ditch measuring 77 yards in length was located and mapped (Figure 5). Exploration westerly for the ditch was impossible due to ground disturbance and brush. Clark (1962) placed the Littlefield Mine just south of the Middle Fork Mokelumne River (SE corner of Sec 8, T6N R13E) although its exact location is unknown. Any or all of the six adits identified in this area could be associated with Littlefield (Figure 5). To reach this location, the Littlefield Ditch would have been about three miles long.

Transportation

The steep canyons formed by the branches of the Mokelumne River presented formidable obstacles to transportation in northeastern Calaveras County. The two main roads passing through Sandy Gulch were established in the 1850s: the Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road and Rail Road Flat Road (Figure 4). Their routes were largely dictated by the location of mining communities and availability of suitable points to cross the Mokelumne River system at the bottom of steep canyons. While the general locations of river crossings have remained the same for 150 years, there has been a succession of bridges and roads driven by economic necessity and advancements in engineering. The first trails for pedestrians and wagons evolved into narrow, dirt roads characterized by minimal cuts-and-fills, sharp curves, and steep grades. In 1862, the stage departed Mokelumne Hill for West Point via Rail Road Flat on one day and returned the next (Calaveras Chronicle 1862). Gradually the roads improved and in the early 1900s the round trip was reduced to a single day (Gray unk). The first car reportedly arrived in West Point in 1905 (K. Smith 1996).

Major road improvements occurred at the end of the Great Depression as New Deal projects focused on development of the lumber industry in northeast Calaveras County. During this period, new segments of road were constructed to minimize sharp curves and steep grades while old segments were realigned, re-graded, widened and surfaced with oil and asphalt. By the end of the 1940s, trip time from Mokelumne Hill to West Point was reduced to a half hour.

On the eastern side of Sandy Gulch, the Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road changed over time. The original road shown on the 1858-1870 GLO Map (Figure GLO) generally follows the route of current Highway 26, running north of Mrs. Kadish’s vineyard from west to east before turning north by the Harris barn, a segment called Harris Lane. After climbing over the hill, it veered easterly down to the Middle Fork Mokelumne River. By 1894, the leg between the barn and the
river was probably reduced to a pedestrian trail. Instead, the main route continued east past the Kadish vineyard and headed northeasterly to current Rail Road Flat Road at an intersection called Sign Boards (current Lambert’s Corner) and then descended north to the river (Figure 5). In addition, a new road appeared that led from Harris Ranch to Sign Boards, its trace still visible today.

This configuration remained until the Mokelumne Hill–West Point Road was upgraded in ca. 1942 and the original link between the Harris barn and the Middle Fork bridge was regraded and returned to service (Calaveras Prospect 1942). The other addition was Associated Office Road: originally a short cut connecting Sandy Gulch Road with Rail Road Flat Road at a point ¼ mile southeast of Sign Boards. Finally, in 1997, the Middle Fork Bridge was replaced at the same point with a new bridge designed to withstand earthquakes and the approaches were re-aligned.

Agriculture

While Sandy Gulch had its share of transient miners in the 1850s, a dozen families also established permanent homesteads. Large land holdings were developed into farms and ranches on gentle slopes irrigated from abundant springs as well as from the Harris and Kadish Ditches. There were household gardens, a nursery, orchards, vineyards, blackberries, hay, clover, beehives, honey and more (Calaveras Chronicle 1865, 1870b). Livestock included horses, cows, oxen, hogs, goats and poultry (Calaveras County Assessments 1862). From 1859 through the 1880s, the Harris brothers lived near the current intersection of Stanley Road and Hwy 26 in upper Sandy Gulch. Allen Harris operated the Harris Ditch and successful lumber and ore mills, while his brother Charles managed the productive Model Ranch. The Harris barn still stands today in upper Sandy Gulch (Lindeman 2005) and it marks the site of the Model Ranch which included an impressive nursery (Figure 10).

Both mining and agricultural sectors were supported by the Sandy Gulch business community located near the current Historic Landmark monument (J.A. Smith unk). The Sandy Gulch store was run by a succession of owners between ca. 1854 and 1870: Hinton Mayall & Co; M. Kadish, Joseph & John Musto, and John Genochio; John Musto, B. Osterano;

Figure 10. While Allen Harris operated the Harris Ditch and a successful lumber and ore mill, his brother Charles managed the productive Model Ranch. (Calaveras Chronicle September 1871).
and A. Herbert. A second store was owned by Carl Percival and later by Brown, and a third store was owned by A. W. Herbert. The shoemaker’s shop was run by Tommie Winthrop (Calaveras County Deeds Book N, pg 423, 1866), the butcher shop by Brown and the saloon by Joseph Musto (J.A. Smith 1954). There were at least two blacksmith shops (Lindeman 2005, Kulp 2005). The town hall was in the community center and a school was located west the Sign Board intersection. Men voted in the precinct and taxes were collected annually by the County Assessor who visited once a year (J.A. Smith 1954). Apparently, the only government services were provision of a currency, recording legal documents, and debtors’ sales.

Sandy Gulch continued to be an agricultural and mercantile center until the Mokelumne Hill Canal and Mining Company diverted all of the water from the Harris Ditch at Mayflower to the Licking Fork, sometime after ca. 1900. Today there are only a few remnants left of the original Sandy Gulch community: the Bardsley Adobe (1853), the Harris Barn, three or more rock lined wells, two rock retaining walls, the cemetery, segments of the Harris and Kadish ditches, and the Kadish reservoir (Anonymous 1999; J.A. Smith 1961). One can only speculate that the old apple trees on the south side of Hwy 26 opposite the historic monument and the grapes growing up the trees are remnants of Mrs Kadish’s vineyard (Figure 6).

**Lumber Industry**

Around 1909, Horace Tarter and Bert Webster created the American Box Corporation (ABC) in Stockton and supplied boxes and crates for fresh, dried, and canned fruits and vegetables (American Eagle 1944a). In the 1920s, Walter S. Johnson became a partner and expanded the corporation into a major business operating out of four states that eventually evolved into American Forest Products Corporation (Friend 1969). ABC prospered and met customer demand by building sawmills to guarantee a supply of lumber for their box factories and a network of warehouses to sell both shook (pre-cut box boards) and nailed boxes. When the United States entered WWII in 1941, ABC was in a position for rapid expansion to supply both shook and lumber to military and civilian markets (American Eagle 1944b). ABC supplied lumber for military cantonments and other Government construction worldwide. Everything that was shipped overseas required wooden boxes and there were large orders for locker, ration, ammunition, and bomb boxes. One order alone was for one million 75-mm shell crates! To meet increasing demand, ABC continued to expand and by 1944 had eight sawmills, nine box factories, twenty-six shook warehouses and five sales offices (American Eagle 1944c). The Associated Lumber & Box Company at Sandy Gulch was one of those sawmills (Calaveras Prospect 1942; Calaveras Weekly 1942).

To operate a sawmill several resources are required, all of which were available at Sandy Gulch:

1. **Large stands of timber.** The Calaveras Land and Timber Company had vast landholdings of old-growth forests on Blue Mountain and timber was also available from the Bureau of Land Management and other land holders.

2. **Paved roads to transport logs and lumber.** The Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road and Rail Road Flat Road were re-graded, re-aligned and surfaced with oil and gravel in the 1930s by Calaveras County under Roosevelt’s New Deal to stimulate the development of the agricultural, mining, lumber and recreation industries in the northeastern section of the County (Calaveras Californian 1933a, 1933b, 1933c and 1937; Calaveras Prospect
1936;Mechling 2005). The Mokelumne Hill–West Point Road was surfaced with asphalt in the early 1940s and Railroad Flat and Blue Mountain Roads were paved with asphalt soon after. The state eventually took ownership of the Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road as State Highway 26 which assured its future maintenance.

3. **Source of electricity.** Power to the Associated Lumber and Box mill was supplied by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company that brought transmission lines from West Point to Sandy Gulch in 1941 and Sandy Gulch soon after (K. Smith 1996; Mason 2005).

4. **Source of water.** Water became available by refurbishing the Harris Ditch in 1943 (American Eagle 1944d).

5. **Land.** Land was available for a sawmill in Sandy Gulch which was centrally located and had access to the above resources. American Forest Products purchased 320 acres of land in about 1941 from Jack Sharpneck (Calaveras Prospect, 1942).

6. **Source of labor.** Manpower was scarce because of World War II. At startup, there was some local labor, but most of the men emigrated from distant locations. Housing was also scarce and the early employees lived in Mokelumne Hill (Calaveras Weekly 1942; Wilsey 1944; American Eagle 1944d and 1945; Noble, 1996).

During this period, Walter S. Johnson owned the Golden Eagle Ranch near the McCarty Reservoir in Rail Road Flat (Mechling 2005) and it is likely that he knew that Sandy Gulch had all of the resources required for a sawmill. He was also the president of American Forest Products and in a position to influence the decision to build a sawmill there. In 1942, Lawrence Wilsey, General Manager and Howard Blagen, Resident Manager, were in Sandy Gulch designing and surveying the new sawmill site. Construction began in December 1942, and milling started in December 1943 (American Eagle 1944d). The sawmill continued to grow and in 1944 it was milling 100,000 board feet per shift (La Teer 1944), 20 million feet of lumber for the year (Wilsey 1944), and over 1.2 million board feet of lathes for boxes (Figures 11, 12; American Eagle 1946a). Later, production increased when a swing shift was added (Mason 2005). Some 300 men were employed in the summer and 150 in the winter; the annual payroll was $1,250,000 (American Eagle 1952). Detailed information on mill construction and operation are provided in American Eagle (1946a, 1952) and Mason (2005).

Labor was recruited from as far away as Stockton and local housing was provided in a company town built in 1944, called “The Camp.” It featured 28 family homes, a bunk house with 20 rooms for men, 12 two-man logger’s cabins, a cook house serving three meals a day, a commissary, and a town hall (American Eagle 1944d, 1945 and 1946b). The grateful residents named the town Wilseyville and the main road Blagen Boulevard after their respected supervisors (Figure 13). The Federal Government established the Wilseyville Post Office in 1947 (American Eagle 1952; United States Postal Service 2015). Mill men were soon joined by wives and established private homes in the surrounding area. The bunk house and logger’s cabins soon vacated and were eventually demolished along with the cook house.

The Sandy Gulch mill closed in March 1969. After 26 years, the machinery was obsolete and the supply of standing timber in decline. To maintain its competitive edge, American Forest Products, the parent corporation, opened a modern sawmill in Martell, California, to process logs from both Amador and Calaveras Counties. The Martell mill produced twice as much lumber as
Figure 11. Associated Lumber and Box Company mill at Sandy Gulch; view to northeast. The mill buildings are to the right and the drying yard and settling pond in the center. (Courtesy Patricia Blagen Bradley).
Figure 12. View of Associated Lumber and Box Company sawmill, looking south, with green chain in foreground. (Courtesy Patricia Blagen Bradley).
the Sandy Gulch mill at less expense. It also had access to a railway line which minimized the need for trucking lumber to market.

It is ironic that the closure of the Associated Lumber and Box mill, which gave so much to the community and the nation, was never reported in the American Eagle and only received short announcements in Calaveras newspapers (Calaveras Enterprise 1969; Calaveras Prospect 1969). Lumber from the mill buildings was salvaged by the community and the 104-yard-long drying shed was disassembled and used to construct the shopping plaza in Mokelumne Hill on the northwest corner of Highways 49 and 26. The ruins were finally demolished and burned in 1972 (Mason 2005) and today the only remains are a few foundations, concrete rubble, facility roads, mill pond and water ditches.

The residents of The Camp incorporated into the Wilseyville Homeowners’ Association in 1975 and mediated sale of the 28 cottages by American Forest Products to local residents (Wilseyville Homeowners’ Association 2015; Ruthrauff 1997). Today, the Post Office is still open, the
commissary is now Noble’s General Store, and the Homeowner’s Association serves the 28 houses that remain in the Camp.

Wastewater Treatment Plant

In 1993, the CCWD purchased land formerly occupied by the mill and in 1994-1995 constructed the West Point Waste Water Treatment Plant. This plant occupies 48 acres and processes the liquid effluent of some 163 septic tanks in the town of West Point, some 15,000 gallons per day dry average flow. The effluent is processed to the secondary treatment level and evaporated from two holding ponds and by spray irrigation (Burr 2012).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The current study builds on efforts expended in 2005 on a larger proposed project. It includes an updated record search at the Central California Information Center, new contact with Native American groups, and a re-survey of the smaller CHIPS project parcel. All archaeological work was conducted by Julia G. Costello, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, is registered with the Society of Professional Archaeologists, and has been conducting cultural resource studies in California since 1975.

PRIOR RESEARCH

Two prior surveys of the project area have been conducted: a 2005 survey of the then CCWD property, a portion of which is includes present project area (Costello 2005); and a 2014 survey of a proposed CCWD pipeline immediately north of the project area (Davis-King 2015).

2005 CCWD Survey. In 2005, Foothill Resources, Ltd., conducted a study for the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) encompassing ca. 193 acres of land; this land included all of CHIPS present project area. At that time, extensive research was conducted at repositories in San Andreas, Calaveras County, by local historian Patrick B. McGreevy. Research focused on examining historical maps, written histories, and the official records of Calaveras County in an attempt to determine ownership and dates of occupation for the study area, and histories of identified features. Interviews were also conducted with knowledgeable local informants. In addition, the following repositories were searched for historic land uses pertinent to the APE:

- Calaveras County Historical Society and Museum, San Andreas;
- Calaveras County Surveyor’s, Recorder’s, and Assessor’s Offices, San Andreas;
- Calaveras County Library, San Andreas.

Of particular assistance in determining the location of specific structures at the former mill site was the American Eagle, a trade journal published by American Forest Products. The Sierra Nevada Logging Museum in Arnold, California, has a set of American Eagle journals that is nearly complete.
Contact was made with all interested Native American communities and Debra Grimes and Rose of the Calaveras County Miwuk Tribe provided field guidance on the identification of Native American sites. An initial pedestrian survey was conducted on June 29, 2005, by Foothill archaeologists Julia Costello, David Glover, Leslie Glover, and Linda Thorpe, assisted by Pat McGreevy. The project area was surveyed in transects no more than 20 meters apart. In areas near springs, water courses, and bedrock outcroppings, particular care was taken to identify resources. Some hillside areas of dense brush were only examined on their peripheries. From this first survey, one prehistoric site, previously recorded as CA-CAL-1219, was verified and 10 potential resources were identified with temporary Sandy Gulch (SG) numbers: SG 101-104; SG 200-204; and SG 300 (Table 2; Figure 14). The project was abandoned prior to completion of a final report, however a preliminary assessment of the resources was summarized in a letter to the Calaveras County Planning Department (Costello 2005, Appendix A). Here the two prehistoric sites (CA-CAL-1219 and SG 104) were identified as being potentially significant under CEQA and their preservation in Protected Areas recommended.

Table 2: Summary of Resources Identified in 2005 Study for CCWD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE ID</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAL-1219</td>
<td>Prehistoric occupation; lithic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-101</td>
<td>Small ditch on west boundary: 1-2 feet wide, 100 feet long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-102</td>
<td>Larger ditch on SW corner: 2-3 feet wide, 300-400 feet long; lateral segments extending to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-103</td>
<td>Small ditch between two roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-104</td>
<td>Prehistoric site between two drainages; pothunters pits and screens; handstone, chert, flakes, flaked quartz; dark midden soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-200</td>
<td>Cabin site with foundation: mid-20th century; cellar with wood footings, sheet iron stove, refuse dump downhill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-201</td>
<td>Refuse deposit: mid-20th century, dump from uphill road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-202</td>
<td>Habitation area with refuse: mid-20th century; flat with exotic sweet peas, downhill dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-203</td>
<td>Habitation area with refuse: mid-20th century; yellow-ware ceramics, cans, washtub, eggbeater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-204</td>
<td>Ditch, east side of ravine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG-300</td>
<td>Associated Lumber and Box Co. mill site; numerous features recorded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 CCWD Survey. In the fall of 2014, a survey was conducted directly north of and adjacent to the project area for a new pipeline proposed to be constructed by CCWD (Davis-King 2015). Passing easterly along the mill access road to Wilseyville, it enters the Associated Lumber and Box Company site just north of the ponds and mill building and extends through the facility to the current CCWD treatment ponds. Although the report acknowledged the historic presence of the Associated Lumber and Box Co. mill site, and that this facility was cut by a portion of the proposed pipeline route, the author did not identify the mill site as a potential historic resource. Conclusions stated that no historic properties were present and therefore no site records or evaluations were produced as part of this study.
Figure 14. Archaeological sites identified in 2005 survey of CCWD Parcel.
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER (CCIC)

As part of the 2005 study of the CCWD property, an inquiry about previously recorded resources within ¼-mile of the study area was sent to the Central California Information Center in Turlock. They responded (CCIC File # 5704 J, Appendix B) indicating that the previously recorded prehistoric lithic scatter CA-CAL-1219 was within the study area. In addition, the historic Mokelumne Hill–West Point and Railroad Flat–West Point Roads, Harris house, orchard, vineyard and garden, Kadish vineyard, and a reservoir were likely present within the project boundaries, as noted on the 1858-1870 Government Land Office (GLO) map for this vicinity.

This record search was updated in 2015 with a request for any information that had been added to this vicinity since the 2005 search. The response (File No. 9319; Update File No. 5704J) indicated no new data had been received by the center (Appendix B).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

In both the 2005 and 2014 studies of the project area vicinity (Costello 2005; Davis-King 2015), local Native American groups were actively involved in survey and site identification. In both studies, representatives of the Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk participated in the survey and identification of sites. Other Native American groups contacted expressed no cultural concerns with the Associated Lumber and Box Company mill site (SG 300).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted via fax on 25 April 2015 requesting a records search of their Sacred Lands file and a list of Native American contacts who might have concerns about traditional resources. When no response came, another faxed request was resent on 23 May 2015. Further inquiry revealed the first faxes were going to an abandoned number and on 26 May 2015 a new request was directed to the correct address. A second request was faxed on 3 June and a follow up phone call made on 5 June. A response was received on June 9, 2015. The response stated that Government Code 65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Indian tribes identified by the NAHC and included a contact list of regional Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of the project area.

On 25 April 2015, requests for information and concerns were mailed to the nine local Native American contacts previously identified by the NAHC as having interests in the project area vicinity (Table 3). The NAHC list used for the mailing was dated 19 September 2014; it included three names that did not appear on the list dated 9 June 2015. The June list also contained the contact information for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California; a letter was sent to Darrell Kizer of that tribe on 11 June 2015.

As of October 13, 2015, one response had been received: Silvia Burley, Chairperson of the California Valley Miwok Tribe, notified Foothill Resources that the tribal contact address had been changed and also that the tribe refuses to provide sensitive information which might be made available to either Steve Wilensky or the CHIPS program.

Correspondence with Native American groups is presented in Appendix C.
Table 3. Summary of Consultation with Concerned Native American Individuals and Groups (names in bold indicate entries on the NAHC list of 9 June 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Name of Contact</th>
<th>Date Contacted</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Wuk</td>
<td>Lois Williams, Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Wuk</td>
<td>Debra Grimes, Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Wuk</td>
<td>Charles Wilson, Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Wuk</td>
<td>Gloria Grimes, Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-Wuk</td>
<td>Adam Lewis, Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miwok</td>
<td>Anthony Burris, Ione Band of Miwok Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miwok</td>
<td>Chairperson, Sylvia Burley California Valley Miwok Tribe</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>May 28 response; will not provide information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miwok</td>
<td>Arvada Fisher, Calaveras County Mountain Miwok Indian Council</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>Letter returned unclaimed on May 26; no mail receptacle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miwok</td>
<td>Yvonne Miller, Ione Band of Miwok Indians</td>
<td>25 April 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washoe</td>
<td>Darrell Kizer, Chairperson Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California</td>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIELD METHODS

On Friday, 15 May 2015, archaeologist Julia Costello, project historian Pat McGreevy, and project proponent Steve Wilensky conducted a field study of the project area. Wilensky identified the parcel survey points (recorded into a GPS system by McGreevy) which specified the portion of the Associated Lumber and Box Company site (SG 300) that was included within the CHIPS project area. This boundary constituted the project APE. Both Costello and McGreevy had participated in the initial 2005 recording of SG 300 and readily located previously identified features nos. 1-4 and 19. These, along with four new features (Nos. 100 and 102-104) were mapped, described, and photographed by Costello.

4. FINDINGS

The CHIPS project area lies completely within the boundaries of the 2005 CCWD survey area and largely within the boundaries of the Associated Lumber and Box Company (Box Company) site: SG 300. No other cultural resources were identified in the CHIPS project area in 2005 or in 2015. Findings from both the 2005 study and the current investigation on the Box Company site are presented below.
RESULTS OF 2005 STUDY

When the Box Company site SG 300 was inventoried in 2005, archaeological evidence for roughly half of the documented historic structures was identified and recorded (Figure 15). Numbering of identified features for site SG 300 was based on an aerial photograph taken in the 1954 where mill structures were numbered 1-14 (Figure 16). Additional remains noted in the field were assigned sequential numbers.

A description of each structure and its function is summarized in Table 4 which includes both archaeological and documentary information. The dimensions of some buildings were found in the publication *American Eagle* while dimensions of the Dry Kiln (Feat. 8) and Drying Shed (Feat. 11) were taken from an identical structure that still stands at the derelict Stockton Box Company at Toyon, California. The sizes, dimensions and locations of the other buildings were estimated from photographs.

RESOURCES RECORDED IN 2015

The 2015 CHIPS project encompasses four of the 14 mill structures identified in 2005 (Figure 17). These features were relocated, described, and photographed as part of the present study. In addition, four additional mill features were identified. These eight elements of the Box Company site (SG 300) are all located within the APE and their descriptions are presented below.

**Feat. 1: Tire Shop and Storage.** The concrete slab of the tire shop (30 x 60 feet) is extant. There is no evidence of the long (ca. 220 foot) structure (Feature 1a) that appears to its east in Figure 16.

**Feat. 2: Caterpillar Maintenance Shop.** The slab of the shop (33 feet x 80 feet) is intact, bordered by a low stem wall (Figure 18). The adjacent diesel-fuel depot (Feat. 2a) has a ca. 3-foot high retaining wall framing its eastern, uphill side (Figure 19).

**Feat. 3: Truck Maintenance Shop.** The large concrete slab (48 x 95 feet) is bordered on the north and south by a 15-foot wide apron, likely for parking vehicles (Figure 20). There is a 1-foot high stem wall around the westernmost room. Two grease pits cut across the building in a N-S direction: the westerly one is 4 feet wide and 13 feet long with a ladder on its southern end (Figure 21); the easterly one is four feet wide and 35 feet long. On the eastern end, the welding shop (Feat. 3a) and machine shop (Feat. 3b) span the width of the building at a slightly lower elevation; there is no apparent division on the slab between the two.

**Feat. 4: Fuel House.** The center structural support is a 5-foot wide footing, 45 feet long, with a maximum height of 3 feet. It has a trench running down its center and is embedded with iron pipe and rebar (Figure 22). To the west, in addition to a row of concrete pier footings, is a poured concrete pit measuring 5 x 6 feet and 3.5 feet deep. The rows of footings on the east taper upward and have rebar protruding from their upper surface. The smaller footings (3 feet square tapering to 2 feet) have one piece of rebar while the larger ones have 3-4 pieces.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tire Shop &amp; Storage</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 30' x 60'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Vehicle Parking</td>
<td>Foundation not found. Size from photographs is 20' x 220'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Caterpillar Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 33' x 80'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Elevated Diesel Fuel Tanks</td>
<td>Rectangular concrete slab measuring 14' x 30'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
<td>Wash Rack for Vehicles</td>
<td>Neither foundation nor photographs were found.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Truck Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 48' x 95'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Welding Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab and footer measuring 24' x 32'. It adjoins the SE corner of the Truck Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Machine Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab and footer measuring 24' x 32'. It adjoins the NE corner of the Truck Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td>A lean-to structure adjoining the east wall of the Machine Shop. It measured X' x Y'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fuel House</td>
<td>Concrete footer, 12&quot; x 45' runs in a NS direction with one row of parallel concrete pillars 8' to the west and 5 (?) rows to the east. A drainage ditch runs under eastern section.</td>
<td>A 2' diameter aluminum pipe carried shavings from the Planing Mill to the cyclone on the roof of the Fuel House. The shavings were used as fuel in the Boiler House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler House</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brick rubble from the kilns remains. The foundation, plumbing, and footings for the smoke stacks were not found.</td>
<td>Dried wood waste from the planer was used as fuel to generate steam that ran the conveyor belts and saw carriage. Steam was generated in four 150 hp HRT boilers, each with a 12-foot Dutch oven and 134' stack. Automatic dampers open when the steam pressu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmill</td>
<td></td>
<td>The sawmill was built on pillars and most of them are gone. Size from photographs is 54' x 160'.</td>
<td>The mill was built on posts some 20' above the ground to accommodate machinery below the floor. Logs measuring 32' were carried from the pond on a conveyor belt. The logs were washed to prevent damage to the saw from debris, and then &quot;bucked&quot; to length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>North Foundation</td>
<td>The north foundation measures 1' x 58' and is 15' (?) high.</td>
<td>The North Foundation supports the north wall of the Sawmill. It also joins with the Green Chain that extends to the north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>Center Pedestal</td>
<td>A huge concrete block measuring 4'6&quot; x 13' at its base and 12' 6&quot; high. It sits 7 feet SE of the North Wall.</td>
<td>Function unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>North &amp; South Pedestals</td>
<td>Large concrete footers measuring X' x Y' x Z', sitting X' apart between the dam and the Center Pedestal.</td>
<td>The North and South Pedestals may mark the area where the logs were 'bucked' to length after they entered the Sawmill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>Dirt peninsula</td>
<td>Large earth peninsula extending west from the northern section of the dam. It measures X' x Y' x Z'.</td>
<td>This peninsula would have been under the floor of the mill near the entrance of the logs. Its function is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5e</td>
<td>Lath Factory</td>
<td>Foundation not found.</td>
<td>The Lath Mill cut scrap wood into laths measuring around 1/4&quot; x 1 1/2&quot; x 4'. The laths were bundled and stored while the scrap wood continued west on the conveyer to the Burner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Green Chain</td>
<td>Crumbling concrete pad measuring 30' x 92'.</td>
<td>Lumber from the sawmill was removed from the conveyer and stacked according to species and size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sticker Plant</td>
<td>Foundation destroyed.</td>
<td>Stacked lumber from the Green Chain was re-stacked with 1&quot; x 1&quot; x 4' sticks inserted between layers to allow air circulation and facilitate drying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bathroom</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 12' x 16'. Sewer pipes for three toilets, a sink and a shower are in place.</td>
<td>Bathroom for the mill men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Septic Tank?</td>
<td>A concrete lined hole west of the Bathroom.</td>
<td>This concrete box could have been a septic tank for the adjacent Bathroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dry Kilns</td>
<td>Foundation destroyed. Measurements were taken from an identical building at the former Toyon mill. The Dry Kiln measures 55' x 104' 6&quot;.</td>
<td>Rough lumber from the Sticker Plant was dried in in the Wet Yard Alleys or in the Dry Kilns. This building had 3 bays that were each 16' wide. The bays were heated by steam from the Boiler House that ran through 8 radiators suspended from the ceiling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Cooling Shed</td>
<td>The attached drying shed measures 55' x 11.</td>
<td>The Dry Kiln opened into the attached Cooling Shed. Rough lumber moved through the Cooling Shed to the Dry Yard or Dry Sheds for storage and shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Planing Mill</td>
<td>Foundation not found. The size of the main building estimated from photographs is 30' x 220'. The size of the &quot;porch&quot; is 20' x 40'.</td>
<td>Rough, dry lumber from the Drying Kilns or the Wet Yard were planed with a 25&quot; planer and packaged for storage and shipment. The dry wood shavings and sawdust were carried some inside a 2' aluminum pipe to the Fuel House and then burnt in the B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yard &amp; Shipping Office</td>
<td>Foundation not found.</td>
<td>The storage and shipment of finished lumber was controlled from this office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Large Dry Shed</td>
<td>Foundation was not found, but building described in the American Eagle, 1953.</td>
<td>Protected finished lumber from the sun and rain until shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11a</td>
<td>Small Dry Shed</td>
<td>Foundation not found. According to the American Eagle (1953) the building measured 40' x 280'.</td>
<td>Protected finished lumber from the sun and rain until shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11b</td>
<td>Giant Dry Shed</td>
<td>Foundation not found. The size estimated from a photograph is 60' x 300'.</td>
<td>Protected finished lumber from the sun and rain until shipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Main Mill Office</td>
<td>Fragments of the concrete footers exist.</td>
<td>The entire mill was managed from this office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12a</td>
<td>Mill Office</td>
<td>Fragments of the concrete footers were found.</td>
<td>The night/weekend watchman toured the plant at frequent intervals and spent the remainder of his time at the Lookout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Elevated Fire Lookout</td>
<td>Foundation destroyed. Ask Earl Mason for a description.</td>
<td>The night/weekend watchman toured the plant at frequent intervals and spent the remainder of his time at the Lookout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Historic Sandy Gulch</td>
<td>Buildings no longer exist.</td>
<td>Site of the Sandy Gulch Station, a bar and cafe, and barns and homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Alley 10</td>
<td>Largest alley on flattened hill top just south of Associated Office Road.</td>
<td>Quality lumber was dried on Alley 10 because dried faster than on the other alleys. Alley 10 was the highest point in the yard and had frequent breezes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tent Houses</td>
<td>Foundations not found. According to Earl Mason (2005), eight tent houses were built on concrete blocks and measured 16' x 16' with wood walls 4' high and canvas roofs.</td>
<td>These tent houses were probably built in 1943 and were the first residences for the work force. They were demolished after the Camp, Bunk House, and Logger's Cabins were built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Burner</td>
<td>The circular foundation has a diameter of 68' with a continuous concrete footer on the southern perimeter and concrete blocks on the northern. A 5' high pile of sawdust and ash is in the middle. The spark arrestor screen is laying in the brush to the west.</td>
<td>Wood waste from the Sawmill moved some on a conveyor to the Burner. An air gap between the foundation and the metal walls provided oxygen for combustion. Ashes were removed by wheel barrow through a door and dumped on the southern side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brow Log</td>
<td>Large concrete structure measuring 2' x 40' that starts 3 1/2' above the road surface and descends to the bottom of the mill pond.</td>
<td>Logs from the truck rolled over the Brow Log into the Mill Pond. The Brow Log had a cable loop with the two ends anchored on the pond side. The loop was strung under the logs on the trailer and attached to the cable suspended from the 'A' frame. The ho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18a</td>
<td>Concrete Pad</td>
<td>Concrete pad measuring 12' x 16'.</td>
<td>Supported heavy trucks loaded with logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18b</td>
<td>Log Dump Machine Pad</td>
<td>Thick concrete pad measuring 12' 3&quot; x 16'</td>
<td>Supported a 400 hp electric motor 3 and a winch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18c</td>
<td>'A' Frame Base</td>
<td>Two concrete boxes; The OD measurements of the each box are X' x Y' x Z'.</td>
<td>These boxes supported the butts of the logs that formed the 'A' frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Log Truck Driveway</td>
<td>Two lane asphalt/gravel road leading from Railroad Flat Road to the Mill. The length is 5,634' as drawn on the map.</td>
<td>Road used by trucks to deliver logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19a</td>
<td>Log Truck Turn Around</td>
<td>One lane asphalt/gravel road. The length is 862' as drawn on the map.</td>
<td>Turn around for logging trucks to return to Railroad Flat Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mill Pond</td>
<td>Mill Pond with a surface area of 2.45 acres as drawn on the map.</td>
<td>Pond provided a medium to sort logs by species and move them to the chute leading to the Sawmill. It has a capacity of 47 acre feet of water and floated 750,000 feet of logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20a</td>
<td>Drainage Ditch</td>
<td>Drainage ditch that runs west from the Spillway in the dam to a creek on BLM land to the west. The ditch averages 13' wide and is 3,670 feet long as drawn on map.</td>
<td>Drains excess water from the Mill Pond and mill site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20b</td>
<td>Upper Settling Pond</td>
<td>Widened area of the ditch measuring an estimated 36,312 square feet.</td>
<td>Precipitate solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20c</td>
<td>Lower Settling Pond</td>
<td>Widened area of the ditch measuring an estimated 46,250 square feet. The southern edge of the pond is ~30' deep while the remainder is a flood plane.</td>
<td>Precipitate solids and release clean water to the BLM creek that drains to the South Fork Mokelumne River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Chlorination Plant</td>
<td>Half of building is on land and it measures 12' 1&quot; x 13' 1&quot; and has a 10&quot; steel pipe in middle that descends through the concrete slap. Other half of the foundation measures 6' 4&quot; x 7' 10&quot; and it descends some 12&quot; into the pond. The latter half had a see</td>
<td>Function of building unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Creek 1</td>
<td>Creek</td>
<td>Creek draining upper mill valley on the east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mill Pond Dam</td>
<td>The dam starts at the Chlorination Plant on the north and extends to the sluicegate on the south. It measures 14' wide and 273' long as drawn on the map. The west side the dam is an estimated 3' high. Just south of the Chlorination Plant the dam is breached.</td>
<td>Retains water in the Mill Pond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 15. Site SG 300, Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill, with features identified in 2005.
Figure 16. View of the Associated Lumber and Box Company facility in 1954, facing west, with numbered buildings.
Figure 17. CHIPS project area with Box Company SG 300 features identified.
Figure 18. Feature 2, Caterpillar shop, view of northern stem wall, looking south.

Figure 19. Feature 2a fuel depot, retaining wall on east side of structure pad, looking north.
Figure 20. Feature 3 truck shop, overview looking northeast.

Figure 21. Feature 3 truck shop, southern grease pit with ladder, looking southeast.
Feat 19: Road. The mill road connected with Railroad Flat Road to the northeast (Figure 23). Logging trucks could dump their loads and return via the loop 19a.

Feat. 100: Machine Mount. A depression ca. 5 feet in diameter is filled with brick rubble. On its east are three concrete footings, the one closest to the edge of the pit measuring 4 feet by 2 feet and 3 feet in height with two pipes protruding from the top; part of a wooden timber is still attached (Figure 24). Two similar footings lie nearby but may have been moved from their original locations.

Feature 101: number not assigned.

Feat. 102: Boiler. The boiler is marked by brick housing enclosing a space ca. 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and about 4-5 feet high (now collapsed). The walls are of mortared brick 2-3 feet thick and the plastered interior of the boiler housing shows the evidence of high heat (Figure 25). To the north of the boiler is a deep ditch, likely to carry away water.

Feat. 103: Latrine. The site of the company latrine includes three separate features that span about 37 feet from east to west. The easternmost slab measures 12 x 16 feet and includes stations for about 5 toilets and 6 urinals (Figure 26). The central cesspit measures 4 x 15 feet and was once covered with a wooden cap. To the west is a slab for showers, 6 x 13 feet, with a footing for a water heater in the NW corner (Figure 27).
Figure 23. Feature 19 road, looking northeast toward intersection with Railroad Flat Road.

Figure 24. Feature 100, machine mount next to depression, looking NE.
Figure 25. Feature 102, interior of boiler housing showing heat affected plaster.

Figure 26. Feature 103, north end of latrine, looking NNE.
Figure 27. Feature 103, slab for shower with footing for water heater, looking west.

Feat 104: Bridge. The bridge carries theFeat. 19 road over the creek in Sailor’s Gulch (Figure 28). It is 40 feet wide and paved with asphalt. The bridge structure is made of poured concrete with a 1-foot wide stem wall along each side. The railings were of wooden timbers bolted together (Figure 29).

5. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological investigations in the project area identified features related to the Associated Lumber and Box Company (Site SG-300). These remains are evaluated below for their eligibility to the California Register.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

As presented in Chapter 1, important resources are defined as those determined eligible for listing in the National Register at either the local, state or national level under one or more of the following Criteria:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
Figure 28. Feature 104, north side of bridge, looking SW.

Figure 29. Feature 104, detail of railing on south side of bridge.
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

While the Associated Lumber and Box Company was important locally, it was one of eight box companies established by the Stockton-based American Box Corporation and is not distinguished as an extraordinary element of this enterprise. It is not associated with the life of any important historical individual, and lacks virtually all structural remains of the milling enterprise. The site is therefore evaluated as not eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C.

EVALUATION OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL: CRITERION D

In recent years, the California Department of Transportation developed statewide Research Designs to assist evaluating the data potential, and thereby the potential significance, of specific types of resources. The topics addressed are Agricultural Properties, Work Camps, Townsites, and Mining Sites (Caltrans 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2013). While none specifically address the lumber industry, *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Mining Sites in California* (Caltrans 2009), lays out guidance for evaluating complex industrial processing sites for their information potential. Current research themes identified in the Caltrans’ study include technology, culture history, ethnicity, women and family, economy, and governing policies. This study provides a useful process for determining whether individual sites are likely to contain important information applicable to these themes. This research design is therefore a useful guide for evaluating the project area’s lumber mill site.

Industrial sites may consist of a wide range of resource types that can be grouped under the primary categories:

- **Extraction** technologies involved with recovering resources, such as timber
- **Processing** sites where the product is altered or reduced, such milling sites; and
- **Support facilities** which can include a wide range of activities such as water and electric supply, employee housing and other facilities, and roads and rail lines

The information potential of sites generally increases with the diversity and complexity of activities represented. For example, a timber-cutting and logging site will have less research value than a processing mill, while an employees’ work camp has an even more complex story to tell. Archaeological studies of industrial sites are most productive when accompanied by rich documentary coverage. Resources such as production accounts, townsite plats, company records, diaries, journals, government records, census records, and newspaper articles are invaluable to interpretations. The combination of archaeological and documentary information is particularly productive in the studies of technology, residential settlement, and the household.

Critical to addressing eligibility under Criterion 4 is identification of the kinds of important information that are sought and demonstration that the property is likely to contain that

1. **Determine the property’s structure and content, and categories of data it may contain**

Site SG-600, the Associated Lumber and Box Company site, is a processing site and therefore the archaeological remains may have the potential to answer questions related to milling technologies.

2. **Identify the appropriate historic context by which to evaluate it.**

The site’s context is the lumber industry in California during WWII and immediately after.

3. **Identify important research themes and questions that the data it contains may be able to address.**

Themes would relate to milling technologies: innovations, adaptations to local circumstances, and changes in processes over time.

4. **Considering the property’s integrity, assess whether the data it contains are of sufficient quality to address these important research themes and questions.**

All the site buildings and many of the structural foundations of the mill site have been removed. While most of the processing areas can be identified by foundations or structure pads, there are virtually no artifacts remaining from the mill in the CHIPS project area.

5. **Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property is likely to contain.**

The history, technologies, and products of the American Box Corporation are well documented. The archaeological study of the project area – descriptions, interpretations, and mapping of features – has recovered physical information unique to this site. It does not appear that new or important information will be obtained from additional archaeological studies not available from written sources.

The portion of Site SG-600, the Associated Box and Lumber Company site at Sandy Gulch, included within the CHIPS project area does not appear to be eligible to the California Register under Criterion 4. The remainder of site SG-600, however, has not been recorded in detail and evaluation of the entire resource will need to await a more comprehensive study.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The remains of the Associated Box and Lumber Company site located within the CHIPS project area do not appear to be eligible to the National Register and no further action is recommended. However, some of the mill features may have educational value and portions of the site could be interpreted and their importance for local history highlighted.
The findings from any archaeological survey cannot guarantee that no significant cultural remains are located within the project area. If buried archaeological deposits or potential human remains are found during project construction, work should be suspended and qualified professionals and interested parties notified.
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Unk  The Old Sandy Gulch Ditch. On file in K. Smith’s “West Point History Project” at the Calaveras County Archives, San Andreas, California.

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APPENDIX A

2005 Letter to Calaveras County Planning Department
28 June 2005

Don Ratzlaff, Planner II
Calaveras County Planning Department
891 Mountain Ranch Road
San Andreas, CA 95249-9709

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Sandy Gulch Park at the

Dear Mr. Ratzlaff,

Summary. We have completed our cultural resources study of the Sandy Gulch Park study area and have identified two potentially important resources that should be excluded from development by placing them within Protected Areas (see attached map). Eight other identified resources are minor historic features that need to be recorded but require no long-term mitigation measures. We are proceeding with recording these features and will submit the results in a final report. We recommend that the initial study identify
- the two Protected Areas
- the necessity for recording the remaining cultural resources
- The requirement for a final report to be submitted to the county

Research and Findings. The study area has been researched at the State of California, Central California Information Center, by the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribal representatives, and in local historical documents. One prehistoric site and one isolated artifact had been previously identified within the study area. The mid-20th-Century mill site of Associated Lumber and Box Company dominates the Project Area landscape; field studies established boundaries for this site and associated remains on the ground with historic structures and processes. On June 26 the area outside of the mill site was physically surveyed by archaeologists.

The following resources were identified within the Project Area:
- CA-CAL-1219 Prehistoric Site, previously recorded
- SG-101 Small Ditch on western boundary
SG-102  Larger ditch in southwest corner
SG-103  Small ditch between two roads
SG-104  Prehistoric site between two drainages
SG-200  Cabin site with foundation, mid 20th century
SG-201  Refuse deposit, mid 20th Century
SG-202  Habitation area with refuse, mid 20th Century
SG-203  Habitation area with refuse, mid 20th Century
SG-204  Ditch, east side of ravine
SG-300  Associated Lumber and Box Co. mill site

The identified resources were evaluated for their potential to qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources, and therefore require protection or mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The two prehistoric sites (CA-CAL-1219 and SG-104) may be eligible to the California Register although additional field testing is necessary to determine this. The areas around these have been identified as Protected Areas and should be avoided by any proposed development. Subsequent archaeological study may reduce or eliminate these Protected Area designations. The remaining resources will be recorded according to standards provided by the California Office of Historic Preservation and the forms filed with the State Information Center in Turlock. A report on the background research, field work, site recordation and studies, and final evaluations will be prepared and submitted to the County.

I hope this interim report will allow the project application to proceed. Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Julia Costello, Ph.D.

cc. Pat McGreevy
APPENDIX B

Central California Information Center Responses: 2005 and 2015
Date: 4/28/2015

Records Search File No.: 9319J
Project: CHIPS Sandy Gulch;
Update File No. 5704J

Julia Costello
Foothill Resources, Ltd. Costello@foothill-resources.com
P.O. Box 288
Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245

Dear Dr. Costello:

The Central California Information Center received your record search update request for the project area/radius referenced above, located on the Railroad Flat and West Point 7.5' quadrangle in Calaveras County. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project study area and radius:

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

**Summary Data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No new data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources within project area:</td>
<td>No new data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources within 1/4 mi radius:</td>
<td>No new data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports within project area:</td>
<td>No new data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports within 1/4 mi radius:</td>
<td>No new data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Resource Digital Database Records:** ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (list):** ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records: □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Report Copies: □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
OHP Historic Properties Directory: □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): □ enclosed □ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey: □ enclosed ☒ not requested □ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: □ enclosed ☒ not requested □ nothing listed
Historical Literature: □ enclosed ☒ not requested □ nothing listed
Historical Maps: □ enclosed ☒ not requested □ nothing listed
Local Inventories: □ enclosed ☒ not requested □ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: □ enclosed ☒ not requested □ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at CCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

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

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

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

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

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

**Note:** Billing will be transmitted separately via email by our Financial Services office *(150.00)*, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,

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

* Invoice Request sent to: Roubina Yadegarian Badalbo, CSU Stanislaus Financial Services  
  (ryadegarianbadalbo@csustan.edu or MSR270@csustan.edu)
Dear Ms. Costello,

We have conducted a records search as per your request for the above-referenced project area located on the West Point and Railroad Flat USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps in Calaveras County.

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area (as specified by the client), and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), the California Historical Landmarks (1996), and the California Points of Historical Interest listing (May 1992 and updates), the Historic Property Data File (Office of Historic Preservation current computer list dated 03/07/2005), the CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Survey (1989 and updates), the Survey of Surveys (1989), GLO Plats, and other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for each specific county.

The following details the results of the records search:

**Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:**

Site records attached as requested for the following; neither is listed in the 3/07/2005 Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, so NRHP eligibility status (for CAL-001219) is unknown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary #</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Resource attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-05-000092</td>
<td>CA-CAL-001219</td>
<td>Isolate granitic mano fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001532</td>
<td>CA-CAL-001219</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GLO Plat map references:** The attached map sheet for T6N/R13E (sheet #41-513, dated 1858-1870) shows a reference that appears to read, in part, “Harris L.--?=--and Garden” that may refer to features that may be in or immediately adjacent.

**Regional References:**

Sandy Gulch, material attached:

- State Historical Landmark #253, file attached. Note: I do not know if there are any Landmark plaques or monuments in or adjacent to your project. Far Western prepared a Primary Record (P-22-002242, not attached) for one monument, but it is located outside the search area, to the west on SR 26.
- NRHP status 4D, as per page 11 of the Historic Property Data File.
- Listed on p. 157 in California Inventory of Historical Resources (DPR 1976) under the theme Exploration/Settlement.
- Discussed on p. 44 of Historic Spots in California (Kyle 1990).
- (No HRI form on file; only data encoding sheet, not attached).
Mining district information:

- The project and search area appear to be within either the West Point or the Railroad Flat gold mining district, or both. Attached: *Gold Districts of California* (Clark 1970:111-112, 129-130).

Prehistoric or historic resources within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area:

The following have been reported to the CCIC; records available upon request:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary #</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Resource attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-05-000443</td>
<td>CA-CAL-000107/H</td>
<td>Historic Native American cemetery site and former <em>Heina</em> village site: midden, lithic scatter, housepits, roundhouse depression, bedrock milling feature, et al. Also historic placer mining features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002763</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Historic trash dump/can scatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002764</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Mining prospect and shaft, historic trash scatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002894</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Foothill Resources site SF-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002895</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>SF-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002896</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>SF-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002897</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>SF-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002983</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Barn at 20901 SR 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLO Plat map references: The attached map sheet for T6N/R13E (sheet #41-513, dated 1858-1870) also shows two roads and a reservoir within ¼-mile.

Resources known to have value to local cultural groups:

None have been formally reported to the CCIC.

Previous investigations within the project:

Copy of report attached: CA-5009 Peak & Associates (2001)
No copy attached, as instructed: CA-1781 Peak & Associates (1992)

Previous investigations within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project Area:

Title pages attached, except where indicated*:

- CA-78 Chavez (1985)
- CA-3610 Decker (1999)
- CA-4625 Cannon (2002)
- CA-4814* Marvin (1983)

CA-5175* Cook and Costello (2003)
CA-5498 Leach-Palm et al. (2004)
CA-5506 Leach-Palm et al. (2004)


Stan Ford Parcel
Recommendations/Comments: Please be advised that a historical resource is defined as a building, structure, object, prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or district possessing physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old. There may be unidentified features 45 years or older within your project that are considered as historical resources requiring further study and evaluation by a qualified professional of the appropriate discipline.

In accordance with State law, if any historical resources are found during construction, work is to stop and the lead agency and a qualified professional are to be consulted to determine the importance and appropriate treatment of the find.

We understand that you will be conducting an archaeological survey of the proposed project that is the subject of this records search. We look forward to receiving one copy of your report of findings which should include two copies each complete site record for all historical resources discovered as a result of the survey.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. Please sign and return the attached Agreement of Confidentiality form. Billing is attached, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,

Robin Hards, Assistant Research Technician
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
APPENDIX C

Native American Consultation
June 9, 2015

Julia Costello
FOOTHILL RESOURCES
8331 Stevenson Street
Mckelumne Hill, CA 95245

FAX: 209-286-1794

Number of Pages: 2

RE: SB 18 Consultation: Calaveras County

Ms. Costello;

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

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments conduct record searches through the NAHC and California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. NAHC Sacred Lands File requests must be made in writing. All requests must include: county, USGS quad map name, township, range and section. Local governments should be aware, however, that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a cultural place.

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 373-3713.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III
Native American Tribal Consultation List
Calaveras County
June 9, 2015

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

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Debra Grimes, Cultural Res. Specialist
P.O. Box 1015, CA 95255
(209) 770-4137
(209) 470-8688

California Valley Miwok Tribe
4620 Shippee Lane, CA 95212
office@cvmt.net
(209) 931-4567 Office

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

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Darrell Kizer, Chairperson
919 Highway 395 South, NV 89410
ktrovato@washoetribe.us
(775) 265-4191 Office

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty
- Light-duty
- Medium-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- State Route

WEST POINT, CALIF.
NE 4 MOKELUMNE HILL 15' QUADRANGLE
N3822.5—W12030/7.5
1948

AMS 1860 I NE—SERIES V895
PHOTOINSPECTED 1973
Darrell Kizer, Chairperson  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
919 Highway 395 South Washoe  
Gardnerville, NV 89410  

11 June 2015  

RE: CHIPS – Sandy Gulch near Wilseyville, Calaveras County  

Dear Mr. Kizer,  

Steve Wilensky has requested a cultural resources study for the CHIPS project near Wilseyville, Calaveras County. The project is on 13 acres of land, as can be seen in the attached portion of the USGS Quadrangle sheet.  

Foothill Resources, Ltd., has been retained to conduct the cultural resources study. We are interested in contacting any Native Americans who might have interests in the project, and ask that you notify us of any sensitive areas, sites traditionally used, or other concerns native people may have.  

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.  

Sincerely yours,  

Julia G. Costello, Ph.D.
May 28, 2015

Foothill Resources, Ltd.
8331 Stevenson Street,
Mokelumne Hill, California 95245

Re: Please Update Tribal Contact Information

On March 20, 2015, the California Valley Miwok Tribe – Tribal Headquarters at 10601 N. Escondido Pl., Stockton, CA was devastated by fire. The Tribe has since relocated two miles south of its former location.

Please update our tribal contact information to reflect the new Tribal Headquarters physical / mailing address as:

California Valley Miwok Tribe
4620 Shippee Lane
Stockton, California 95212

In regards to your inquiry (letter dated April 25, 2015) “CHIPS – Sandy Gulch near Wilseyville, Calaveras County”, the California Valley Miwok Tribe is aware of Steve Wilensky and the CHIPS program.

The California Valley Miwok Tribe wants nothing to do with either Steve Wilsensky or the CHIPS program. The Tribe refuses to give any sensitive information of which either Steve Wilsensky or the CHIPS program will have access to.

Best Regards,

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

Site Record: SG-300, Associated Lumber and Box Company
Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill

P1. Other Identifier: Sandy Gulch Box Co. Mill

*P2. Location: ☑ Unrestricted

(a. County: Calaveras

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: West Point, CA

Date: 1948

T 6N R 13E, NE ¼ of Sec. 15; MDBM

c. Address: City: Zip: Zone 10 mE/ mN

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From Mokelumne Hill on Highway 49, in northern Calaveras County, proceed east on Highway 26 14.5 miles to Sandy Gulch. Turn right (east) on to Associated Office Road and travel ¼ mile to a dead end on Railroad Flat Road. Turn right and travel ca. ½ mile to right hand turn to County Transfer Station: immediately before this intersection, the dirt access road to the mill site is a hard right-hand turn. This road leads westerly to the CHIPS property.

*P3a. Description: Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.

The site encompasses the historic location of the Associated Lumber and Box Company mill at Sandy Gulch. Built as part of the WWII war effort, it was in production by 1943 eventually employing some 300 men and milling 20 million feet of lumber each year. Timber from nearby hills was trucked to the mill pond, rough cut and then planed into lumber and box shucks produced for export to Valley locations. The nearby company “Camp” included family dwellings, bunk houses, a company store, and a post office. The facility operated until 1969, closing due to depleted timber resources and newer mills located closer to transportation. Demolished and burned in 1972, the land was purchased by the Calaveras County Water District which developed a sewage processing plant on the western portion of the land. Remains of the mill include numerous concrete foundations, several brick features, and abundant level pads and staging areas. Access roads, the mill pond, and ditches to transport water are also present.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH2, foundations and structure pads; AH6 ponds and ditches, AH7 roads

*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☑ Structure ☑ Object ☑ Site ☑ District ☑ Element of District ☑ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession Feature2a, Fuel Depot, looking north; IMG-3112.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑ Historic ☑ Prehistoric ☑ Both

c. 1942-1969

*P7. Owner and Address: Calaveras County Water District

120 Toma Court

San Andreas, CA, 95249

CHIPS, PO Box 616, West Point, CA 95255

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address) Julia G. Costello, Pat McGreevy

Foothill Resources, Ltd.

P.O. Box 288

Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245


*P10. Survey Type (Describe): Intensive survey, documentation and evaluation of a portion of the site.


*Attachments: NONE ☑ Location Map ☑ Sketch Map ☑ Continuation Sheet ☑ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☑ Archaeological Record ☑ District Record ☑ Linear Feature Record ☑ Milling Station Record ☑ Rock Art Record ☑ Artifact Record ☑ Photograph Record ☑ Other (List)
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD**

**Resource Name or #:** Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill

**A1. Dimensions:** a. **Length:** Ca. 800 feet (EW) x b. **Width:** 1,000 feet (NS)

**Method of Measurement:** ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☑ Other: estimated from Assessor’s Parcel map

**Method of Determination**
- ☐ Artifacts
- ☑ Features
- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Vegetation
- ☐ Topography
- ☐ Cut bank
- ☐ Animal burrow
- ☐ Excavation
- ☐ Property boundary
- ☑ Other (Explain): historic maps and photographs

**Reliability of Determination:**
- ☑ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low
- ☐ Explain:  

**Limitations**
- ☐ Restricted access
- ☐ Paved/built over (parts)
- ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
- ☐ Disturbances
- ☐ Vegetation
- ☑ Other (Explain): 

**A2. Depth:** ☐ None ☑ Unknown ☐ Method of Determination:

**A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☑ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

**A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map:)

Features identified in the 2005 survey are summarized in Table 1 (see continuation sheet) which includes both archaeological and documentary information. Four of these features, and four new ones (Nos. 100-104), were recorded in 2015 and are presented below with photographs.

- **Feat. 1: Tire Shop and Storage.** The concrete slab of the tire shop (30 x 60 feet) is extant. There is no evidence of the long (ca. 220 foot) structure (Feature 1a) that appears to its east in Figure 1.

- **Feat. 2: Caterpillar Maintenance Shop.** The slab of the shop (33 feet x 80 feet) is intact, bordered by a low stem wall (Figure 2). The adjacent diesel-fuel depot (Feat. 2a) has a ca. 3-foot high retaining wall framing its eastern, uphill side (Figure 3). (Continued on page 3.)

**A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features:)

Remains of the mill include numerous concrete foundations, several brick features, and abundant level pads and staging areas. Access roads, the mill pond, and ditches to transport water are also present. There are few artifacts beyond these structural remains.

**A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☑ No ☑ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

**A7. Site Condition:** ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances:)

**A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): The mill pond on the site (Feature 20) once held water brought from the Middle Fork of the Mokelumne River.

**A9. Elevation:** ca. 2,600 feet amsl

**A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.:) Sandy Gulch is located in the Yellow Pine Belt/Transition Zone on the south side of the Mokelumne River Canyon (Storer and Usinger 1963:27).

**A11. Historical Information:** Around 1909, Horace Tarter and Bert Webster created the American Box Corporation (ABC) in Stockton and supplied boxes and crates for fresh, dried, and canned fruits and vegetables (American Eagle 1944a). In the 1920s, Walter S. Johnson became a partner and expanded the corporation into a major business operating out of four states that eventually evolved into American Forest Products Corporation (Friend 1969). ABC prospered and met customer demand by building sawmills to guarantee a supply of lumber for their box factories and a network of warehouses to sell both shook (pre-cut box boards) and nailed boxes. When the United States entered WWII in 1941, ABC was in a position for rapid expansion to supply both shook and lumber to military and civilian markets (American Eagle 1944b). ABC supplied lumber for military cantonments and other Government construction worldwide. Everything that was shipped (continued on page 10).

**A12. Age:** ☑ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☑ 1542-1769 ☑ 1769-1848 ☑ 1848-1880 ☑ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945  
☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined  
Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: 1942-1969

**A13. Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations:)

The site of the Associated Lumber and Box Co. mill was the subject of a preliminary survey and historic research in 2005. The current study re-examined and recorded features of SG 300 which were included within its smaller project boundaries (the APE). This portion of site SG 300 was evaluated as not eligible to either the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historic Resources. No further actions regarding these remains are recommended.

**A14. Remarks:** The preliminary survey findings of 2005 are included in this site record. Hopefully future surveys can complete recordation of the entire resource.

**A15. References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Continuation Sheet, page 11.

**A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record:)


**Original Media/Negatives Kept at:** Foothill Resources, Ltd., Mokelumne Hill, Ca.

**A17. Form Prepared by:** Julia G. Costello  
**Affiliation and Address:** Mokelumne Hill History Society, Mokelumne Hill, Ca. 95245.

**DPR 523C (1/95) Required information**
A4. Features (continued): Feat. 4: Fuel House. The center structural support is a 5-foot wide footing, 45 feet long, with a maximum height of 3 feet. It has a trench running down its center and is embedded with iron pipe and rebar (Figure 6). To the west, in addition to a row of concrete pier footings, is a poured concrete pit measuring 5 x 6 feet and 3.5 feet deep. The rows of footings on the east taper upward and have rebar protruding from their upper surface. The smaller footings (3 feet square tapering to 2 feet) have one piece of rebar while the larger ones have 3-4 pieces.

Feat 19: Road. The mill road connected with Railroad Flat Road to the northeast (Figure 7). Logging trucks could dump their loads and return via the loop 19a.

Feat. 100: Machine Mount. A depression ca. 5 feet in diameter is filled with brick rubble. On its east are three concrete footings, the one closest to the edge of the pit measuring 4 feet by 2 feet and 3 feet in height with two pipes protruding from the top; part of a wooden timber is still attached (Figure 8). Two similar footings lie nearby but may have been moved from their original locations.

Feature 101: number not assigned.

Feat. 102: Boiler. The boiler is marked by brick housing enclosing a space ca. 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and about 4-5 feet high (now collapsed). The walls are of mortared brick 2-3 feet thick and the plastered interior of the boiler housing shows the evidence of high heat (Figure 9). To the north of the boiler is a deep ditch, likely to carry away water.

Feat. 103: Latrine. The site of the company latrine includes three separate features that span about 37 feet from east to west. The easternmost slab measures 12 x 16 feet and includes stations for about 5 toilets and 6 urinals (Figure 10). The central cesspit measures 4 x 15 feet and was once covered with a wooden cap. To the west is a slab for showers, 6 x 13 feet, with a footing for a water heater in the NW corner (Figure 11).

Feat 104: Bridge. The bridge carries the Feat. 19 road over the creek in Sailor’s Gulch (Figure 12). It is 40 feet wide and paved with asphalt. The bridge structure is made of poured concrete with a 1-foot wide stem wall along each side. The railings were of wooden timbers bolted together (Figure 13).

Feat. 3: Truck Maintenance Shop. The large concrete slab (48 x 95 feet) is bordered on the north and south by a 15-foot wide apron, likely for parking vehicles (Figure 4). There is a 1-foot high stem wall around the westernmost room. Two grease pits cut across the building in a N-S direction: the westerly one is 4 feet wide and 13 feet long with a ladder on its southern end (Figure 5); the easterly one is four feet wide and 35 feet long. On the eastern end, the welding shop (Feat. 3a) and machine shop (Feat. 3b) span the width of the building at a slightly lower elevation; there is no apparent division on the slab between the two.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tire Shop &amp; Storage</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 30' x 60'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Vehicle Parking</td>
<td>Foundation not found. Size from photographs is 20' x 220'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Caterpillar Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 33' x 80'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Elevated Diesel Fuel Tanks</td>
<td>Rectangular concrete slab measuring 14' x 30'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
<td>Wash Rack for Vehicles</td>
<td>Neither foundation nor photographs were found.</td>
<td>Slab has two rectangular pits that provided access to the undercarriage of vehicles. Cutouts in the footers show positions for four large garage doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Truck Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab with footers measuring 48' x 95'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Welding Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab and footer measuring 24' x 32'. It adjoins the SE corner of the Truck Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Machine Shop</td>
<td>Concrete slab and footer measuring 24' x 32'. It adjoins the NE corner of the Truck Repair &amp; Maintenance Shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td>A lean-to structure adjoining the east wall of the Machine Shop. It measured X' x Y'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fuel House</td>
<td>Concrete footer, 12&quot; x 45' runs in a NS direction with one row of parallel concrete pillars 8' to the west and 5 (?) rows to the east. A drainage ditch runs under eastern section.</td>
<td>A 2' diameter aluminum pipe carried shavings from the Planing Mill to the cyclone on the roof of the Fuel House. The shavings were used as fuel in the Boiler House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sawmill</td>
<td>The sawmill was built on pillars and most of them are gone. Size from photographs is 54' x 160'.</td>
<td>The mill was built on posts some 20' above the ground to accommodate machinery below the floor. Logs measuring 32' were carried from the pond on a conveyer belt. The logs were washed to prevent damage to the saw from debris, and then &quot;bucked&quot; to length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>North Foundation</td>
<td>The north foundation measures 1' x 58' and is 15' (?) high.</td>
<td>The North Foundation supports the north wall of the Sawmill. It also joins with the Green Chain that extends to the north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>Center Pedestal</td>
<td>A huge concrete block measuring 4'6&quot; x 13' at its base and 12' 6&quot; high. It sits 4 feet SE of the North Wall.</td>
<td>Function unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>North &amp; South Pedestals</td>
<td>Large concrete footers measuring X' x Y' x Z' sitting X' apart between the dam and the Center Pedestal.</td>
<td>The North and South Pedestals may mark the area where the logs were 'bucked' to length after they entered the sawmill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>Dirt peninsula</td>
<td>Large earth peninsula extending west from the northern section of the dam. It measures X' x Y' x Z'.</td>
<td>This peninsula would have been under the floor of the mill near the entrance of the logs. Its function is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Lath Factory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Green Chain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sticker Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bathrooms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Septic Tank?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dry Kilns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Cooling Shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**
- The Lath Mill cut scrap wood into laths measuring around 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 4'. The laths were bundled and stored on the conveyer to the Burner.
- Lumber from the sawmill was removed from the conveyer and stacked according to species and size.
- Stacked lumber from the Green Chain was re-stacked with 1" x 1" x 4' sticks inserted between layers to allow air circulation and facilitate drying.
- Bathroom for the mill men.
- This concrete box could have been a septic tank for the adjacent Bathroom.
- Rough lumber from the Sticker Plant was dried in the Wet Yard Alleys or in the Dry Kilns. The building had 3 bays that were each 16' wide. The bays were heated by steam from the Boiler House that ran through 8 radiators suspended from the ceiling.
- The Dry Kiln opened into the attached Cooling Shed. Rough lumber moved through the Cooling Shed to the Dry Yard or Dry Sheds for storage and shipment.

**Required Information**
- State of California—The Resources Agency
- DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
- CONTINUATION SHEET
- *Resource Name or #* (Assigned by recorder): Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill
- *Recorded by*: Julia Costello and Pat McGreevy, Mokelumne Hill History Society
- *Date*: 2005; 2015
- *Continuation* ☒
- *Update* ☐

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DPR 523L (1/95)
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Planning Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yard &amp; Shipping Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Large Dry Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11a</td>
<td>Small Dry Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11b</td>
<td>Giant Dry Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Main Mill Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12a</td>
<td>Mill Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Elevated Fire Lookout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Historic Sandy Gulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Alley 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Foundation not found. The size of the main building estimated from photographs is 20' x 40'.
- The storage and shipment of finished lumber was controlled from this office.
- The entire mill was managed from this office.
- The night-watchman turned the press at frequent intervals and spent the remainder of his time at the lookout.

**Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill

**Recorded by:** Julia Costello and Pat McGreevy, Mokelumne Hill History Society

**Date:** 2005; 2015

**Continuation/Update:**
- Continuation
- Update

**State of California—The Resources Agency**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Primary #**

**HRI #**

**Trinomial**
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<th>Feature</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tent Houses</td>
<td>Foundations not found. According to Earl Mason (2005), eight tent houses were built on concrete blocks and measured 16' x 16' with wood walls 4' high and canvas roofs. These tent houses were probably built in 1943 and were the first residences for the work force. They were demolished after the Camp, Bunk House, and Logger's Cabins were built.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Burner</td>
<td>The circular foundation has a diameter of 68' with a continuous concrete footer on the southern perimeter and concrete blocks on the northern. A 5' high pile of sawdust and ash is in the middle. The spark arrestor screen is laying in the brush to the west. Wood waste from the Sawmill moved some on a conveyor to the Burner. An air gap between the foundation and the metal walls provided oxygen for combustion. Ashes were removed by wheel barrow through a door and dumped on the southern side.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brow Log</td>
<td>Large concrete structure measuring 2' x 40' that starts 3 1/2' above the road surface and descends to the bottom of the mill pond. Logs from the truck rolled over the Brow Log into the Mill Pond. The Brow Log had a cable loop with the two ends anchored on the pond side. The loop was strung under the logs on the trailer and attached to the cable suspended from the 'A' frame. The ho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18a</td>
<td>Concrete Pad</td>
<td>Concrete pad measuring 12' x 16'. Supported heavy trucks loaded with logs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18b</td>
<td>Log Dump Machine Pad</td>
<td>Thick concrete pad measuring 12' 3&quot; x 16' Supported a 400 hp electric motor 3 and a winch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18c</td>
<td>'A' Frame Base</td>
<td>Two concrete boxes; The OD measurements of each box are X' x Y' x Z'. These boxes supported the butts of the logs that formed the 'A' frame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Log Truck Driveway</td>
<td>Two lane asphalt/gravel road leading from Railroad Flat Road to the Mill. The length is 5,634' as drawn on the map. Road used by trucks to deliver logs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19a</td>
<td>Log Truck Turn Around</td>
<td>One lane asphalt/gravel road. The length is 862' as drawn on the map. Turn around for logging trucks to return to Railroad Flat Road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mill Pond</td>
<td>Pond provided a medium to sort logs by species and move them to the chute leading to the Sawmill. It has a capacity of 47 acre feet of water and floated 750,000 feet of logs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20a</td>
<td>Drainage Ditch</td>
<td>Drainage ditch that runs west from the Spillway in the dam to a creek on BLM land to the west. The ditch averages 13(\frac{1}{3})\text{ feet wide and is 3,670 feet long as drawn on map.}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20b</td>
<td>Upper Settling Pond</td>
<td>Widened area of the ditch measuring an estimated 36.32 square feet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20c</td>
<td>Lower Settling Pond</td>
<td>Deepened area of the ditch measuring an estimated 46,230 square feet. The southern edge of the pond is (-30') deep while the remainder is a flood plane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Chlorination Plant</td>
<td>Half of building is on land and it measures 12' (\times) 13(\frac{1}{3}) \text{ feet and has a 10'' steel pipe in middle that descends through the concrete slab. Other half of the foundation measures 6'-4\text{<code>} \times 7'-10\text{</code>}. It descends some 12'' into the pond. The lower half had a sec.}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Creek 1</td>
<td>Creek draining upper mill valley on the east.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mill Pond Dam</td>
<td>Retains water in the Mill Pond.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill

*Recorded by: Julia Costello and Pat McGreevy, Mokelumne Hill History Society

*Date: 2005; 2015

☑️ Continuation  ☐ Update
A11. Historical Information (continued): overseas required wooden boxes and there were large orders for locker, ration, ammunition, and bomb boxes. One order alone was for one million 75-mm shell crates! To meet increasing demand, ABC continued to expand and by 1944 had eight sawmills, nine box factories, one veneer plant, twenty-six shook warehouses and five sales offices (American Eagle 1944c). The Associated Lumber & Box Company at Sandy Gulch was one of those sawmills (Calaveras Prospect 1942; Calaveras Weekly 1942).

To operate a sawmill several resources are required, all of which were available at Sandy Gulch:

1. **Large stands of timber.** The Calaveras Land and Timber Company had vast landholdings of old-growth forests on Blue Mountain and timber was also available from the Bureau of Land Management and other land holders.

2. **Paved roads to transport logs and lumber.** The Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road and Rail Road Flat Road were re-graded, re-aligned and surfaced with oil and gravel in the 1930s by Calaveras County under Roosevelt’s New Deal to stimulate the development of the agricultural, mining, lumber and recreation industries in the northeastern section of the County (Calaveras Californian 1933a, 1933b, 1933c and 1937; Calaveras Prospect 1936; Mechling 2005). The Mokelumne Hill–West Point Road was surfaced with asphalt in the early 1940s and Railroad Flat and Blue Mountain Roads were paved with asphalt soon after. The state eventually took ownership of the Mokelumne Hill-West Point Road as State Highway 26 which assured its future maintenance.

3. **Source of electricity.** Power to the Associated Lumber and Box mill was supplied by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company that brought transmission lines from West Point to Sandy Gulch in 1941 and Sandy Gulch soon after (K. Smith 1996; Mason 2005).

4. **Source of water.** Water became available by refurbishing the Harris Ditch in 1943 (American Eagle 1944d).

5. **Land.** Land was available for a sawmill in Sandy Gulch which was centrally located and had access to the above resources. American Forest Products purchased 320 acres of land in about 1941 from Jack Sharpneck (Calaveras Prospect, 1942).

6. **Source of labor.** Manpower was scarce because of World War II. At startup, there was some local labor, but most of the men emigrated from distant locations. Housing was also scarce and the early employees lived in Mokelumne Hill (Calaveras Weekly 1942; Wilsey 1944; American Eagle 1944d and 1945; Noble, 1996).

During this period, Walter S. Johnson owned the Golden Eagle Ranch near the McCarty Reservoir in Rail Road Flat (Mechling 2005) and it is likely that he knew that Sandy Gulch had all of the resources required for a sawmill. He was also the president of American Forest Products and in a position to influence the decision to build a sawmill there. In 1942, Lawrence Wilsey, General Manager and Howard Blagen, Resident Manager, were in Sandy Gulch designing and surveying the new sawmill site. Construction began in December 1942, and milling started in December 1943 (American Eagle 1944d). The sawmill continued to grow and in 1944 it was milling 100,000 board feet per shift (La Teer 1944), 20 million feet of lumber for the year (Wilsey 1944), and over 1.2 million board feet of lathes for boxes (Figure 14; American Eagle 1946a). Later, production increased when a swing shift was added (Mason 2005). Some 300 men were employed in the summer and 150 in the winter; the annual payroll was $1,250,000 (American Eagle 1952). Detailed information on mill construction and operation are provided in American Eagle (1946a, 1952) and Mason (2005).

Labor was recruited from as far away as Stockton and local housing was provided in a company town built in 1944, called “The Camp.” It featured 28 family homes, a bunk house with 20 rooms for men, 12 two-man logger’s cabins, a cook house serving three meals a day, a commissary, and a town hall (American Eagle 1944d, 1945 and 1946b). The grateful residents named the town Wilseyville and the main road Blagen Boulevard after their respected supervisors (Figure 15). The Federal Government established the Wilseyville Post Office in 1947 (American Eagle 1952; United States Postal Service 2015). Mill men were soon joined by wives and established private homes in the surrounding area. The bunk house and logger’s cabins soon vacated and were eventually demolished along with the cook house. (Continued.)
The Sandy Gulch mill closed in March 1969. After 26 years, the machinery was obsolete and the supply of standing timber in decline. To maintain its competitive edge, American Forest Products, the parent corporation, opened a modern Sawmill in Martell, California, to process logs from both Amador and Calaveras Counties. The Martell mill produced twice as much lumber as the Sandy Gulch mill at less expense. It also had access to a railway line which minimized the need for trucking lumber to market.

It is ironic that the closure of the Associated Lumber and Box mill, which gave so much to the community and the nation, was never reported in the American Eagle and only received short announcements in Calaveras newspapers (Calaveras Enterprise 1969; Calaveras Prospect 1969). Lumber from the mill buildings was salvaged by the community and the 104-yard-long drying shed was disassembled and used to construct the shopping plaza in Mokelumne Hill on the northwest corner of Highways 49 and 26. The ruins were finally demolished and burned in 1972 (Mason 2005) and today the only remains are a few foundations, concrete rubble, facility roads, mill pond and water ditches.

The residents of The Camp incorporated into the Wilseyville Homeowners’ Association in 1975 and mediated sale of the 28 cottages by American Forest Products to local residents (Wilseyville Homeowners’ Association 2015; Ruthrauff 1997). Today, the Post Office is still open, the commissary is now Noble’s General Store, and the Home Owner’s Association serves the 28 houses that remain in the Camp.

A15. References (continued):

American Eagle
1944b Lumber is Most Critical Item in ’44. American Eagle 1(1):7,16.
1944c List of ABC subsidiaries on inside of cover page. American Eagle 1(1).

Calaveras Californian
1933b Supervisors Could Open Vast Territory, October 12, 1933.
1933c Frank Solinsky Backs Editorial on County Road Improvement, October19, 1933.
1936 Sup. Claude T. Smith to Seek Re-Election, April 11, 1936.
1937 $94,000 Road Job Underway Near County Seat, November 25, 1937.

Calaveras Prospect
1942 Large New Lumber Mill to be Constructed in West Point District, March 14, 1942.

Calaveras Weekly
1942 Crew Starts Work on New Sawmill at Sandy Gulch, December 4, 1942.

McGreevy, Patrick B.
2005a Interview with Earl Mason. On file at the Calaveras County Historical Society, San Andreas, California.
2005b Interview with Randy Carlins. On file at the Calaveras County Historical Society, San Andreas, California.
2005b Interview with Jess Mechling. On file at the Calaveras County Historical Society, San Andreas, California.

La Teer, Paul

McGreevy, Patrick B. and Lloyd D. Ames
2005 Interview with Leland and Ailene Haley. On file at the Calaveras County Historical Society, San Andreas, California.
Noble, Kenny

Ruthrauff, Patricia

Smith, K (ed)
1996  West Point Historical Project. On file at the Calaveras County Historical Society.

Storer, Tracy, I., and Robert L. Usinger.
1963  Sierra Nevada Natural History. University of California Press. 1963

United States Postal Service

Wilsey, Lawrence

Wilseyville Homeowners’ Association
1975  Minutes of special meeting of Board of Directors, April 3, 1975. On file at the Calaveras County Historical Society, San Andreas, California.
A16. Photographs (continued):

Figure 1. View of the Associated Lumber and Box Company facility in 1954, facing west, with numbered buildings.
Figure 2. Feature 2, Caterpillar shop, view of northern stem wall, looking south.

Figure 3. Feature 2a fuel depot, retaining wall on east side of structure pad, looking north.
Figure 4. Feature 3 truck shop, overview looking northeast.

Figure 5. Feature 3 truck shop, southern grease pit with ladder, looking southeast.
Figure 6. Feature 4, fuel house, detail of central footing, looking northeast.

Figure 7. Feature 19 road, looking northeast toward intersection with Railroad Flat Road.
Figure 8. Feature 100, machine mount next to depression, looking NE.

Figure 9. Feature 102, interior of boiler housing showing heat affected plaster.
Figure 10. Feature 103, north end of latrine, looking NNE.

Figure 11. Feature 103, slab for shower with footing for water heater, looking west.
Figure 12. Feature 104, north side of bridge, looking SW.

Figure 13. Feature 104, detail of railing on south side of bridge.
Figure 14. Associated Lumber and Box Company mill at Sandy Gulch; view to northeast. The mill buildings are to the right and the drying yard and settling pond in the center. (Courtesy Patricia Blagen Bradly).
Figure 15. August 1952, caption from Blagen scrapbook: “This is one of the best line-ups of sawmill and logging men in the business. These are the men who make Wilseyville tick. They are: back row: J. D. Donger, drying, storage and shipping super (left); Henry Talcott, cat shop; Bob White, night mill foreman; Bill Strong, truck shop; Harold Phillip, planning mill foreman; Clifford Lombardi, shipping clerk; Elmer Fuchs, siderod. Front row: Ray Edwards, logging super, Harold Albertson, sawmill superintendent; Howard Blagen, mill manager, and Herman Radford, side rod.” (Courtesy Patricia Blagen Brady.)
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Page 22 of 23

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill

*Drawn By: Pat McGreevy

*Date: 17 August 2015

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.
DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)  Sandy Gulch Associated Lumber and Box Company Mill

*Map Name: West Point, Calif.  Scale: 1:24000  Date of Map: 1948

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