

Cultural Resources Assessment for The Argonaut Mine Dam Stormwater Upgrade Project



Prepared for:



California Department of
Toxic Substances Control

AECOM

February 2022

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February 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) plans to upgrade existing infrastructure that handles stormwater discharge from the Argonaut Mine Dam, which must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA requires public agencies to assess the impacts of their projects on historical resources. In addition, the project may involve input from the Environmental Protection Agency that will require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

This cultural assessment presents the results of identification efforts in compliance with DTSC's regulatory responsibilities under CEQA and also meets the requirements of Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800) to show that a reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties. A records search conducted by the North Central Information Center did not identify any previously identified resources within the project area. Based on the records search results, additional background research, and the results of the cultural resources field assessment, the Argonaut Mine Dam Stormwater Upgrade Project would not result in direct or indirect adverse effects to historic-age architectural or archaeological resources. Therefore, no historic properties would be significantly impacted by project implementation.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

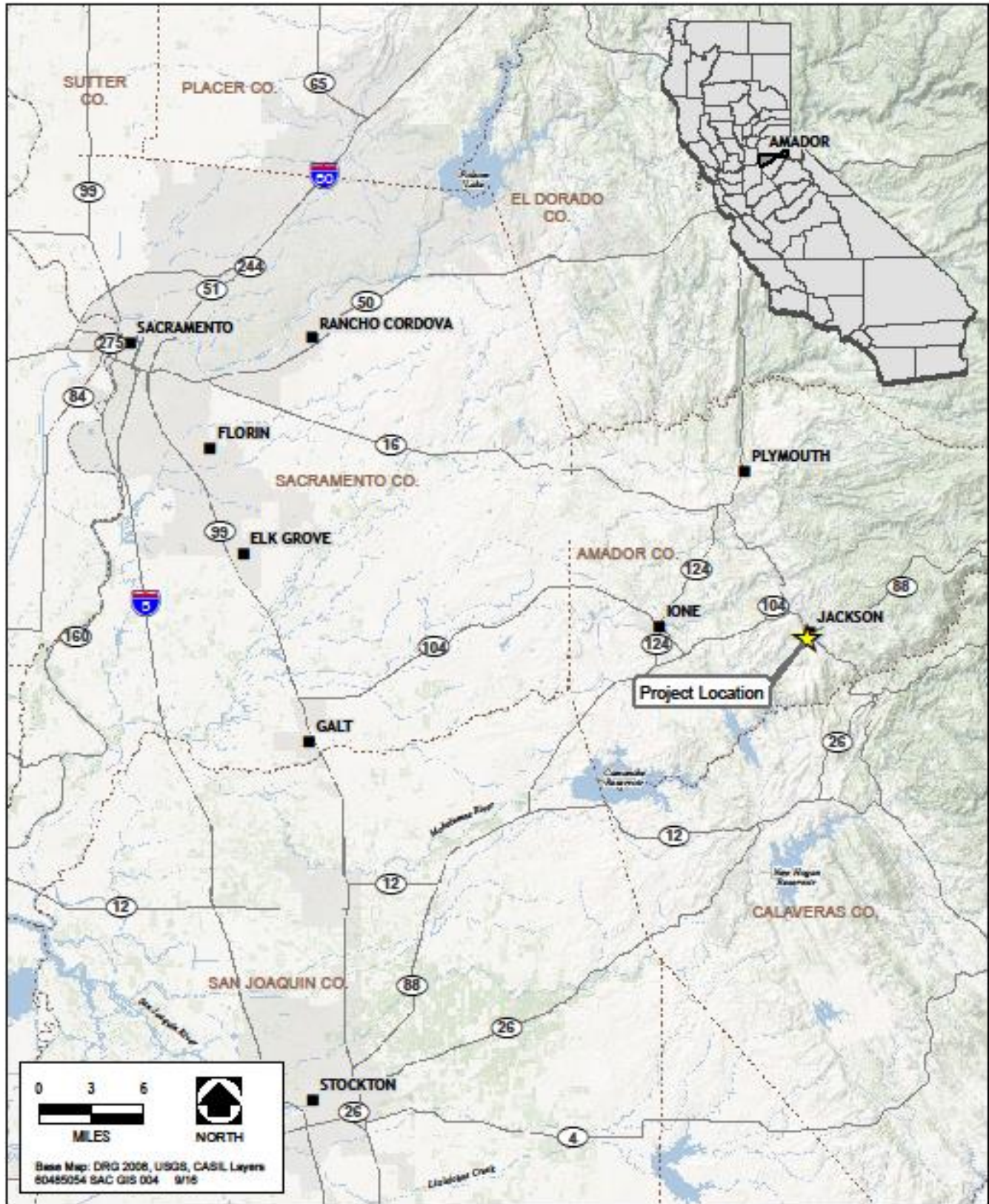
AB	Assembly Bill
B.P.	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
Jackson	Jackson High School, Jackson, CA
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCP	tribal cultural property
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Argonaut Mine Dam Stormwater Upgrade Project site is located within Jackson, Amador County, California (Figure 1 and Figure 2) beginning at the intersection of Vogan Toll Road and Sutter Street and continues to the intersection of Sutter Street and Highway 49. Surrounding land use includes a residential neighborhood to the south and downtown Jackson to the southeast, with open space to the northwest and west. Elevations at the project site range from approximately 1,300 to 1,200 feet above mean sea level. Soil within the project boundaries is a combination of two varieties of the Auburn soil series consisting of very rocky silt loams of varying depth.

The current project consists of upgrades to the existing infrastructure that handles stormwater discharge from the Argonaut Mine Dam. This cultural assessment summarizes the proposed project and the project elements depicted in Figure 3. A detailed description is presented in the Basis of Design prepared for the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) by AECOM (formerly URS Corporation).

The project will involve stormwater from the dam that is currently discharged into an existing open drainage channel on the east side of Argonaut Drive. The Phase II Stormwater upgrade project will expand the capacity of the downstream stormwater drainage system to current standards to mitigate potential stormwater flood risk. The upgrade will involve the construction of a 36-inch pipeline which will be trenched along Sutter Street from Vogan Toll Road, changing to a 42-inch diameter near the intersection of Sutter St. and Hwy 49. The pipeline will then be jacked and bored underneath Highway 49 to minimize disruption of existing public facilities. Open trenching will be performed on the east side of Hwy 49. Currently, stormwater discharges into Jackson Creek at a 10-foot by 10-foot box culvert via a 36-inch storm drainpipe. The existing 36-inch storm drainpipe that drains into the culvert will be replaced by a 48-inch pipe.



Source: City of Sacramento 2013, adapted by AECOM 2016

Figure 1. Regional Location Map

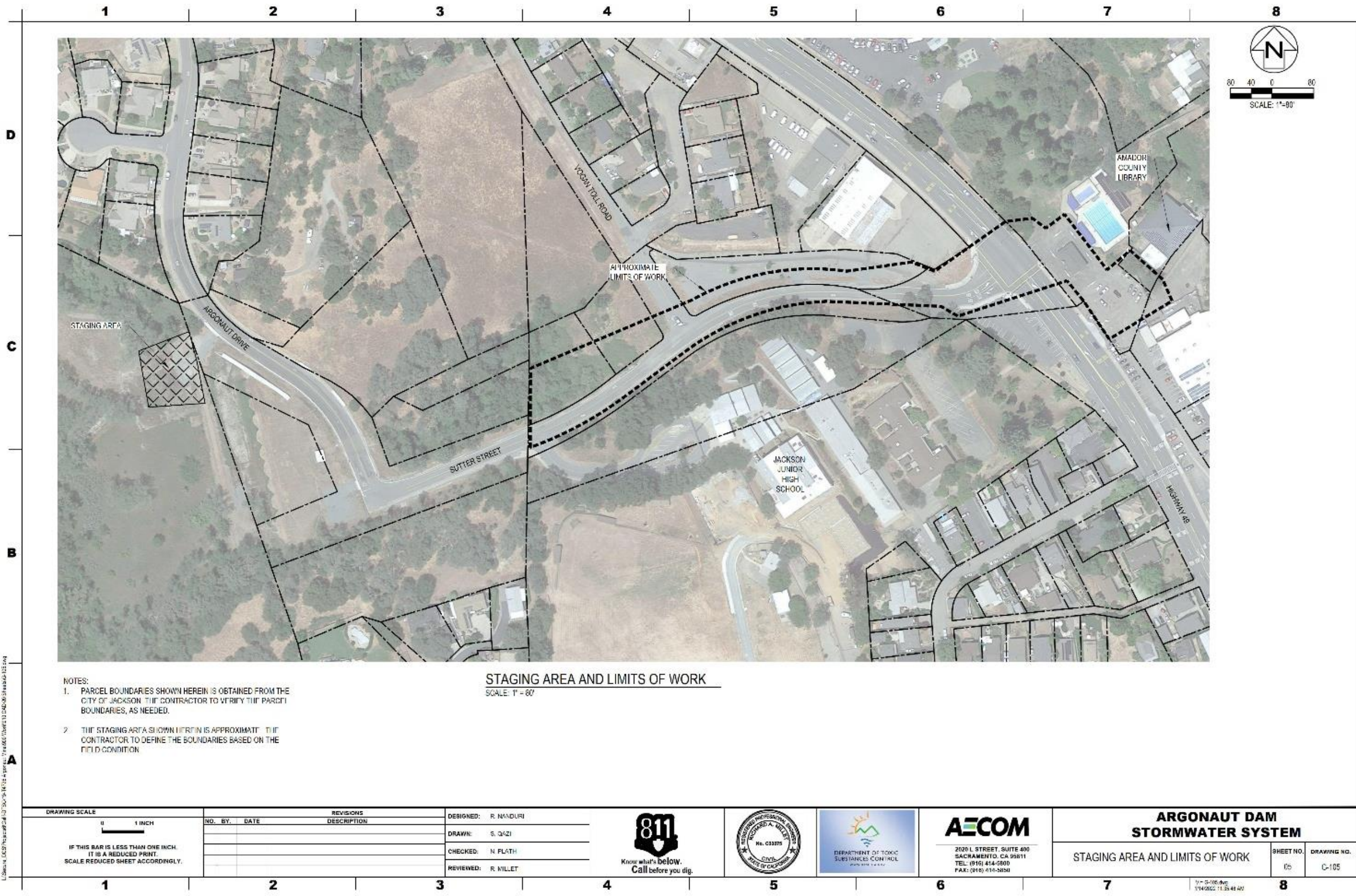


Figure 2. Project Location Map

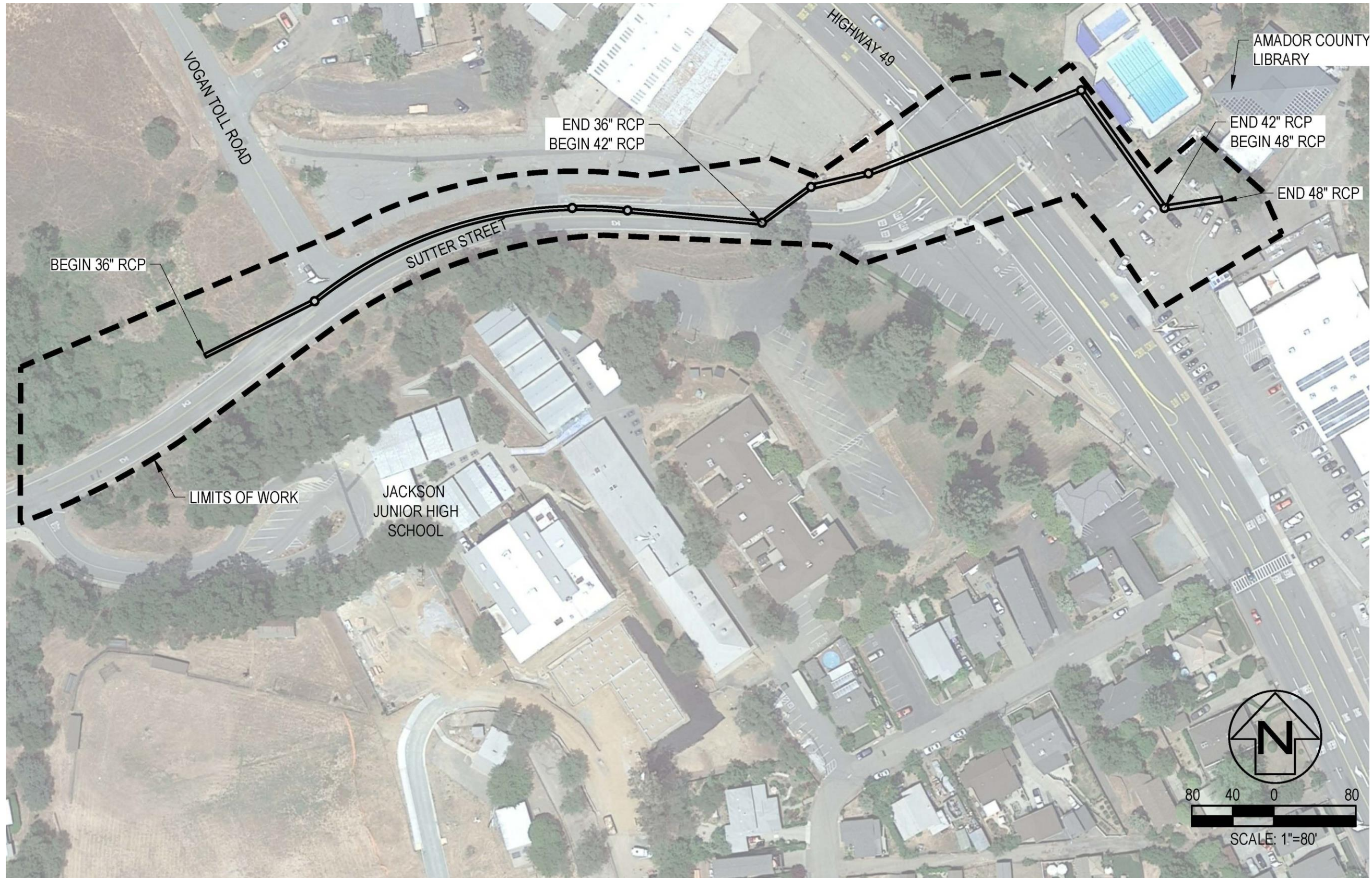


Figure 3. Project Elements

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION CRITERIA

Section 106 requires that effects on historic properties be taken into consideration in any federal undertaking. The process contains five steps: (1) initiating the Section 106 process; (2) identifying historic properties; (3) assessing adverse effects; (4) resolving adverse effects; and (5) implementing stipulations in an agreement document.

Section 106 affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as well as other consulting parties, a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect historic properties listed in or eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing. SHPOs administer the national historic preservation program at the state level, review NRHP nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with federal agencies during Section 106 review.

The NRHP uses the following eligibility criteria (36 Code of Federal Regulations Section 60.4) to evaluate significance of properties that:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; 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; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe to be determined eligible for NRHP inclusion. In addition, a broader range of tribal cultural property (TCP) also is considered and may be determined eligible for or listed in the NRHP. TCPs are places associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history; and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. In the NRHP programs, "culture" is understood to mean the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the nation as a whole.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) offers directives regarding impacts on historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Generally, CEQA states that if implementation of a project would result in significant environmental impacts, then public agencies should determine whether such impacts can be substantially lessened or avoided through feasible mitigation measures or feasible alternatives. This general mandate applies equally to significant environmental effects related to certain cultural resources.

Only significant cultural resources (e.g., “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources”) need to be addressed. The State CEQA Guidelines define a “historical resource” as “a resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, Subdivision [a][1]; see also Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 21084.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as determined by the State Historical Resources Commission or the lead agency, if the resource:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; or
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, a resource is presumed to constitute a “historical resource” if it is included in a “local register of historical resources” unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, Subdivision [a][2]). The State CEQA Guidelines require consideration of unique archaeological sites (Section 15064.5; see also PRC Section 21083.2). A “unique archaeological resource” is defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, a high probability exists that it meets any of the following criteria (PRC 21083.2):

1. contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and a demonstrable public interest exists in that information; or
2. has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If a cultural resource does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR but meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource as outlined in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, it is entitled to special protection or attention under CEQA. Treatment options under Section 21083.2 of CEQA include activities that preserve such resources in place, in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a “unique archaeological resource”).

The State CEQA Guidelines require that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered, and that the county coroner be called to assess the remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, Section 15064.5(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines directs the lead agency to consult with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC, and directs the lead agency (or project applicant), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains. Sacramento County would be responsible for compliance with CEQA.

2.3 ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, passed in 2014, amends sections of CEQA relating to Native Americans. AB 52 established a new category of cultural resources, named tribal cultural resources (TCRs), and states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21074 was added to the PRC to define TCRs, as follows:

- (a) “TCRs” are either of the following:
 - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
 - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “non-unique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

Per AB 52, the lead agency must begin consultation with any tribe that traditionally or culturally is affiliated with the geographic area. In addition, AB 52 includes time limits for certain responses regarding consultation, as follows:

- ▶ within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice;
- ▶ after provision of the formal notification by the public agency, the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation; and
- ▶ the lead agency must begin consultation process within 30 days of receiving a California Native American tribe’s request for consultation.

2.4 HISTORIC INTEGRITY

In addition to meeting one or more of the NRHP/CRHR criteria, a property also must retain a significant amount of its historic integrity to be considered eligible for listing. Historic integrity is made up of seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and specifically the following:

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
4. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located on a Jurassic era landform that consists of undivided Mesozoic volcanic and metavolcanic rocks including andesite and rhyolite flow rocks, greenstone, volcanic breccia, and other pyroclastic rocks (USGS 2016). Currently, the soils within the survey area consist of mine tailings and riverwash (USDA 2013) and the area is classified as a seasonal wetland based on an assessment of the flora present.

3.2 CULTURAL SETTING

3.2.1 PREHISTORY

The project area is within California's Central Valley region where there have been few opportunities for new archaeological investigation and many surface cultural sites have been destroyed by agricultural development, dam and levee construction, and river erosion, greatly limiting the archaeological understanding of this area (Rosenthal et al., 2007). Most of the archaeological data obtained from this region over the past three decades has been derived from small-scale investigations (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Despite these hindrances, archaeologists have made continued efforts to provide a chronological timeframe for the Central Valley. Rosenthal et al. (2007) is one of the most recent contributions to provide a greater understanding of the region. This work takes the previously suggested timeframes and adjusts these with modern calibration curves to present an archaeological understanding of the Central Valley that is a complement to the rich history of the area. The following section is adapted from Rosenthal et al. (2007). The dates presented for the following cultural sequences are based on calibrated radiocarbon dates.

THE PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD

The Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,500 Before Present [B.P.]) saw the first demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California. Characteristic artifacts recovered from archaeological sites of this time period include fluted projectile points (constructed from chipped stones that have a long groove down the center called a "flute") and large, roughly fashioned cobble and bifacially-flaked stone tools, which were presumably used in hunting "big game" such as mastodon, bison, and mammoth that roamed the land during this time.

THE LOWER ARCHAIC PERIOD

The beginning of the Lower Archaic Period (10,500 to 7500 B.P.) coincides with that of the Middle Holocene climatic change, which resulted in widespread floodplain deposition. This episode resulted in most of the early archaeological deposits being buried. Existing evidence suggests that most tools were manufactured of local materials, and distinctive artifact types include large dart points and the milling slab and handstone.

THE MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 2500 B.P.) is characterized by warm, dry conditions that resulted in the loss of pluvial lakes. Economies were more diversified and may have included the introduction of

acorn processing technology, although hunting remained an important source of food. Artifacts characteristic of this period include milling stones and pestles and a continued use of a variety of implements interpreted as large dart points.

THE UPPER ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Upper Archaic Period (2500 to 850 B.P.) corresponds with a sudden turn to a cooler, wetter and more stable climate. The development of status distinctions based upon wealth is well documented in the archaeological record. The development of specialized tools, such as bone implements and stone plummets as well as manufactured shell goods were prolific during this time. The regional variance of economies was largely due to the seasonality of resources that were harvested and processed in large quantities.

THE EMERGENT PERIOD

Several technological and social changes distinguish the Emergent Period (850 B.P. to Historic) from earlier cultural manifestations. The bow and arrow were introduced, ultimately replacing the dart and throwing spear, and territorial boundaries between groups became well established. In the latter portion of this Period (850 to 150 B.P.), exchange relations became highly regularized and sophisticated. Shell beads developed as a monetary unit of exchange over a wide region, and increasing quantities of goods moved greater distances. It was at the end of this Period that contact with Euroamericans became commonplace, eventually leading to intense pressures on Native American populations.

3.2.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographic literature indicates that the proposed project lies within an area that was occupied by a distinct linguistic and cultural subgroup of the Eastern Miwok known as the Northern Sierra Miwok (Levy 1978:398). The Eastern Miwok comprise five subgroups distinguished from each other by language, culture, and the biotic areas they inhabited (Bay, Plains, Central Sierra, Southern Sierra, and Northern Sierra), which extended from the San Francisco Coast to the Sierras. The Northern Sierra Miwok occupied an area within the foothills and mountains along the Sierra Nevada where villages and settlements were usually located below the 3,500–4,000 foot elevation.

In the later part of the eighteenth century, the Eastern Miwok were contacted by Spanish expeditions who began establishing missions along the coast and eventually extended their influence inland (Levy 1978:400). At the time of European contact, the Sierra Miwok consisted of independent tribelets of various lineage settlements, which were localized and named for a particular geographical place.

Subsistence of the Sierra Miwok depended on seasonal availability and relied heavily on the processing and storage of black oak acorn (*Quercus kelloggii*). Their diet was supplemented by buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) nuts, sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) nuts and pith, as well as various seeds, roots, greens, berries, and mushrooms. Deer and other large game such as bear, elk, and pronghorn, as well as birds and fish were also procured for food. Village settlements would have contained numerous milling areas for processing acorn and other seeds and nuts that would be utilized year after year (Levy 1978:402–403). The material culture of the Sierra Miwok includes the bow and arrow for hunting, twined and coiled basketry, conical bark-slab or thatched pole-structure dwellings, large semi-subterranean conical brush, and earth and bark-covered buildings for rituals and gatherings (Levy 1978:406).

By the end of the eighteenth century, the mass socio-cultural transformation of the Eastern Miwok was well underway. By the 1840s and with the dissolution of the Mission System, the inland non-native settlement of Northern Sierra Miwok territory began with the arrival of a substantial number of Europeans, Americans, and Chinese. Among the new arrivals were fur trappers, gold miners, and settlers that brought with them new diseases to the Northern Sierra Miwok, along with the complete disruption of traditional culture.

During the first two years of the Gold Rush, many Miwoks became heavily involved in gold mining. As the number of miners increased and tensions among the miners and Native Americans grew and became violent, Miwok participation in this line of work lessened (Levy 1978:401). After the annexation of California and the subsequent confiscation of Native American lands, most of the Sierra Miwok population was scattered in rancherias throughout the foothills, subsisting on hunting and gathering as well as seasonal work on farms and ranches.

During the early part of the twentieth century, the U.S. government purchased, by executive order, small parcels of land to be used as reservations for some rancherias for the Plains, Central Sierra, and Northern Sierra Miwok. Reservations were not established in Southern Sierra Miwok territory and federal recognition of other Eastern Miwok individuals and rancherias was and remains inconsistent (Levy 1978:401). Today, many of the Sierra Miwok descendants are reinvesting in their traditions and represent a growing and thriving community.

3.2.3 HISTORY

The California Gold Rush of 1849 began after traces of gold were found in the deposits of the sand and dirt of Sutter's sawmill near what is now Coloma, California, in 1848. By the following year, the rush of gold seekers from around the world began. John Augustus Sutter was originally granted 150,000 acres of land by the Mexican government to be used as a safe haven and trading post for settlers. By 1848, Sutter had established Fort Sutter as the frontier trading post, but the focus soon shifted with the discovery of gold.

The initial discovery at Fort Sutter brought thousands of men and women from all over the world to the Sierra Nevada in search of gold. The earliest gold mining took place along the gulches and streams of the Sierra Nevada foothills. The early gold mines in the region focused on miners panning for loose gold found in sands and gravel beds, known as placer gold, but soon the miners began digging vertical shafts into the ground following veins of gold-bearing ore in search of riches.

The city of Jackson, like many California cities in the Sierra Nevada foothills, traces its origins to the gold rush. In the summer of 1848, the area now known as Jackson was a stopping place for gold-seekers between Drytown and the Mokelumne River. The place was originally called Bottilleas (a misspelling of Bottallas, the Spanish word for "bottles") by travelers for the numerous bottles that littered the spring near what is now the National Hotel on Main Street (Mason 1994:167). The name of the town was later changed to Jackson in honor of Mexican War Veteran Colonel Alden Jackson, who visited the town in 1848 (Cook 2007).

Gold seekers from around the world made their way to Jackson, creating a highly ethnically diverse community. In addition to mining, settlers here also made livings by providing goods and services, or ranching and farming. The man credited with being the first permanent settler in Jackson, Louis Tellier, was

a native of France and arrived in 1848, building a house at the fork of Jackson Creek (Cook 2007). Tellier began making his living with a French restaurant, but by 1950, operated a saloon, one of seven buildings in Jackson at that time (Cook 2007).

The project area lies within the mining district of Jackson, which includes the Argonaut and Kennedy Mines. These two mines grew to be two of the largest producing mines in the world and played a dramatic role in the development of California (Cook 2007).

Established in 1850 and originally called the "Pioneer Claim," Argonaut Mine only reached a depth of 150 by 1,876 feet and produced very little until 1893, when mining engineer and part owner of the claim William Detert bought out his associates and offered to sell the claim to the Kennedy Mining and Milling Company (Jackson 1980). When the company rejected his offer as "too high," Detert formed the Argonaut Mining Company to work the claim himself. In 1922, the worst mine disaster in California history occurred at the Argonaut Mine when 47 men were trapped by fire in the shaft and all perished. By the time the mine was ordered shut down in 1942, it produced over \$38,000,000 worth of gold.

On the north side of Highway 49, across from Argonaut Mine, is the Kennedy Mine. This mine also produced very little wealth until 1885 when the Kennedy Mining & Milling Company started working the claim. The Kennedy Mine boasts one of the longest vertical mine shafts in North America, measuring 5,912 feet, and produced approximately \$48,300,000 worth of gold during its operation until it too was shut down by presidential order in 1942 (Jackson 1980). Combined, the Argonaut and Kennedy Mines and their various features constitute California Historical Landmark No. 786.

4 LITERATURE REVIEW

A cultural records search was conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC), of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Sacramento on July 22, 2020 (File No. AMA-20-21). The NCIC, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and studies for Sacramento County. A summary of the records search results is provided in Appendix A.

The search included the project site and a 0.25-mile radius. The results were used to determine whether known cultural resources have been recorded at or adjacent to the project site, and to assess the cultural sensitivity of the area. The records search included reviews of maps listing previously conducted cultural resource studies in the area. The following references also were reviewed:

- ▶ National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- ▶ California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- ▶ California State Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996)
- ▶ California Inventory of Historic Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- ▶ California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992)
- ▶ General Land Office (GLO) Plat Maps
- ▶ University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) Aerial Photography Collection

The records search revealed that three studies have taken place in the western and eastern ends of the project site, and another seven within 0.25 mile of the project area (Table 1). The western staging area is within the previously documented Argonaut Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site. However, no features associated with this site are within the staging area. A total of 154 historic-era structures and features are located within 0.25 mile of the project. The majority were documented as part of the Historic Site Survey of Jackson conducted in 1983 (Table 2).

Table 1. Summary of Previous Investigations

NCIC Report No.	Date	Author	Title
Studies within the Current Project Area			
005908	2004	Michell St. Clair	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Hwy 49/Jackson Project, Cingular CC-123-03, Amador County
010287	1983	Larry Cenotto	Historic Site Survey of Jackson
011829	2014	Mark K. Walker, M. Phil, Dana Ogo Shew, Adrian Praetzelis, and Judith Marvin	A Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Argonaut Mine Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site, Jackson, Amador County, California
Studies within 0.25 Mile of Project Area			
000012	1976	William Soule	An Archeological Survey of Proposed Modifications to the City of Jackson Sewerage System
000165	1975	Jerald J. Johnson	An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Sewer Collection System for the Martell Area and Outfall Project into Henderson Reservoir in Amador County, California
000689	1991	Unknown Author	A Cultural Resource Study of the Amador Residential Care Facility, Jackson, Amador County, California (APN 20-530-001)
003309	1981	Susan Lindstrom	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant and Export Line Amador County, California
005908	2004	Michell St. Clair	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Hwy 49/Jackson Project, Cingular CC-123-03, Amador County
012195	2016	Michael Meyer and Adrian Praetzelis	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Argonaut Mine Eastwood Multiple Arch Dam Geotechnical Study
-----	2016	Laura Cook	Archaeological Survey Report for Argonaut Mine Dam Retrofit, Jackson, CA
Source: North Central Information Center 2020			
Notes; NCIC = North Central Information Center; all documents on file at the NCIC			

Table 2. Summary of Previously Documented Resources within 0.25 Mile of Project

Primary Number	Description	NCIC Report Number	
Previously Documented Resources within Project			
P-03-001895	Argonaut Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site	011829	Eligible, Criteria A, C and D
Previously Documented Resources within 0.25 Mile of Project			
P-03-001487	St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church	010287	Eligible/Significant – Criterion A and C
P-03-001500	Historic Building	----	Eligible
P-03-001512	Jackson's Pioneer Jewish Synagogue	010287	Not evaluated
P-03-001556	Brown House;	010287	Eligible
P-03-001558	Catholic Cemetery	010287	Not evaluated
P-03-001559	Jackson Protestant Cemetery	010287	Not evaluated
P-03-001560	China Graveyard	010287	Not evaluated
P-03-001561	Hebrew Cemetery	010287	Not evaluated
P-03-001576	Kennedy Mine Historic District	010287	National or California Register, Listed
P-03-001603	Chinese Joss House	010287	Not evaluated
P-03-001607	Jackson Joint Union High School	010287	Eligible
P-03-001619	Hamilton Allotment	010287	Eligible
P-03-001895	Argonaut Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site	011829	Eligible, Criteria A, C and D
P-03-001976	Jackson Downtown Historic District	-----	Not evaluated
Source: North Central Information Center (NCIC); all documents are on file at the NCIC.			

5 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

On May 21, 2020, AECOM archaeologist Diana Ewing, M.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the Argonaut Mine Dam Stormwater Upgrade Project. Approximately 12 foot transects were used to cross the property and survey for any observable cultural resources.

The site is located in Jackson, California, at the corner of Sutter Street and Vogan Toll Road (Figure 4 and Figure 5), and a historic shed is visible on the property bordering the site (Figure 6). Vegetation such as a large blackberry bramble obscured much of the ground and prevented movement across parts of the property (Figure 7 and Figure 8). The project area extended to Argonaut Drive (Figure 9). Across Sutter Street, the area is built with a retaining wall (Figure 10) and another blackberry bramble is overgrowing the roadside and east of the retaining wall (Figure 11). No cultural resources were observed.

The staging area is within the boundary of site P-03-1895 with the trinomial CA-AMA-000747H, Argonaut Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site, that was recommended eligible for the NRHP under criteria A, C and D. The area has previously been used for staging of equipment and materials without impacts to the Argonaut Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site. Therefore, project implementation would not result in adverse effects to the features that contribute to NRHP eligibility/CRHR significance (Figure 12-Figure 14).



Figure 4. Looking from site towards Highway 49

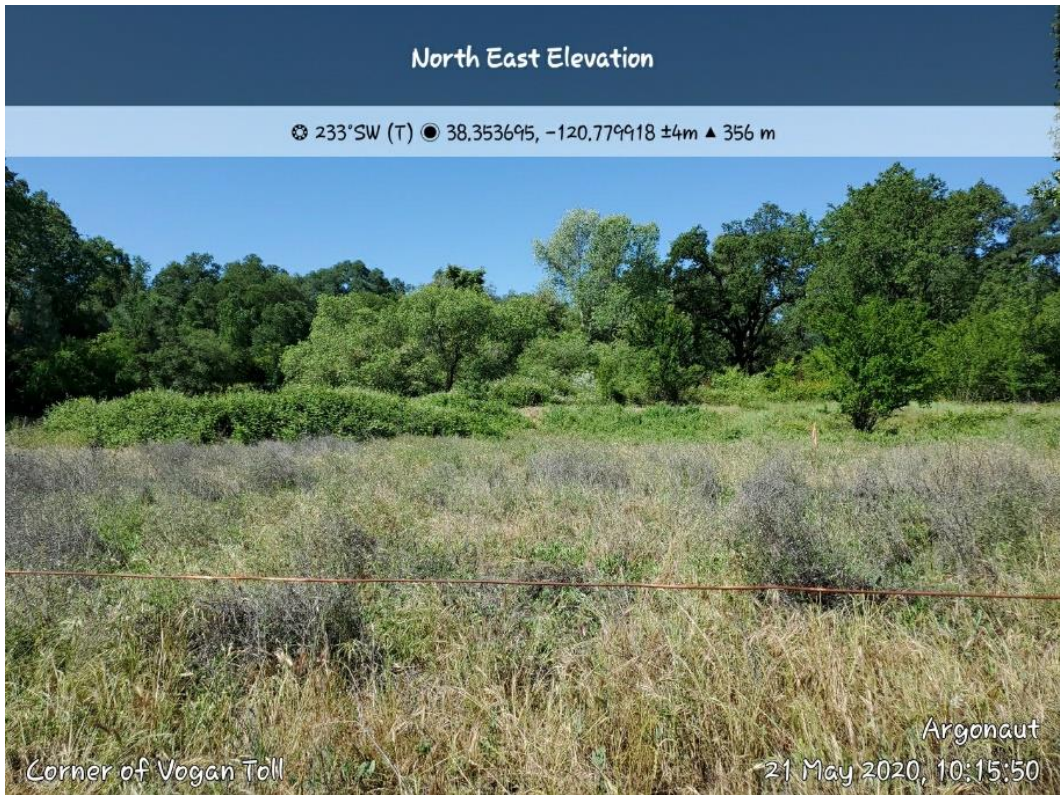


Figure 5. View of site from the corner of Vogan Toll Road and Sutter Street



Figure 6. Historic era shed across fence line on adjacent property

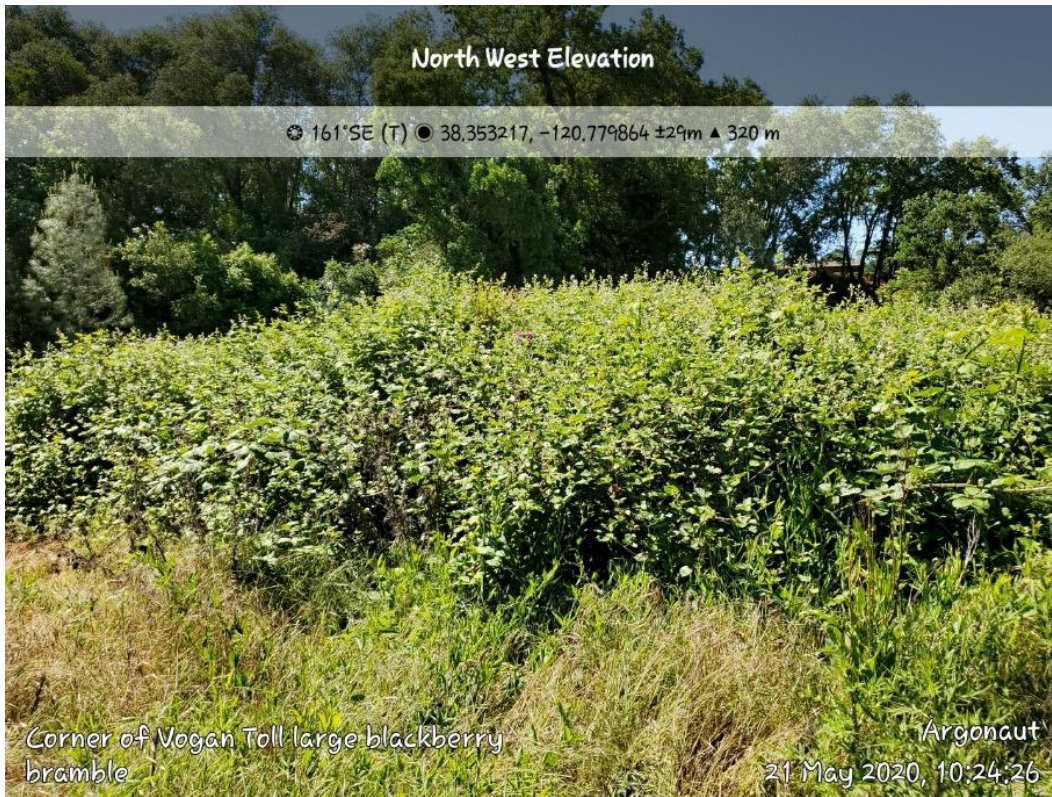


Figure 7. Large blackberry bramble

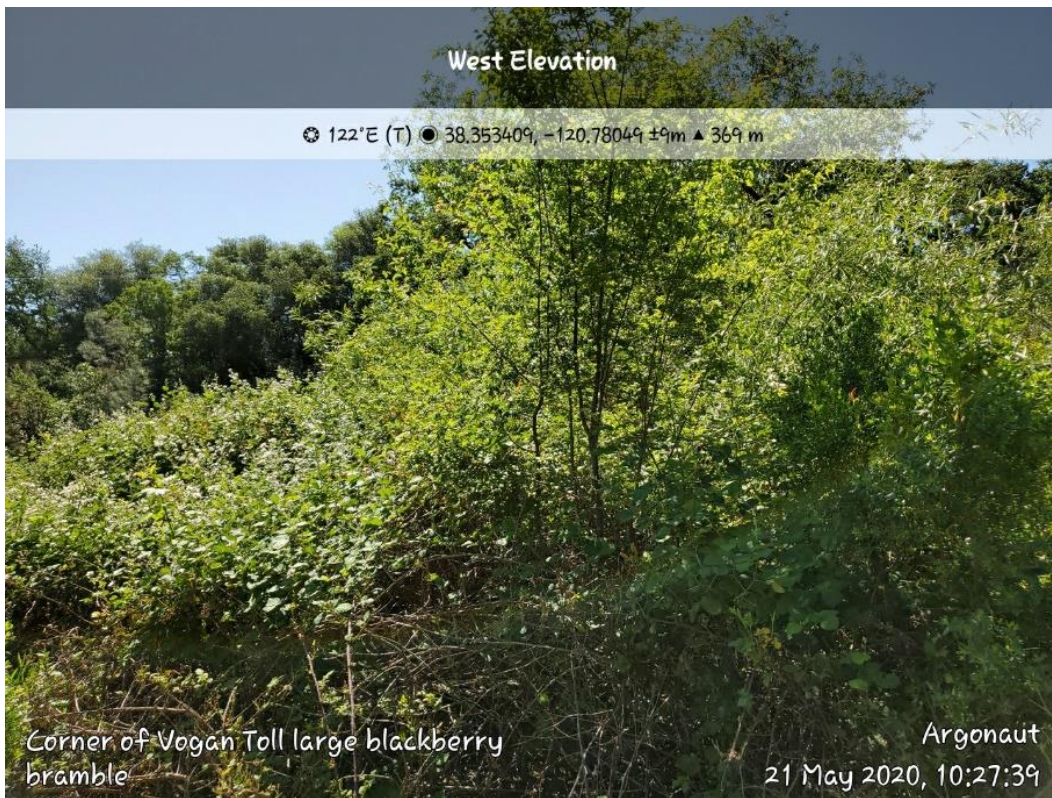


Figure 8. Large blackberry bramble

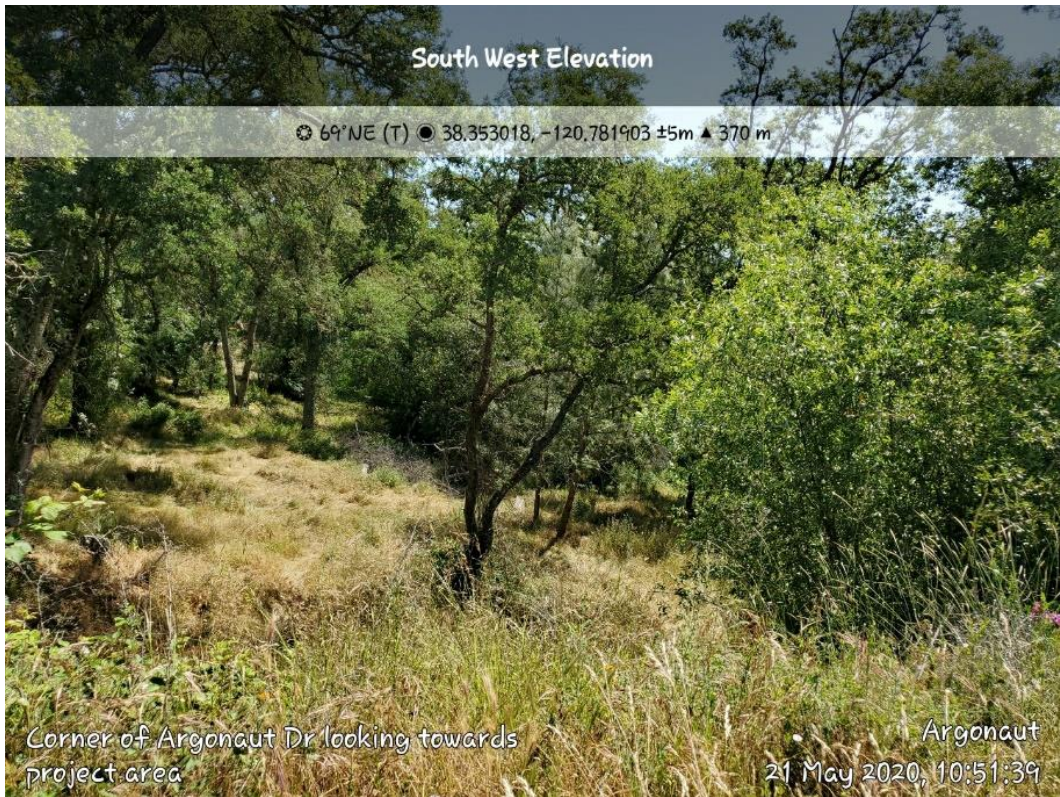


Figure 9. View of project area from Argonaut Drive



Figure 10. Retaining wall built across Sutter Street



Figure 11. Blackberry Bramble growing across Sutter Street near retaining wall



Figure 12. Staging area



Figure 13. Prior use of staging area with access road



Figure 14. Prior use of staging area

6 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report concludes that no properties within the Study Area for this undertaking are potentially significant for listing in the NRHP/CRHR as historic properties. No archaeological sites were identified in the Study Area during the pedestrian survey. The undertaking is restricted to below-grade improvements and there is no potential for direct or indirect effects to historic-age built environment in the Study Area. Therefore, no built environment historic properties in the Study Area would be adversely affected by the undertaking.

6.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS

If any new cultural resources are found during project activities, all work must stop in the area around the resource and a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately. Prehistoric resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to, concentrations of stone tools and manufacturing debris made of obsidian, basalt, and other stone materials; milling equipment; locally darkened soils (midden) that may contain dietary remains such as shell and bone; and human remains. Historic resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to, agricultural irrigation systems, structural foundations, wire nails, fragments of ceramic or porcelain, cans with soldered seams or tops, and bottles or fragments of colorless and colored glass.

6.2 HUMAN REMAINS

While most likely not present, the possibility of encountering human remains cannot be discounted. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered, work shall halt in the vicinity of the remains and, as required by law, the Sacramento County Coroner must be notified immediately. An archaeologist must also be contacted to evaluate the find. If human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of that determination. Pursuant to California PRC 5097.98, the NAHC, in turn, will immediately contact a Most Likely Descendant (MLD), who is an individual most likely descended from the remains. The MLD has 48 hours to inspect the site and recommend treatment of the remains. The landowner is obligated to work with the MLD in good faith to find a respectful resolution to the situation and entertain all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

7 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS (CONFIDENTIAL)



7/22/2020

NCIC File No.: AMA-20-21

Diana Ewing
AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811

Re: Argonaut Dam/Project Number 60626043 Task 05

The North Central Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Jackson USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mi radius.

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shapefiles

Resources within project area:	None
Resources outside project area, within radius:	P-03-1487 P-03-1500 P-03-1512 P-03-1556 P-03-1558 P-03-1559 P-03-1560 P-03-1561 P-03-1576 P-03-1603 P-03-1607 P-03-1619 P-03-1895 P-03-1976
Reports within project area:	10287 11829
Reports outside project area, within radius:	12 165 689 3309 5908 12195

Resource Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Resource Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Resource Digital Database Records:

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Report Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Report Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Report Digital Database Records:

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Resource Record Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Report Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Built Environment Resources Directory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Caltrans Bridge Survey: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Ethnographic Information: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Literature: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Local Inventories: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Shipwreck Inventory: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

Soil Survey Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed/NA

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.

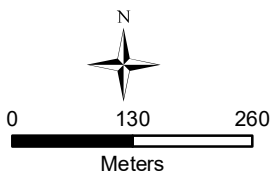
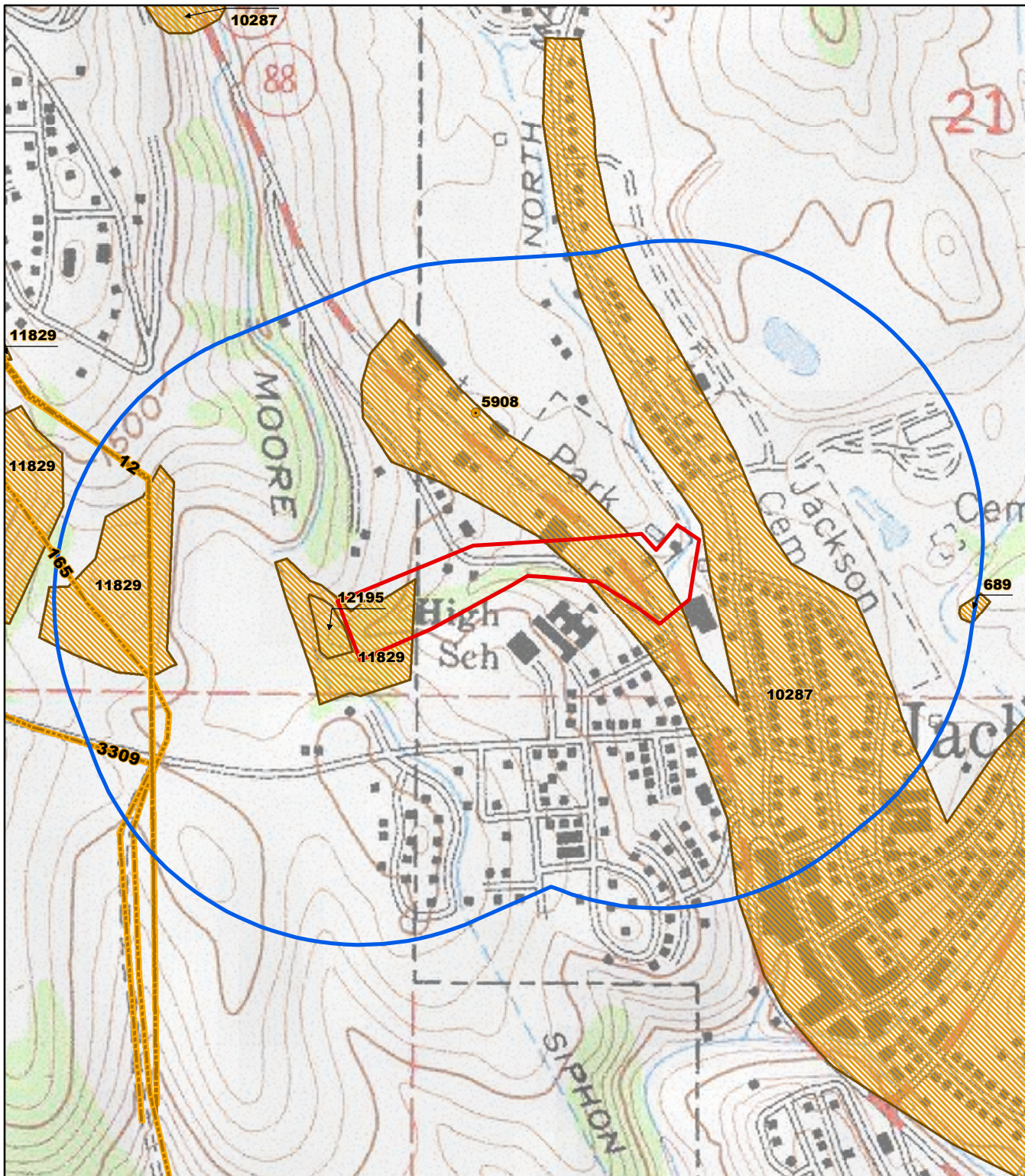
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (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.

Sincerely,

Paul Rendes, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Argonaut Dam/Project Number 60626043 Task 05



North Central Information Center
Records Search Results

Jackson 7.5' Quadrangle

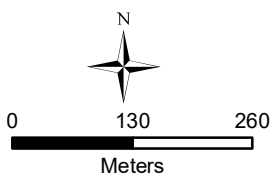
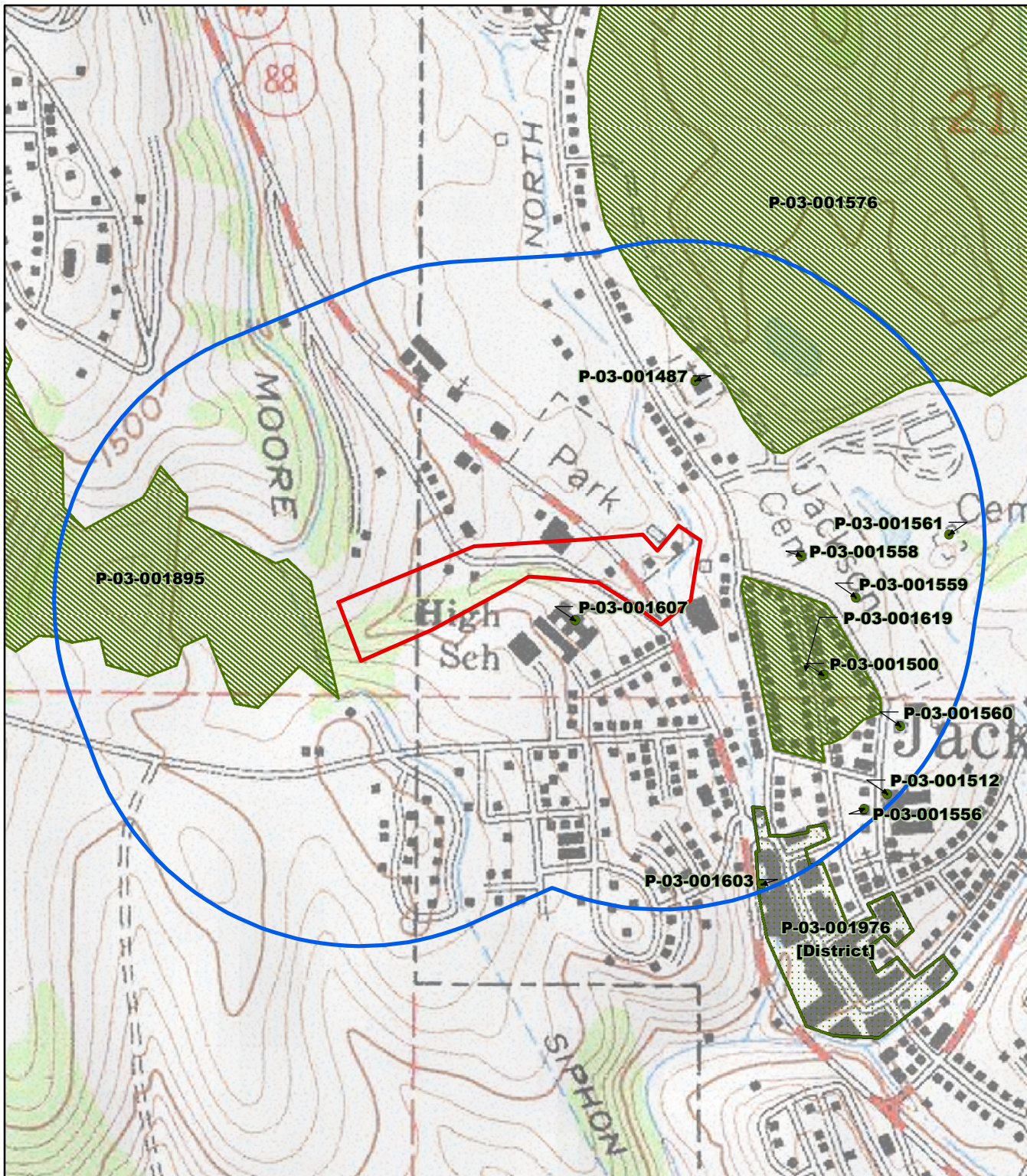
May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not redistribute.

Findings:

14 resources

8 survey reports

Argonaut Dam/Project Number 60626043 Task 05



North Central Information Center
Records Search Results

Jackson 7.5' Quadrangle

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not redistribute.

Findings:

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