Appendix D Archaeological Resources and Architectural History Inventory and Evaluation Report

Archaeological Resources and Architectural History Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Amador County Unified School District Project

Amador County, California

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November 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Amador County Unified School District retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct an archaeological resources and architectural history inventory and evaluation for a planned Project in Amador County, California. Amador County proposes to consolidate eight schools into six campuses. Portions of three of the campuses will undergo improvements (i.e., classroom construction) to accommodate the increased student population.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within small portions of the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no resources have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the archaeological and architectural history field surveys, ECORP identified and recorded two new built environment resources that exceed 50 years of age: Ione Junior High School, which is the former Ione High School campus; and Sutter Creek Elementary School. ECORP evaluated these resources using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. ECORP found neither Ione Junior High School nor Sutter Creek Elementary School to be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCTS	California Taxonomic System
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center

Term	Definition
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Amador County Unified School District Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Amador County Unified School District retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct an archaeological resources and architectural history inventory and evaluation for a proposed Project located in the cities of Ione, Sutter Creek, and Jackson in Amador County, California. A survey of the proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Description and Location

Amador County Unified School District proposes to consolidate eight schools into six campuses to address the aging conditions of facilities and to provide focused and enhanced educational opportunities and support services. The following campuses are proposed to remain open: Amador High School, Argonaut High School, Ione Junior High School, Jackson Junior High School, Ione Elementary School, Jackson Elementary School, and Sutter Creek Elementary School. Following are brief descriptions of the proposed changes at each of the six remaining campuses.

Amador High School will combine with Argonaut High School at the Argonaut High School campus. Improvements to the Argonaut High School campus include a kitchen renovation, a gymnasium and locker room renovation and expansion, improving Americans with Disability Act accessibility throughout the campus, addition of a new 2-story 10-classroom building and addition of 5 portable classroom buildings relocated from Jackson Junior High School and Ione Elementary School.

Ione Junior High School and Jackson Junior High School will consolidate into one junior high school and will be relocated to the existing Amador High School campus for a countywide comprehensive 7th- and 8th-grade facility. The existing Jackson Junior High School will become a preschool-to-transitional kindergarten center.

Ione Elementary School will relocate to the existing Ione Junior High School campus and will add back 6th grade students. Site improvements include a new circle loop for kindergarten students and one for 1st through 6th grade students.

Jackson Elementary School will add back 6th grade students. No other site improvements are proposed for the Jackson Elementary School campus.

Jackson Junior High School will become a preschool and transitional kindergarten center.

Sutter Creek Elementary School will be expanded to become a transitional kindergarten to 6th grade campus, which includes moving 10 classrooms from the Sutter Creek Primary School campus to the Sutter Creek Elementary School campus.

1.1.1 Project Areas

Three of these campuses (i.e., Sutter Creek Elementary School, Argonaut High School, and Ione Junior High School) require construction to accommodate an increased enrollment of students. Archaeology Project Areas and Architectural History Project Areas are defined for two of the campuses: Sutter Creek

Elementary and Ione Junior High School. Each Archaeology Project Area consists of locations within the campus that require ground disturbance; each Architectural History Project Area consists of the school's entire campus. The Sutter Creek Elementary School campus consists of a single Archaeology Project Area, which is encompassed by the Architectural History Project Area. The Ione Junior High School campus consists of two noncontiguous Archaeology Project Areas and the campus-wide Architectural History Project Area. Argonaut High School consists of five discontinuous Archaeology Project Areas. The Sutter Creek Elementary School and the Ione Junior High School Archaeology and Architectural History Project Areas will be collectively referred to as the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area and the Ione Junior High School Project Area, respectively. The Amador High School Archaeology Project Area will be referred to as the Amador High School Project Area. All three school's Project Areas will hereinafter be collectively referred to as the *Project Area*.

The Sutter Creek Elementary School Archaeology Project Area consists of a single approximately 1-acre locus (SC) within Section 6 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1962 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Amador City, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figures 1A and 2A). The Architectural History Project Area consists of 12.37 acres. The physical address of the school is 340 Spanish Street, Sutter Creek.

The Argonaut High School Archaeology Project Area consists of five discontinuous loci (AN, AW, AE, AC, and AS) totaling 1.28 acres within Section 20 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1962 (photoinspected 1973) USGS Jackson, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figures 1B and 2B). Argonaut High School was constructed in 1983 and does not meet the age threshold to be considered an historical resource; therefore, only the Archaeology Project Area is defined (Argonaut High School 2023). The physical address of the school is 501 Argonaut Lane, Jackson.

The Ione Junior High School Archaeology Project Area consists of two discontinuous loci (IW and IE) totaling 0.46 acre within an unsectioned portion of the Arroyo Seco Land Grant, as depicted on the 1962 USGS Ione, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1C and 2C). The Architectural History Project Area consists of 12.58 acres. The physical address of the school is 450 Mill Street, Ione.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c. The vertical APE is described as the

maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area and may extend as deep as 20 feet below the current surface for building construction; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological resources that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 50 feet above the surface, which is the expected maximum height for the construction of new buildings.

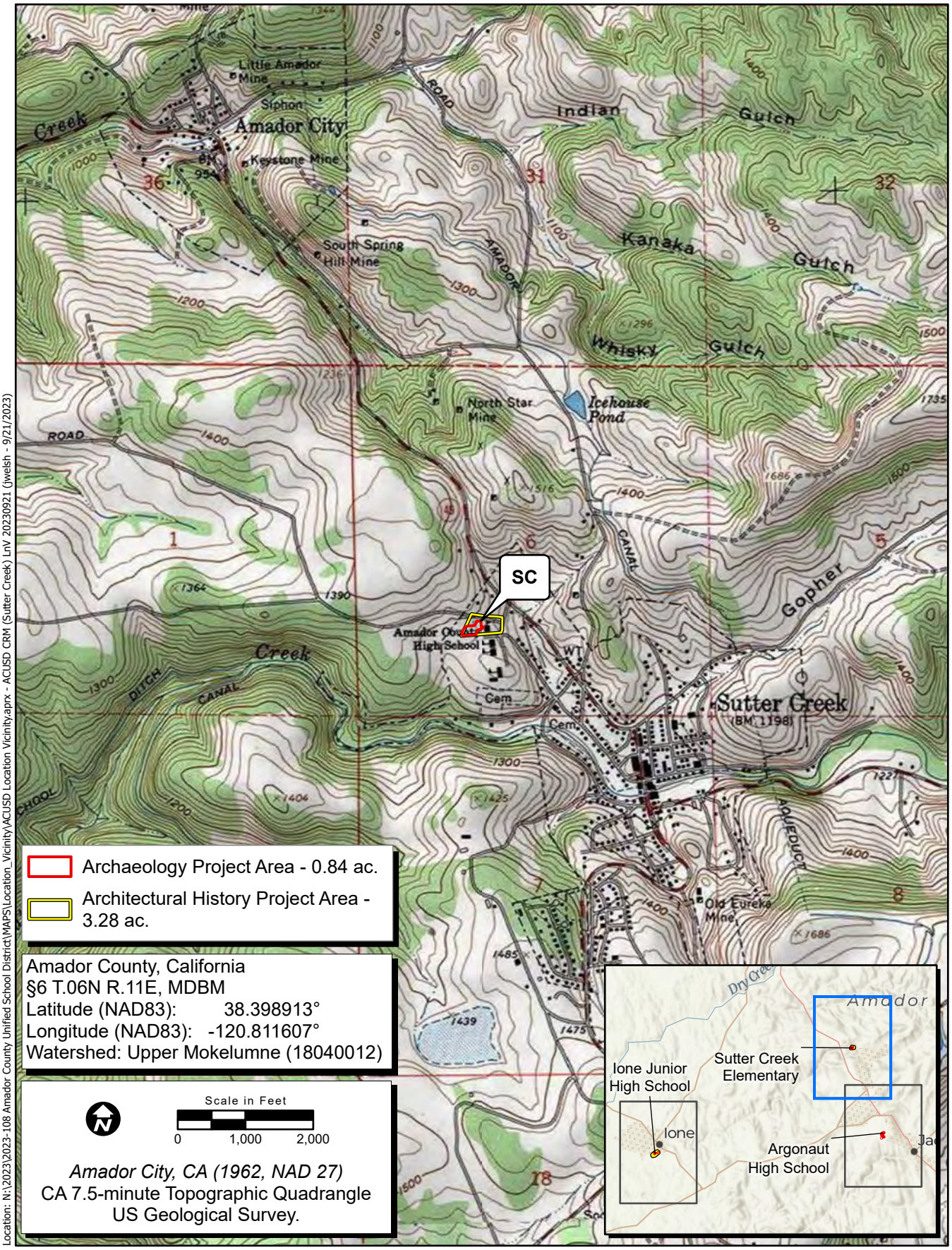
1.3 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the Amador County Unified School District. There is currently no known federal lead agency involvement.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\ACUSD Location Vicinity.aprx - ACUSD CRM (Sutter Creek) LnV 20230921 (jwelsh - 9/21/2023)

Map Date: 9/21/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

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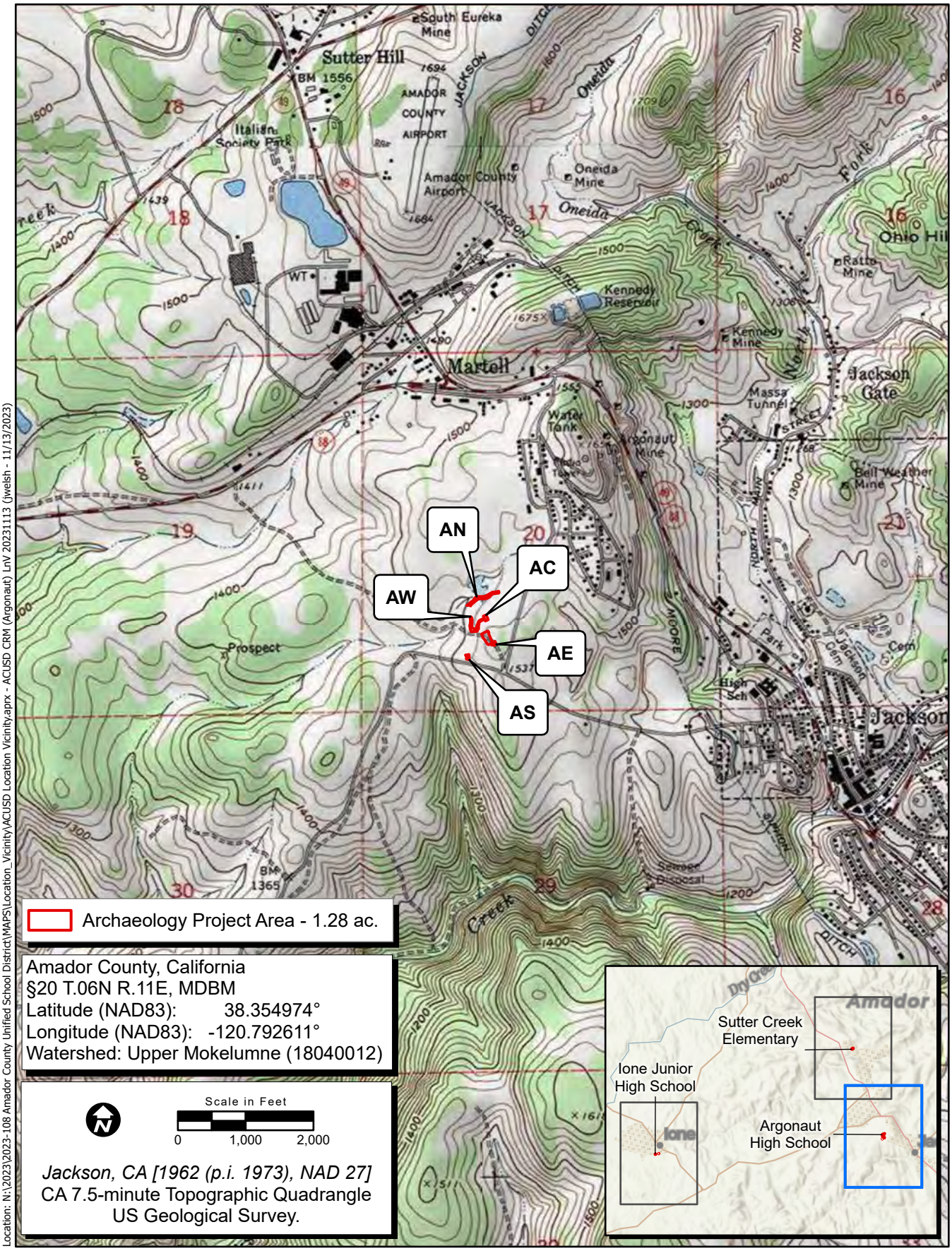
Figure 1A. Project Location and Vicinity (Sutter Creek Elementary)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\ACUSD Location Vicinity.aprx - ACUSD CRM (Argonaut) LnV 20231113 (jwelsh - 11/13/2023)

Map Date: 11/13/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

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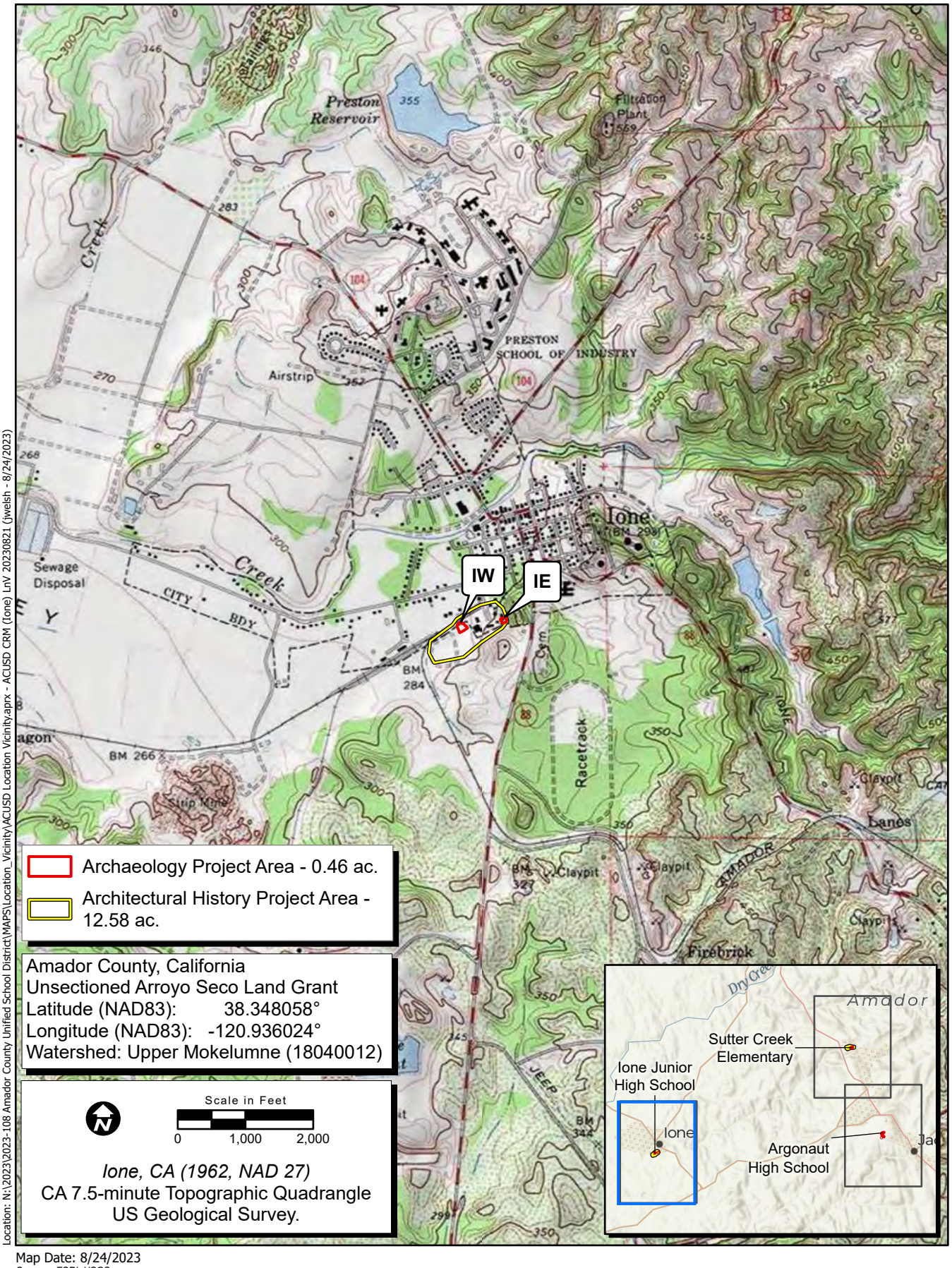
Figure 1B. Project Location and Vicinity (Argonaut High School)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



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Map Date: 8/24/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1C. Project Location and Vicinity (Ione Junior High School)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

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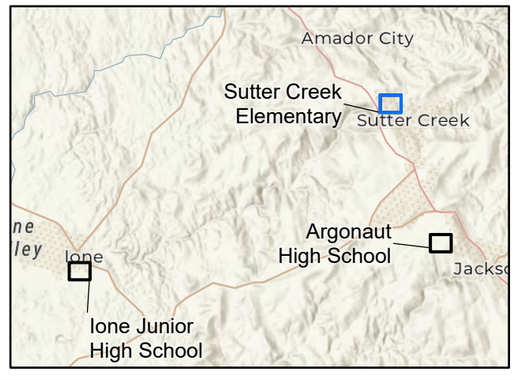
Map Contents

Sutter Creek Elementary

- Archaeology Project Area - 0.84 ac.
- Architectural History Project Area - 3.28 ac.

Sources: Amador County, ESRI, Maxar (3/14/2022)



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Map Date: 9/1/2023

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Scale in Feet
0 100 200

Figure 2A. Aerial (Sutter Creek Elementary)

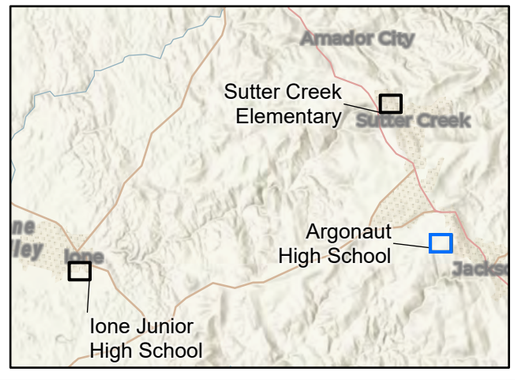
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

Map Contents

Argonaut High School

Archaeology Project Area - 1.28 ac.

Sources: Amador County, ESRI, Maxar (3/14/2022)



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Map Date: 11/13/2023

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Scale in Feet
0 100 200

Figure 2B. Aerial (Argonaut High School)

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

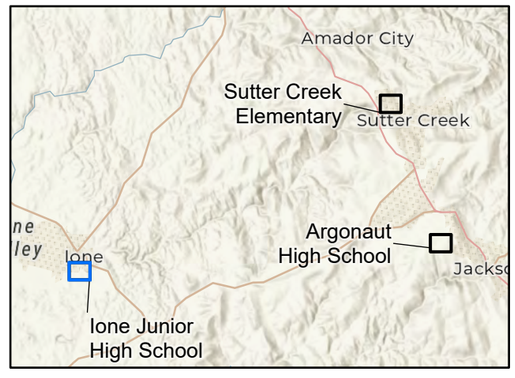
Map Contents

Ione Junior High School

Archaeology Project Area - 0.46 ac.

Architectural History Project Area - 12.58 ac.

Sources: Amador County, ESRI, Maxar (3/14/2022)



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Map Date: 9/1/2023

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Scale in Feet
0 100 200

Figure 2C. Aerial (Ione Junior High School)

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> "A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that 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. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code

(PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features within the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are 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. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.3.4 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulations

If the project would affect waters of the United States, therefore, the project proponent must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and/or Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, and would, therefore, seek authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Sacramento District provides guidance for preparation of Section 106 reports in "2020 Sacramento District Regulatory Branch Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended." Apart from the requirements of the NHPA, all historic properties are subject to consideration under the USACE's NEPA processes (33 CFR Part 325, Appendix B), and the USACE's public interest review requirements contained in 33 CFR 320.4. Therefore, historic properties are included as a factor in the district engineer's decision on each Clean Water Act (CWA) 404 permit application.

If the Project or activity is found to have an adverse effect on NRHP-designated historic properties, the district engineer will coordinate with the SHPO to seek ways to avoid or reduce effects on designated historic properties. At any time during CWA 404 permit processing, the district engineer may consult with the involved parties to discuss and consider possible alternatives or measures to avoid or minimize adverse effects of a proposed activity in accordance with the procedures described in 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C. If the consultation results in a mutual agreement among the SHPO, the permit applicant, and the district engineer regarding the treatment of designated historic properties, then the district engineer may formalize that agreement either through special conditions added to the CWA 404 permit or by signing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with these parties. Such an MOA will constitute the comments of the SHPO and the ACHP. The criteria involved in making an adverse effect determination are described fully in 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C.

The USACE district engineer, in accordance with 33 CFR 320.4, shall weigh all factors, including the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and any comments of the ACHP and the SHPO, and any views of other interested parties, in making a decision about a permit application. The district engineer will add permit conditions to avoid or reduce effects on historic properties that are determined necessary in accordance with 33 CFR 325.4. The district engineer will consider the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 Federal Register 44716) for making decisions. If permitting the project would cause irrevocable loss of important scientific, prehistoric, historical, or archeological data, the district engineer, in accordance with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, will advise the Secretary of the Interior of the extent of loss of data, implementation of plans to mitigate such a loss, and the inclusion of permit conditions for mitigation.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format.* Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological resource information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area consists of three campuses: Sutter Creek Elementary School, Argonaut High School, and Ione Junior High School. These three campuses are situated within the western slopes of the lower Sierra Nevada foothills in Amador County. The land surrounding all three campuses is characterized by rolling terrain with sparse to dense tree coverage and incised by various creeks and tributaries. Project Area elevations range from 292 to 1,540 feet above mean sea level. Sutter Creek is approximately 0.25 mile south of Sutter Creek Elementary School. Jackson Creek is approximately 0.70 mile south of Argonaut High School. Dry Creek is approximately 0.25 miles north of Ione Junior High School. An unnamed seasonal creek is adjacent to the southern boundary of Ione Junior High School.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The campuses are on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada foothill zone, east of the Central Valley. The Central Valley was a large inland sea during the Paleozoic Era for around 200 million years (350 to 150 million years ago), during which mud, silt, and sand were deposited from a land mass to the west. Subsequent tectonic activity and volcanic eruptions caused a large body of rocks and sediments to accumulate, and in the late Jurassic period, the inland basin was uplifted for the last time. Eons of this tectonic activity caused the sand, mud, silt, and marl to metamorphose into quartzite, slate, schist, and marble; the volcanic rocks metamorphosed into amphibolite and amphibolite schists (greenstone). These geological changes resulted in the tilted fault block, 400 miles long and 50 miles wide, along the eastern edge of present-day Central Valley, which is now known as the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Ritter 1970; Roland 2015).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2023), there are a total of four soil types within the Archaeology Project Areas. There exists variable potential for buried pre-contact archaeological material due to the vastly different soil types and topography of the various locations.

Table 1. Soil Types Within the Archaeology Project Areas

Map Unit	Map Unit Name	Parent Material	Drainage Class	Project Area	Acres in Project Area	Percent PA*
AxD	Auburn-Argonaut very rocky silt loams, 3 to 31 percent slopes	Amphibolite Schist and Residuum weathered from andesite and residuum weathered from metasedimentary rock	Moderately well-drained to well-drained	Argonaut High School	1.28	44.7
AsD	Auburn very rocky silt loam, 3 to 31 percent slopes	Amphibolite Schist	Well-drained	Sutter Creek Elementary School	1.0	37.6
Mt	Mokelumne soils and alluvial land	Weathered alluvium derived from sandstone and clayey marine alluvium	Well-drained	Ione Junior High School	0.3	11.1
RbD	Red Bluff-Mokelumne complex, 5 to 16 percent slopes	Alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock	Well-drained	Ione Junior High School	0.2	6.6
Total:					**2.8**	**100**

Note: PA = Project Area

The underlying geology of the Archaeology Project Areas consists of three distinct types. Mesozoic metavolcanic rock (Mzv), including undivided Mesozoic volcanic and metavolcanic rocks, underlies the Argonaut High School Archaeology Project Area. The Eocene period non-marine (Ec) (continental) sedimentary rock, including sandstone, shale, conglomerate (moderately to well consolidated) underlies the Ione Junior High School Archaeology Project Area. The Jurassic-period (J) marine sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks, including shale, sandstone minor conglomerate, chert, limestone, and minor pyroclastic rock, underlie the Sutter Creek Archaeology Project Area (Jennings et al. 1977).

These soils data indicate a variable potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources in the Archaeology Project Areas. Amphibolite schist soils at the Sutter Creek Elementary School and Argonaut High School locations indicate a late-Cretaceous deposition, which predates humans and, therefore, contains a relatively low potential for any preserved subsurface archaeological material. Ione Junior High School is adjacent to an unnamed seasonal creek bed. Together with the presence of alluvium and the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial and recurring waterways, the potential for previously unknown pre-contact resources buried at the Ione Junior High School is moderate to high.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

Prior to the arrival of European-Americans, the Project Area would have consisted of a blue oak and grey pine forest. This forest type consists of broad-leaved deciduous trees, composed of a mixture of needled-leaved evergreen trees. The vegetation varies between dense and sparse (Küchler 1977). The dominant plant species are blue oak and grey pine trees.

Prior to the arrival of European-Americans, wildlife that would have inhabited the Project Area includes pronghorn antelope, tule elk, mule deer, black and brown bears, mountain lions, bobcats, fox, coyote, black tailed jackrabbits, cottontail rabbits, beavers, squirrels, and woodrats. Avifauna that would have been present within the Project Area include valley quail, mountain quail, various eagles and hawk species, band-tailed pigeons, red-shafted flickers, jays, and woodpeckers. Sutter Creek, Jackson Creek, and Dry Creek, in addition to their various tributaries, would have contained salmon, trout, sturgeon, and lampreys.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years Before Present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological resources containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological resources of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological resources from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from resources dating prior to 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some resources from this period (Wallace 1978).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in resources dating to after about 5,000 BP. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. New people from the Great Basin began entering southern California during this period. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages

and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups that the Europeans first encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

Ethnographic and archaeological research in the region has led to the development of a cultural chronology and context that can be used to interpret the archaeological record. This section provides a regional overview with contextual elements drawn from California's Central Valley Region, the Western Foothills Region, and from the transition zone itself where the Project lies. There has been more extensive research and study of Central Valley pre-contact history than the pre-contact history of the Sierra Nevada foothill zone, but a fair amount of cultural overlap exists within these regions. This section includes the most recent and readily available research of both regions (Rosenthal et al. 2007) and includes some reference to the climactic changes that swept through the Sierra Nevada being a catalyst for population movement that led to cultural change in the foothills.

California's Great Central Valley has long held the attention of archaeologists and was a focus of early research in California. Archaeological work during the 1920s and 1930s led to the cultural chronology for central California presented by Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga in 1939. This chronology was based on the results of excavations conducted in the lower Sacramento River Valley. This chronology identified three archaeological cultures by artifacts in the archaeological record named Early, Transitional, and Late (Lillard et al. 1939).

Heizer (1949) redefined the description of these three cultures. He subsumed the three cultural groups into three time periods, designated the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. He primarily focused his research and reexamination of Lillard et al. (1939) on the Early Horizon, which he named Windmiller. He also intimated that new research, and a reanalysis of existing data would be initiated for cultures associated with the Middle and Late Horizons; however, he did not complete this work and other research filled in the gaps.

Following years of documenting artifact similarities among resources in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta, Beardsley (1948, 1954) formatted his findings into a cultural model known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a linear, uniform sequence of cultural succession in Central California, and explicitly defined Early, Middle, and Late Horizons for cultural change. Archaeological researchers have subsequently refined and redefined aspects of the CCTS. For instance, Fredrickson (1973, 1974, and 1994) reviewed general economic, technological, and mortuary traits between archaeological assemblages across the region. He separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (12,000 to 8,000 BP); Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (8,000 BP to AD 500) and Upper and Lower Emergent (AD 500 to 1800).

Fredrickson further defined three cultural patterns: The Windmiller (named after Heizer 1949 and Lillard et al. 1939), the Berkeley, and the Augustine patterns, and assigned them to the Early, Middle, and Late horizons of the CCTS. These patterns were defined to reflect the general sharing of lifeways within groups in a specific geographic region. The Windmiller pattern of the Early Horizon included cultural patterns dating from 5,000 to 3,000 BP, the Berkeley Pattern of the Middle Horizon (also known as the Cosumnes Cultural Pattern after Ragir 1972), included cultural patterns dating from 3,000 BP to AD 500, and the Augustine Pattern of the Late Horizon included the cultural patterns from AD 500 to the historic period.

Fredrickson's (1974) Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence was redefined by Rosenthal, White, and Sutton (2007). Rosenthal et al.'s recalibrated sequence is divided into three broad periods: The Paleoindian Period (11,550 to 8,550 cal. BC); the three-staged Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8,550 to 5,550 cal. B.C.), Middle Archaic (5,550 to 550 cal. B.C.), and Upper Archaic (550 cal. BC to AD 1,100); and the Emergent Period (AD 1,100 to Historic) (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The three divisions of the Archaic Period correspond to climate changes. This is the most recently developed sequence and is now commonly used to interpret Central California pre-contact history. The aforementioned periods are characterized by the following:

3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period

This period began when the first people began to inhabit what is now known as the California culture area. It was commonly believed these first people subsisted on big game and minimally processed foods, (i.e., hunters and gatherers), presumably with no trade networks. More recent research indicates these people may have been more sedentary, relied on some processed foods, and traded (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Populations likely consisted of small groups traveling frequently to exploit plant and animal resources.

3.2.2 Archaic Period

This period was characterized by an increase in plant exploitation for subsistence, more elaborate burial accoutrements, and an increase in trade network complexity (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994). The three divisions that correspond to pre-contact climate change is characterized by the following aspects (Rosenthal et al. 2007):

3.2.2.1 Lower Archaic Period

This period is characterized by cycles of widespread floodplain and alluvial fan deposition. Artifact assemblages from this period include chipped stone crescents, early wide-stemmed projectile points, marine shell beads, Eastern Nevada obsidian, and obsidian from the North Coast Ranges. Artifacts found within resources dating to this period indicate that trade was occurring in multiple directions. A variety of plant and animal species were also exploited, including acorns, wild cucumber, and manzanita berries.

3.2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period

This period is characterized by a drier climate. Rosenthal et al. (2007) identified two distinct settlement and subsistence patterns in this period: the Foothill Tradition and the Valley Tradition. The Foothill

Tradition artifact assemblages consist primarily of locally sourced flaked stone and groundstone cobbles, while the Valley Tradition was generally characterized by diverse subsistence practices and extended periods of sedentism.

3.2.2.3 Upper Archaic Period

This period is characterized by abrupt changes to wetter and cooler environmental climate conditions. Characteristic artifacts from this period consist of more specialized artifacts such as bone tools, ceremonial blades, polished and groundstone plummets, saucer and saddle Olivella shell beads, Haliotis shell ornaments, and a variety of groundstone implements. This is indicative of much greater cultural diversity compared to artifact assemblages from previous periods.

3.2.3 Emergent Period

This period is most notably marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the emergence of social stratification linked to wealth, and more expansive trade networks signified by the presence of clam disk beads that were used as currency (Moratto 1984). The Augustine pattern (the distinct cultural pattern of the Emergent Period) is characterized by the appearance of small projectile points (largely obsidian), rimmed display mortars, flanged steatite pipes, flanged pestles, and incised bird bone typically with a chevron design. Large mammals and small seed resources appear to have made up a larger part of the diet during this period (Fredrickson 1968, Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

The following discussion summarizes the cultural patterns and the different local developments that are represented in archaeological deposits in the region surrounding the current Project Area.

The Windmiller Pattern of the Early Horizon (as defined by Beardsley 1948), dates to the Middle Archaic (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) and may be the most extensively studied of all the cultural patterns defined for the Central Valley. In fact, the similarity noted between elements of Windmiller and materials from other resources may have been the catalyst for early archaeologists identifying the material cultural blending of groups in the Central Valley during this period. The temporal span for Windmiller has been updated and reanalyzed several times in archaeological literature (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). The date originally proposed for the emergence of Windmiller was 4,500 BP (Lillard et al. 1939, Ragir 1972), because the culture at 4,000 years ago appeared to have been fully developed and seemed to have been well integrated into the regional economic system.

Characteristics to identify the Windmiller pattern have been presented by multiple authors over time (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Heizer 1949, Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). Most notable characteristics are:

- Large, heavy stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points commonly made of a variety of materials other than obsidian;
- Perforated charmstones;
- *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and ornaments;
- 5 Trident fish spears;

- Baked clay balls (presumably for cooking in baskets);
- Flat slab milling stones;
- Small numbers of mortars; and
- Ventrally extended burials oriented toward the west.

The subsistence pattern of Windmiller groups probably emphasized hunting and fishing, with supplemental seed collecting (possibly including acorns) (Heizer 1949; Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972).

Windmiller groups acquired obsidian from at least two Coast Ranges and three trans-Sierran sources. Haliotis and Olivella shells and ornaments were acquired from the coast, and quartz crystals were from the Sierra Nevada foothills (Heizer 1949; Ragir 1972). It is widely hypothesized that the bulk of these materials were acquired through trade; however, some may have been acquired as part of seasonal movements between the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills.

There is evidence for seasonal transhumance in the distribution of Windmiller artifacts, sites, and burial patterns. Johnson's work (1967, 1970) along the edge of the Sierra Nevada foothills at Camanche Reservoir and CA-AMA-56, the Applegate site, suggests a link between Windmiller groups of the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada mortuary caves. Johnson (1970) suggested that his data reveals a pattern of gradual change from the Early Horizon through the Middle Horizon (as defined by Beardsley 1948), rather than a displacement of local groups by foreign populations as theorized by Baumhoff and Olmsted (1963) based on ethnolinguistic evidence. Rondeau (1980) also worked at the edge of the Central Valley at CA-ELD-426, the Bartleson Mound, and identified components of the Early Horizon (as defined by Beardsley 1948). He even postulated a potential relationship between the Early Horizon cultures and the Martis Complex (a basalt preferring culture in the Martis Valley of the Sierra Nevada). In addition, analysis of Windmiller burial orientation (Schulz 1970) and skeletal analyses (e.g., Harris Lines) by McHenry (1968) suggest a high percentage of winter death among Windmiller groups. Incorporating all this data, Moratto (1984) postulated that Windmiller groups were exploiting the foothills of the Sierra Nevada during the summer and returning in the winter to villages in the Central Valley as early as 4,000 BP.

Excavations at CA-PLA-500 (Wohlgemuth 1984), the Sailor Flat site located near CA-PLA-101, sites at the Twelve Bridges Golf Course, now the Catta Verdera Golf Course in Lincoln, and the Spring Garden Ravine site CA-PLA-101 provide examples of Windmiller sites that had items in their cultural assemblages similar to the material culture of groups elsewhere in California and the foothills.

The succeeding Middle Horizon, namely the Cosumnes Culture after Ragir (1972), the Berkeley Pattern after Fredrickson (1974), and absorbed into the Middle and Upper Archaic designations by Rosenthal et al. (2007) was first recognized at site CA-SAC-66. Much less published material discusses the patterns defined for this era than does Windmiller. None the less, some of the most notable characteristics are:

- Tightly flexed burials with variable orientation;
- Red ochre stains in burials;
- Distinctive Olivella and Haliotis beads and ornaments;

- Distinctive charmstones;
- Cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars;
- Numerous bone tools and ornaments;
- Large, heavy foliate and lanceolate concave base projectile points made of materials other than obsidian; and
- Baked clay objects.

Further classification of the Middle Archaic (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) into the Foothill Tradition and Valley Tradition helped to clarify the different types of cultural sequences, which occurred during these time periods. Functional artifact assemblages consisting primarily of locally sourced flaked- stone and groundstone cobbles characterize the Foothills Tradition, with very few trade goods. Resources that represent the Valley Tradition are much fewer in number and are generally characterized by much more diverse subsistence practices and extended periods of sedentism. Specialized tools, trade goods, and faunal refuse that indicate year-round occupation are evident in resources of the Valley Tradition (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Distinct artifacts attributed to this tradition include one of the oldest dated shell bead lots in central California (4,160 BP) and a particular type of pestle used with a wooden mortar (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

The Sierra Nevada experienced significant climactic shifts and concomitant vegetation change throughout the Holocene, but pollen analysis and climactic records indicate that the current climate pattern and primary constituents of vegetation communities were in place by the Middle Archaic around 1,000 BC. (Hull 2007). Seasonal transhumance practiced by indigenous populations of the Sierra may have become more consistent during this period of relative environmental stasis.

Palaeobotanical analysis from resources of the Foothill Tradition including CA-CAL-789, CA-CAL-629, and CA-CAL-630 confirm that acorns and pine nuts were preferred for subsistence (Rosenthal and McGuire 2004, Wohlgemuth 2004). Resources associated with the Valley Tradition are rare in the early Middle Archaic (ca. 5,550 to 2,050 cal. BC) but include the Reservation Road site (CA-COL-247), and two buried resources in the northern Diablo range (CA-CCO-637 and CA-CCO-18/548). Resources associated with later portions of the Middle Archaic (post-2,050 cal. BC) near the Project Area include CA-SAC-107 and CA-BUT-233, both of which produced elaborate material culture and diverse dietary and technological assemblages.

The next era in the region is identified as the Late Horizon by Beardsley (1948, 1954), the Hotchkiss Culture by Ragir (1972), and the Augustine Pattern by Fredrickson (1974). The culture was formed by populations during the later Upper Archaic and Emergent Periods, as defined by Rosenthal et al. (2007), and ranges in age from around 550 cal. B.C. to contact (dates vary between the different models of prehistory developed for the region). The Upper Archaic, as discussed above, corresponds with the late Holocene change in environmental conditions to a wetter and cooler climate. The Emergent Period and Late Horizon are markedly represented by the introduction of bow and arrow technology, as well as more pronounced cultural diversity as reflected in diversity of burial posturing, artifact styles, and material culture. Cultural patterns for this era are represented in the northern Sacramento Valley, namely within the

Whiskeytown Pattern, at sites CA-SHA-47, CA-SHA-571/H, CA-SHA-890, CA-SHA-891, and CA-SHA-892 (Sundahl 1982, 1992).

This era primarily represents both local innovation and the blending of new cultural traits introduced into the Central Valley. The Emergent Occupation (as defined by Rosenthal et al. 2007) coincides with the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1974) in the lower Sacramento Valley/Delta region, and with the Sweetwater and Shasta complexes in the northern Sacramento Valley (Fredrickson 1974; Kowta 1988; Sundahl 1982). The emergence of the Augustine Pattern appears to have been associated with the expansion of Wintun populations from the north, which appears to have led to an increase in settlements in the area after 550 BP (Bennyhoff 1994; Moratto 1984).

During this period in the Sierra Nevada, paleoenvironmental data suggests severe droughts occurred from around A.D. 892 to 1112 and A.D. 1210 to 1350 (Hull 2007, Lindström 1990, and Stine 1994). These drier conditions surely affected the seasonal resource procurement rounds of the native populations during this time, and likely led to an influx of population movement and cultural blending into the foothills zone and Central Valley by Sierra Nevada groups.

Despite the varying designations, this emergent era is distinguished in the archaeological record by intensive fishing, extensive use of acorns, elaborate ceremonialism, social stratification, and cremation of the dead. Artifacts associated with the defined patterns (Augustine, Emergent, Hotchkiss) include bow-and -arrow technology (evidenced by small projectile points), mortars and pestles, and fish harpoons with unilaterally or bilaterally placed barbs in opposed or staggered positions (Bennyhoff 1950). Mortuary patterns include flexed burials and cremations, with elaborate material goods found in association with prestigious individuals. A local form of pottery, Cosumnes brownware, emerged in the lower Sacramento Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007). This ceramic type is found in artifacts assemblages at resources near the Project Area, including CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-67, CA-SAC-107, CA-SAC-265, and CA-SAC-329. Human animal effigies are also a marker of this emergent era around the Project Area and are present at sites CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-16, CA-SAC-29, CA-SAC-267, and CA-SAC-267.

3.3 Ethnographic History

Prior to the arrival of European-Americans in the region, indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Driver 1961; Murdock 1960), recognized the uniqueness of California's indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided California into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central.

When the first European explorers entered the regions between 1772 and 1821, an estimated 100,000 people, about one third of the state's native population, lived in the Central Valley (Moratto 1984:171). At least seven distinct languages of Penutian stock were spoken among these populations: Wintu, Nomlaki, Konkow, River Patwin, Nisenan, Miwok, and Yokuts. Common linguistic roots and similar cultural and technological characteristics indicate that these groups shared a long history of interaction (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The Southern area (as defined by Kroeber 1925) encompasses the Project Area and includes the Foothill Yokuts. The Project Area is situated in the traditionally recognized territory of the Penutian speaking Sierra Miwok.

At the time of contact, the Miwok were one of the largest groups in California, occupying vast stretches of land extending from the Sierra Nevada, across the Great Valley, and into portions of the North Coast above San Francisco. The Miwok people have been divided by anthropologists into four regional groups: the Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, Plains Miwok, and Sierra Miwok. The Sierra Miwok are further identified by three subgroups, the Northern Sierra Miwok, Central Sierra Miwok and Southern Sierra Miwok. The Northern Sierra Miwok occupied the "the foothill and mountain portions of the Stanislaus and Tuolumne drainages" (Levy 1978). The Central Sierra Miwok occupied the foothill region south of the Cosumnes River to the upper drainages of the Chowchilla and Merced Rivers (Levy 1978). The Southern Sierra Miwok occupied the upper drainages of the Merced and Chowchilla rivers. The Project Area is located in the territory of the Northern Sierra Miwok (Levy 1978).

Miwok settlement and subsistence patterns were coordinated with the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the movements and migration of game animals. Valley flooding may have prompted certain species, such as elk, antelope, and bears, to migrate to higher ground in the lower valley foothill belt of the Sierra. Anadromous fish, such as steelhead and salmon, migrated up the main rivers and tributaries (Levy 1978).

The primary political unit was the "tribelet" (Kroeber 1932) with a range of 100 to 300 people (Levy 1978). Each tribelet was an independent socio-political organization with territorial boundaries associated with the control of natural resources. Each tribelet had a few permanent settlements (villages) and several seasonal campsites.

The typical mountain dwelling was the conical bark house. Semi-subterranean earth roundhouses were constructed for ceremonial purposes. After the death of a chief, the roundhouse would be burned as part of the Miwok mourning ceremony (Levy 1978).

Sierra Miwok used bows and arrows as their primary weapon for hunting and warfare. They made their bows from ash, oak, willow, pepperwood, maple, or hazel. Flaked and ground stone tools included knives, arrow and spear points, arrow straighteners, scrapers, rough cobble pestles and shaped pestles, and bedrock mortars. Non-utilitarian artifacts included pipes and charmstones. Obsidian was highly valued as a raw material for stone tools (Levy 1978).

Sierra Miwok groups moved with the seasons to obtain resources within their territory. The most important subsistence resources were acorns (acorns from tan oak and black oak were preferred), seeds, nuts (pine nuts derived from the grey pine were prized) and other plant resources, deer, antelope, rabbits, and fish (Levy 1978).

Trade with groups on the eastern side of the Sierras was important (Davis 1961). The Sierra Miwok exchanged grass seeds, fish, and shell beads (obtained from the coast) for obsidian, tobacco, pottery, and clay pipes (Barrett and Gifford 1933).

3.4 Regional History

In 1540, the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, commissioned maritime explorer Hernando de Alarcón to chart the Gulf of California and the Colorado River. Alarcón and his crew became the first Europeans to reach Alta (Upper) California when they set foot on the banks of the Colorado River in what

is now Imperial County. In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew, sailing north up the Pacific coast of Mexico in search of the Strait of Anián, became the first Europeans to explore the Alta California coastline. Cabrillo landed at San Diego Bay, Santa Catalina Island, and at San Pedro Bay, and may have reached as far north as Point Reyes. In 1579, the English privateer Francis Drake visited Miwok villages north of San Francisco Bay. Sebastian Vizcaíno, sailing north from Mexico, charted Monterey Bay in 1602 (Starr 2005).

Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the Portolá land expedition. Led by Gaspar de Portolá and Junipero Serra, the expedition proceeded north from San Diego on foot. From a hilltop above the Santa Clara Valley, an advance party of scouts led by José Ortega became the first Europeans to observe San Francisco Bay. Spain subsequently established a string of 21 Franciscan missions, 4 presidios (forts), and 4 pueblos (towns) in coastal regions of Alta California (Starr 2005). In 1808, the explorer Gabriel Moraga led an expedition from San Jose pueblo into the Central Valley. Moraga named the valley's major rivers, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin, but made no attempt to establish missions, presidios, or pueblos in Alta California's interior (Avella 2003).

The Republic of Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. A year later, Alta California became a territory of Mexico with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, the American fur trapper Jedediah Smith led a party of Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers across the Mojave Desert to Southern California, north up the Central Valley, and east into Nevada, demonstrating the possibility of overland travel across the Sierra Nevada (Starr 2005).

During the 1830s, the Mexican government confiscated mission lands and expelled Alta California's Franciscan friars. Former mission lands, along with lands in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, became granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens. Vast swaths of Alta California's coastal regions and interior valleys became private *ranchos*, or cattle ranches. Three of the region's Spanish pueblos—Los Angeles, San José, and Sonoma—survived as Mexican towns. Other settlements developed around presidios at San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Many rancho owners, called *californios*, maintained residences in town, while hired vaqueros and unpaid Native American laborers worked on ranchos to produce cow hides and tallow, commodities prized by foreign merchants (Starr 2005).

After 1821, the Mexican government began welcoming non-Hispanic immigrants to Alta California. Hundreds of Americans, British, and other foreigners arrived to establish trading relationships; others became naturalized Mexican citizens and applied for land grants. John Sutter, a German-speaking immigrant from Switzerland, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant; he received nearly 49,000 acres along the Sacramento River in 1841 (Hurtado 2006).

Following the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, Mexico ceded Alta California to the United States. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Congress agreed to honor the private property of former Mexican citizens living within the new boundaries of the United States. This meant recognizing Alta California's Mexican land grants. In 1851, Congress passed the California Land Act creating the Board of Land Commissioners to determine the validity of individual grants, placing the burden of proof on

patentees. The Board, with assistance from U.S. courts, confirmed most of California's Mexican land grants in subsequent decades (Starr 2005).

In January 1848, one of John Sutter's hired laborers, James Marshall, discovered gold in the flume of a lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River. News of Marshall's discovery spread around the world, leading to the 1849 California Gold Rush. Tens of thousands of prospectors arrived in the Sierra Nevada foothills, prompting the creation of hundreds of small mining camps along streambeds. The cities of Marysville, Sacramento, and Stockton sprang up along the Feather, Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers as supply centers for the mines; San Francisco became California's largest city and major port of entry. In 1850, following a year of rapid growth, Congress admitted California as the 31st U.S. state (Starr 2005). In the following decades, federal surveyors arrived in California to stake out 36-square-mile townships and 1-square-mile sections on California's unclaimed (i.e., non-rancho) public lands. At general land offices, buyers paid cash for public lands. After 1862, many filed homestead applications to obtain 40, 80, and 160-acre tracts at low upfront costs in exchange for establishing farms (Robinson 1948).

3.5 Amador County

José María Amador, the descendent of a prominent *californio* family, discovered gold along a foothill stream between the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers in 1848. The stream became known as *Amador Creek* and its nearby mining camp became *Amador City*. When the California Legislature divided Calaveras County along the Mokelumne River in 1854, all lands north of the river became *Amador County* with the mining camp of Jackson as its county seat (Kyle 2002). Other Gold Rush mining camps, including Plymouth, Ione, and Sutter Creek, also survived as permanent towns. After the Gold Rush, logging, farming, and ranching joined gold mining as leading industries in Amador County (Hart 1987). The Amador Branch Railroad, a Central Pacific Railroad subsidiary, built east from Galt and reached Ione in 1876. In 1904, the Ione & Eastern Railroad extended the Amador Branch from Ione to Martell, a town near Jackson (Robertson 1998). During the 1920s, California highway officials graded and paved a string of foothills wagon roads as the *Mother Lode Highway* (now State Route 49). In Amador County, the Mother Lode Highway linked the towns of Plymouth, Amador City, Sutter Creek, Martel, and Jackson with other foothills towns. Sand and gravel mining, winter sports, viticulture, and tourism became important industries during the 20th century (Hart 1987).

3.6 Amador County Schools

In 1858, Amador County's population of school-age children between the ages of 4 and 18 numbered 1,377. The county had 12 school districts. Jackson School District, Amador County's largest district, employed two teachers; the other districts employed one apiece. The average daily school attendance in Amador County totaled 383 students, less than one-third of the county's eligible school-age children. By 1871, 58 per cent of school-age children actively attended school in Amador County. By then, the county had 28 school districts; all but three had well-maintained schoolhouses. The Ione Valley School District had a "comfortable school-house" that appeared "tolerably well supplied" and "quite flourishing." The Sutter Creek School District had a "magnificent two-story brick building" that accommodated 220 students (Thompson and West 1881:271-272).

Amador County's first high school, Ione Academy (later renamed Ione High School), a two-story wood-frame building, opened to students in 1903. When the Ione & Eastern Railroad began running trains to Martell in 1904, students from Sutter Creek, Martell, and Jackson enrolled in the Ione Academy and rode the train to and from school (Cook 2008). By 1910, Amador County had 43 school districts, each with their own board of trustees and schoolhouses; 31 of the schools offered primary and grammar instruction while 12 offered primary instruction only (*Amador Ledger* 1910). High school districts in Jackson and Sutter Creek became organized in 1911. Jackson High School opened its doors to students in 1913. Amador County High School in Sutter Creek opened in 1914 (Cook 2007; Wooten and Baxter 2006). Beginning in 1939, a major two-year building program at Ione High School added multiple new buildings to the school's original two-story building (Cook 2008).

After 1950, Amador County's various school districts became consolidated into unified school districts. In 1951, 12 elementary schools located within the Amador County High School District in northeastern Amador County became consolidated as the Oro Madre Unified School District headquartered in Sutter Creek (*Sacramento Bee* 1951). Elementary schools within the Jackson Union High School District followed suit in 1963 as the Jackson Unified School District, while schools in the vicinity of Ione became consolidated as the Ione Unified School District (*Sacramento Bee* 1975; *Stockton Record* 1963). In 1982, the Oro Madre, Jackson, and Ione unified school districts further consolidated into a single Amador County Unified School District. A year later, Ione High School merged with Jackson High School, creating Argonaut High School in Jackson; the Ione High School campus became repurposed as Ione Junior High Schol (*Sacramento Bee* 1983).

In 1955, the Oro Madre Unified School District broke ground on a new Sutter Creek Elementary School. It marked "the first project under way in a modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District" (Stockton Record 1955). The modernization program also called for new elementary schools at Plymouth and Pine Grove, a new junior high school at Sutter Creek, and a new cafeteria at Amador County High School in Sutter Creek. Construction problems delayed the completion of Sutter Creek Elementary School until 1957 (*Stockton Record* 1956).

3.7 School Architecture, 1940 to 1960

School architecture after 1940 reflected the low-density, suburban preferences of many American homebuyers. Most young families favored "green and spacious" school settings in contrast to the "noisy and nuisance-ridden city streets" of early-20th-century urban schools. Architecturally, young families also rejected the "boxy plan and heavy masonry look" of older urban schools for more welcoming layouts "based on 'neighborhoods' of glass-fronted classroom wings" situated "around a series of open-air courtyards." School architecture after 1940 also reflected the mid-20th-century preference for Modernist architecture, a design movement that rejected tradition and embraced newness. Modernist schools, like other mid-20th-century public buildings, exhibited clean lines, flat surfaces, and simple geometric shapes. The influential Hillsdale High School, built in 1956 in San Mateo, California, employed a "modular plan and moveable panels to permit the reconfiguration of interior spaces to suit changing needs." Modernist architecture, as Carole Rifkin observes, offered numerous advantages. "It stood for progress, it provided flexibility, and it was economical to build" (Rifkind 1998:230).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Christa Westphal, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for the archaeological resources investigation. Staff Archaeologist Arik J. K. Bord and Assistant Architectural Historian Jessica Rebollo conducted the fieldwork. Mr. Bord and Associate Archaeologists Erica Ramirez and Shannon Joy prepared the technical report with assistance from Ms. Westphal. Senior Architectural Historian Nathan Hallam, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history, supervised all phases of the architectural history investigation. Ms. Rebollo completed the evaluation of the schools under the supervision of Dr. Hallam. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Christa Westphal, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 10 years of experience in California cultural resources management. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory, and reporting. These include archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, artifact analysis, artifact collections management, graphics production, Geographic Information System analysis, CHRIS records searches, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests, preparation of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and author and contributor of technical reports. She holds a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology.

Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. is a Senior Architectural Historian with 17 years of experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, and academic teaching and scholarship. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using NRHP criteria to evaluate historic properties. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in Public History, and a B.A. in History.

Erica Ramirez is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 4 years of experience in California cultural resources management. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory work, and reporting, including archaeological surveys, monitoring, artifact collection management, artifact analysis, CHRIS record research, preparation of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and ground penetrating radar. She holds a B.A. in History and M.A. in Cultural Resources Management.

Shannon Joy is an Associate Archaeologist with 1 year of archaeological fieldwork experience and more than 3 years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) and has assisted in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, archaeological laboratory and artifact curation experience, CHRIS records searches, NAHC requests, and preparation of DPR forms. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Arik J. K. Bord, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 10 years of experience in Anthropology and Archaeology, particularly in the Caribbean, Florida Gulf, California, and Great Basin regions. He has experience in most aspects of archaeological laboratory and fieldwork, including curation and conservation of archaeological and cultural materials, survey, excavation, data recovery, mapping, analysis, development of field and laboratory methods, public outreach, academic scholarship, and teaching. He

holds an A.A. in Social and Behavioral Sciences, B.A. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology, and is currently completing his Ph.D.

Jessica Rebollo is an Assistant Architectural Historian with 1 year of experience in historic preservation and historic research. She is experienced in preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using NRHP criteria to evaluate historic properties. She holds an M.A. and B.A. in History.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 28 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the Project Area at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Sacramento on June 8, 2023 (NCIC File No. AMA-23-15; Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological resources, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. NCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on June 13, 2023.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological resources and surveys in Amador County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2020); Historic Property Data File for Amador County (OHP 2012); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

ECORP reviewed the following maps:

- 1870 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Plat Map of Township 6, North Range 11 East
- 1873 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East
- 1876 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East
- 1879 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East
- 1889 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East
- 1889 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale)
- 1892 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale)
- 1893 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East

- 1897 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale)
- 1898 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East
- 1901 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East
- 1902 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale)
- 1904 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East
- 1941 (photorevised 1957) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1944 USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1957 (photorevised 1941) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1959 (photorevised 1957) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1962 (photorevised 1963) USGS Ione, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale)
- 1963 (photorevised 1962) USGS Amador City, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale)
- 1963 (photorevised 1962) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale)
- 1974 (photorevised 1962) USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale)

ECORP also reviewed aerial photographs from 1930, 1940, 1959, 1966, 1984, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

There is no local historical registry for Amador County.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on June 8, 2023 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP emailed a letter to the Amador County Historical Society on June 8, 2023 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Archaeology Project Areas to an intensive pedestrian survey on June 29, 2023 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C). ECORP expended 2 person-days in the field. ECORP examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using DPR 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources and aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 49 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 20 to 40 percent of the total area surrounding the Project Area within the records search radius. Of the 49 studies completed within the 0.5-mile radius, one covered a portion of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area, and one covered a portion of the Amador High School Project Area (Table 2). Appendix A lists the reports located within 0.5 mile of the three campuses. These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact resources, including bedrock mortar resources, and historical resources including railroads, water conveyance systems, structures, rock walls and resources associated with historic mining activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1975 and 2015.

Map Contents

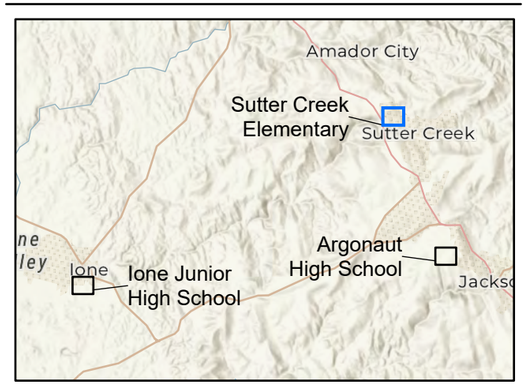
Sutter Creek Elementary

- Archaeology Project Area - 0.84 ac.
- Architectural History Project Area - 3.28 ac.

Survey Coverage

- Surveyed

Sources: Amador County, ESRI, Maxar (3/14/2022)



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources aprx - ACUSD Survey Coverage 20230821 (jwelsh - 9/22/2023)

Map Date: 9/22/2023

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Scale in Feet
0 100 200

Figure 3A. Survey Coverage
Sutter Creek Elementary
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

Map Contents

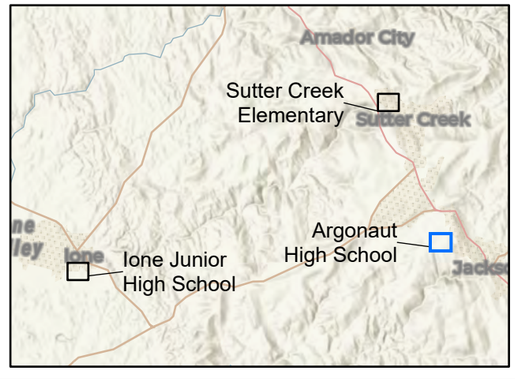
Argonaut High School

Archaeology Project Area - 1.28 ac.

Survey Coverage

Surveyed

Sources: Amador County, ESRI, Maxar (3/14/2022)



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD Survey Coverage 20231113 (jwelsh - 11/13/2023)

Map Date: 11/13/2023

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 100 200

Figure 3B. Survey Coverage Argonaut High School

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

Map Contents

Ione Junior High School

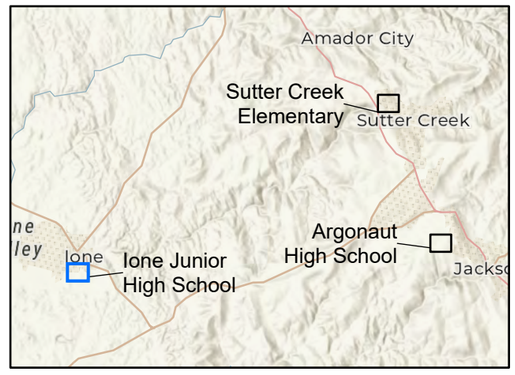
Archaeology Project Area - 0.46 ac.

Architectural History Project Area - 12.58 ac.

Survey Coverage

Surveyed

Sources: Amador County, ESRI, Maxar (3/14/2022)



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD Survey Coverage 20230821 (jwelsh - 9/1/2023)

Map Date: 8/24/2023

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 100 200

Figure 3C. Survey Coverage (Ione Junior High School)

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area

Report Number	Author	Report Title	Year	Project Area
11	Gregory Greenway	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Amador City Sewage Collection System in Amador County, California	1975	Sutter Creek Elementary School
3309	Susan Lindström	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant and Export Line, Amador County, California	1981	Amador High School

The results of the records search indicate that only a small portion of the Argonaut High School and Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Areas have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. However, the two studies were conducted at different times, by different consultants, and as many as 48 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey for the Project Area under current protocols.

The record search also determined that 48 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-period cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. Of these, two are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and 46 are historic-period resources associated with early European-American ranching and mining activities. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area. Appendix A lists the resources located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory for Amador County (dated March 3, 2020) did not include any built environment resources within 0.5 mile of Argonaut High School Project Area. Four built environment resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Ione Junior High School Project Area: 330 Buena Vista Street, 311 Church Street, and 223 and 23 Main Street. Ten built environment resources are located within 0.5 mile of Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area: 20 and 230 Badger Street; and 8, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 33, and 35 Spanish Street (OHP 2020).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. No eligible or listed properties are located within the Argonaut High School Project Area. The nearest National Register property is Saint Sava Serbian Orthodox Church, approximately 1.6 mile southeast of the Argonaut High School Project Area. No eligible or listed properties are located within the Ione Junior High School Project Area. The nearest National Register listed property is the Ione City Centaury Church, approximately 0.1 mile northeast of the Ione Junior High School Project Area. No eligible or listed properties are located within the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. The nearest National Register listed property is Knight's Foundry and Shops, approximately 0.6 mile northwest of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on June 9, 2023. The nearest landmark to Argonaut High School is #34: Pioneer Hall, approximately 1.3 miles

southeast of the Argonaut High School Project Area. The nearest landmark to Ione Junior High School is #506: The Community Methodist Church of Ione, approximately 0.1 mile northeast of the Ione Junior High School Project Area. The nearest landmark to Sutter Creek Elementary School is #322: Sutter Creek, approximately 0.7 mile southeast of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions that the City of Sutter Creek was originally named for John A. Sutter, who mined in the area during the summer of 1848. Quartz gold was discovered in 1851 and many mining businesses began in the area. Buildings and businesses from those days are still in operation today (Kyle 2002). The City of Jackson is the county seat of Amador and brick buildings from mining days line its streets. The city was named for Alden M. Jackson, a lawyer from New England. Though the town itself and surrounding immediate vicinity were not lucrative for gold, the location was a convenient stopping place between Sacramento and other nearby mines. Numerous mines in the vicinity produced rich deposits of gold (Kyle 2002). The City of Ione, a supply center, rather than a gold town, eventually prospered as agriculture in California grew. Numerous buildings from the mid-1800s still exist and are used today. Many surrounding small towns were important for a while, but have since vanished (Kyle 2002).

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) listed two historic bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. Bridge number 26C0051 carries Badger Street over Sutter Creek approximately 0.3 mile southeast of Sutter Creek Elementary School. State Bridge number 26-0005 carries Preston Avenue over Sutter Creek approximately 0.3 mile north of Ione Junior High School. Both bridges were found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Category 5).

The nearest Native American village to the Sutter Creek Elementary School is *Yu-lo'-ne*, approximately 3,000 feet to the southeast (Kroeber 1925). The nearest Native American village to Ione Junior High School is *Chakasnse-sü*, approximately 200 feet to the east (Kroeber 1925). The nearest Native American village to Argonaut High School is *Tukupe-sü*, approximately 6,000 feet to the east (Bennyhoff 1977).

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

A review of aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses and the potential for buried archaeological resources. This review focuses on the Project Area of each of the three campuses. The Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area and Argonaut High School Project Area were initially undeveloped land and later became part of the towns of Sutter Creek and Jackson, respectively. Ione Junior High School was originally part of the town grid of Ione and is in close proximity to the Union Pacific Railroad's Amador Branch. Public roads were constructed in the 1940s and gradual commercial and residential growth has occurred since the late 1950s. Following is a summary of the review of maps and photographs of the three Project Areas.

5.1.3.1 Sutter Creek Elementary School Campus

- The 1870 BLM GLO Plat map of Township 6 North, Range 11 East depicts an unnamed road oriented in a northwest–southeast direction across the southern half of Section 6 and turning toward the southeast. This unnamed road corresponds to present-day Sutter Ione Road and is immediately south of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. A road titled "Road from

Drytown" is oriented in a northwest–southeast direction across the northeastern portion of Section 6 and corresponds to Old Route 49. Nine mines are depicted in a northeast–southwest alignment east of present-day Old Route 49.

- The 1873 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East depicts nine quartz mines oriented in a northwest–southeast direction in the northeastern portion of Section 6. Each mine is labeled with a number that corresponds with a name listed in a legend on the diagram. Number 42 is labeled *Lincoln Quartz Mine South* and is located east of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. No other notable features are depicted in the vicinity of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.
- The 1876, 1879, 1889, 1898, 1901, and 1904 BLM GLO Plat Diagrams of Section 6 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East do not depict any changes or development within the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.
- The 1889 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale) depicts the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area as undeveloped, northwest of the town grid of Sutter Creek. A road, likely old State Highway 49, splits. One branch is oriented north–south and provides access to Amador. The other is oriented east–west and provides access to Horse Creek. Sutter Creek flows westward, south of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.
- The 1892, 1897, and 1902 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:125,000 scale) do not depict any changes or developments within the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area compared to the 1889 map.
- A review of a 1940 aerial photograph reveals an open field with sparse tree coverage. The current High School campus is shown south of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area, which is an open field covered in grasses and a few trees. Three structures are visible southeast of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area, within the current Sutter High School campus.
- The 1944 USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) does not depict any changes or development within the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.
- A 1957 (photorevised 1941) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts an unnamed improved road oriented in an east–west direction immediately south of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. A cemetery is depicted south of the school. No other notable features are depicted in the vicinity of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.
- The 1959 (photorevised 1957) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts Spanish Street providing access to the campus from State Route 49. Sutter Ione Road, the unnamed, unimproved road (identified in the 1957 USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic map) and Spanish Street intersect east of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. Sutter Ione Road is rerouted and oriented east–west, and is located immediately north and adjacent to the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area.

- A review of an aerial photograph from 1959 shows the land within the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area as mostly vacant. One rectangular structure and the roadway for the campus driveway and parking lot are visible immediately east of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. A few gravel access roads are evident within the western portion of the campus.
- The 1963 (photorevised 1962) USGS Amador City, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts a structure in the western portion of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area. The western portion of the old segment of the Sutter Ione Road is located west of the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area and provides access to the school campus.
- All other aerial photographs from 1984, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 show the Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area in its current state.

5.1.3.2 Argonaut High School Campus

- The 1870 BLM GLO Plat Map of Township 6, North Range 11 East does not depict any features within the Argonaut High School Project Area. A large mining district is located in the northeastern corner of Section 20, northeast of the Argonaut High School Project Area.
- The 1873 BLM GLO Plat Diagram of Section 6 of Township 6, North Range 11 East depicts five quartz mines within the northeastern corner of Section 20. Each mine is labeled with a number that corresponds with a name listed on a legend on the diagram. Number 48 is labeled Pioneer Quartz Mine and Mill Site and is located northeast of the Argonaut High School Project Area. No other notable features are depicted in the vicinity of the Argonaut High School Project Area.
- The 1876, 1879, 1893, and 1901, BLM GLO Plat Diagrams of Section 6 of Township 6 North, Range 11 East do not depict any changes or development within the Argonaut High School Project Area.
- The 1889 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale) depicts the Argonaut High School Project Area as undeveloped, northwest of the town grid of Jackson. Jackson Creek flows westward, south of the Argonaut High School Project Area. Stony Creek Road is oriented in a roughly east–west direction, south of the Argonaut High School Project Area and north of Jackson Creek, and does not follow the same alignment as it does today.
- The 1892, 1897, and 1902 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:125,000 scale) do not depict any changes or developments within the Argonaut High School Project Area.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1930 shows the Argonaut High School Project Area as an open field with sparse tree coverage. An unimproved road is visible immediately south of the southern boundary of the Argonaut High School Project Area and corresponds to the alignment of present-day Stony Creek Road.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1940 shows the Argonaut High School Project Area in a similar condition.
- The 1941 (photorevised 1957) and 1944 USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:62,500 scale) do not depict any changes or development within the Argonaut High

School Project Area. An improved road oriented in a north–south direction is located east and outside the Argonaut High School Project Area and corresponds to present-day Argonaut Lane.

- A review of an aerial photograph from 1959 shows a seasonal stream bisecting the Argonaut High School Project Area in a north–south direction. An unimproved road is visible east of the Argonaut High School Project Area and provides access from the unimproved road along the southern boundary of the Argonaut High School Project Area.
- The 1963 (photorevised 1962) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts an unimproved road oriented east–west through the center of the campus. It intersects with Stony Creek Road and Argonaut Lane in the southeastern corner of campus. A small pond is located in the center of campus along the northern boundary, a seasonal stream flows from north to south through the center of the Argonaut High School Project Area. The improved road oriented in an east–west direction is located south of and parallel to the Argonaut High School Project Area's southern boundary.
- The 1974 (photorevised 1962) USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) does not depict any changes or developments within the Argonaut High School Project Area.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1984 shows the development of the Argonaut High School campus, with at least four buildings, four tennis courts, a football field, a track, and two baseball diamonds.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1998 shows at least 10 structures within the Argonaut High School campus.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 2005 shows the development of an asphalt parking lot west of the campus core. The track and baseball diamonds are located west of the parking lot.
- All other aerial photographs from 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 show the Argonaut High School Project Area in its current state.

5.1.3.3 Ione Junior High School Campus

- The 1889 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale) depicts the town of Ione north of the campus. The Union Pacific Railroad's Amador Branch is oriented in southwest–northeast direction from the town grid of Ione and borders the campus to the north. Sutter Creek flows westward, north of the Ione Junior High School Project Area. An improved road, likely State Route-124, is oriented in a north–south direction, east of the Project Area.
- The 1892, 1897, and 1902 USGS Jackson, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:125,000 scale) do not depict any changes or developments within the Ione Junior High School Project Area.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1940 is difficult to see clearly due to the low resolution; however, several structures appear to be present within the campus.

- The 1944 and 1957 (photorevised 1941) USGS Sutter Creek, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:62,500 scale) depict four buildings within the eastern portion of the campus. A cemetery is depicted immediately east of the campus. The north–south-oriented SR-124 is located east of the campus and cemetery.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1959 shows at least three structures within the Ione Junior High School campus.
- The 1962 (photorevised 1963) USGS Ione, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts the campus in the same condition. An unimproved road, in a rough circle, is evident within the western portion of the campus.
- A review of an aerial photograph from 1966 shows no changes to the campus.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1984 and 1998 shows numerous additional buildings within the eastern portion of the campus. By 1984, a track is present within the western portion of campus.
- All other aerial photographs from 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 show the Ione Junior High School Project Area in its current state.

In sum, the three campuses were originally open fields outside the town limits or adjacent to the town grid, with connections to the local economic export such as mining or railroad industries. The first roads near the three campuses were constructed as early as the late 1880s, but the commercial and residential boom began in the late 1950s.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. Follow-up consultation with the tribes will occur as part of government-to-government tribal consultation under applicable laws and regulations. Absent a delegation of authority or permission to do so by a lead agency, ECORP did not contact tribes to request information. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letter sent to the Amador County Historical Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on June 29, 2023. ECORP documented all buildings and built-environment resources on the individual campuses and inspected the Archaeology Project Areas for archaeological materials using 15-meter transects (Table 3). ECORP did not observe any historic-era or pre-contact archaeological materials during any of the pedestrian surveys. The built environment resources are described in Section 5.4.1.

Table 3. Survey Results

Project Area	Project Area Designation	Project Area Description	Ground Composition	Approximate Ground Visibility
Ione Junior High School	IE	A paved parking lot with a steep incline, surrounded by grass (Figure 4).	Asphalt and grasses	95%
Ione Junior High School	IW	A fenced maintenance and storage yard with numerous sheds and metal containers along the southern and eastern fence line. Various landscaping and maintenance materials were stacked throughout (Figure 5).	Gravel and dirt	90 to 100%
Argonaut High School	AN	A gravel service road is on the eastern half and grass covered hills with outcroppings of bedrock on the western half. Grasses varied from 2 to 8 inches tall on the western half (Figure 6).	Gravel on eastern half, grasses and rock outcrops on western half	100% on eastern half and approximately 85% on the western side
Argonaut High School	AW	A paved service road with switchbacks that contour the hillside through the middle. The southern portion consists of what appears to be a garden area with wooden planters and metal support hoops for a portable greenhouse. Grasses were 1 to 2 feet tall in places (Figure 7).	Asphalt and grasses	100% on road and 20 to 40% along the southernmost border
Argonaut High School	AE	A large rock outcrop is in the center. Grasses and paved walkways surround the rock outcrop. Two picnic tables in the southwestern corner and a few trees are scattered throughout. Grasses were 2 to 8 inches tall (Figure 8).	Grasses and rock	80%
Argonaut High School	AS	An access road is located in front of a gate. Approximately half of the area was paved, the other half was gravel and dirt. It is covered with 1- to 3-inch-tall grasses in places (Figure 9).	Asphalt, gravel, dirt, and grasses	95%
Argonaut High School	AC	Western side of a courtyard area. Area was landscaped with grass and asphalt paved paths lead to various buildings (Figure 10)	Asphalt and grass	95%
Sutter Creek Elementary School	SC	A paved basketball court area and some playground equipment within woodchip filled playground boxes are located near the center. Three small storage sheds were located in the southwestern corner (Figure 11).	Asphalt	100%

Figure 4. Overview of Ione Junior High Eastern Project Area (view south; June 29, 2023).

Figure 5. Overview of Ione Junior High Western Project Area (view northwest; June 29, 2023).

Figure 6. Overview of Argonaut High School Northern Project Area (view east; June 29, 2023).

Figure 7. Overview of Argonaut High School Western Project Area (view southwest; June 29, 2023).

Figure 8. Overview of Argonaut High School Eastern Project Area (view southwest; June 29, 2023).

Figure 9. Overview of Argonaut High School Southern Project Area (view south; June 29, 2023).

Figure 10. Overview of Argonaut High School Central Project Area (view north; June 29, 2023).

Figure 11. Overview of Sutter Creek Elementary School Project Area (view east; June 29, 2023).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of the pedestrian survey, no archaeological resources were identified; however, ECORP identified and recorded two built environment resources that exceed 50 years of age: Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus; and Sutter Creek Elementary School. ECORP evaluated these resources using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and CRHR eligibility criteria. ECORP found neither Ione Junior High School nor Sutter Creek Elementary School eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Resource descriptions follow, and confidential DPR site records are provided in Appendix D.

5.4.1.1 Ione Junior High School

Ione Junior High School (grades 6 through 8) is a junior high school located in the City of Ione, California. It occupies the campus of the former Ione High School. Established in 1904 as a single, two-story building (no longer extant), Ione High School became enlarged after 1939 with the addition of multiple new buildings. ECORP's field investigation, supported by data from the Amador County Public School Facilities Utilization Master Plan (Williams & Associates 2022), indicates that the campus now includes 4 buildings that exceed 50 years of age and 13 buildings that do not exceed 50 years of age; the campus also includes 6 objects that exceed 50 years of age and 3 objects that do not exceed 50 years of age.

I-02 (Classroom Building)

Built in 2005, I-02 is a classroom building with a low pitch corrugated metal roof (Figure 12). Rectangular in plan, the building sits on a concrete crawlspace foundation and has a stucco exterior. The east and west elevations contain fixed windows. Five air conditioning units are located on the east elevation. Five single-leaf entries are located on the west elevation. The building consists of five classrooms.

Figure 12. I-02 Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

I-03 (Administration/Classroom Building)

Built in 2004, I-03 is an administration/classroom building with a low pitch corrugated metal roof (Figure 13). Rectangular in plan, the building sits on a concrete foundation and has a stucco exterior. The north and south elevations contain fixed windows. The east elevation contains five air conditioning units. Four single-leaf entries are located on the west elevation. The north elevation consists of four air conditioning units. The roof on the west elevation extends to form an overhang supported by three metal posts. Two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide access to restrooms.

Figure 13. I-03 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

I-04 (Dedication Monument)

Built in 1939 and located at the school's entrance, I-04 is a dedication monument that consists of mortared brick and rocks in the shape of an obelisk topped by a medallion reading "IONE UNION HIGH SCHOOL 1939" with school board member names identified on the reverse (Figures 14 and 15).

Figure 14. I-04 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

Figure 15. I-04 Overview (view north; June 29, 2023)

I-05 (Sign and Planter Box)

Built in c. 1985, I-05 is a brick entrance sign and planter box built on a concrete foundation (Figure 16). Two brick posts separated by a brick bed filled with flowers support the Ione Junior High sign.

Figure 16. I-05 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

I-07 (Band Building)

Built in 1941, I-07 is a two-story brick building with a low-pitch shingle roof, a chimney along the gable ridge, and louvered attic vents (Figures 17 and 18). Rectangular in plan, the building has a concrete masonry unit block lower level built on a concrete foundation. The brick exterior on the north and south elevations extends above the roofline to form a sloped parapet wall. Three single-leaf entries on the east elevation and two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide interior access; transom windows light the first-floor entrances on the east and west elevations. Fenestration consists of wood casement windows. The north elevation consists of an air conditioning unit and external equipment. The school band utilizes the building.

Figure 17. I-07 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 18. I-07 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

I-08 (Bench)

Built in 1963, I-08 is a concrete bench built on a concrete foundation with a stone plaque that reads "CLASS OF 1963" (Figure 19). Each of the bench's ends is curved to a point. It is supported by two concrete legs.

Figure 19. I-08 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

I-09 (Classroom Building)

Built in 1939, I-09 is a one-story brick classroom building with a low-pitch shingle roof (Figures 20 and 21) Rectangular in plan, the building has a concrete basement foundation. The brick exterior on the north and south elevations extends above the roofline to form a sloped parapet wall. Two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide interior access. Transom windows light the entries. Fenestration consists of wood casement windows. The building facilitates a computer lab.

Figure 20. I-09 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 21. I-09 Overview (view north; June 29, 2023)

I-10 (Classroom Building)

Built in 2007, I-10 is a two-story classroom building built on a concrete foundation with a stucco exterior. Irregular in plan, the building has a flat roof that extends over the second story, creating an overhang (Figure 22). On the north elevation, the second story extends over the first story, forming a canopy over

the first story and acting as the second story walkway and an overhang for the first story. Multiple single-leaf entries provide access to classrooms. The north and south elevations consist of multiple sliding windows. Cement stairs are located on the building's north and south elevations. A 2007 addition made of brick extends from the building's north elevation. A stucco clocktower rises from the north elevation. The building consists of multiple classrooms, restrooms, and prep rooms.

Figure 22. I-10 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

I-11 (Library/Classroom Building)

Built in 1974, I-11 is a one-story library/classroom building built on a concrete basement foundation (Figures 23 and 24). Rectangular in plan, the building is accessed by single-leaf entries on the west and south elevations. The west elevation of the basement also consists of a panel of fixed windows. The main building has a side-gabled shingle roof and a wooden frame with horizontal rabbeted siding and louvered gable attic vents. A cross gable on the north elevation projects forward and contains a double-leaf entry that is conversely recessed. Six single-hung windows are located on the north elevation. The building consists of a library and classroom.

Figure 23. I-11 Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

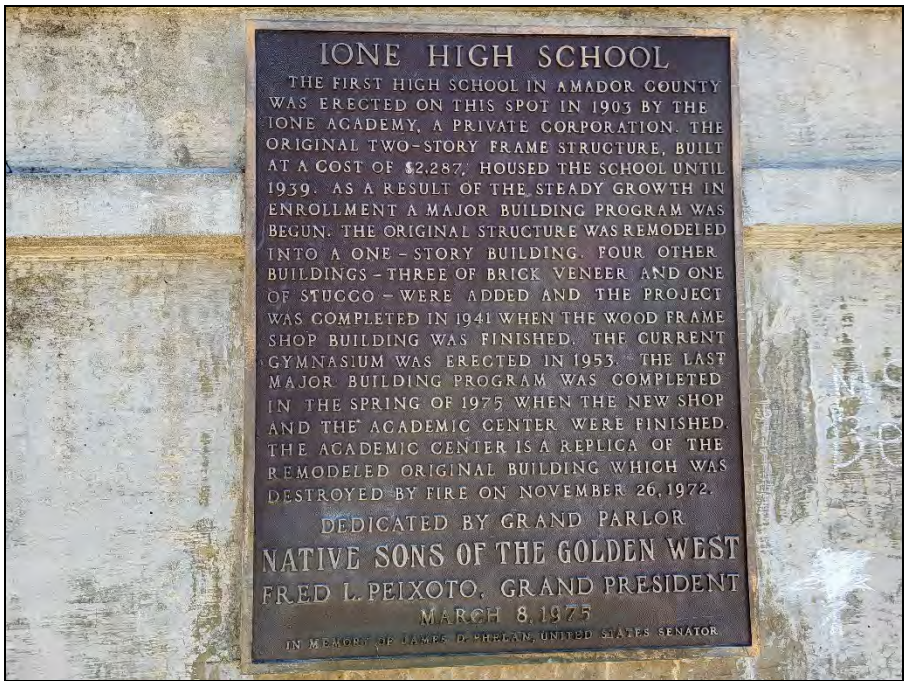


Figure 24. I-11 Dedication Plaque (view south; June 29, 2023)

I-12 (Monument)

Built in 1982, I-12 is a monument with a concrete base. A stone plaque is centered in the middle of the base that reads "SENIOR CIRCLE CLASS OF 1982" (Figure 25).

Figure 25. I-12 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

I-13 (Monument)

Built in 1958, I-13 is a monument consisting of a rectangular cement bench built on a cement foundation. The two legs of the bench contain metal supports. An inscription reads "BUILT BY CLASS OF 58" (Figure 26).

Figure 26. I-13 Overview (view north; June 29, 2023)

I-14 (Monument)

Built in 1958, I-14 is a millstone monument on a cement foundation. The millstone lays horizontally on three cement posts, forming a bench. An inscription reads "CLASS OF 58" (Figure 27).

Figure 27. I-14 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

I-15 (Monument)

Built in 1956, I-15 is a monument consisting of a cement bench on a cement foundation (Figure 28). The bench is supported by two cement posts. The bench seat is rectangular in shape and features a raised design. In front of the bench is a stone plaque that reads "GIFT OF CLASS '56".

Figure 28. I-15 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

I-16 (Water Fountain)

Built in 1964, I-16 is a monument consisting of a cylindrical water fountain made of stone. The fountain has a cement base with a stone plaque that reads "CLASS '64" (Figure 29).

Figure 29. I-16 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

I-17 (Monument)

Built in 1997, I-17 is a monument consisting of a concrete bench on a concrete foundation (Figure 30). Two cement posts support the rectangular bench. Metal numbers reading "97" are bolted into the concrete foundation.

Figure 30. I-17 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

I-18a (Relocatable Building)

Built in 1965, I-18 is a relocatable building built on a concrete slab foundation (Figure 31). Rectangular in plan, the building has a corrugated metal flat roof with metal siding. The building contains sliding windows and two single-leaf entry doors. Wooden ramps provide access to the two northernmost entries. A single-leaf entry with a ramp is also located on the west elevation. Multiple air conditioning units are located on the west elevation.

Figure 31. I-18a Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

I-18b and I-18c (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1988, I-18b and I-18c are relocatable buildings built on a concrete slab foundation (Figure 32). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have flat roofs and synthetic wood siding. The buildings contain sliding windows and single-leaf entry doors accessed by wooden ramps.

Figure 32. I-18b and I-18c Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

I-19a, I-19b, I-19c (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1992, I-19a, I-19b, and I-19c are relocatable buildings built on crawlspace foundations (Figures 33 and 34). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have flat roofs with synthetic wood siding. I-19b and I-19c have single-leaf entries and sliding windows on their east elevations. I-19a, a bathroom facility, has single-leaf entries on the south elevation.

Figure 33. I-19b and I-19c Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 34. I-19a Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

I-20 (Multi-Purpose Building)

Built in 2004, I-20 is a multi-purpose building built on a concrete foundation (Figure 35). Square in plan, the building has a flat roof and a stucco exterior. The west and east elevations contain a dropped roof. Air conditioning units are located on the dropped roof of the east elevation. Multiple single-leaf and double-leaf entries on the north, south, and east elevations provide interior access. Parts of the building on the north and south elevation project forward over the entries and contain slanted roofs with corrugated metal roofing.

Figure 35. I-20 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

I-22 (Gymnasium)

Built in 1953, I-22 is a gymnasium built on a concrete foundation (Figures 36 and 37). Square in plan, the building has a low-pitch roof with overhanging eves, and a dropped roof on the south elevation that contains air conditioning units and external equipment. The building has a stucco exterior. Multiple single-leaf and double-leaf entries provide interior access. An overhang on the east elevation covers two double-leaf entries. Multiple fixed and awning windows are located on the building. The building consists of a gymnasium, locker rooms, and storage.

Figure 36. I-22 Overview (view west; June 29, 2023)

Figure 37. I-22 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

I-24a, I-24b, I-24c (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1991, I-24a, I-24b, and I-24c are relocatable buildings built on concrete slab foundations (Figure 38). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have flat roofs and synthetic wood siding. Single-leaf entries on the northern elevations provide access; ramps provide accessibility. The north and south elevations contain sliding windows.

Figure 38. I-24a, I-24b, I-24c Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

Evaluation of Ione Junior High School

Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus, shaped patterns of school development in Amador County as the County's first high school. During its period of significance (1904 to 1914), the school enrolled students from Ione; it also enrolled students from Sutter Creek, Martell, and Jackson, who rode Ione & Eastern Railroad trains to and from school. By demonstrating the value of high school education in Amador County, Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus, meets the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 (see integrity discussion below).

Generations of students, teachers, and staff made Ione Junior High School their school and workplace. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest the school is associated with the lives of persons significant in Amador County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

Designed by unknown architects, Ione Junior High School, with its nondistinctive 20th-century school layout that is absent of character defining features, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic

values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the school does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

Three of Ione Junior High School's features (I-07, Band Building, built in 1941; I-09, Classroom Building, built in 1939; and I-04, Dedication Monument, built in 1939) may exhibit character-defining features and possess individual eligibility. The individual recording and evaluation of these two buildings and one object, however, are outside the scope of this report.

The information potential of Ione Junior High School is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

Integrity Assessment of Ione Junior High School

Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus, possesses integrity of location and setting. It remains in its original location in Ione. It does not, however, possess integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It does not retain its original 1904 building that facilitated Amador County's first high school; fire destroyed that two-story building in 1972. Likewise, several less-than-50-year-old relocatable buildings and classroom buildings have altered the school's original layout. The school does not convey the overall aesthetic of a 1904 high school that demonstrated the value of high school education in Amador County. Its overall integrity is compromised, making it not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource; it also does not contribute to any known or possible district.

5.4.1.2 Sutter Creek Elementary School

Sutter Creek Elementary School (kindergarten through 6th grade) is a 1957 elementary school located in Sutter Creek, California. ECORP's field investigation, supported by data from the Amador County Public School Facilities Utilization Master Plan (Williams & Associates 2022), indicates that the campus includes two buildings that exceed 50 years of age and nine buildings that do not exceed 50 years of age; the campus also includes two objects that do not exceed 50 years of age.

S-01 (Classroom Building)

Built in 1957, S-01 is a classroom building built on a concrete foundation with the northwest and northeast corners of the rectangular building projecting outward (Figure 39). Irregular in plan, the building has a zigzag roof with overhanging eves. Multiple air conditioning units are located on the roof. The roofline extends on the south, east, and west elevations to form an overhang supported by metal poles. Multiple single-leaf entries provide interior access on the south, east, and west elevations. Fenestration consists of hopper, sliding, and fixed windows. The building is utilized for classrooms, bathrooms, and storage.

Figure 39. S-01 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

S-02a and S-02b (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1990, S-02a and S-02b are relocatable buildings built on raised foundations (Figure 40). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have low-pitch front-gable roofs with rooflines that extend over their west elevations as broad overhangs. The buildings have synthetic wood siding and single-leaf entries on their west elevations that are accessed by ramps. Fenestration consists of sliding windows on the buildings' east and west elevations.

Figure 40. S-02a and S-02b Overview (view northeast; June 29, 2023)

S-03 (Relocatable Building)

Built in 1985, S-03 is a relocatable building built on a raised foundation (Figure 41). Rectangular in plan, it has a flat roof and synthetic wood siding. A single-leaf entry accessed by a ramp on the south elevation provides interior access. Fenestration consists of a sliding window on the north elevation.

Figure 41. S-03 Overview (view northeast; June 29, 2023)

S-04 (Storage Building)

S-04 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 42).

Figure 42. S-04 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

S-05 (Storage Building)

S-05 is a c. 2000 storage building with a wooden beam foundation (Figure 43). Rectangular in plan, it has a gambrel corrugated metal roof and vertical siding. A single-leaf entry on the north elevation provides access.

Figure 43. S-05 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

S-06 (Storage Building)

S-06 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 44). A turbine vent is located on the roof.

Figure 44. S-05 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

S-07 (Storage Building)

S-07 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 45). A turbine vent is located on the roof.

Figure 45. S-05 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

S-08 (Storage Building)

S-08 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 46).

Figure 46. S-08 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

S-09a (Classroom Building)

Built in 1966, S-09 is a classroom building with a concrete foundation (Figure 47). Rectangular in plan, the building has horizontal siding on the west elevation and vertical siding on the north, east, and south elevations. It has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof and overhanging eves on the east and west elevations. Two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide interior access. Fenestration consists of fixed and hopper windows on the east and west elevations.

Figure 47. S-09a Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

S-09b (Relocatable Building)

Built in 1997, S-09 is a relocatable building built on a crawlspace foundation (Figure 48). Rectangular in plan, it has a flat roof and synthetic wood siding. A single-leaf entry accessed by a ramp on the west elevation provides interior access. Fenestration consists of a sliding window on the west elevation.

Figure 48. S-09b Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

I-10 (Drinking Fountain and Planter Box)

Built in 1979, I-10 is a brick drinking fountain and planter box built on a concrete slab (Figure 49). A flag pole rises from the planter box.

Figure 49. S-10 Overview (view northeast; June 29, 2023)

I-11 (Monument)

Built in 1989, I-11 is a brick monument that consists of a platform, bench, and planter boxes (Figure 50).

Figure 50. S-11 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Evaluation of Sutter Creek Elementary School

Sutter Creek Elementary School marked "the first project under way in a modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District" (*Stockton Record* 1955). The modernization program also called for new elementary schools at Plymouth and Pine Grove, a new junior high school at Sutter Creek, and a new cafeteria at Amador County High School in Sutter Creek. Though it represented a part of a local school modernization program, Sutter Creek Elementary School did not, on its own, shape patterns of school development in the Oro Madre Unified School District. There is nothing in the archival record that suggests the school is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Amador County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1.

Generations of students, teachers, and staff made Sutter Creek Elementary School their school and workplace. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest the school is associated with the lives of persons significant in Amador County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

Designed by unknown Oro Madre Unified School District architects, Sutter Creek Elementary School, with its nondistinctive mid-20th-century Modernist design that is absent of any character defining features, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity

whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the school does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

The information potential of Sutter Creek Elementary School is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

Integrity Assessment of Sutter Creek Elementary School

Sutter Creek Elementary School possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location on the northern side of Amador High School in Sutter Creek. It retains its 1957 and 1966 Modernist classroom buildings. Sutter Creek Elementary School still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 1957 elementary school that contributed to a larger modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District in Amador County. Sutter Creek Elementary School does not possess integrity of design: several less-than-50-year-old relocatable buildings and storage buildings situated in the immediate vicinity of the 1957 and 1966 classroom buildings have altered the school's layout. This, however, is not enough to compromise the school's overall integrity.

Regardless of integrity, Sutter Creek Elementary School does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance; it also does not contribute to any known or possible district.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact cultural resources within the Project Area. As a result of the archaeological and architectural field surveys, ECORP identified and recorded two built environment resources that exceed 50 years of age: Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus; and Sutter Creek Elementary School. ECORP evaluated these resources using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria and found neither Ione Junior High School nor Sutter Creek Elementary School eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium along Sutter Creek, Jackson Creek, and Dry Creek, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological resources located along perennial waterways, there exists the potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources within the Project Area. There is a low potential for buried pre-contact resources at Sutter Creek Elementary School and Argonaut High School. There is a moderate to high potential for buried pre-contact resources at Ione Junior High School due to the presence of alluvium and the age of underlying soils.

6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

    - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.

    - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the resource either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

    - If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Amador County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the resource with the

NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

June 8, 2023,

Amador County Historical Society
PO Box 761
Jackson, CA 95642
Sent via email: achs1@outlook.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County, California

Dear Amador County Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The project proposes to consolidate six schools into three. Portions of the campuses of the following schools will have improvements to accommodate additional students: Sutter Creek Elementary School Campus, Argonaut High School Campus and Ione Junior High School Campus. as identified on the three maps (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian) enclosed in this letter. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

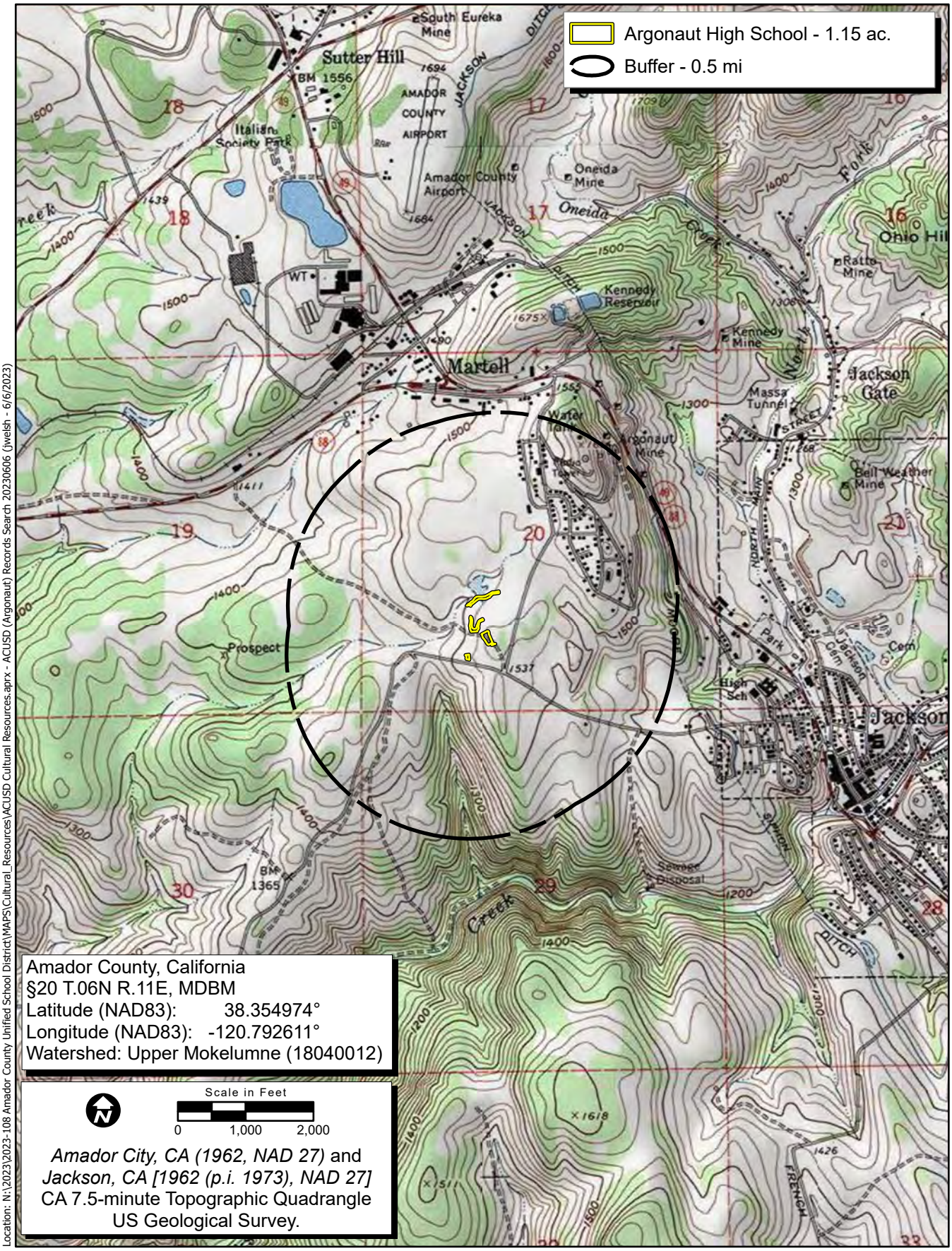
Included are three maps showing the Project Area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 or abord@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Erica Ramirez
Associate Archaeologist

Attachment(s)
Project Location and Vicinity Map

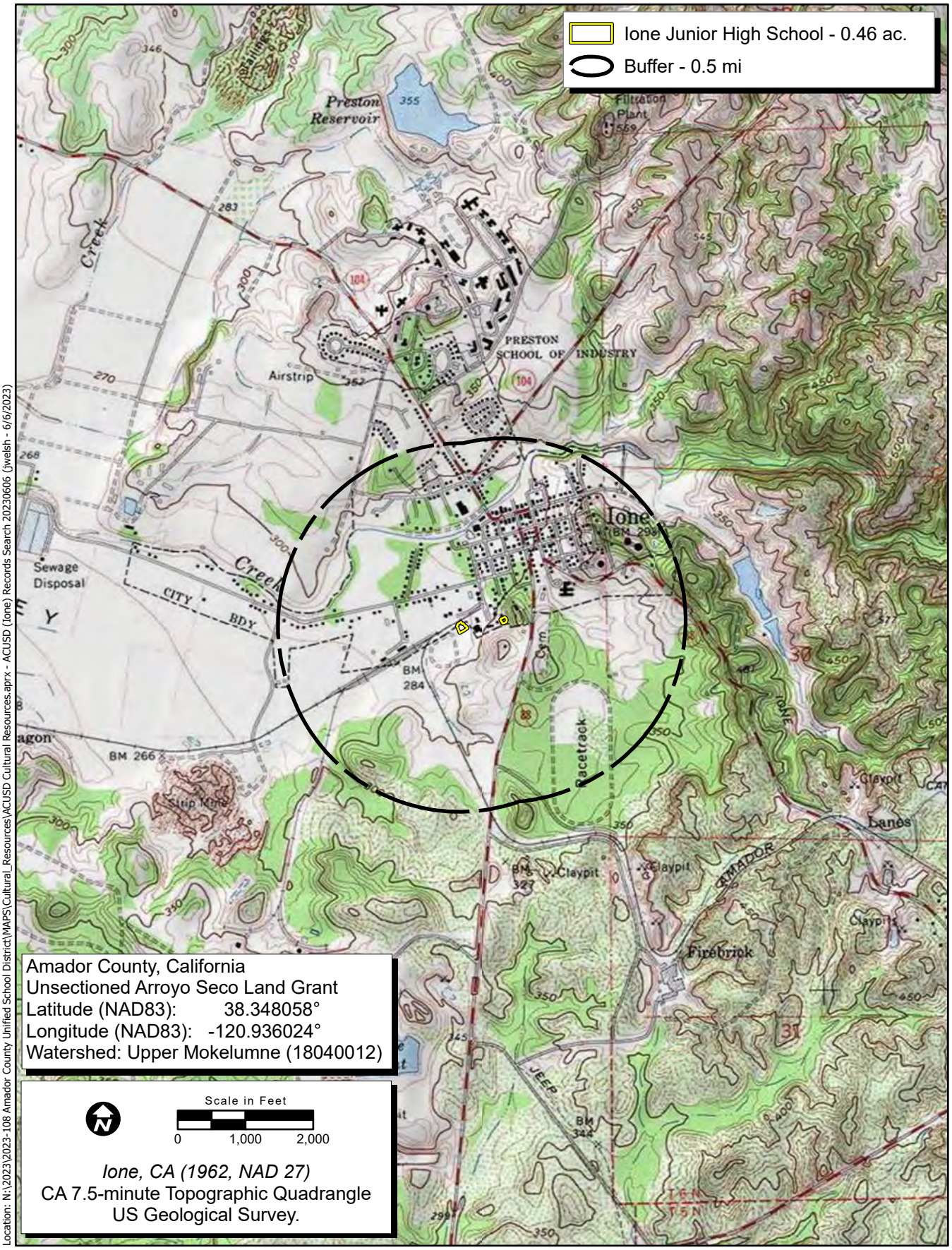


Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Argonaut) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Argonaut High School)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



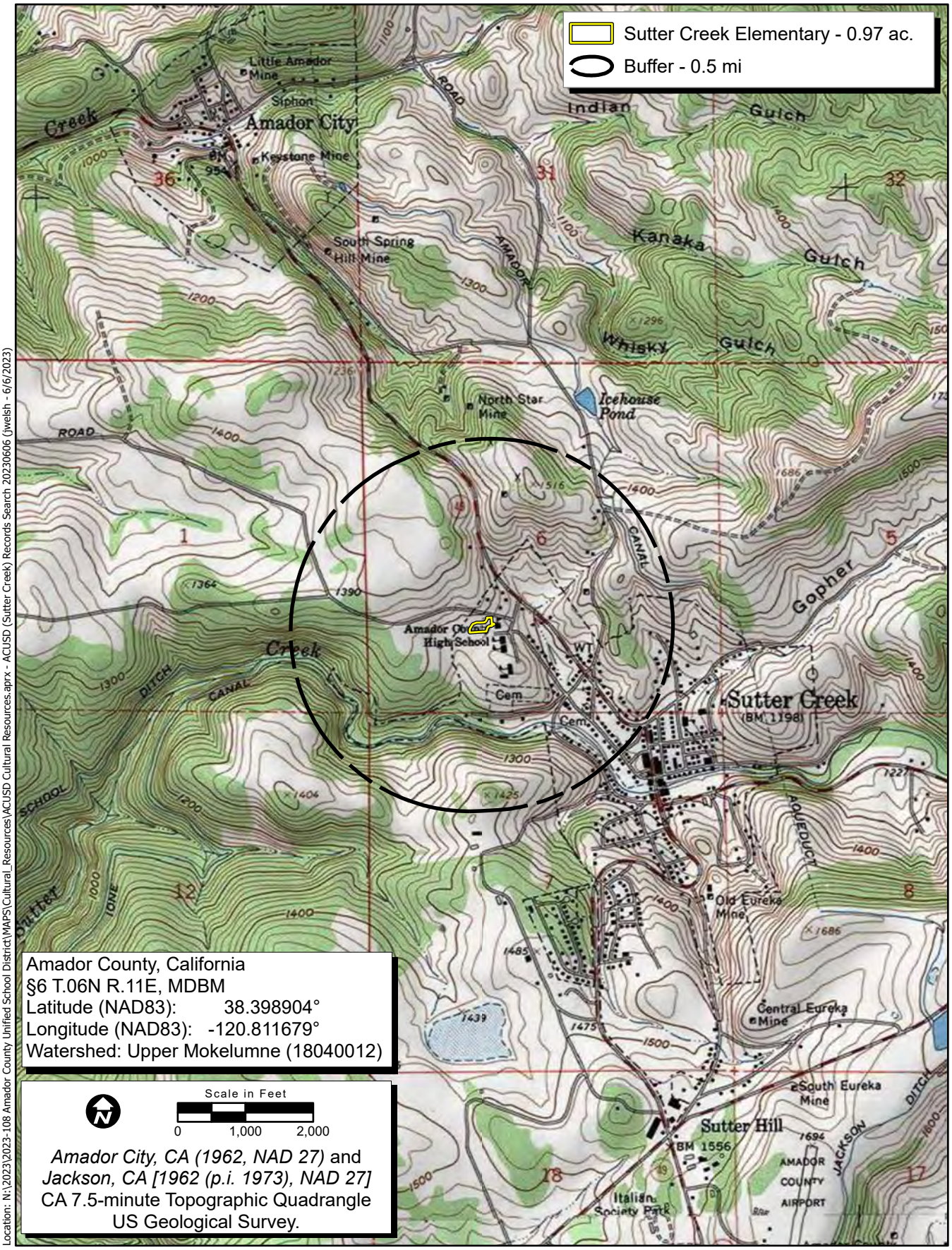
Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Ione) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Ione Junior High School)

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Sutter Creek) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Sutter Creek Elementary)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

California Historical Resources Information System

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

AMADOR
EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
Sacramento, California 95819-6100
phone: (916) 278-6217
fax: (916) 278-5162
email: ncic@csus.edu

6/13/2023 NCIC File No.: AMA-23-15

Christa Westphal
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: Amador County Unified School District Project (2023-108)

The North Central Information Center (NCIC) received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Amador City, Jackson, and Ione USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mi radius.

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

Recorded resources within project area: Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:	None See list below
Known reports within project area: Known reports outside project area, within radius:	3309 See list below

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 Resources Directory:	☒ 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 and resource records from this project to NCIC as soon as possible. The lead agency/authority and cultural resources consultant should coordinate sending documentation to NCIC. Digital materials are preferred and can be sent to our office via our file transfer system. Please contact NCIC for instructions. 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, it is possible that 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 records 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

Recorded resources outside project area, within radius:

PrimCo	PrimNo
03	000199
03	000243
03	000439
03	000441
03	000541
03	000546
03	000562
03	000563
03	000573
03	000587
03	000704
03	000705
03	000706
03	000707
03	000708
03	000709
03	000710
03	000730
03	000735
03	000740
03	000741
03	000765
03	000920
03	000946
03	000947
03	001121
03	001483
03	001511
03	001626
03	001627
03	001636
03	001658
03	001659
03	001660
03	001661
03	001672
03	001713
03	001714
03	001715

03	001716
03	001717
03	001718
03	001719
03	001720
03	001721
03	001722
03	001857
03	001895

Known reports outside project area, within radius:

DocNo
000004
000011
000012
000013
000099
000147
000165
000225
000265
000266
000462
000675
000676
000678
000679
003291
004511
004515
005032
005046
005059
005060
005061
005069
005205
005212
005220
005240

005392
005447
005687
005886
005909
006535
006823
007810
007906
010287
010437
010841
011273
011772
011829
012084
012228
012229
012231
012233

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
000004		1977	Lee Motz	An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Regional Sewer System for Amador County, Ione, California.	Gretzinger & Weatherby	03-000200, 03-000201, 03-000202
000011		1975	Gregory Greenway	An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Amador City Sewage Collection System in Amador County, California.	Archaeology Study Center, California State University Sacramento	03-000188, 03-000199, 03-000203
000012		1976	William E. Soule	An Archeological Survey of Proposed Modifications to the City of Jackson Sewerage System.	Archaeology Study Center, California State University Sacramento	
000013		1975	Jerald Johnson	Archeological Reconnaissance of 10-Ama-49, 5.9/11.8 Rte 88 at Martell to 0.3 Miles South of Rancheria Creek 10203-049981	Archeological Study Center, California State University, Sacramento	
000099		1984	Woodward, Jim	Historical and Archeological Investigation of the Ione Site, State Prison Project.	California Department of Parks & Recreation	03-000023, 03-000311, 03-001523, 03-001526, 03-001527, 03-001528, 03-001529, 03-001530, 03-001531, 03-001532, 03-001533, 03-001534, 03-001535, 03-001536, 03-001537, 03-001538, 03-001539, 03-001540, 03-001541, 03-001542, 03-001543, 03-001544, 03-001545, 03-001546, 03-001547, 03-001548
000147		1984	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Joses Place Senior Housing Complex, City of Ione, Amador County, California.		
000165		1975	Johnson, Jerald J.	An Archeological Reconnaissance of the proposed Sewer Collection System for the Martell Area and Outfall Project into Henderson Reservoir in Amador County, California	Department of Anthropology, CSU Sacramento	03-000207, 03-000208
000225		1978	Motz, Lee	An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Banks Annexation to the City of Ione, Amador County, CA.		
000265		1979	Rhode, David	Archeological Evaluation of Three Proposed Passing Lane Construction Projects on Highway 49, 10-Ama-49, 7.0/8.0, 8.9/10.5, 12.4/13.5, Amador County.	Dept of Transportation	
000266		1980	Swenson, Laurie	An Addendum to An Archeological Evaluation of Three Proposed Passing Lane Construction Projects on Highway 49, 10-Ama-49 7.0/8.0, 8/7-8.9/10.5, 12.4/13.5, Amador County.		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
000462		1979	Littlefield, Roy	Archeological Survey Report for Small Section of Highway 49 in Sutter Creek between Spanish Street and Amelia Street, 10-AMA-49 PM 8.7/10.5, Amador County.		
000675		1996	Shelly Davis-King	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Road and Drainage Improvements on Mill Street, City of Ione, Amador County, California.	Davis-King & Associates	
000676		1996	Shelly Davis-King	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Jackson Street Drainage Improvement, City of Ione, California.	Davis-King & Associates	
000678		1995	Alison Macdougall	Cultural Resources Investigation of PG&E's Proposed Ranchtile Distribution Feeder Main Project, Amador County, California.	PG&E	
000679		1993	L. Kyle Napton	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Pacific Bell Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties, California.	California State University, Stanislaus Institute for Archaeological Research	
003291		1994	Kennedy, Tim, Marvin, Judith, and Costello, Julia G.	Archaeological Survey of a 200-acre Parcel Near Martell, Amador County	Foothill Resources, Ltd.	03-000704, 03-000705, 03-000706, 03-000707, 03-000708, 03-000709, 03-000710
003309		1981	Lindstrom, Susan	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Of The Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant and Export Line Amador County, California	Consulting Archaeologist	03-000702
004511		1981	True, Delbert L.	Archaeological Surveys Near Sutter Creek, Amador County, California		
004515		1990	Gerry, Robert and Melinda Peak	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Golden Eagle Ranch, Amador County, California		03-000561, 03-000729, 03-000730, 03-000731
005032		1992	Jones & Stokes	Cultural Resource Survey of the Raw Water Pipeline Easement Study for Lincoln Mine		
005046		1990	Historic Environment Consultants	Preston School of Industry Farm Complex Recordation Project	Historic Environment Consultants	03-000023
005059		1983	Levulett, Valerie A.	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Propsed Construction Projects on Highway 49		03-000838
005060		1991	Werner, Roger H. and Stewart, Suzanne B.	Cultural Resources Study for the Lincoln Mine Project		
005061		1988	Werner, Roger H.	Lincoln Mining Project		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
005069		2003	Whiteman, Erik A. and Jackson, Robert J.	Archaeological Investigations for the Amador Bypass, Highway 49 Realignment	Pacific Legacy, Inc	
005205		1984	Armstrong, Jane Russell and Ernest H.L. Decater	Archeological Survey of the Proposed Water Pipeline for the New State Prison Complex in Ione, Amador County, California	Archaeology Study Center, Dept. of Anthropology, CSU Sacramento	03-000894, 03-000895
005212		2001	Ziesing, Grace H.	Archaeological Survey Report & Historic Study Report for the Ione Intersection Improvement Project on State Route 104 Amador County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	
005220		2002	Amaglio, Sandro	City of Ione Storm Drain Improvement Project HMGP Project No. 1008-6-4-		
005240		2004	Laura Leach-Palm, Patricia Mikkelsen, Jerome King, Jennifer Hatch, Bryan Larson, Julia Costello, and Monica Nolte	Cultrual Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 rural Conventional Highways: Volume I Summary of Methods and Findings: Volume II B: Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans Distirct 10 Rural Conventional Highways; Volume III: Geoarchaological Study	Far Wetern Anthropological Research Group; JRP Historical Consulting Services; Foothill Resources; PAR Environmental Services	03-000366, 03-000433, 03-000454, 03-000733, 03-000734, 03-000735, 03-000736, 03-000737, 03-000738, 03-000739, 03-000740, 03-000741, 03-000742, 03-000743, 03-000745, 03-000746, 03-000747, 03-000748, 03-000749, 03-000750, 03-000751, 03-000753, 03-000754, 03-000755, 03-000756, 03-000757, 03-000758, 03-000759, 03-000760, 03-000761, 03-000762, 03-000763, 03-000764, 03-000765, 03-000766, 03-000767, 03-000768, 03-000769, 03-000770, 03-000771, 03-000772, 03-000773, 03-000774, 03-000775, 03-000776, 03-000777, 09-001190
005392		2004	ECORP Consulting	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Ione 80		03-000946, 03-000947, 03-000948
005447		1992	Dougherty, John and Roger Werner	An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Sutter Creek Sewer Replacement, Amador County		
005687		2005	Peak & Associates	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Development of the Castle Oaks Project Area, City of Ione, Amador County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.	
005886		2001	Villacorta, Estella	Section 106 Review, Jackson Relo	GeoTek Insite, Inc.	
005909		2003	Losee, Carolyn	Cingular Wireless Site No. CC-103-02 "Argonaut Heights"	Archeological Resources Technology	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
006535		2005	CALTRANS	Historic Property Survey Report for Amador 49 Bypass Mitigation Project		03-000561, 03-000731, 03-001121, 03-001122
006823		2006	Napton, L. Kyle, Greathouse, Elizabeth, and Deborah Cook-Rice	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed City of Plymouth Pipeline Project, Tanner Water Treatment Facility to Plymouth Water Treatment Plant, Amador County, CA		03-000920, 03-001171, 03-001172, 03-001173, 03-001174, 03-001175, 03-001176, 03-001177, 03-001178, 03-001179, 03-001467, 03-001468
006823A		2007	L. Kyle Napton and E.A. Greathouse	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed City of Plymouth Pipeline Project, Tanner Water Treatment Facility to Plymouth Water Treatment Plant, Amador County, California (Addendum Two): Proposed Plymouth Pipeline Segments 4-6 Upsize Project		
007810		2005	Werner, Roger and R. Paul Hampson	Wicklow Subdivision Draft Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources	ASI Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management	03-000704, 03-000705, 03-000706, 03-000707, 03-000708, 03-000709, 03-000710, 03-001400
007906		2006	John Dougherty and Roger Werner	Project Description and Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Sewer Line Rehabilitation and Replacement Project, City of Sutter Creek	Archaeological Services, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
010287		1983	Larry Cenotto	Historic Site Survey of Jackson	Amador County Museum	03-000243, 03-000669, 03-001477, 03-001480, 03-001484, 03-001487, 03-001498, 03-001505, 03-001512, 03-001549, 03-001550, 03-001551, 03-001552, 03-001553, 03-001554, 03-001555, 03-001556, 03-001557, 03-001558, 03-001559, 03-001560, 03-001561, 03-001562, 03-001563, 03-001564, 03-001565, 03-001566, 03-001567, 03-001568, 03-001569, 03-001570, 03-001571, 03-001572, 03-001573, 03-001574, 03-001575, 03-001576, 03-001577, 03-001578, 03-001579, 03-001580, 03-001581, 03-001582, 03-001583, 03-001584, 03-001585, 03-001586, 03-001587, 03-001588, 03-001589, 03-001590, 03-001591, 03-001592, 03-001593, 03-001594, 03-001595, 03-001596, 03-001597, 03-001598, 03-001599, 03-001600, 03-001601, 03-001602, 03-001603, 03-001604, 03-001605, 03-001606, 03-001607, 03-001608, 03-001609, 03-001610, 03-001611, 03-001612, 03-001613, 03-001614, 03-001615, 03-001616, 03-001617, 03-001618, 03-001619
010437		2007	Shelly Davis-King, Deborah C. Cook, and Judith Marvin	Amador Central Railroad (Amador County, California) National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Report	Davis-King & Associates	03-000541, 03-001743, 03-001744, 03-001745, 03-001746
010841		2011	Waechter, Sharon	Report on a Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed PG&E Clay Substation Upgrade near Ione, Amador County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc	03-000735
011273		2010	Analytical Environmental Services	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report Sutter Gold Mining Company's Lincoln Project	Analytical Environmental Services	03-000555, 03-000730, 03-000731, 03-000741, 03-000742, 03-000743, 03-000750, 03-000751, 03-000830, 03-000831, 03-000838, 03-000920, 03-001120, 03-001121, 03-001176, 03-001179, 03-001852, 03-001853, 03-001854, 03-001855, 03-001856, 03-001857, 03-001858, 03-001859, 03-001860, 03-001861, 03-001862, 03-001863

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
011772		2014	Stephen Pappas and Jeremy Adams	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Gold Village Project, Amador County, California ECORP Project No. 2013-162.	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
011829		2014	Mark K. Walker, M. Phil, Dana Ogo Shew, Adrian Praetzellis, and Judith Marvin	A Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Argonaut Mine Cyanide Plant and Tailings Site, Jackson, Amador County, California	Sonoma State University; Foothill Resources, Ltd	03-001895
012084		2001	Matthew R. Clark and Ian T. Alexander	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of The Buena Vista Casino Project Offsite Facilities Route, Buena Vista Rancheria To Ione, Amador County, California	Holman & Associates	
012228		2014	Amy Dunay	Archaeological Survey Report for the Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project City of Sutter Creek, Amador County, California		03-000439, 03-000440, 03-000441, 03-000443, 03-000444, 03-000445, 03-000546, 03-000739, 03-000740, 03-000782, 03-000830, 03-000831, 03-000832, 03-000833, 03-000834, 03-000835, 03-000839, 03-000920, 03-001174, 03-001485, 03-001490, 03-001626, 03-001688, 03-001704
012229		2015	Andrea Galvin and Jenna Kachour	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project Sutter Creek, Amador County, California Federal Aid No. BRLS-5215(010)	GPA Consulting	03-000440, 03-000442, 03-001668, 03-001674, 03-001675, 03-001676, 03-001677, 03-001699, 03-001952
012231		2015	Amy Dunay	Historic Property Treatment Plan For The Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project City of Sutter Creek, Amador County, California	Dokken Engineering	03-000038, 03-000440, 03-000441, 03-001679
012233		2015	Andrea Galvin	Findings Of No Adverse Effect for the Sutter Creek Bridge Replacement Project Sutter Creek, Amador County, California	GPA Consulting	03-000038, 03-000440, 03-000441, 03-000443, 03-000444, 03-001664, 03-001669, 03-001670, 03-001671, 03-001672, 03-001675, 03-001679, 03-001680, 03-001683, 03-001959, 03-001960

From: Erica Ramirez
To: achs1@outlook.com
Subject: Cultural Resources Identification Efforts: Amador County Historical Society
Date: Thursday, June 8, 2023 2:12:00 PM
Attachments: image001.gif
Amador County Historical Soicety_ACUSD.pdf

Dear Amador County Historical Society,

Attached are a letter and three maps regarding the cultural resources study for Amador County Unified School District Project in following towns: Jackson, Ione, and Sutter Creek.

We are seeking information from parties that may have knowledge or concerns about possible cultural resources within or adjacent to these three Project Areas.

Please reach out if you may have any questions.

Thank you for your time.

Best,

Erica J. Ramirez-Schroeder (She/Her)

Associate Archaeologist

California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

Rocklin Headquarters Office

2525 Warren Drive, Rocklin, California 95677

Ph: 916.782.9100 ◆ Cell: 916.824.5147

eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com ◆ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ◆ Redlands ◆ Santa Ana ◆ San Diego ◆ Chico ◆ Santa Fe, NM ◆ Flagstaff, AZ

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

June 8, 2023,

Amador County Historical Society
PO Box 761
Jackson, CA 95642
Sent via email: achs1@outlook.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County, California

Dear Amador County Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The project proposes to consolidate six schools into three. Portions of the campuses of the following schools will have improvements to accommodate additional students: Sutter Creek Elementary School Campus, Argonaut High School Campus and Ione Junior High School Campus. as identified on the three maps (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian) enclosed in this letter. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

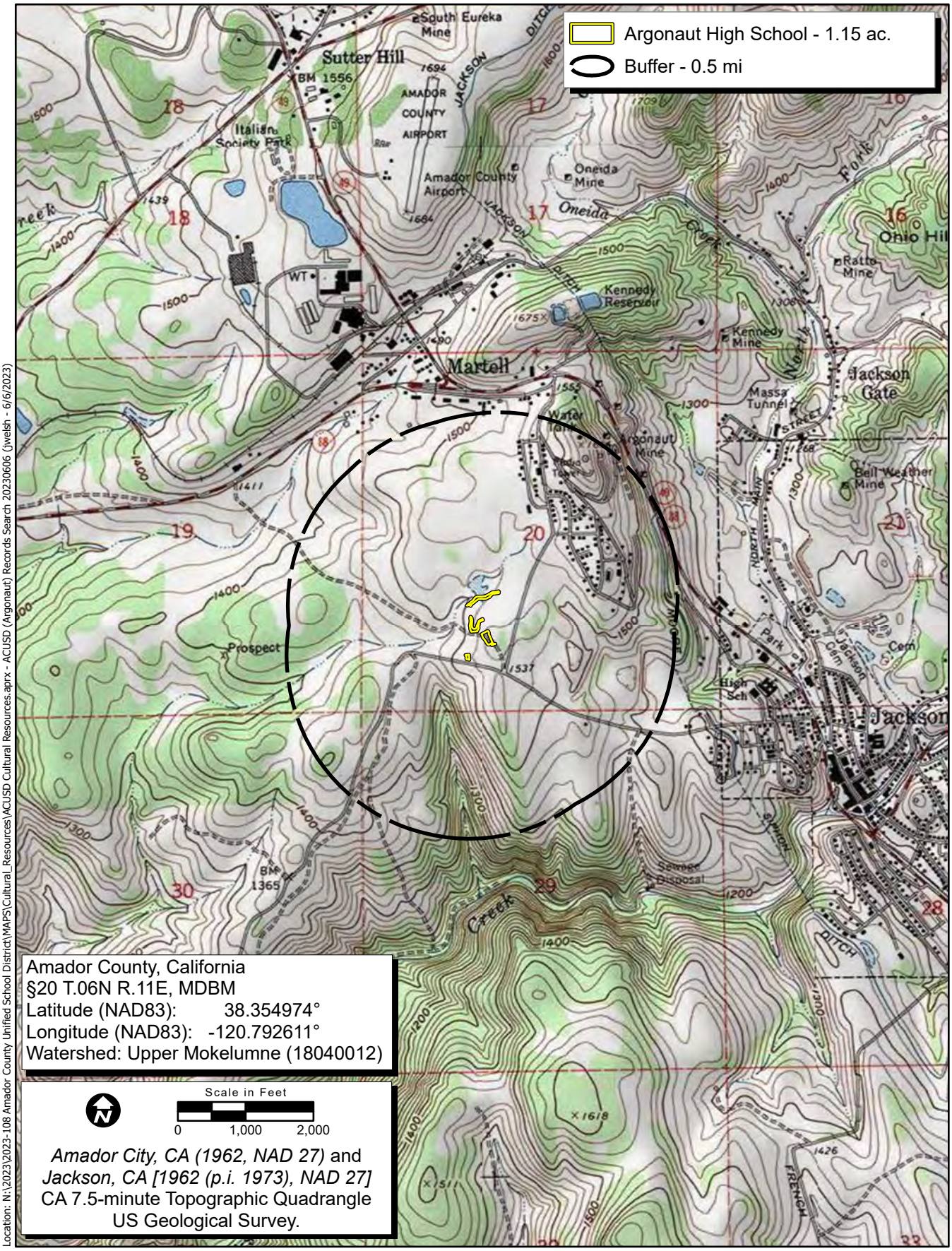
Included are three maps showing the Project Area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 or abord@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Erica Ramirez
Associate Archaeologist

Attachment(s)
Project Location and Vicinity Map

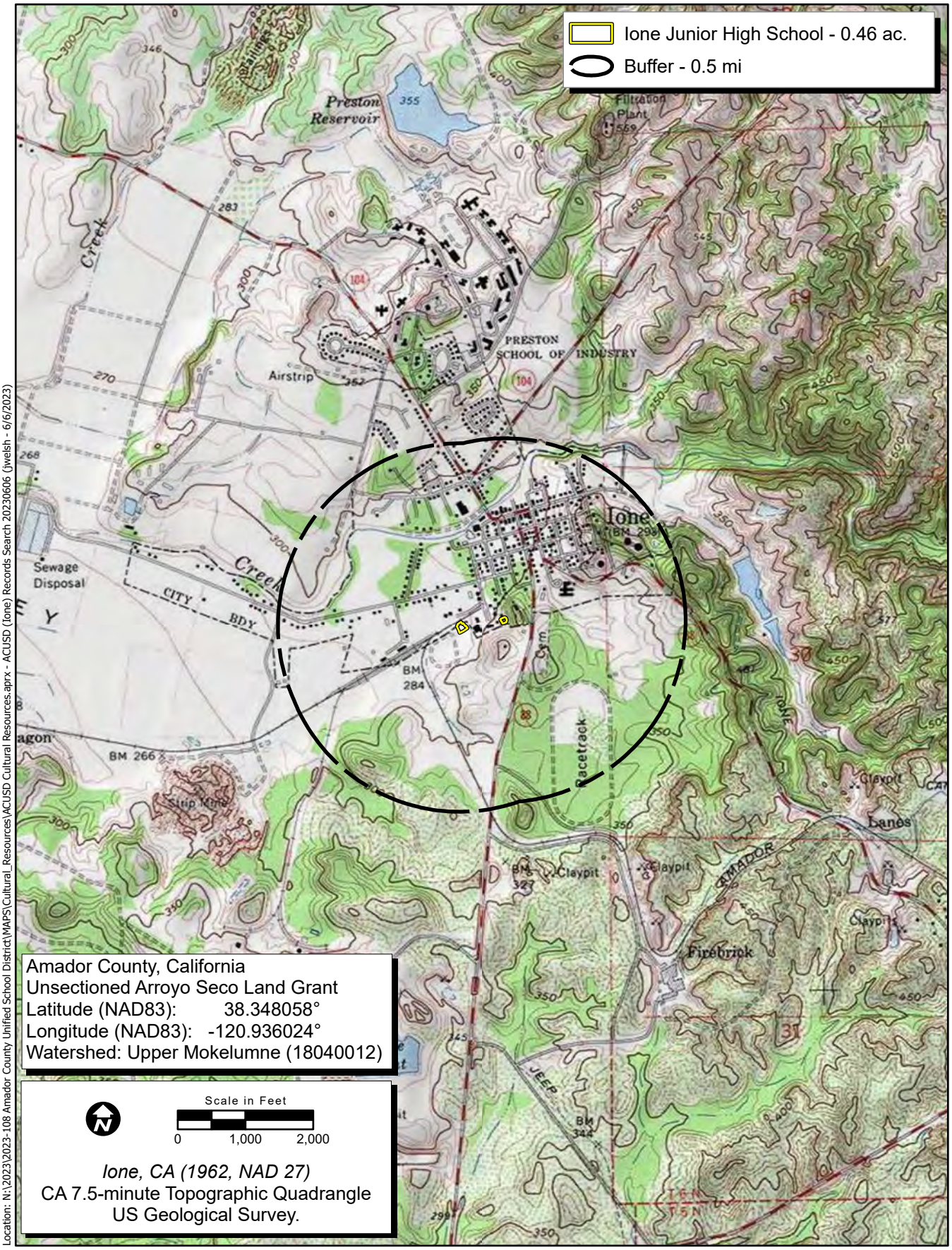


Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Argonaut) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Argonaut High School)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



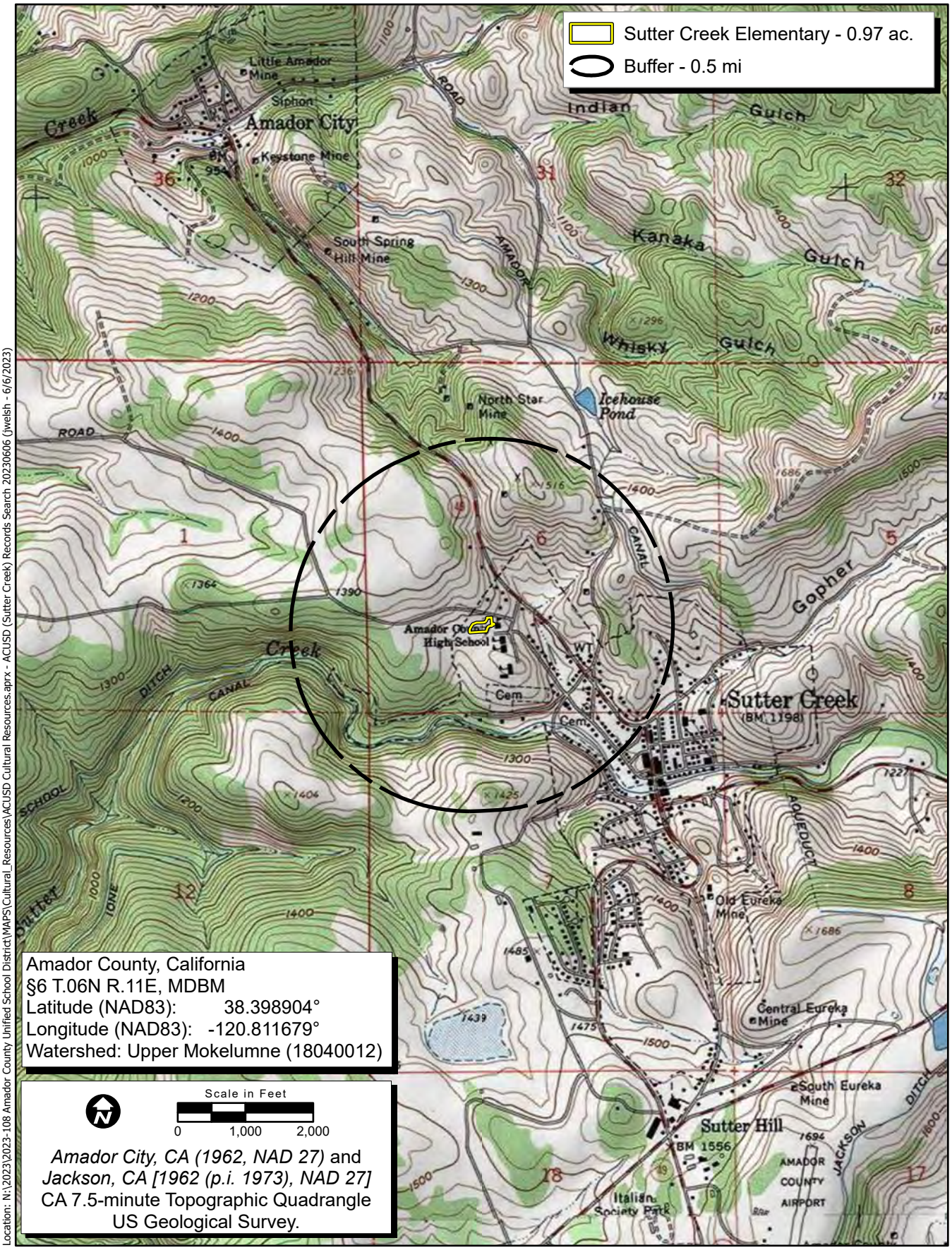
Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Ione) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Ione Junior High School)

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Sutter Creek) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Sutter Creek Elementary)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Amador County Unified School District Project

County: Amador

USGS Quadrangle: Amador County 1962, Jackson 1962 (1973), and Ione 1962

Township: 6 North and Range:11 East, Section 20,

Unsectioned Arroyo Seco Land Grant

Township: 6 North and Range: 11 East, Section 6

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Erica Ramirez

Street Address: __2525 Warren Drive_____

City: __Rocklin_____Zip: ___95677_____

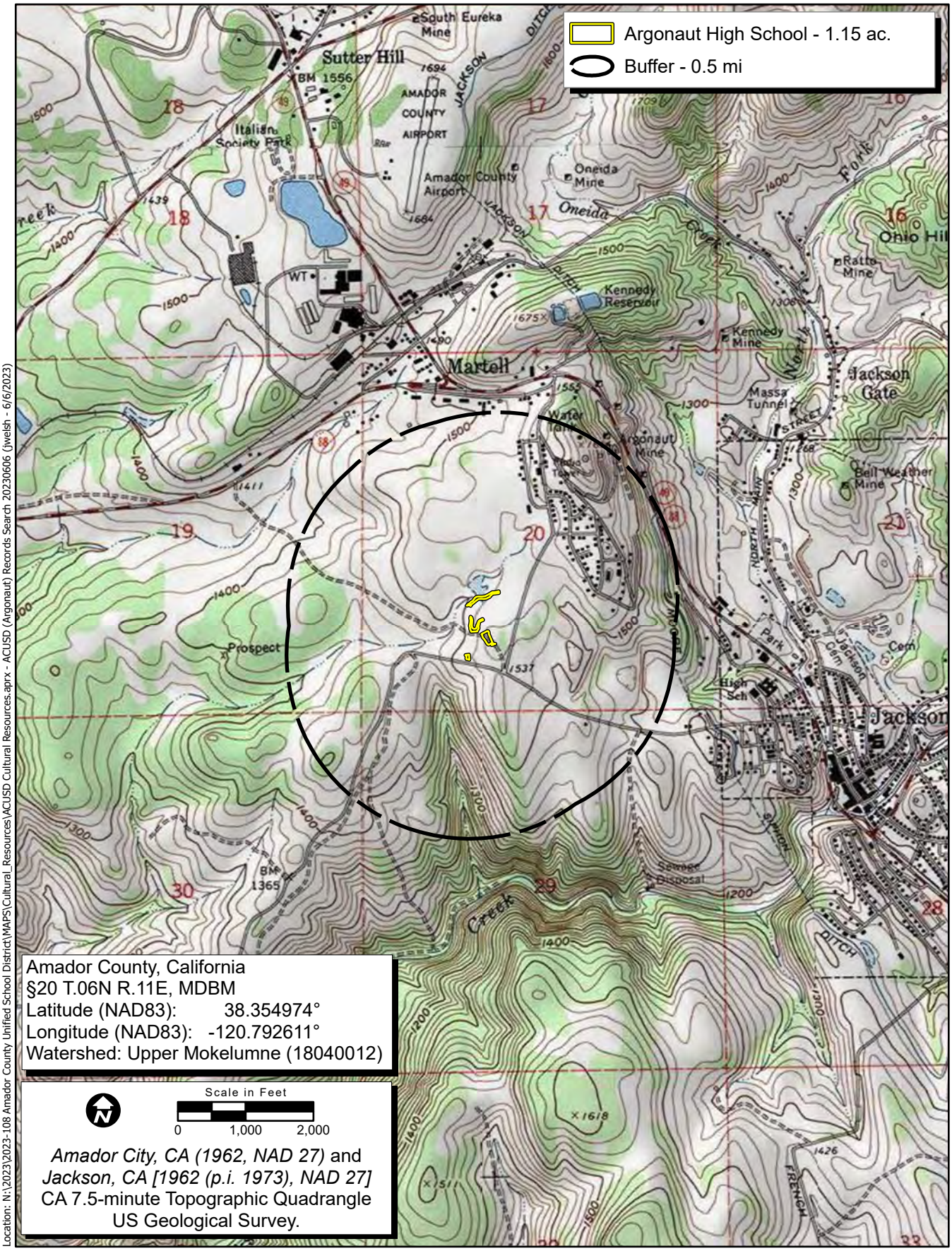
Phone: (916) 782-9100_____

Fax: (916) 782-9134_____

Email: eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com

Date: June 8, 2023

Project Description: Please see attached a letter and three maps.

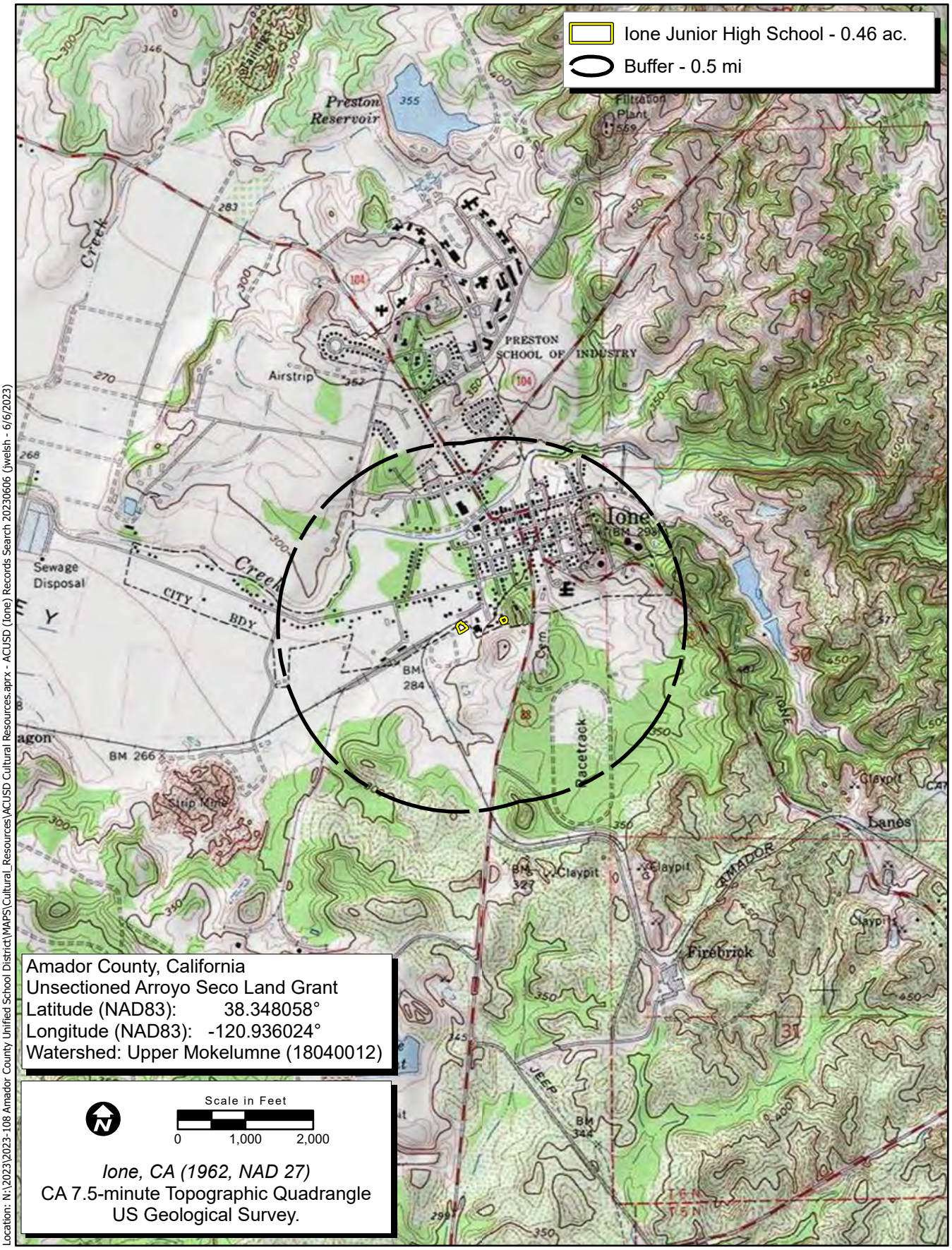


Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Argonaut) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Argonaut High School)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



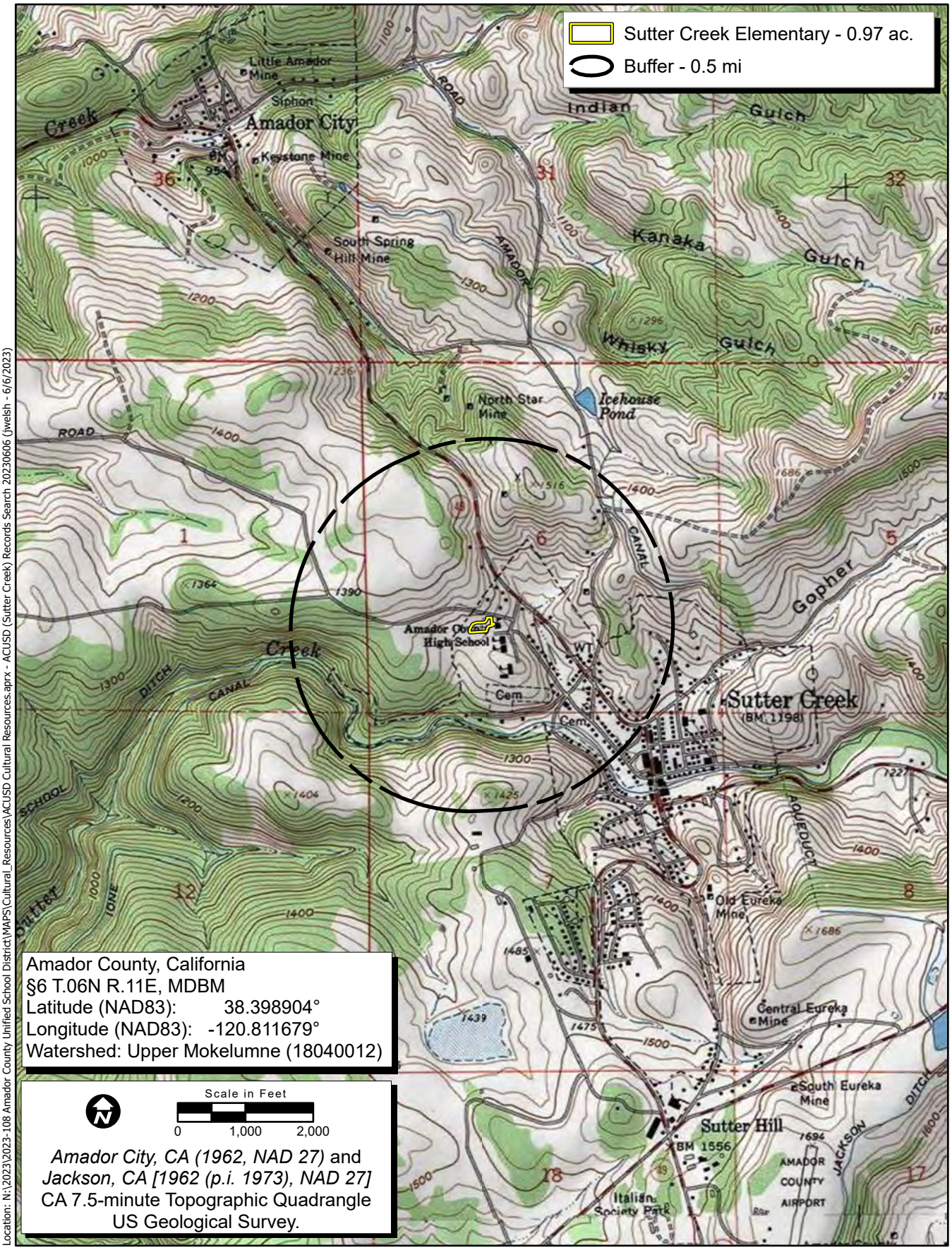
Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Ione) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Ione Junior High School)

2023-108 Amador County Unified School District



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD (Sutter Creek) Records Search 20230606 (jwelsh - 6/6/2023)

Map Date: 6/6/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search
(Sutter Creek Elementary)
2023-108 Amador County Unified School District

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

June 29, 2023

Erica Ramirez
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: eramirez@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County

Dear Ms. Ramirez:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

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

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Amador County
6/29/2023
*Federally Recognized Tribe

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 — Me-Wuk
Sacramento, CA, 95811
Phone: (916) 491 - 0011
Fax: (916) 491-0012
rhonda@buenavistatribe.com

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Gloria Grimes, Chairperson
P.O. Box 899 — Mi-wuk
West Point, CA, 95255
Phone: (209) 419 - 5675
calaverasband.miwukindians@gmail.com

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians - Grimes
Debra Grimes, Cultural Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 1015 — Mi-wuk
West Point, CA, 95255
Phone: (209) 470 - 8688
calaverasmiwukpreservation@gmail.com

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
546 Bald Mountain Road — Mi-Wuk
West Point, CA, 95255
Phone: (209) 293 - 2189

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1159 — Me-Wuk
Jamestown, CA, 95327
Phone: (209) 984 - 9066
Fax: (209) 984-9269
lmathiesen@crtribal.com

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
9252 Bush Street — Miwok
Plymouth, CA, 95669
Phone: (209) 245 - 5800
consultation@ionemiwok.net

Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwuk Indians
Adam Dalton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1090 — Miwok
Jackson, CA, 95642
Phone: (209) 223 - 8370
Fax: (209) 223-5366
adalton@jacksoncasino.com

Jackson Rancheria
Rolland Fillmore, Cultural Preservation Representative
P.O. Box 1090 — Miwok
Jackson, CA, 95642
Phone: (209) 223 - 8370

Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe
Cosme Valdez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 580986 — Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017
Phone: (916) 429 - 8047
Fax: (916) 429-8047
valdezcome@comcast.net

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 — Maidu
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682 — Miwok
Phone: (530) 387 - 4970
Fax: (530) 387-8067
rcuellar@ssband.org

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road — Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95603 — Miwok
Phone: (530) 883 - 2390
Fax: (530) 883-2380
bguth@auburnrancheria.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Amador County
6/29/2023
*Federally Recognized Tribe

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department
919 Highway 395 North Washoe
Gardnerville, NV, 89410
Phone: (775) 265 - 8600
darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us

Wilton Rancheria
Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 683-6015
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria
Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 863-6015
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wilton Rancheria
Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration
9728 Kent Street Miwok
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page 1 of 1 **Project Name: Amador County Unified School District (2023-108)** **Year** 2023
Camera: Samsung S21 FE 5G, and Samsung Galaxy S21 Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
6	29	Overview of Ione Junior High Eastern Project Area	S	20230629_090049
6	29	Overview Brick Rubble in Ione Junior High Western Project Area	E	20230629_103022
6	29	Overview of Ione Junior High Western Project Area	S	20230629_103117
6	29	Overview of Ione Junior High Western Project Area	NW	20230629_103200
6	29	Overview of Ione Junior High Western Project Area	W	20230629_103212
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Northern Project Area	W	20230629_114351
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Northern Project Area	E	20230629_115147
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Western Project Area	SW	20230629_121624
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Garden Area in Western Project Area	SW	20230629_121724
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Garden Area in Western Project Area	SW	20230629_121725
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Western Project Area	SE	20230629_121851
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Eastern Project Area	SW	20230629_123948
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Southern Project Area	S	20230629_124538
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School Southern Project Area	S	20230629_124539
6	29	Overview Sutter Creek Elementary Project Area	SW	20230629_144612
6	29	Overview Sutter Creek Elementary Project Area	SW	20230629_144613
6	29	Overview Sutter Creek Elementary Project Area	SW	20230629_144614
6	29	Overview of Ione Junior High School	E	20230629_144615
6	29	Overview of Argonaut High School	W	20230629_144616
6	29	Overview of Sutter Creek Elementary School	NW	20230629_151059


20230629_090049


20230629_103022


20230629_103117


20230629_103200


20230629_103212


20230629_114351


20230629_115147


20230629_121624


20230629_121724


20230629_121725


20230629_121851


20230629_123948


20230629_124538


20230629_124539


20230629_144612


20230629_144613


20230629_144614


20230629_144615


20230629_144616


20230629_151059


ARBUCKLE HIGH SCHOOL

APPENDIX D

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

This appendix contains information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 23 *__Resource Name or #:__ Ione Junior High

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Amador

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Ione **Date:** 1962 **T**6N; **R**9E; Unsectioned Arroyo Seco Land Grant M.D.**B.M.**

c. Address: 450 South Mills Street City: Ione Zip: 95640

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Ione Junior High School (grades 6 through 8) is a junior high school located in the City of Ione, California. It occupies the campus of the former Ione High School. Established in 1904 as a single, two-story building (no longer extant), Ione High School became enlarged after 1939 with the addition of multiple new buildings. ECORP's field investigation, supported by data from the Amador County Public School Facilities Utilization Master Plan (Williams & Associates 2022), indicates that the campus now includes 4 buildings that exceed 50 years of age and 13 buildings that do not exceed 50 years of age; the campus also includes 6 objects that exceed 50 years of age and 3 objects that do not exceed 50 years of age. (See continuation sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Educational building

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Ione Junior High School
View southeast, June 29, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1904 (Cook 2008)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Amador County Unified School District
217 Rex Ave
Jackson, CA, 95642

***P8. Recorded by:**
Jessica Rebollo
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 29, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2023. Archaeological Resources and Architectural History Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County, California. Prepared for PlaceWorks, Inc.

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** Ione Junior High School

B1. Historic Name: Ione High School
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: School
B4. Present Use: School

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

***B6. Construction History:**
The Ione Academy, a private corporation, built the first iteration of the Ione Junior High School (formerly Ione High School) campus in 1903. It consisted of a two-story wood-frame building (no longer extant). The Ione Union High School District added three brick buildings and one stucco building in 1939-41 and a gymnasium in 1953. Multiuple new buildings had appeared since 1975.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☒ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A
b. Builder: Ione Union High School District

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Education **Area:** Ione
Period of Significance: 1904-1914 **Property Type:** School **Applicable Criteria:** A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of I-02 using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**
Nathan Hallam
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***Date of Evaluation:** June 29, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description (continued):

I-02 (Classroom Building)

Built in 2005, I-02 is a classroom building with a low pitch corrugated metal roof (Figure 2). Rectangular in plan, the building sits on a concrete crawlspace foundation and has a stucco exterior. The east and west elevations contain fixed windows. Five air conditioning units are located on the east elevation. Five single-leaf entries are located on the west elevation. The building consists of five classrooms.

I-03 (Administration/Classroom Building)

Built in 2004, I-03 is an administration/classroom building with a low pitch corrugated metal roof (Figure 3). Rectangular in plan, the building sits on a concrete foundation and has a stucco exterior. The north and south elevations contain fixed windows. The east elevation contains five air conditioning units. Four single-leaf entries are located on the west elevation. The north elevation consists of four air conditioning units. The roof on the west elevation extends to form an overhang supported by three metal posts. Two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide access to restrooms.

I-04 (Dedication Monument)

Built in 1939 and located at the school's entrance, I-04 is a dedication monument that consists of mortared brick and rocks in the shape of an obelisk topped by a medallion reading "IONE UNION HIGH SCHOOL 1939" with school board member names identified on the reverse (Figures 4 and 5).

I-05 (Sign and Planter Box)

Built in c. 1985, I-05 is a brick entrance sign and planter box built on a concrete foundation (Figure 6). Two brick posts separated by a brick bed filled with flowers support the Ione Junior High sign.

I-07 (Band Building)

Built in 1941, I-07 is a two-story brick building with a low-pitch shingle roof, a chimney along the gable ridge, and louvered attic vents (Figures 7 and 8). Rectangular in plan, the building has a concrete masonry unit block lower level built on a concrete foundation. The brick exterior on the north and south elevations extends above the roofline to form a sloped parapet wall. Three single-leaf entries on the east elevation and two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide interior access; transom windows light the first-floor entrances on the east and west elevations. Fenestration consists of wood casement windows. The north elevation consists of an air conditioning unit and external equipment. The school band utilizes the building.

I-08 (Bench)

Built in 1963, I-08 is a concrete bench built on a concrete foundation with a stone plaque that reads "CLASS OF 1963" (Figure 9). Each of the bench's ends is curved to a point. It is supported by two concrete legs.

I-09 (Classroom Building)

Built in 1939, I-09 is a one-story brick classroom building with a low-pitch shingle roof (Figures 10 and 11) Rectangular in plan, the building has a concrete basement foundation. The brick exterior on the north and south elevations extends above the roofline to form a sloped parapet wall. Two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide interior access. Transom windows light the entries. Fenestration consists of wood casement windows. The building facilitates a computer lab.

I-10 (Classroom Building)

Built in 2007, I-10 is a two-story classroom building built on a concrete foundation with a stucco exterior. Irregular in plan, the building has a flat roof that extends over the second story, creating an overhang (Figure 12). On the north elevation, the second story extends over the first story, forming a canopy over the first story and acting as the second story walkway and an overhang for the first story. Multiple single-leaf entries provide access to classrooms. The north and south elevations consist of multiple sliding windows. Cement stairs are located on the building's north and south elevations. A 2007 addition made of brick extends from the building's north elevation. A stucco clocktower rises from the north elevation. The building consists of multiple classrooms, restrooms, and prep rooms.

I-11 (Library/Classroom Building)

Built in 1974, I-11 is a one-story library/classroom building built on a concrete basement foundation (Figures 13 and 14). Rectangular in plan, the building is accessed by single-leaf entries on the west and south elevations. The west elevation of the basement also consists of a panel of fixed windows. The main building has a side-gabled shingle roof and a wooden frame with horizontal rabbeted siding and louvered gable attic vents. A cross gable on the north elevation projects forward and contains a double-leaf entry that is conversely recessed. Six single-hung windows are located on the north elevation. The building consists of a library and classroom.

I-12 (Monument)

Built in 1982, I-12 is a monument with a concrete base. A stone plaque is centered in the middle of the base that reads "SENIOR CIRCLE CLASS OF 1982" (Figure 15).

I-13 (Monument)

Built in 1958, I-13 is a monument consisting of a rectangular cement bench built on a cement foundation. The two legs of the bench contain metal supports. An inscription reads "BUILT BY CLASS OF 58" (Figure 16).

I-14 (Monument)

Built in 1958, I-14 is a millstone monument on a cement foundation. The millstone lays horizontally on three cement posts, forming a bench. An inscription reads "CLASS OF 58" (Figure 17).

I-15 (Monument)

Built in 1956, I-15 is a monument consisting of a cement bench on a cement foundation (Figure 18). The bench is supported by two cement posts. The bench seat is rectangular in shape and features a raised design. In front of the bench is a stone plaque that reads "GIFT OF CLASS '56".

I-16 (Water Fountain)

Built in 1964, I-16 is a monument consisting of a cylindrical water fountain made of stone. The fountain has a cement base with a stone plaque that reads "CLASS ’64" (Figure 19).

I-17 (Monument)

Built in 1997, I-17 is a monument consisting of a concrete bench on a concrete foundation (Figure 20). Two cement posts support the rectangular bench. Metal numbers reading "97" are bolted into the concrete foundation.

I-18a (Relocatable Building)

Built in 1965, I-18 is a relocatable building built on a concrete slab foundation (Figure 21). Rectangular in plan, the building has a corrugated metal flat roof with metal siding. The building contains sliding windows and two single-leaf entry doors. Wooden ramps provide access to the two northernmost entries. A single-leaf entry with a ramp is also located on the west elevation. Multiple air conditioning units are located on the west elevation.

I-18b and I-18c (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1988, I-18b and I-18c are relocatable buildings built on a concrete slab foundation (Figure 22). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have flat roofs and synthetic wood siding. The buildings contain sliding windows and single-leaf entry doors accessed by wooden ramps.

I-19a, I-19b, I-19c (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1992, I-19a, I-19b, and I-19c are relocatable buildings built on crawlspace foundations (Figures 23 and 24). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have flat roofs with synthetic wood siding. I-19b and I-19c have single-leaf entries and sliding windows on their east elevations. I-19a, a bathroom facility, has single-leaf entries on the south elevation.

I-20 (Multi-Purpose Building)

Built in 2004, I-20 is a multi-purpose building built on a concrete foundation (Figure 25). Square in plan, the building has a flat roof and a stucco exterior. The west and east elevations contain a dropped roof. Air conditioning units are located on the dropped roof of the east elevation. Multiple single-leaf and double-leaf entries on the north, south, and

east elevations provide interior access. Parts of the building on the north and south elevation project forward over the entries and contain slanted roofs with corrugated metal roofing.

I-22 (Gymnasium)

Built in 1953, I-22 is a gymnasium built on a concrete foundation (Figures 26 and 27). Square in plan, the building has a low-pitch roof with overhanging eves, and a dropped roof on the south elevation that contains air conditioning units and external equipment. The building has a stucco exterior. Multiple single-leaf and double-leaf entries provide interior access. An overhang on the east elevation covers two double-leaf entries. Multiple fixed and awning windows are located on the building. The building consists of a gymnasium, locker rooms, and storage.

I-24a, I-24b, I-24c (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1991, I-24a, I-24b, and I-24c are relocatable buildings built on concrete slab foundations (Figure 28). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have flat roofs and synthetic wood siding. Single-leaf entries on the northern elevations provide access; ramps provide accessibility. The north and south elevations contain sliding windows.

B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context of Amador County

José María Amador, the descendent of a prominent *californio* family, discovered gold along a foothill stream between the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers in 1848. The stream became known as *Amador Creek* and its nearby mining camp became *Amador City*. When the California Legislature divided Calaveras County along the Mokelumne River in 1854, all lands north of the river became *Amador County* with the mining camp of Jackson as its county seat (Kyle 2002). Other Gold Rush mining camps, including Plymouth, Ione, and Sutter Creek, also survived as permanent towns. After the Gold Rush, logging, farming, and ranching joined gold mining as leading industries in Amador County (Hart 1987). The Amador Branch Railroad, a Central Pacific Railroad subsidiary, built east from Galt and reached Ione in 1876. In 1904, the Ione & Eastern Railroad extended the Amador Branch from Ione to Martell, a town near Jackson (Robertson 1998). During the 1920s, California highway officials graded and paved a string of foothills wagon roads as the *Mother Lode Highway* (now State Route 49). In Amador County, the Mother Lode Highway linked the towns of Plymouth, Amador City, Sutter Creek, Martel, and Jackson with other foothills towns. Sand and gravel mining, winter sports, viticulture, and tourism became important industries during the 20th century (Hart 1987).

Historic Context of Amador County Schools

In 1858, Amador County's population of school-age children between the ages of 4 and 18 numbered 1,377. The county had 12 school districts. Jackson School District, Amador County's largest district, employed two teachers; the other districts employed one apiece. The average daily school attendance in Amador County totaled 383 students, less than one-third of the county's eligible school-age children. By 1871, 58 per cent of school-age children actively attended school in Amador County. By then, the county had 28 school districts; all but three had well-maintained schoolhouses. The Ione Valley School District had a "comfortable school-house" that appeared "tolerably well supplied" and "quite flourishing." The Sutter Creek School District had a "magnificent two-story brick building" that accommodated 220 students (Thompson and West 1881:271-272).

Amador County's first high school, Ione Academy (later renamed Ione High School), a two-story wood-frame building, opened to students in 1903. When the Ione & Eastern Railroad began running trains to Martell in 1904, students from Sutter Creek, Martell, and Jackson enrolled in the Ione Academy and rode the train to and from school (Cook 2008). By 1910, Amador County had 43 school districts, each with their own board of trustees and schoolhouses; 31 of the schools offered primary and grammar instruction while 12 offered primary instruction only (*Amador Ledger* 1910). High school districts in Jackson and Sutter Creek became organized in 1911. Jackson High School opened its doors to students in 1913. Amador County High School in Sutter Creek opened in 1914 (Cook 2007; Wooten and Baxter 2006). Beginning in 1939, a major two-year building program at Ione High School added multiple new buildings to the school's original two-story building (Cook 2008).

After 1950, Amador County's various school districts became consolidated into unified school districts. In 1951, 12 elementary schools located within the Amador County High School District in northeastern Amador County became consolidated as the Oro Madre Unified School District headquartered in Sutter Creek (*Sacramento Bee* 1951). Elementary schools within the Jackson Union High School District followed suit in 1963 as the Jackson Unified School District, while schools in the vicinity of Ione became consolidated as the Ione Unified School District (*Sacramento Bee* 1975; *Stockton Record* 1963). In 1982, the Oro Madre, Jackson, and Ione unified school districts

further consolidated into a single Amador County Unified School District. A year later, Ione High School merged with Jackson High School, creating Argonaut High School in Jackson; the Ione High School campus became repurposed as Ione Junior High Schol (*Sacramento Bee* 1983).

In 1955, the Oro Madre Unified School District broke ground on a new Sutter Creek Elementary School. It marked "the first project under way in a modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District" (*Stockton Record* 1955). The modernization program also called for new elementary schools at Plymouth and Pine Grove, a new junior high school at Sutter Creek, and a new cafeteria at Amador County High School in Sutter Creek. Construction problems delayed the completion of Sutter Creek Elementary School until 1957 (*Stockton Record* 1956).

Historic Context of School Architecture, 1940-1960

School architecture after 1940 reflected the low-density, suburban preferences of many American homebuyers. Most young families favored "green and spacious" school settings in contrast to the "noisy and nuisance-ridden city streets" of early-20th-century urban schools. Architecturally, young families also rejected the "boxy plan and heavy masonry look" of older urban schools for more welcoming layouts "based on 'neighborhoods' of glass-fronted classroom wings" situated "around a series of open-air courtyards." School architecture after 1940 also reflected the mid-20th-century preference for Modernist architecture, a design movement that rejected tradition and embraced newness. Modernist schools, like other mid-20th-century public buildings, exhibited clean lines, flat surfaces, and simple geometric shapes. The influential Hillsdale High School, built in 1956 in San Mateo, California, employed a "modular plan and moveable panels to permit the reconfiguration of interior spaces to suit changing needs." Modernist architecture, as Carole Rifkin observes, offered numerous advantages. "It stood for progress, it provided flexibility, and it was economical to build" (Rifkind 1998:230).

Evaluation

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus, shaped patterns of school development in Amador County as the County's first high school. During its period of significance (1904 to 1914), the school enrolled students from Ione; it also enrolled students from Sutter Creek, Martell, and Jackson, who rode Ione & Eastern Railroad trains to and from school. By demonstrating the value of high school education in Amador County, Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus, meets the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 (see integrity discussion below).

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Generations of students, teachers, and staff made Ione Junior High School their school and workplace. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest the school is associated with the lives of persons significant in Amador County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

Designed by unknown architects, Ione Junior High School, with its nondistinctive 20th-century school layout that is absent of character defining features, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the school does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

Three of Ione Junior High School's features (I-07, Band Building, built in 1941; I-09, Classroom Building, built in 1939; and I-04, Dedication Monument, built in 1939) may exhibit character-defining features and possess individual eligibility. The individual recording and evaluation of these two buildings and one object, however, are outside the scope of this report.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of Ione Junior High School is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

Integrity

Ione Junior High School, the former Ione High School campus, possesses integrity of location and setting. It remains in its original location in Ione. It does not, however, possess integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It does not retain its original 1904 building that facilitated Amador County's first high school; fire destroyed that two-story building in 1972. Likewise, several less-than-50-year-old relocatable buildings and classroom buildings have altered the school's original layout. The school does not convey the overall aesthetic of a 1904 high school that demonstrated the value of high school education in Amador County. Its overall integrity is compromised, making it not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource; it also does not contribute to any known or possible district.

B12. References (continued):

Amador Ledger. 1910. "Complete Roster of Amador County Schools," October 7, 1910.

Cook, Deborah Coleen. 2008. *Ione and the Jackson Valley*. Arcadia Press, Charleston, SC.

_____. 2007. *Jackson*. Arcadia Press, Charleston, SC.

Hart, James D. 1987. *A Companion to California*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

Kyle, Douglas. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press. Stanford, CA.

Rifkind, Carole. 1998. *Contemporary American Architecture*. Plum, New York.

Robertson, Donald B. 1998. *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History, Volume IV, California*. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, ID.

Sacramento Bee. 1983. "Students 'Sick' Over School Renaming," October 4, 1983.

_____. 1975. "Amador County Voters Soundly Reject School Revenue Matters," March 5, 1975.

_____. 1957. "Contract Let for New School," April 25, 1957.

_____. 1951. "School Merger Wins in Amador Vote, 523 To 314," December 19, 1951.

Stockton Record. 1963. "Unification in Jackson Gets OK," October 9, 1963.

_____. 1956. "Oro Madre School District Building Problems Talked," October 2, 1956.

_____. 1955. "Work to Start on Amador School," January 27, 1955.

Thompson and West. 1881. *History of Amador County, California*. Thompson and West, Oakland, CA.

Wooten, Kimberly and R. Scott Baxter. 2006. *Sutter Creek*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC.

Figure 2. I-02 Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 3. I-03 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 4. I-04 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

Figure 5. I-04 Overview (view north; June 29, 2023)

Figure 6. I-05 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 7. I-07 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 8. I-07 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 9. I-08 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

Figure 10. I-09 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 11. I-09 Overview (view north; June 29, 2023)

Figure 12. I-10 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

Figure 13. I-11 Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

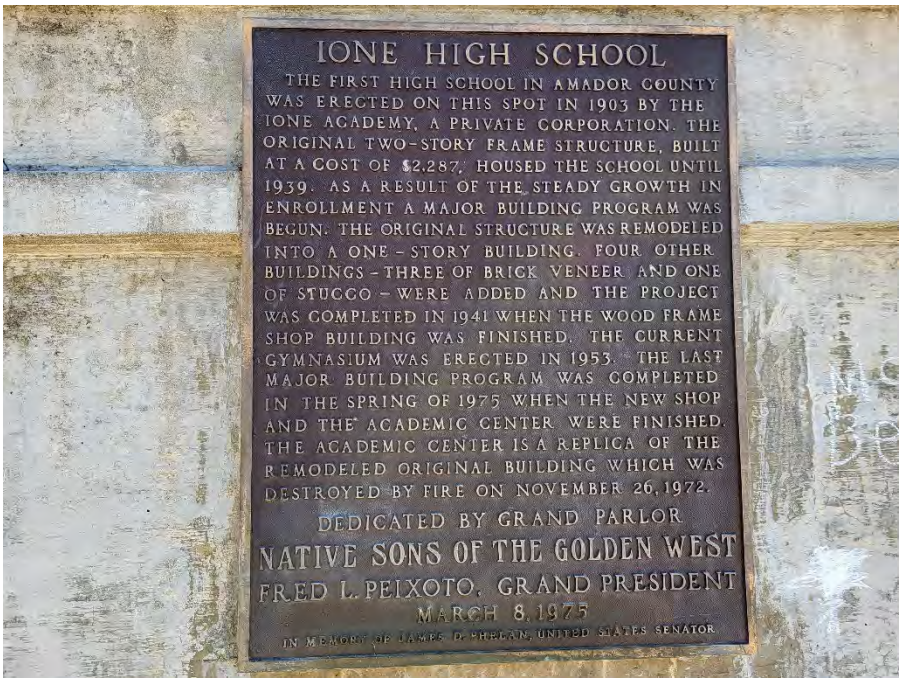


Figure 14. I-11 Dedicatory Plaque (view south; June 29, 2023)

Figure 15. I-12 Overview (view south; June 29, 2023)

Figure 16. I-13 Overview (view north; June 29, 2023)

Figure 17. I-14 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 18. I-15 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

Figure 19. I-16 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 20. I-17 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

Figure 21. I-18a Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 22. I-18b and I-18c Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 23. I-19b and I-19c Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 24. I-19a Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 25. I-20 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 26. I-22 Overview (view west; June 29, 2023)

Figure 27. I-22 Description (June 29; 2023)

Figure 28. I-24a, I-24b, I-24c Overview (view southwest; June 29, 2023)

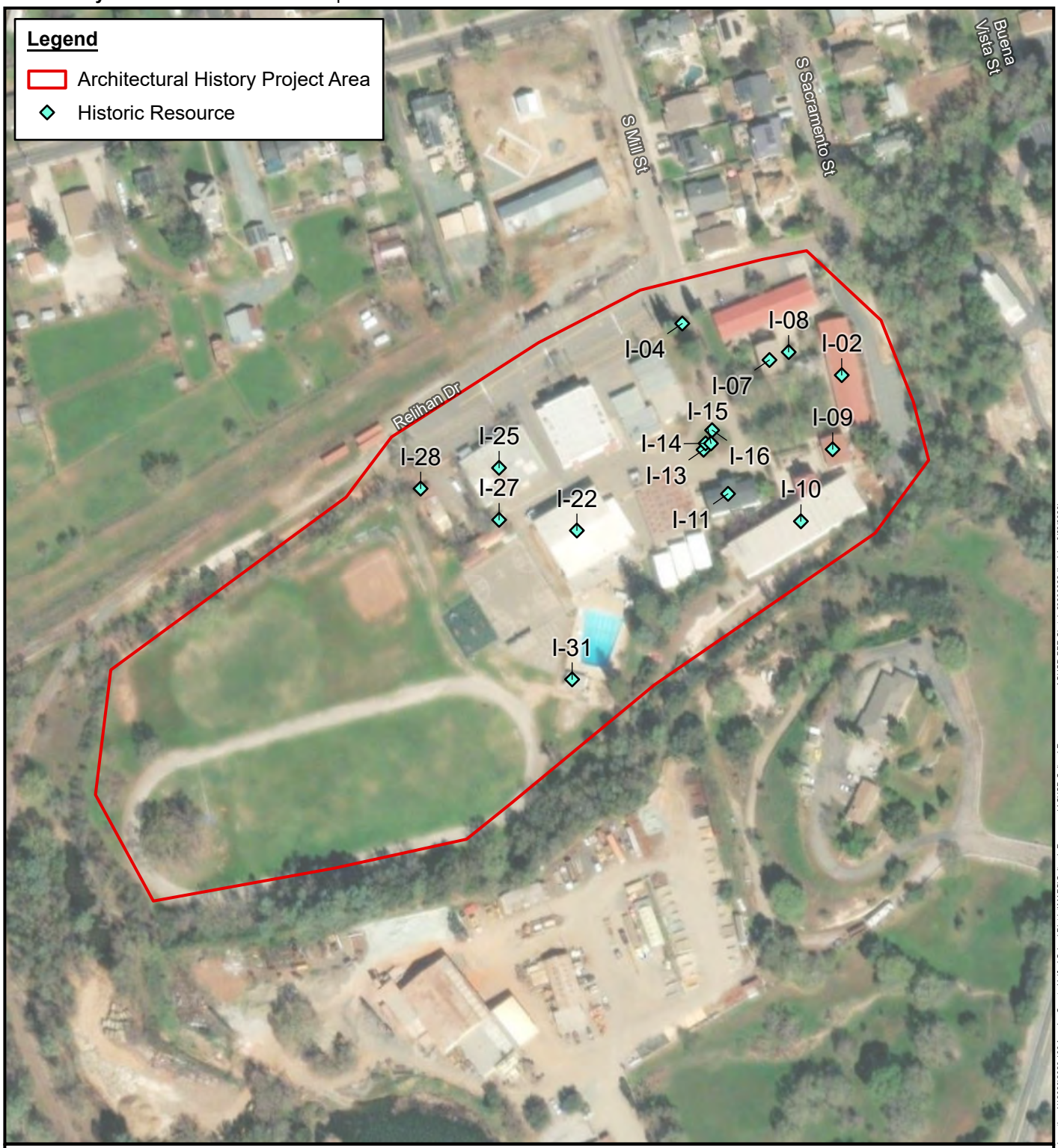
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Ione Junior High School

***Drawn By:** Arik Bord and Christa Westphal

***Date:** 8/18/2023



Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD DPR Sketch 20230822 (jwelsh - 8/23/2023)

DPR 523K (1/95)

***Required Information**

0 100 200 Feet
0 50 100 Meters

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

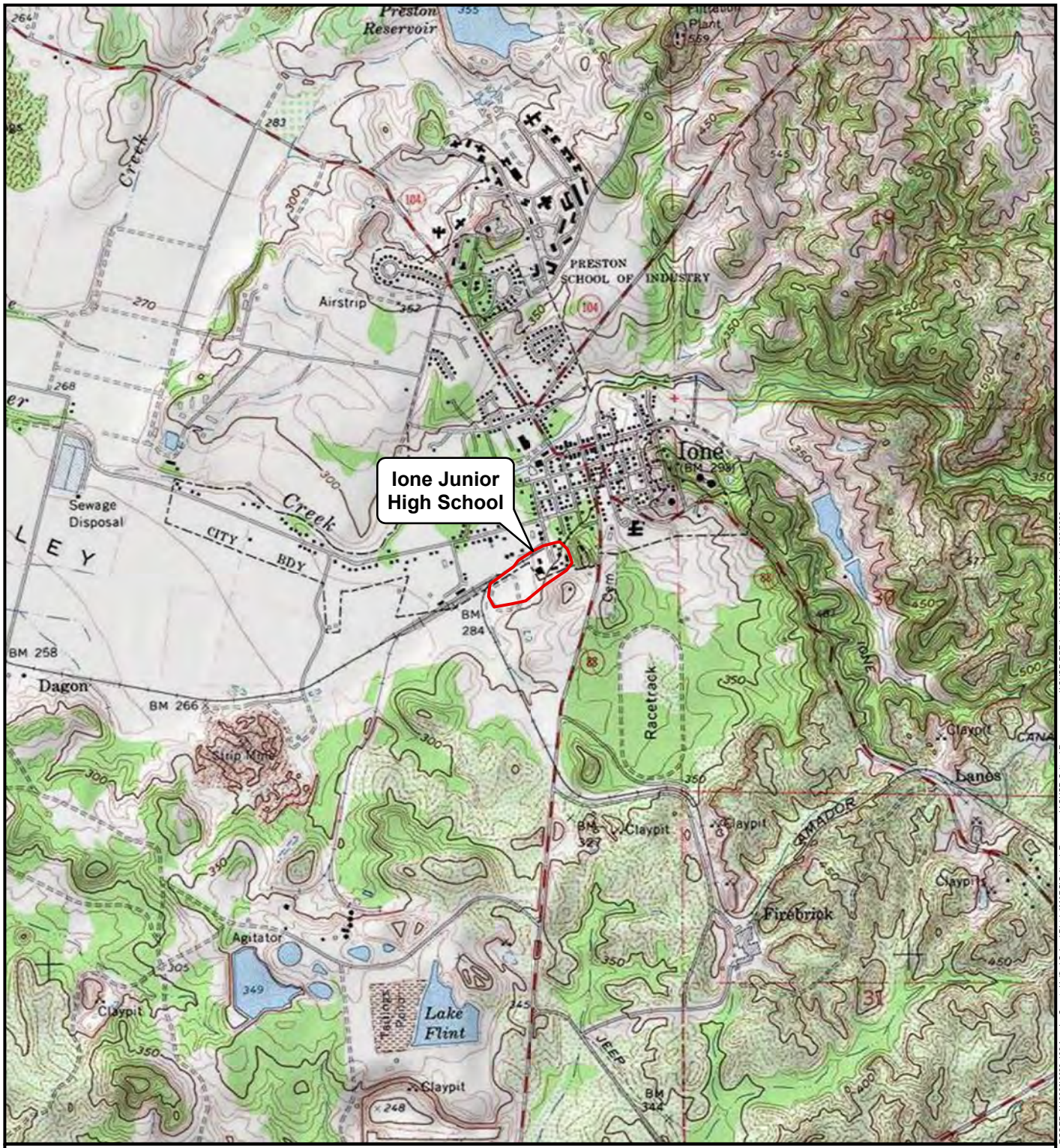
Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Ione Junior High School

***Map Name:** Ione, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** 1962



ECORP: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx\ACUSD DPR Location 20230822-jwelsh 8/22/2023

DPR 523J (1/95)

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 Meters

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Sutter Creek Elementary School

P1. Other Identifier:

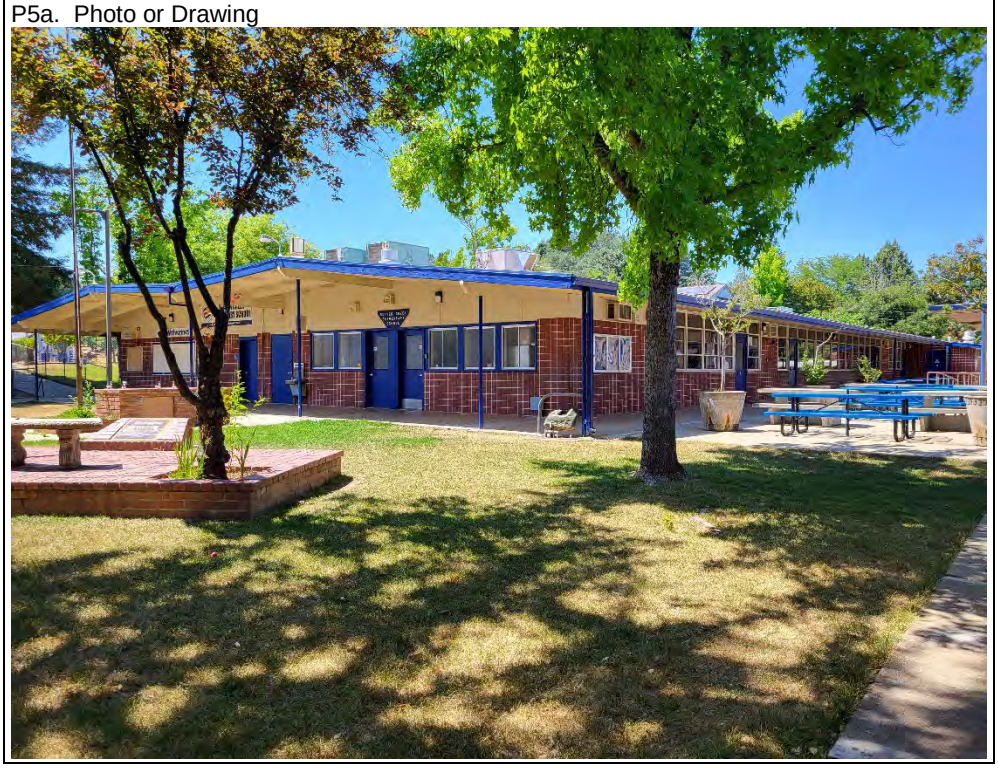
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Amador
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Amador City **Date:** 1962 **T**6N; **R**11E; Section 6 M.D.**B.M.**
c. Address: 340 Spanish Street City: Sutter Creek Zip: 95685
d. UTM:
e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**
Sutter Creek Elementary School (kindergarten through 6th grade) is a 1957 elementary school located in Sutter Creek, California. ECORP's field investigation, supported by data from the Amador County Public School Facilities Utilization Master Plan (Williams & Associates 2022), indicates that the campus includes two buildings that exceed 50 years of age and nine buildings that do not exceed 50 years of age; the campus also includes two objects that do not exceed 50 years of age. (See continuation sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Educational building

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:
Overview of S-01
View northwest, June 29, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957 (Stockton Record 1956)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Amador County Unified School District
217 Rex Ave
Jackson, CA, 95642

***P8. Recorded by:**
Jessica Rebollo
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 29, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**
ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2023. Archaeological Resources and Architectural History Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Amador County Unified School District Project, Amador County, California. Prepared for PlaceWorks, Inc.

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** Sutter Creek Elementary School

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: School
B4. Present Use: School

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

***B6. Construction History:**
The Oro Madre Unified School District built Sutter Creek Elementary School in 1957 and added a second classroom building in 1966.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A
b. Builder: Oro Madre Unified School District

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Education **Area:** Ione
Period of Significance: 1957 **Property Type:** School **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of S-01 using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

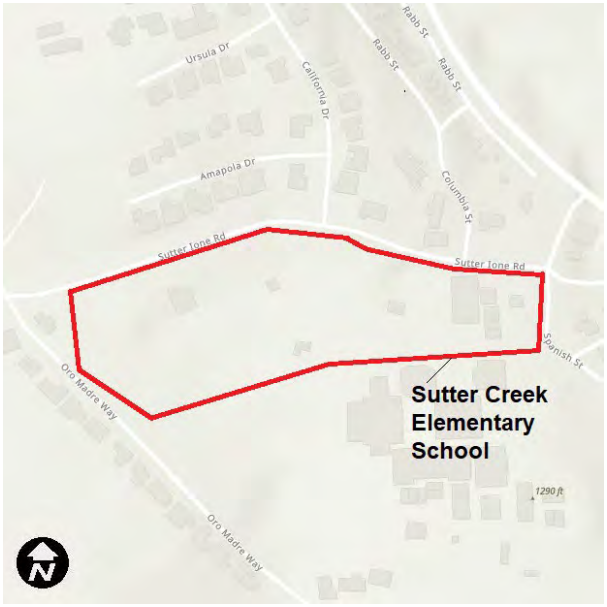
***B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**
Nathan Hallam
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***Date of Evaluation:** June 29, 2023



(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description (continued):

S-01 (Classroom Building)

Built in 1957, S-01 is a classroom building built on a concrete foundation with the northwest and northeast corners of the rectangular building projecting outward (Figure 2). Irregular in plan, the building has a zigzag roof with overhanging eves. Multiple air conditioning units are located on the roof. The roofline extends on the south, east, and west elevations to form an overhang supported by metal poles. Multiple single-leaf entries provide interior access on the south, east, and west elevations. Fenestration consists of hopper, sliding, and fixed windows. The building is utilized for classrooms, bathrooms, and storage.

S-02a and S-02b (Relocatable Buildings)

Built in 1990, S-02a and S-02b are relocatable buildings built on raised foundations (Figure 3). Rectangular in plan, the buildings have low-pitch front-gable roofs with rooflines that extend over their west elevations as broad overhangs. The buildings have synthetic wood siding and single-leaf entries on their west elevations that are accessed by ramps. Fenestration consists of sliding windows on the buildings' east and west elevations.

S-03 (Relocatable Building)

Built in 1985, S-03 is a relocatable building built on a raised foundation (Figure 4). Rectangular in plan, it has a flat roof and synthetic wood siding. A single-leaf entry accessed by a ramp on the south elevation provides interior access. Fenestration consists of a sliding window on the north elevation.

S-04 (Storage Building)

S-04 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 5).

S-05 (Storage Building)

S-05 is a c. 2000 storage building with a wooden beam foundation (Figure 6). Rectangular in plan, it has a gambrel corrugated metal roof and vertical siding. A single-leaf entry on the north elevation provides access.

S-06 (Storage Building)

S-06 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 7). A turbine vent is located on the roof.

S-07 (Storage Building)

S-07 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 8). A turbine vent is located on the roof.

S-08 (Storage Building)

S-08 is a c. 2000 storage building that consists of a rectangular shipping container with corrugated metal siding and a double-leaf entry on the north elevation (Figure 9).

S-09a (Classroom Building)

Built in 1966, S-09 is a classroom building with a concrete foundation (Figure 10). Rectangular in plan, the building has horizontal siding on the west elevation and vertical siding on the north, east, and south elevations. It has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof and overhanging eves on the east and west elevations. Two single-leaf entries on the west elevation provide interior access. Fenestration consists of fixed and hopper windows on the east and west elevations.

S-09b (Relocatable Building)

Built in 1997, S-09 is a relocatable building built on a crawlspace foundation (Figure 11). Rectangular in plan, it has a flat roof and synthetic wood siding. A single-leaf entry accessed by a ramp on the west elevation provides interior access. Fenestration consists of a sliding window on the west elevation.

I-10 (Drinking Fountain and Planter Box)

Built in 1979, I-10 is a brick drinking fountain and planter box built on a concrete slab (Figure 12). A flag pole rises from the planter box.

I-11 (Monument)

Built in 1989, I-11 is a brick monument that consists of a platform, bench, and planter boxes (Figure 13).

B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context of Amador County

José María Amador, the descendent of a prominent *californio* family, discovered gold along a foothill stream between the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers in 1848. The stream became known as *Amador Creek* and its nearby mining camp became *Amador City*. When the California Legislature divided Calaveras County along the Mokelumne River in 1854, all lands north of the river became *Amador County* with the mining camp of Jackson as its county seat (Kyle 2002). Other Gold Rush mining camps, including Plymouth, Ione, and Sutter Creek, also survived as permanent towns. After the Gold Rush, logging, farming, and ranching joined gold mining as leading industries in Amador County (Hart 1987). The Amador Branch Railroad, a Central Pacific Railroad subsidiary, built east from Galt and reached Ione in 1876. In 1904, the Ione & Eastern Railroad extended the Amador Branch from Ione to Martell, a town near Jackson (Robertson 1998). During the 1920s, California highway officials graded and paved a string of foothills wagon roads as the *Mother Lode Highway* (now State Route 49). In Amador County, the Mother Lode Highway linked the towns of Plymouth, Amador City, Sutter Creek, Martel, and Jackson with other foothills towns. Sand and gravel mining, winter sports, viticulture, and tourism became important industries during the 20th century (Hart 1987).

Historic Context of Amador County Schools

In 1858, Amador County's population of school-age children between the ages of 4 and 18 numbered 1,377. The county had 12 school districts. Jackson School District, Amador County's largest district, employed two teachers; the other districts employed one apiece. The average daily school attendance in Amador County totaled 383 students, less than one-third of the county's eligible school-age children. By 1871, 58 per cent of school-age children actively attended school in Amador County. By then, the county had 28 school districts; all but three had well-maintained schoolhouses. The Ione Valley School District had a "comfortable school-house" that appeared "tolerably well supplied" and "quite flourishing." The Sutter Creek School District had a "magnificent two-story brick building" that accommodated 220 students (Thompson and West 1881:271-272).

Amador County's first high school, Ione Academy (later renamed Ione High School), a two-story wood-frame building, opened to students in 1903. When the Ione & Eastern Railroad began running trains to Martell in 1904, students from Sutter Creek, Martell, and Jackson enrolled in the Ione Academy and rode the train to and from school (Cook 2008). By 1910, Amador County had 43 school districts, each with their own board of trustees and schoolhouses; 31 of the schools offered primary and grammar instruction while 12 offered primary instruction only (*Amador Ledger* 1910). High school districts in Jackson and Sutter Creek became organized in 1911. Jackson High School opened its doors to students in 1913. Amador County High School in Sutter Creek opened in 1914 (Cook 2007; Wooten and Baxter 2006). Beginning in 1939, a major two-year building program at Ione High School added multiple new buildings to the school's original two-story building (Cook 2008).

After 1950, Amador County's various school districts became consolidated into unified school districts. In 1951, 12 elementary schools located within the Amador County High School District in northeastern Amador County became consolidated as the Oro Madre Unified School District headquartered in Sutter Creek (*Sacramento Bee* 1951). Elementary schools within the Jackson Union High School District followed suit in 1963 as the Jackson Unified School District, while schools in the vicinity of Ione became consolidated as the Ione Unified School District (*Sacramento Bee* 1975; *Stockton Record* 1963). In 1982, the Oro Madre, Jackson, and Ione unified school districts further consolidated into a single Amador County Unified School District. A year later, Ione High School merged with Jackson High School, creating Argonaut High School in Jackson; the Ione High School campus became repurposed as Ione Junior High Schol (*Sacramento Bee* 1983).

In 1955, the Oro Madre Unified School District broke ground on a new Sutter Creek Elementary School. It marked "the first project under way in a modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District" (*Stockton Record* 1955). The modernization program also called for new elementary schools at Plymouth and Pine Grove, a new junior

high school at Sutter Creek, and a new cafeteria at Amador County High School in Sutter Creek. Construction problems delayed the completion of Sutter Creek Elementary School until 1957 (*Stockton Record* 1956).

Historic Context of School Architecture, 1940-1960

School architecture after 1940 reflected the low-density, suburban preferences of many American homebuyers. Most young families favored "green and spacious" school settings in contrast to the "noisy and nuisance-ridden city streets" of early-20th-century urban schools. Architecturally, young families also rejected the "boxy plan and heavy masonry look" of older urban schools for more welcoming layouts "based on 'neighborhoods' of glass-fronted classroom wings" situated "around a series of open-air courtyards." School architecture after 1940 also reflected the mid-20th-century preference for Modernist architecture, a design movement that rejected tradition and embraced newness. Modernist schools, like other mid-20th-century public buildings, exhibited clean lines, flat surfaces, and simple geometric shapes. The influential Hillsdale High School, built in 1956 in San Mateo, California, employed a "modular plan and moveable panels to permit the reconfiguration of interior spaces to suit changing needs." Modernist architecture, as Carole Rifkin observes, offered numerous advantages. "It stood for progress, it provided flexibility, and it was economical to build" (Rifkind 1998:230).

Evaluation

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Sutter Creek Elementary School marked "the first project under way in a modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District" (*Stockton Record* 1955). The modernization program also called for new elementary schools at Plymouth and Pine Grove, a new junior high school at Sutter Creek, and a new cafeteria at Amador County High School in Sutter Creek. Though it represented a part of a local school modernization program, Sutter Creek Elementary School did not, on its own, shape patterns of school development in the Oro Madre Unified School District. There is nothing in the archival record that suggests the school is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Amador County history. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Generations of students, teachers, and staff made Sutter Creek Elementary School their school and workplace. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest the school is associated with the lives of persons significant in Amador County's past. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

Designed by unknown Oro Madre Unified School District architects, Sutter Creek Elementary School, with its nondistinctive mid-20th-century Modernist design that is absent of any character defining features, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the school does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of Sutter Creek Elementary School is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

Integrity

Sutter Creek Elementary School possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location on the northern side of Amador High School in Sutter Creek. It retains its 1957 and 1966 Modernist classroom buildings. Sutter Creek Elementary School still conveys the overall aesthetic of a 1957 elementary school that contributed to a larger modernization program for the Oro Madre Unified School District in Amador County. Sutter Creek Elementary School does not possess integrity of design: several less-than-50-year-old relocatable buildings and storage buildings situated in the immediate vicinity of the 1957 and 1966 classroom buildings have altered the school's layout. This, however, is not enough to compromise the school's overall integrity.

Regardless of integrity, Sutter Creek Elementary School does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource due to lack of significance; it also does not contribute to any known or possible district.

B12. References (continued):

Amador Ledger. 1910. "Complete Roster of Amador County Schools," October 7, 1910.

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Kyle, Douglas. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press. Stanford, CA.

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Sacramento Bee. 1983. "Students 'Sick' Over School Renaming," October 4, 1983.

_____. 1975. "Amador County Voters Soundly Reject School Revenue Matters," March 5, 1975.

_____. 1957. "Contract Let for New School," April 25, 1957.

_____. 1951. "School Merger Wins in Amador Vote, 523 To 314," December 19, 1951.

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_____. 1956. "Oro Madre School District Building Problems Talked," October 2, 1956.

_____. 1955. "Work to Start on Amador School," January 27, 1955.

Thompson and West. 1881. *History of Amador County, California*. Thompson and West, Oakland, CA.

Wooten, Kimberly and R. Scott Baxter. 2006. *Sutter Creek*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC.

Figure 2. S-01 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 3. S-02a and S-02b Overview (view northeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 4. S-03 Overview (view northeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 5. S-04 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 6. S-05 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 7. S-05 Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 8. S-05 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

Figure 9. S-08 Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

Figure 10. S-09a Overview (view southeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 11. S-09b Overview (view east; June 29, 2023)

Figure 12. S-10 Overview (view northeast; June 29, 2023)

Figure 13. S-11 Overview (view northwest; June 29, 2023)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Sutter Creek Elementary

***Drawn By:** Arik Bord and Christa Westphal

***Date:** 8/18/2023

Location: N:\2023\2023-108 Amador County Unified School District\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\ACUSD Cultural Resources.aprx - ACUSD DPR Sketch 20230822 (jwelsh - 8/23/2023)

DPR 523K (1/95)

***Required Information**

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

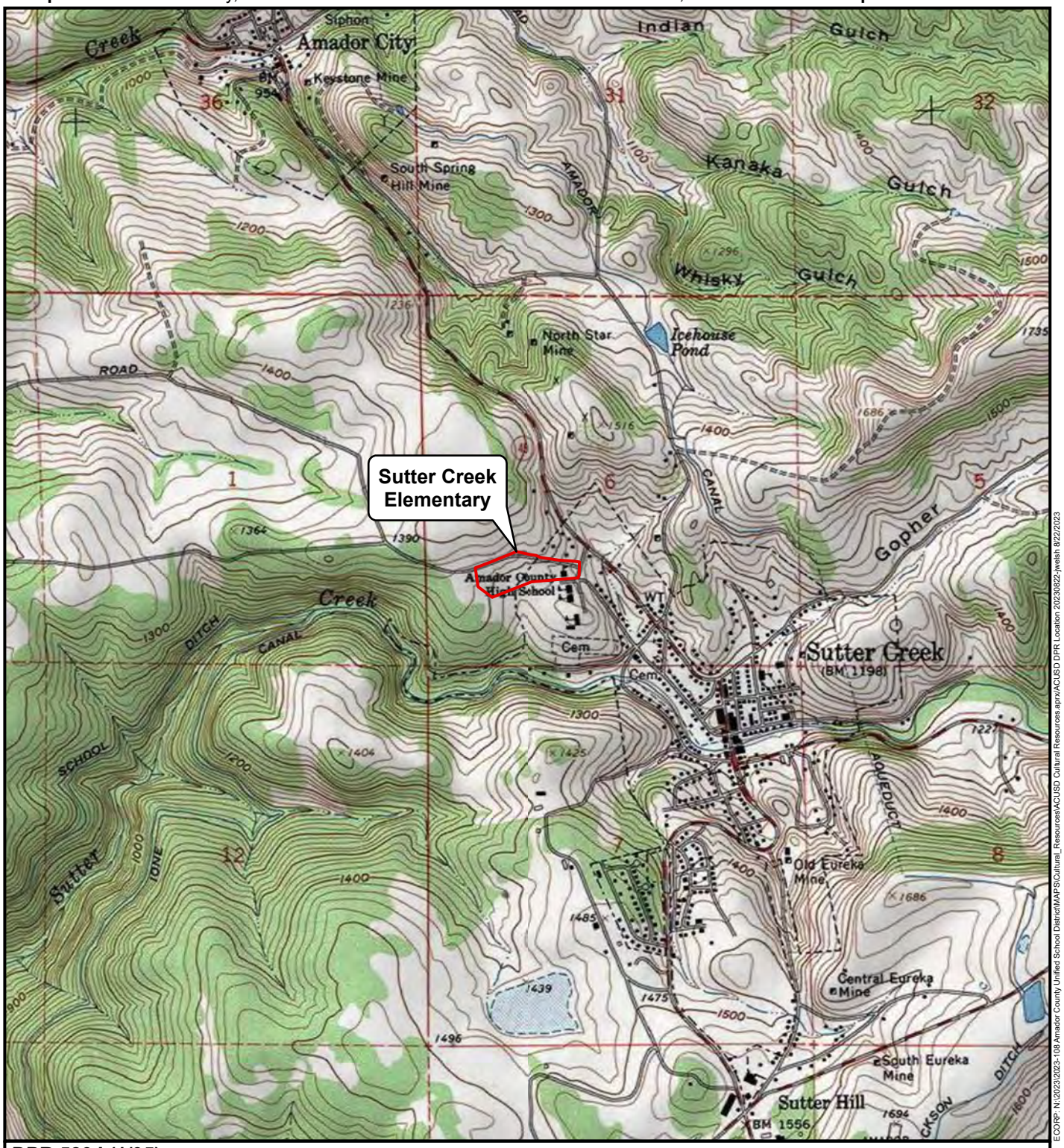
Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Sutter Creek Elementary

***Map Name:** Amador City, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** 1962



DPR 523J (1/95)

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 Meters

Appendices

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