



Jim Mitrison &lt;jim.mitrison@edcgov.us&gt;

---

**Fwd: Comments for today's Hearing on the Dollar Store appeal**

1 message

**The BOSFOUR** <bosfour@edcgov.us>

Tue, Apr 5, 2016 at 12:37 PM

To: Jim Mitrison &lt;jim.mitrison@edcgov.us&gt;, EDC COB &lt;edc.cob@edcgov.us&gt;

Jim,

Public comment for today's 2 pm hearing, Item # 42.

Thank you,  
Brenda Bailey  
Assistant to Supervisor Ranalli

----- Forwarded message -----

From: &lt;trails-first@att.net&gt;

Date: Tue, Apr 5, 2016 at 12:31 PM

Subject: Comments for today's Hearing on the Dollar Store appeal

To: "bosfour@edcgov.us" &lt;bosfour@edcgov.us&gt;

Hi Supervisor Ranalli: These are my comments for the appeal on the Dollar store set for today's 2:00 PM Meeting.

Please provide a copy to the Board Clerk so that she may make copies to the other Board members.

Thank You  
Steven Proe  
530-823-1662**2016, April 2. Dollar Store Comments to Board of Supervisors.pdf**  
572K

April 2, 2016

To The El Dorado County Board Of Supervisors  
Rob Peters, Planner  
County of El Dorado  
330 Fairlane  
Placerville, CA 95667

Re: Comments on Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) Dollar General (Project),  
Design Review 14-0005-S/Boundary Line Adjustment 14-0055/Dollar General  
Georgetown

Dear Supervisors and staff: I am writing to ask that you find that a full EIR is required for this proposed project? The bases of this request is that there is a lack of a full and legally complete Project Description for this proposed project.

I have personally reviewed the information contained in the staff report and the Mitigated Negative Declaration as well as traveling to the proposed site and inspecting the site and adjacent properties for potential impacts that may effect the proposed project site and those of adjacent properties, wetlands and surface drainage areas.

I have experience in making comments on projects since 1986 to date, on a variety of projects through this county and adjacent counties and including their General Plans.

Please explain how and why this project is being considered for approval when the three parcels have had fill of unknown quantity and content in what appears to me to have been illegally accomplished that is has impacted riparian lands and watercourse's?

Please explain how and why this project is being considered for approval when there has not been any in depth attempt to remove the blackberries bushes from the Woodside Mine and the adjacent watercourse that flow from the Empire Creek watercourse and the upstream watershed that links to Empire Creek from the area adjacent to the school properties B St. and Harkness Roads watershed that is a part of the flows that flow thru this proposed site as well as the flows that travel down Main street and those that flow through the Rotary Stamp Mill Site?

Please explain how and why this project is being considered for approval when your informational documents state that there is not any groundwater on the site when at this time there is present at the location of the Horseshoe pits what appears to be a "Test Hole" some 2- 3 inches that still has water present within that has not percolated down yet some three weeks after the last rain event?

Please explain how and why this project is being considered for approval when the applicant or their agents had a backhoe on site and did not elect to clear the Blackberry bushes from the area's around the watercourses on this site to be able to empirically report what is actually on the site for riparian habitats and other bat entrances, this goes as well as the Woodside Mine entrance that has the chain-link fence around it instead of guess and relaying on publications instead of actual field work taking into account all of the other associated mines in this area connected to the Beebe Mine complex?

Please explain how and why this project is being considered for approval when the Woodside Mine entrance could have easily had netting put in place to capture bats and observe other habitatants?

Please explain why a winter wetlands delineation was not accomplished seeing as we had been in a drought for 4 years when the Delineation was accomplished in 2015, a winter & problem wetlands, delineation seems to be required to accurately depict a true storm water event report as recommended by the Army Corps of Engineers:  
<http://www.spd.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/PublicNoticesandReferences/tabid/10390/Article/487063/guidance-on-delineations-in-drought-conditions.aspx> ?

Please explain how and why this project is being considered for approval when there are agencies that have not submitted final approved plans and specifications for this proposed project that may have information that the public must have access to before you approve this project, the project is incomplete as far as the public is concerned when it does not have this potentially significant information or cumulatively insignificant information?

***" 8. Aside from the Lead Agency, are there any other public agencies that need to be consulted prior to determining the need for an EIR or a Negative Declaration?"***

Yes. The Lead Agency is in charge of the process but must consult with all Responsible Agencies and with any other public agency that has jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by the project which are held in trust by the State. Prior to that required consultation, the lead agency may informally contact any such agency. ([Public Resources Code §21080.3](#), [Public Resources Code §21104](#), [Public Resources Code §21151](#), [Public Resources Code §21151.1](#), [Public Resources Code §21153](#), [14 California Code of Regulations §15083](#), [14 California Code of Regulations §15096](#)) “

Please explain why this specific information is not available within this proposed project?

Permits required by the County Storm Water Management Plan :

1. Grading will occur within twenty feet of any pre-existing watercourse.

2. Grading would occur within the 100-year event flood plain.
3. The Director determines that the grading could potentially result in significant erosion or sediment discharge.

[http://www.edcgov.us/Building/Grading\\_Permit.aspx](http://www.edcgov.us/Building/Grading_Permit.aspx)

**Erosion and sediment control plans:** Erosion and sediment control plans shall comply with the adopted [County Storm Water Management Plan \(SWMP\)](#) and all of the following:

**A. General requirements:**

1. Erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to prevent increased discharge of sediment at all stages of grading and development from initial disturbance of the ground to project completion and shall be consistent with all local, state, and federal rules and regulations.
2. Plans shall be designed with long-term erosion and sediment control as a primary consideration. Every feasible effort shall be made to ensure that site stabilization is permanent.
3. Plans shall indicate the timing of each erosion control measure proposed relative to the stage of construction.
4. Short-term and long-term erosion control measures must be included in all plans. Implementation of short-term measures, however, may not be necessary based on the timing of completion of grading operations.
5. Runoff shall not be discharged from the site in quantities or at velocities substantially above those which occurred before grading except into drainage facilities found by the Director to be adequate to convey the estimated increase in runoff.

**B. Criteria for when an Erosion Control Plan is required:** An erosion and sediment control plan shall be required whenever:

1. The graded portion of the site includes more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet of area for a non-agricultural grading project or more than one acre of area for an agricultural grading project.
2. There is a significant risk that more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet will be unprotected or inadequately protected from erosion during any portion of the rainy season.
3. Grading will occur within twenty feet of any pre-existing watercourse.
4. Grading would occur within the 100-year event flood plain.
5. The Director determines that the grading could potentially result in significant erosion or sediment discharge.

**C. Depiction on plans:** The erosion and sediment control plan need not be a separate sheet if all facilities and measures can be shown on the grading sheets without obscuring the clarity of either the grading plan or the erosion and sediment control plan.

**D. Revegetation:** Erosion and sediment control plans shall include an effective revegetation program to stabilize all disturbed areas which will not be otherwise protected. All such areas where grading has been completed between May 1st and October 15th shall be planted and stabilized as soon as possible after the completion of grading but in no case later than by October 15 or at the recommendation of the Resources Conservation District

or the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Graded areas disturbed at other times of the year shall be planted within fifteen days after the completion of the work. If revegetation is infeasible or cannot be expected to stabilize an erodible area with assurance during any part of the rainy season, additional erosion and sediment control measures shall be required as appropriate to prevent increased sediment discharge. During the rainy season, the smallest practical area of erodible land shall be exposed at any one time. Adequate provision shall be made for long-term maintenance of permanent erosion-control vegetation.

- E. **Professional recommendations:** Erosion and sediment control plans shall comply with the recommendations of the Civil Engineer, Geotechnical Engineer, Engineering Geologist, or Landscape Architect as incorporated in the approved grading plans.
- F. **Engineered facilities:** The structural and hydraulic adequacy of all storm water containment or conveyance facilities shown on the erosion and sediment control plans shall be certified by a Civil Engineer through stamp and signature on the accepted plans. Sufficient calculations and supporting material to demonstrate such adequacy shall accompany the plans when submitted. Adequate provision shall be made for long-term maintenance of permanent erosion-control and sediment-control structures.
- G. **Site conditions:** Erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to address the soil, geologic and precipitation field conditions that can be anticipated during the proposed construction season.
- H. **Topsoil salvage:** No topsoil shall be removed from the site unless otherwise directed or authorized by the Director. Topsoil overburden shall be stockpiled and redistributed within the graded area after rough grading to provide a suitable base for seeding and planting. Runoff from the stockpiled area shall be controlled to prevent erosion and resultant sedimentation of receiving water.
- I. **Inspection and repair:** Erosion and sediment control plans shall provide specific procedures for inspection and repair of all erosion and sediment control facilities at the close of each working day during the rainy season and for sediment cleanout and vegetation maintenance.
- J. **Compliance:** Erosion and sediment control plans shall comply with any and all standards and specifications adopted herein for the control of erosion and sedimentation on grading sites. Vegetation establishment practices shall be in general compliance with the current edition of the *Vegetation Establishment Guidelines for the Sierra Nevada Foothills and Mountains*

This aerial picture taken in 1993 of the proposed site depicts a pond and a watercourse that has apparently been filled in previous to this proposed project.(below)

**Please explain why the County has not taken or requested any enforcement action or notified any agency on the placement of fill and streambed alterations prior to accepting this application for development and zoning changes that again would change the project description to a more accurate description and legally sound for development or land use changes?**

1993, USGS Aerial Map appears to depict a pond and water



This is a picture of the Glory hole that is the site of the Beebe Mine that was a part of at least three mines linked together(Beebe, Woodside and Empire Mines) by shafts audits and caves that have been flooded and continue to flow to this time and contain water from springs and underground water flow including storm water runoff thru this proposed site location . This location and the information that I have located on the web is not included or divulged by staff or the applicant

## The Glory Hole



*Located at the end of Church Street on the way to Georgia Slide is the “Glory Hole”. This beautiful emerald green pond now covers the entrance to what was once one of Georgetown’s biggest producing gold mines.*

photo thanks to: vntghippy

references: Mines of El Dorado County <https://georgetowndivide.wordpress.com/category/photos/>

These are additional referenced information that involve and are connected thru this site.

American River Inn: book INCREDIBLE WORLD OF GOLD RUSH GHOSTS

We first wrote about this ghost several years ago in our book INCREDIBLE WORLD OF GOLD RUSH GHOSTS, and we have encountered his spirit on subsequent visits as well.

During the Gold Rush days of 1849, the American River Inn was situated in Georgetown, California. The hotel was constructed over a productive lode known as the Woodside Mine. Many pound-sized chunks of gold were found by the miners. It's been told that at one point as much as \$90,000 was pulled from the earth within a two week period. Then, as if in retribution for the gold taken from its ground, the mine collapsed. Many of the hardworking men were trapped within its confines. It's believed that some are still buried under the American River Inn.

El Dorado County, CAGenWeb:

Next came what has been termed "seams diggings," a peculiarity of the vicinity of Georgetown, worked principally by the hydraulic process; with great promise in the constancy of their character. The "Beatty Seams Claim," at Georgia Slide, for instance, was opened in 1854, and has been permanently worked to the present time. Nearly all the small divides between the canyons and gulches contain deposits of this description, and constitute most of the mining that is done at present. Very little, however, has been done at developing the numerous quartz lodes which are known to exist in the district : The Woodside mine, located within the town limits, was worked to a depth of 225 feet, and the amount taken out of the mine was over \$50,000.

[http://westernmininghistory.com/mine\\_detail/10310587](http://westernmininghistory.com/mine_detail/10310587)

Lat, Long: 38.9107, -120.83656, Beebe (Beebe-Woodside-Eureka) Mine MRDS details

Comment No information is readily available regarding production from the Woodside-Eureka claims between their discovery in 1848 and their consolidation with the Beebe mine in 1931. During operation of the Beebe Mine by the Beebe Mining Company between 1932-1939, 306,241 tons of ore yielded \$1,200,465 in gold. Clark (1970) credits the Beebe Mine with a total production of approximately \$2 million. Ore from the Beebe vein was low grade and high in sulfides, carrying a reported 6.5% sulfides. The Eureka vein produced a somewhat higher average grade of ore than the Beebe vein, with ore reportedly averaging about 0.24 ounces of gold per ton. Reported average values for milling ore from the Woodside vein vary widely ranging from \$3 - \$63.80 per ton, with a wheelbarrow full of high grade specimen ore commanding \$12,000.

Comment Type:

Location Comment Location selected for latitude and longitude is the Beebe Mine symbol on the USGS 7.5 minute Georgetown quadrangle



Comment Type:

Development Comment The Beebe Mine, located on the north side of Georgetown, was one of the larger sources of gold in El Dorado County. It consisted of several claims, some of which were discovered and worked independently before their consolidation with the Beebe Mine in 1932. These claims included the Woodside-Eureka claims, and the Brooklyn, East Lode, Iowa claims (Clark and Carlson, 1956). Woodside-Eureka, Woodside-Eureka Mine, which worked its namesake claims, was discovered in 1848 and was worked from 1848 to about 1900. Little information is available about the independent operations of the Woodside-Eureka Mine. By 1866, it was opened to a depth of 110 feet and by 1867 to a depth of 210 feet. In 1867, it had a 5 stamp mill and had produced considerable "high grade" ore. It was reopened by the Woodside-Eureka Company in 1906 who proceeded to unwater the Eureka Shaft. The mine was again idled in 1908. By that time, the deeper shaft was sunk to 240 feet with levels at 85 feet and 200 feet. On the 200 foot level, short drifts were run north and south. Another old shaft was reportedly 180 feet deep (Logan, 1934). Considerable water was reported in the Woodside workings and this was given as the main reason for stopping work (Logan, 1934). Beebe The Beebe claim itself was prospected in 1917 to a depth of 250 feet, but remained unworked thereafter until 1931, when Alexander Wise took it over. The Beebe Gold Mining Company was formed to develop the property and adjoining claims, and a plant was built containing two Hadsell mills and cyaniding equipment. Mining had been going on only a short time when Wise died and the property was taken over by the Pacific Mining Company (Logan, 1934). By 1938, the Hadsell mills had been replaced by two 7 foot by 36 inch Hardinage conical ball mills. Overflow from the classifier below the ball mills passed to 24 Kraut flotation cells. The concentrate from these was thickened to 50% solids, ground in a 5 foot by 8 foot Marcy mill and treated with cyanide in two 30 foot by 8 foot Devereaux agitators. After passing through 3 thickeners, the pregnant solution was filtered and the gold precipitated by zinc dust (Logan, 1938). From 1932 until 1939, the Beebe Gold Mining Company operated the mine and removed 306,241 tons of ore that produced \$1,200,465 in gold. A crew of about 45 men were employed at mine by 1934 and the mine was were producing and milling 325 tons a day. This high efficiency resulted in a low mining cost reported to be \$1.17 per ton and allowed the working of the generally low grade Beebe ore (Logan, 1934). By 1934, the Pacific Mining Company had extended the Beebe 250 foot level under the Eureka and have sunk a winze to the 500 foot level on the Eureka vein (Logan, 1934). Ore had been stoped in the Eureka to 130 feet in depth but the output from this is not definitely known. By 1938, a new shaft in the vein had been raised from the 500 foot level to the surface about 190 feet from the old one. A winze has been sunk 200 feet from the 500 foot level at a point 500 feet northeast of the main shaft and by July, 1938, ore was being stoped from the 600 foot level in the Eureka claim. A length from 500 to 600 feet along the strike was worked from the surface to a depth of 250 feet. On the 370 foot level, a length of about 700 feet was drifted in ore, of which 65% was mined, the balance being left in pillars. The stoped width varied from 5 feet to 50 feet and averaged 12-15 feet (Logan (1938). The Mine was closed in 1939. After 1939, a little gold was found while cleaning up.

<http://www.mindat.org/loc-77307.html>

A former lode Au-Ag mine located in secs. 2, 3 & in the NW center sec. 11, T12N, R10E, MDM, 0.5 km (0.3 mile) NNE of Georgetown proper, on private land. Discovered in 1848. Operated by the Woodside-Eureka Mining Co., Ltd. Production years were 1932 to 1939. MRDS database stated accuracy for this location is 100 meters.

The Beebe Mine is located within the Georgetown District in northwestern El Dorado County at the northeast end of the Mother lode Gold belt. The Beebe Mine includes neighboring leases and mines (including the Woodside-Eureka Mine and the Brooklyn, East Lode, Iowa claims), some of which were worked independently before their consolidation with the Beebe Mine in 1932. The mine is considered one of the larger gold producers in El Dorado County having produced an estimated \$2 million from several replacement "veins" within amphibolite schist of the Paleozoic-Mesozoic Calaveras Complex.

This mine is a consolidation of a number of claims and was once one of the larger sources of gold in the county. The location of the claims is shown on Pl. II, Logan (1938). There are apparently 2 separate groups of claims per the locations shown in Logan (1934).

The Woodside-Eureka Mine, which worked its namesake claims, was discovered in 1848 and was worked from 1848 to about 1900. Little information is available about the independent operations of the Woodside-Eureka Mine. By 1866, it was opened to a depth of 110 feet and by 1867 to a depth of 210 feet. In 1867, it had a 5 stamp mill and had produced considerable "high grade" ore. It was reopened by the Woodside-Eureka Company in 1906 who proceeded to unwater the Eureka Shaft. The mine was again idled in 1908. By that time, the deeper shaft was sunk to 240 feet with levels at 85 feet and 200 feet. On the 200 foot level, short drifts were run north and south. Another old shaft was reportedly 180 feet deep (Logan, 1934). Considerable water was reported in the Woodside workings and this was given as the main reason for stopping work (Logan, 1934).

The Beebe claim itself was prospected in 1917 to a depth of 250 feet, but remained unworked thereafter until 1931, when Alexander Wise took it over. The Beebe Gold Mining Company was formed to develop the property and adjoining claims, and a plant was built containing two Hadsell mills and cyaniding equipment. Mining had been going on only a short time when Wise died and the property was taken over by the Pacific Mining Company (Logan, 1934). By 1938, the Hadsell mills had been replaced by two 7 foot by 36 inch Hardinage conical ball mills. Overflow from the classifier below the ball mills passed to 24 Kraut flotation cells. The concentrate from these was thickened to 50% solids, ground in a 5

foot by 8 foot Marcy mill and treated with cyanide in two 30 foot by 8 foot Devereaux agitators. After passing through 3 thickeners, the pregnant solution was filtered and the gold precipitated by zinc dust (Logan, 1938). From 1932 until 1939, the Beebe Gold Mining Company operated the mine and removed 306,241 tons of ore that produced \$1,200,465 in gold. A crew of about 45 men were employed at mine by 1934 and the mine was were producing and milling 325 tons a day. This high efficiency resulted in a low mining cost reported to be \$1.17 per ton and allowed the working of the generally low grade Beebe ore (Logan, 1934).

By 1934, the Pacific Mining Company had extended the Beebe 250 foot level under the Eureka and have sunk a winze to the 500 foot level on the Eureka vein (Logan, 1934). Ore had been stoped in the Eureka to 130 feet in depth but the output from this is not definitely known. By 1938, a new shaft in the vein had been raised from the 500 foot level to the surface about 190 feet from the old one. A winze has been sunk 200 feet from the 500 foot level at a point 500 feet northeast of the main shaft and by July, 1938, ore was being stoped from the 600 foot level in the Eureka claim. A length from 500 to 600 feet along the strike was worked from the surface to a depth of 250 feet. On the 370 foot level, a length of about 700 feet was drifted in ore, of which 65% was mined, the balance being left in pillars. The stoped width varied from 5 feet to 50 feet and averaged 12-15 feet (Logan (1938)). The Mine was closed in 1939. After 1939, a little gold was found while cleaning up.

Mineralization is a vein deposit (Mineral occurrence model information: Model code: 273; USGS model code: 36a; Deposit model name: Low-sulfide Au-quartz vein; Mark3 model number: 27) hosted in amphibolite, diorite, slate and schist. Unlike typical Mother Lode fracture filling quartz veins, the principle ore bodies in the Beebe Mine consisted of zones of replacement and silicification of amphibolite wallrock that resembled conventional fissure filling veins. The ore body is tabular in form, strikes NE and dips 80SE at a thickness of 15.24 meters. The Beebe-Eureka vein is a silicified and mineralized zone in schist from 5 to 50 feet thick with an average width of 12 to 15 feet. On the footwall of one zone there is a diorite dike 1 to 2 feet in width. A number of narrow, basic dikes are also within the ore zone. Controls for ore emplacement included replacement along a fracture conduit. Ore materials include free-milling gold and auriferous sulfides. Gangue materials include quartz, calcite, and amphibolite schist. Local alteration included the silicification of the amphibolite schist. Local rocks include Jurassic marine rocks, unit 1 (Western Sierra Nevada and Western Klamath Mountains).

The Beebe "vein" is a silicified and mineralized zone of sericite and chloritic amphibolite schist within the Calaveras Complex. It strikes about N 20° E and dips 70°-80° east. Hydrothermal fluids migrating along a fracture resulted in the replacement and silicification of the amphibolite schist hanging wall into a gradational zone of light colored sericite quartz schist bearing free gold and auriferous pyrite having a width of 5-50 feet but averaging 25 feet wide. Further silicification converted the rock into a white, fine granular replacement quartz vein with plentiful cubes of distributed pyrite that characterizes the best

ore (Hershey, 1934, unpublished geological report). Replacement, silicification, and gold values diminish with distance from the footwall. On the footwall is an unmineralized, but highly altered basic dike 10 inches to 2 feet wide, which forms a convenient footwall to the stopes of the Beebe vein (Hershey, 1934, unpublished geological report). Underlying the dike, footwall amphibolite is unmineralized. Ore from the Beebe vein was low grade and high in sulfides, carrying a reported 6.5% sulfides. Discussion of specific ore shoots is contained in an unpublished geologic report of the Beebe Mine contained in the files of the California Geological Survey Mineral Resource file No. 331-9748.

The Eureka "vein" or orebody is also composed of a zone of replacement within amphibolite schist. The orebody is more perfectly silicified than other material in the vicinity and has coarser pyrite cubes that are more evenly spaced than in neighboring orebodies. The ore body is triangular in cross section, and terminated on the north by a vertical gouge seam, against which it is nearly 50 feet wide. About 120 feet south, it tapers to a point where the mineralized rock practically pinches out in green schist. The Eureka vein produced a somewhat higher average grade of ore than the Beebe vein.

Ore was reported to average 0.24 oz per ton.

Little information is available regarding the Woodside vein. The vein was reported to be 2 or 3 feet wide and enclosed in black Mariposa Formation slate. It was a producer of specimen ore in the early days and one wheelbarrow load of especially high-grade specimen material was reportedly worth \$12,000 (Logan, 1934). Reported average values for milling ore vary widely ranging from \$3 - \$63.80 per ton (period values).

Local and regional geologic structures include the Melones Fault Zone.

Workings include underground openings comprised of 3 shafts (Eureka, Old Beebe and the Beebe No. 2) up to 700 feet deep with 6 levels (130, 250, 320, 500, 600 & 700 feet) and extensive drifting, stoping and other workings, including a winze between the 500 and 700 foot levels. The shrinkage stope mining method was employed. A schematic (longitudinal projection) of the underground workings and stoped areas of the Beebe Mine is given by Clark and Carlson (1956) (Figure 16, page 407).

No information is readily available regarding production from the Woodside-Eureka claims between their discovery in 1848 and their consolidation with the Beebe mine in 1931. During operation of the Beebe Mine by the Beebe Mining Company, from 1932 until 1939, the property produced \$1,200,465 (period values) from 306,341 tons of ore. After 1939 only a small amount of gold was produced from cleanup operations.

Ore from the Beebe vein was low grade and high in sulfides, carrying a reported 6.5% sulfides. The Eureka vein produced a somewhat higher average grade of ore than the Beebe vein, with ore reportedly averaging about 0.24 ounces of gold per ton. Reported average values for milling ore from the Woodside vein vary widely ranging from \$3 - \$63.80 per ton (period values), with a wheelbarrow full of high grade specimen ore commanding \$12,000.

UC Berkeley Library , Photos available

Title:

Views of mining and residents of Georgetown, Calif

Abstract:

Photographs show various views in and around Georgetown, including the Woodside Eureka Mine (interior and exterior of hoist building), mining machinery, hoist bell signal chart, other mine buildings, the Parson Mine at Georgia Slide, the Ford Mine, countryside, general views in town (including buildings, etc.), groups of men and women at the Eureka Mine, the home of John Vaughn, asbestos in the ground, the Kockel Brothers in Rock Canyon, and a portrait of John Mathews (civil war veteran). Includes many portraits of people, some with their dogs.

Date:

1903-1904 (issued)

Subject:

n-us-ca

Mines and mineral resources -- California -- El Dorado County -- Photographs

Mining machinery -- California -- El Dorado County -- Photographs

Asbestos -- California -- Photographs

Mining districts -- California -- El Dorado County -- Photographs

Georgetown (Calif.) -- Social life and customs -- Pictorial works

Georgetown (Calif.) -- Pictorial works

Note:

Title supplied by cataloger.

Photographers unknown.

Type:

Ca. Mining and Geology;

Woodside Mine. Situated at Georgetown, comprising the Iowa, Brooklyn, Eureka, and Woodside mines. Vein 3', wide in slate, strikes N.-S. and dips 60° E. A shaft has been sunk on vein to a depth of 210'. Idle. Woodside-Eureka Mining Co., Bacon, Bldg., Oakland, owner.

graphic

Portraits-California-Georgetown.

Physical Description:

graphic

photoprint

43 photographic prints on 21 leaves : b&w ; various sizes.

Language:

English

Identifier:

BANC PIC 1905.13426-.13464--PIC

Origin:

California

Photos of Glory Hole:

The Glory Hole

Report to State Mineralogist: Woodside Mine

Considering the area of the Divide, it is extremely well watered, the numerous creeks and canons carrying water showing two distinct systems that may, possibly, have a bearing on the location of the gravel channels, which are far from being thoroughly understood and exploited.

All the waters on the north side of the backbone ridge, indicated in the

map by the main road down the Divide, show a general trend from east to west, until they unite with the Middle Fork; while those on the south of this division have their sources on the flank of the Divide, and take a general north and south direction, draining into the South Fork of the American River, showing the presence of a large amount of subterranean water along the crest of the ridge. This fact was verified to some extent by the large quantities of water encountered in the sinking of the shaft in the Woodside Mine, in Georgetown. The entire watershed of the Divide covers an area of over 1,000 square miles.

Woodside Mine (Quartz) .-This property is situated in Georgetown.

The vein runs N. and S., in slate, and has yielded a large amount of gold; the works do not extend over 200 ft. in depth. The quartz 'body is large; prospects over \$3 in free gold, and carries some sulphurets.

Insufficient machinery to handle the water and lack of capital were the causes of suspension. C. M. Fitzgerald, of Georgetown, owner.

Woodside Mine. Situated at Georgetown, comprising the Iowa, Brooklyn, Eureka, and Woodside mines. Vein 3', wide in slate, strikes N.-S. and dips 60° E. A shaft has been sunk on vein to a depth of 210/. Idle. Woodside-Eureka Mining Co., Baoon, Bldg., Oakland, owner.

The Woodside claim in Georgetown was a producer of specimen ore in early days. It was opened to a depth of 210 ft. In 1867 it had

The Beebe Mine, on the north side of Georgetown, was one of the larger sources of gold in El Dorado County and actually a consolidation of several claims, including the Brooklyn, East Lode, Iowa and Woodside-Eureka.

The Eureka claim was first worked in the early days of the Gold Rush and up to 1908. The Beebe claim itself was prospected in 1917. From 1932 until 1939 the Beebe Gold Mining Company operated the mine and removed 306,241 tons of ore that produced \$1,200,465 in gold. After 1939, a little gold was found while cleaning up.

The vein averaged 12 to 15 feet in width and was reached by three shafts, the Eureka, old Beebe and Beebe No. 2 with levels at 130, 250, 370, 500, 600 and 700 feet. At the 370-foot level there was a 700-foot drift in ore and between the 500 and 700-foot level a winze.

The last gold mined came from stopes at the 600 and 700-foot levels. Gold ore from this mine and the Alpine mine was processed at a stamp mill on this property.

photo thanks to: vntghippy

references: Mines of El Dorado County <https://georgetowndivide.wordpress.com/category/photos/>

Full text of "Mother Lode gold belt of California"

Open cut, Beebe Mine, Georgetown. Photo by C. A. Logan.

a 5-stamp mill and had produced considerable 'high grade,' one wheelbarrow load of which was said to have yielded \$12,000. By 1866 at a depth of 110 ft. the ore was showing so much sulphide that the owner had invented a concentrator made of "a sheet of India-rubber cloth 22 inches wide and about 8 feet long, sewed together at

MOTHER LODE GOLD BELT 19

the ends and stretched over two wooden rollers four inches in diameter



and three feet apart." This was mounted with one end three inches higher than the other, was supplied with water through a pipe perforated with small holes, and dumped the sulphides into a box after passing the upper roller. Perhaps it was the parent of the vanners later used in such numbers. The only essential difference appears to be the lack of a shaking motion.

Considerable water was reported in the Woodside workings and this was given as the main reason for stopping work. Nothing has been done there in late years. The vein is reported to be two to three ft. wide, in slate, and to carry over \$3 a ton in free gold, besides an unknown amount in the sulphide.

PostPosted: Thu Mar 22, 2007 7:08 pm Post subject: CALIFORNIA MINING NEWS THE MINING JOURNAL 6 30 1929 Reply with quote

for JUNE 30, 1929 THE MINING JOURNAL

CALIFORNIA

[http://nevadanuggethunters.myfreeforum.org/TIDBITS\\_OF\\_INFO\\_CALIFORNIA\\_about461.html](http://nevadanuggethunters.myfreeforum.org/TIDBITS_OF_INFO_CALIFORNIA_about461.html)

===

Following the collapse of the Georgetown Mines, Inc., on October 15, 1928, Thomas H. Berry and W. F. McMahon were arrested, on alleged failure to pay labor claims amounting to approximately \$4,000. They were taken into custody at Los Angeles and are at liberty on \$1,500 bail. The Georgetown Mines, Inc., was operating the Woodside-Eureka mine at Georgetown, California.

I hereby request a written response to this complaint

Thank you for your consideration

Sincerely

Steven Proe

PO Box 94#

Greenwood, CA 95635

530-823-1662

trails-first@att.net



Jim Mitrising <jim.mitrising@edcgov.us>

---

## Comments on Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) Dollar General (Project), Design Review 14-0005-S/Boundary Line Adjustment 14-0055/Dollar General Georgetown

1 message

---

**sue-taylor@comcast.net** <sue-taylor@comcast.net>

Tue, Apr 5, 2016 at 1:44 PM

To: Ron Mikulaco <bosone@edcgov.us>, Shiva Frentzen <bostwo@edcgov.us>, Brian Veerkamp <bosthree@edcgov.us>, Mike Ranalli <bosfour@edcgov.us>, Sue Novasel <bosfive@edcgov.us>

Cc: Jim Mitrising <jim.mitrising@edcgov.us>

Comments attached regarding:

#42. Item 15-1409 Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) Dollar General (Project), Design Review 14-0005-S/Boundary Line Adjustment 14-0055/Dollar General Georgetown

Thank you,  
Sue Taylor

---

### 4 attachments

 **BOS\_Georgetown Dollar Store CEQA comments.pdf**  
78K

 **Georgetown Dollar Store CEQA comments.pdf**  
58K

 **Historic Design Guidelines.pdf**  
560K

 **Western Pictures.pdf**  
3169K

El Dorado County Board of Supervisors  
County of El Dorado  
330 Fair Lane  
Placerville, CA 95667

Re: Comments on Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) Dollar General (Project), Design Review 14-0005-S/Boundary Line Adjustment 14-0055/Dollar General Georgetown

Dear Board of Supervisors,

First, we ask that the Board of Supervisors deny the above project along with the other allowances granted by the Planning Commission's 2-25-16 approvals.

The issues brought up at the Planning Commissions 2-25-16 meeting regarding Historic Design Standards were not addressed to the level of an insignificant impact to justify approval.

This plan violates the following Conservation Policies of the General Plan:

#### PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

#### GOAL 7.5: CULTURAL RESOURCES

Ensure the preservation of the County's important cultural resources.

#### OBJECTIVE 7.5.1: PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Policy 7.5.1.4 Promote the registration of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects in the National Register of Historic Places and inclusion in the California State Office of Historic Preservation's California Points of Historic Interest and California Inventory of Historic Resources.

Policy 7.5.1.5 A Cultural Resources Preservation Commission shall be formed to aid in the protection and preservation of the County's important cultural resources. The Commission's duties shall include, but are not limited to:

- A. Assisting in the formulation of policies for the identification, treatment, and protection of cultural resources (including historic cemeteries) and the curation of any artifacts collected during field collection/excavation;
- B. Assisting in preparation of a cultural resources inventory (to include prehistoric sites and historic sites and structures of local importance);
- C. Reviewing all projects with identified cultural resources and making recommendations on appropriate forms of protection and mitigation; and
- D. Reviewing sites for possible inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register, and other State and local lists of cultural properties.

The County shall request to become a Certified Local Government (CLG) through the State Office of Historic Preservation. Certification would

qualify the County for grants to aid in historic preservation projects. The Cultural Resources Preservation Commission could serve as the Commission required for the CLG program.

Policy 7.5.1.6 The County shall treat any significant cultural resources (i.e., those determined California Register of Historical Resources/National Register of Historic Places eligible and unique paleontological resources), documented as a result of a conformity review for ministerial development, in accordance with CEQA standards.

#### OBJECTIVE 7.5.2: VISUAL INTEGRITY

Maintenance of the visual integrity of historic resources.

Policy 7.5.2.1 Create Historic Design Control Districts for areas, places, sites, structures, or uses which have special historic significance.

Policy 7.5.2.2 The County shall define Historic Design Control Districts (HDCDs).

HDCD inclusions and boundaries shall be determined in a manner

El Dorado County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element

July 2004 (Amended December 2015) Page 157 consistent with National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Historic District standards.

A. The County shall develop design guidelines for each HDCD. These guidelines shall be compatible with NHPA standards.

B. New buildings and structures and reconstruction/restoration of historic (historic as per National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR] criteria) buildings and structures shall generally conform to styles of architecture prevalent during the latter half of the 19th century into the first decade of the 20th century.

C. Any historic building or structure located within a designated HDCD, or any building or structure located elsewhere in the county that is listed on the NRHP or CRHR, is designated a California Building of Historic Interest, or a California State Historic Landmark, or is designated as significant as per NRHP/CRHR criteria, shall not be destroyed, significantly altered, removed, or otherwise changed in exterior appearance without a design review.

**D. In cases where the County permits the significant alteration of a historic building or structure exterior, such alteration shall be required to maintain the historic integrity and appearance of the building or structure and shall be subject to a design review.**

**E. In cases where new building construction is placed next to a historic building or structure in a designated HDCD or listed on the CRHR/NRHP, the architectural design of the new construction shall generally conform to the historic period of significance of the HDCD or listed property.**

F. In cases where the County permits the destruction of a historic building or tearing down a structure, the building or structure shall first

be recorded in a manner consistent with the standards of the NHPA Historic American Building Survey (HABS) by a qualified professional architectural historian.

Policy 7.5.2.3 New buildings and reconstruction in historic communities shall generally conform to the types of architecture prevalent in the gold mining areas of California during the period 1850 to 1910.

Policy 7.5.2.4 The County shall prohibit the modification of all National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) listed properties that would alter their integrity, historic setting, Conservation and Open Space Element El Dorado County General Plan Page 158 (Amended December 2015) July 2004

and appearance to a degree that would preclude their continued listing on these registers. If avoidance of such modifications on privately owned listed properties is deemed infeasible, mitigation measures commensurate with NRHP/CRHR standards shall be formulated in cooperation with the property owner.

**Policy 7.5.2.5 In cases where the County permits the demolition or alteration of an historic building, such alteration or new construction (subsequent to demolition) shall be required to maintain the character of the historic building or replicate its historic features.**

#### OBJECTIVE 7.5.3: RECOGNITION OF PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC RESOURCES

Recognition of the value of the County's prehistoric and historic resources to residents, tourists, and the economy of the County, and promotion of public access and enjoyment of prehistoric and historic resources where appropriate.

The location of such a large box store in the middle of historic Georgetown is inappropriate. The parcels should not be allowed to be merged. Denying the combining of the parcels would invalidate the project and keep the integrity of historic Main Street.

I would ask that this Mitigated Negative Declaration be rejected and the project be rejected until a properly written Environmental Impact Report can be composed that will comply with CEQA and the El Dorado County General Plan and other County ordinances and requirements. In absence to this the Board has enough information from this and previous testimony to deny this project.

Sue Taylor

Save Our County

February 24, 2016

Planning Commission  
County of El Dorado  
Building C Hearing Room  
2850 Fairlane Court  
Placerville, CA 95667

Re: Comments on Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) Dollar General (Project),  
Design Review 14-0005-S/Boundary Line Adjustment 14-0055/Dollar General  
Georgetown

Dear Commissioners,

First, we ask that the Planning Commission deny the above project, thereby upholding the request submitted by Dennis Smith appealing the approval of Design Review DR14-0005-S/ Boundary Line Adjustment 14-0055 Dollar General Georgetown to permit a new 9,000 square foot commercial building on property identified by Assessor's Parcel Numbers 061-362-01, 061-362-02, and 061-362-04. The project should be denied since the design of the building does not comply with the Board of Supervisor's adopted El Dorado County Historic Design Guidelines (HDG). Nor does the project fulfill the preservation requirement to enhance the character of the County and local communities. Nor does the project promote tourist attractions or preserve the place and site as identified by El Dorado County in which the site has special historical significance representing local historical concerns.

Second, the project should also be denied since the waste disposal system has not been approved for installation by El Dorado County Environmental Health. Therefore the County has not adequately given proof of a "Finding of Consistency with General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4 to allow a reduction of the wetland setback from 50 feet to no setback with construction and structures within the required setback to allow the fill of an approximately 0.05 acre wetland."

Third, the project should be denied since the required El Dorado County Transportation Department conditions for circulation and parking violates policies and historic design standards required for this District and would create inconsistency with the character of the neighborhood.

---

First:

Per El Dorado County Staff Report: *"Policy 2.2.5.21 directs that development projects be located in a manner that avoids incompatibility with adjoining land uses. Further, Policy 7.5.2.3 directs new buildings and reconstruction in historic communities to generally conform to the types of architecture prevalent in the gold mining areas of California during the period of 1850 to 1910. According to the California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, the town of Georgetown was founded in on August 7, 1849, was the hub of a rich gold mining area, and had an established population in 1854-56. Georgetown is included on the list of California Historical Resources with a Landmark Plaque number 484 mounted on the wall at the Fire Station on Main Street, approximately 250 feet to the southwest of the project site. Therefore, the project was reviewed against the Board of Supervisor's adopted El Dorado County Historic Design Guidelines (HDG). The project, as designed and conditioned, has been determined to substantially conform to the HDG and would be compatible with the surrounding residential, community park, and commercial uses within the Georgetown Main Street commercial area."*

Staff has determined that *"The project, as designed and conditioned, has been determined to substantially conform to the HDG and would be compatible with the surrounding residential, community park, and commercial uses within the Georgetown Main Street commercial area."*

Per El Dorado County:

***"CHAPTER 130.74. - DESIGN REVIEW DISTRICTS***

*Sec. 130.74.010. - Title.*

*This chapter shall be known as the design review ordinance.*

*(Prior Code, § 9395; Code 1997, § 17.74.010; Ord. No. 4228, 1992)*

*Sec. 130.74.020. - Purpose.*

***The purpose of this chapter is to establish a review process which will provide:***

***A. For the protection, enhancement and use of places, sites, buildings and structures having special character, aesthetic interest and value;***

***B. Enhancement of tourism and the economy of the County by protecting and preserving places having special and unique character and interest.***

*(Prior Code, § 9395; Code 1997, § 17.74.020; Ord. No. 4228, 1992)*

*Sec. 130.74.030. - Creation of districts.*

*The Board of Supervisors, following consideration by the Planning Commission, may create new design review districts. When creating a new design review district, the Board of Supervisors shall find that the area proposed is:*



**1. An area of special, natural beauty and aesthetic interest forming a basic resource in the economy of the County; the preservation of which would enhance the character of the County and local communities and promote tourist attractions; or**

**2. Areas, places, sites, structures or uses which have special historical significance as identified by an agency representing Federal, State or local historical concerns; or**

3. Both Subsections 1 and 2 of this section.

(Code 1997, § 17.74.030; Ord. No. 4228, 1992)

Sec. 130.74.040. - Sierra design and community design review districts; restrictions.

A. Any district created pursuant to Section 130.74.030.1 shall be designated on zoning maps as either design Sierra (-DS) or as **design community (-DC)** as the case may be.

B. **All new** multifamily, **commercial** and industrial structures (except structures and sites within the research and development district) **within the boundaries of a sierra design or community design district shall conform in exterior styling to that style of architecture described in Subsection C of this section.**

Approval for compliance with design criteria shall be provided for in Section 130.74.115.

C. The architectural styling for new construction permitted in the Sierra design and the community design districts (except structures and sites within the research and development district), shall be that which is exemplified and meets the intent of the community design guide or the Sierra design guide which shall be adopted by the Board of Supervisors. These design guides shall provide guidelines and examples for architectural styles and site design permitted in the subject districts."

In order to comply with the Design Community Designation for these parcels the County has referred to the Historic Design Guidelines:

"Sec. 130.74.050. - Design historic districts.

C. **All new construction** of a multifamily residential, **commercial** or industrial nature shall conform in exterior styling to that style of architecture referred to as "gold rush" type or "western frontier" type, as such types are exemplified by the historic design guide adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The historic design guide shall provide a guideline for architectural styles permitted in the subject district.

Approval for compliance with design criteria shall be as provided for in Section 130.74.115.

(Prior Code, § 9395.4; Code 1997, § 17.74.050; Ord. No. 3257, § 4, 1982; Ord. No. 4228, 1992)".

The Historic Design Guideline states:

- *All exterior appearances on new and restored buildings should be similar to the pictures and descriptions contained herein (the Design Guide) or other type of "gold Rush Design.*
- *Landscaping should be sufficient to break up large areas of paving and to screen objectionable views while enhancing the appearance of any development.*
- *Parking areas should be located where they are least visible from the front or prominent view or of any structure.*
- *New buildings should have a primary roofline which resembles the buildings shown by pictures included herein the Historic Design Guidelines.*
- *Landscaping should be sufficient to break up large areas of paving and to screen objectionable views while enhancing the appearance of any development.*

Commercial:

- *Many Gold Rush business structures were large, imposing, two and three story buildings. Often they were separate buildings, each containing individual trades, markets, or enterprises.*
- *Brick and masonry exterior walls were chosen for security and longevity.*
- *Iron shuttered doors were used to gain security.*
- *Roof styles varied from gable roofs, some with false fronts, to hip and shed roofs. Roofing material included wooden shakes, shingles and corrugated iron.*
- *Covered sidewalks were always present with porches supported by turned or square columns. Columns were sometimes "sway-braced".*
- *Board sidewalks were commonly found with variations to brick and stone paving and later poured concrete.*
- *Upper story porches were commonplace, with turned-spindle bannisters or ornamental iron railings.*
- *Wooden frame structures often board clapboard or shiplap siding.*
- *Fraternal lodges such as Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F. and E. Clampus Vitus often located in commercial districts.*

Aside from the Board and Batt siding, it is not clearly apparent as to how the design of the Dollar General Building and adjacent parking lot substantially conforms to the HDG.

Over the course of this project the design has been reviewed based on commercial design standards, the impressions of laymen in regards to historic preservation and put upon community members to make decisions in which they are not qualified to judge as to what would conform to a 1850 to 1910 Gold Rush Main Street. Then it has been expected that since the proponent of the project has meet with the Community inferring that therefore the County should approve the project. This process of review has avoided the requirement to adhere to the El Dorado County Historic Design Guidelines.

Given the County's past and current history of allowing the demolition of numerous historical structures of local historical importance including the Camino Planning Mill and other historic buildings on the Camino Mill site, the Shingle Springs Stamp Mill, the Bailey House and numerous other historic buildings, ironically some featured in the Historic Design Guidelines, this project must be denied due to the fact that it does not adhere to the historic design guidelines and it significantly detracts from the Historic District with Georgetown.

This project remains a significant impact to El Dorado County's Cultural and Historic Resource and must be denied or the building be redesigned to address El Dorado County's design guidelines or required to prepare a properly written environmental impact report that will comply with CEQA and the El Dorado County General Plan.

---

Second:

Septic Design and removal of required setbacks:

Per Greg Stanton, Director of Environmental Health:

*"After evaluating the information gained from the site evaluation a **determination was made that a standard septic system could not be utilized for this project.** Salem Engineering discussed alternatives with Fred Sanford, who advised that the onsite wastewater treatment system for **the subject project must include an "advanced treatment system"** to reduce the BOD, suspended solids and preferably the nitrogen content of the treated wastewater effluent before discharge to a subsurface dispersal system. **Advanced treatment system is a general term for any wastewater treatment system that is different from the conventional model and typically incorporates treatment units that include media filters and aerobic systems.***

***At the present time this is a proposal in concept and has not yet been approved for installation by this division.** Please feel free to give Fred a call if you have any questions regarding the proposed Dollar Store project relevant to onsite sewage disposal."*

If as Greg Stanton states, *"At the present time this is a proposal [proposed waste disposal design] in concept and has not yet been approved for installation by this division"*, how can the project be determined to meet finding of consistency allowing the reduction of the projects required setback to zero? Also allowing the leech fields to be less than ten feet from a property line and allowing discharge into landfill is not protecting the Health and Welfare of adjoining parcels. This project remains a significant impact to Geology, Soils, Hydrology, and Water Quality and must be denied or required to prepare a properly written environmental impact report that will comply with CEQA and the El Dorado County General Plan.

---

Third:

In regards to traffic and circulation: The focused traffic analysis recommends the widening of surrounding streets due to the limited space on the project parcel to fulfill the required sidewalk width and road widths. El Dorado County Transportation Department (EDCTD) claims that this would be inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood. EDCTD is therefore requiring widening of Main Street. The widening of Main Street would also be inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood. Also allowing the applicant to provide plans for the required road improvements AFTER the project is approved is a violation of CEQA. You can't mitigate an impact on a future undetermined mitigation. Rather the project should be required to submit the improvements necessary for circulation, which should be on the proponent's project site which might result in requiring a reduction in size and scale of the project. According to the Historic Design Standards parking should be located where least visible from the front or prominent view or of any structure. This project violates that requirement.

This project remains a significant impact to El Dorado County's Traffic, Circulation and Historic Design Guidelines for parking and must be denied or the be redesigned to address El Dorado County's traffic, circulation and historic parking design guidelines or required to prepare a properly written environmental impact report that will comply with CEQA and the El Dorado County General Plan.

Due to the potentially significant impacts to several environmental factors we ask that this Mitigated Negative Declaration be rejected and the project be denied or required to submit a properly written environmental impact report that can be composed that will comply with CEQA and the El Dorado County General Plan.

Sue Taylor  
Save Our County

Attachments:

Parts of the Historic Design Guideline  
Examples of Western/Gold Rush Designs

# GENERAL POLICIES

1. This Design Guide is not meant to strictly limit the type of new development within an Historic District. It may be liberally interpreted as long as the proposed development does not significantly detract from the historic district.
2. All exterior appearances on new and restored buildings should be similar to the pictures and descriptions contained herein or other type of "Gold Rush Design." It is recognized that the contents of this Design Guide may not encompass the full range of building styles and materials typical of the period.
3. New buildings should have a primary roofline which resembles the buildings shown by pictures included herein.
4. Parking areas should be located where they are least visible from the front or prominent view of any structure.
5. Authentic historical signs should be permitted in conjunction with small business identification signs. Documentation of their former existence must be provided.
6. Landscaping should be sufficient to break up large areas of paving and to screen objectionable views while enhancing the appearance of any development.
7. The spirit of this Design Guide should be to encourage cooperation with private developers to retain the unique historical character of any historic district.
8. In the case of existing structures where such structures do not conform to this Design Guide and where the floor area of any proposed addition does not exceed that of the existing structure, the addition should conform to the existing structure in external appearance.



## COMMERCIAL

Many Gold Rush business structures were large, imposing, two and three story buildings. Often they were separate buildings, each containing individual trades, markets, or enterprises.

-Brick and masonry exterior walls were chosen for security and longevity.

-Iron shuttered doors were used to gain security.

-Roof styles varied from gable roofs, some with false fronts, to hip and shed roofs. Roofing material included wooden shakes, shingles, and corrugated iron.

-Covered sidewalks were always present with porches supported by turned or square columns. Columns were sometimes "sway-braced".

-Board sidewalks were commonly found with variations to brick and stone paving and later poured concrete.



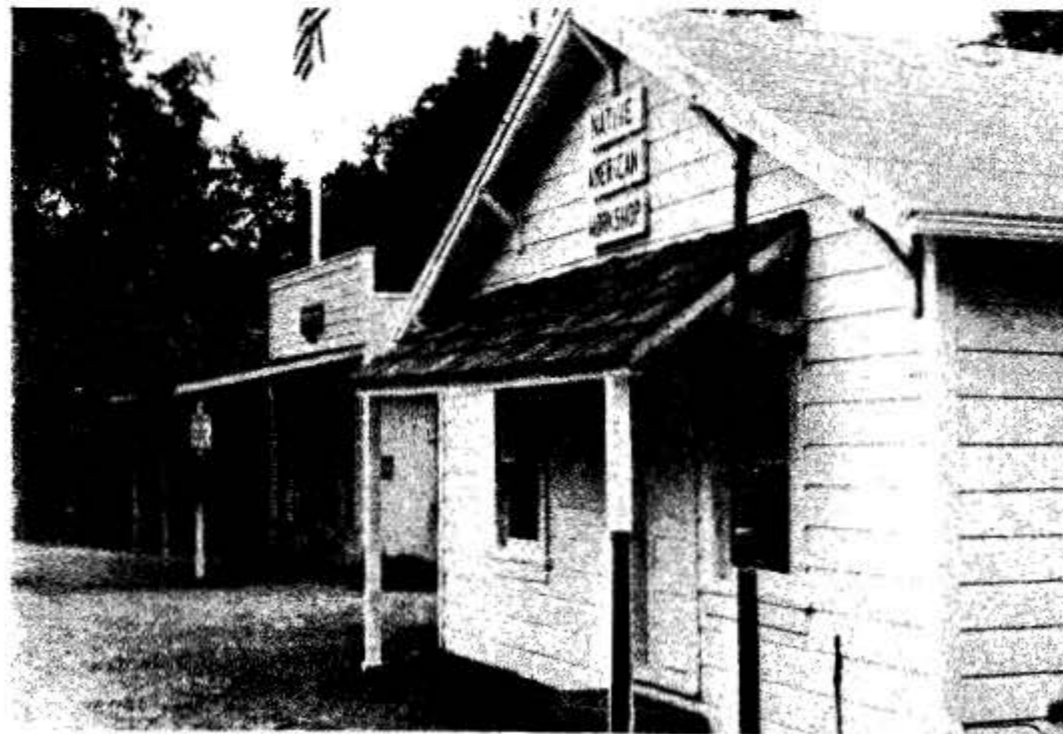


## COMMERCIAL

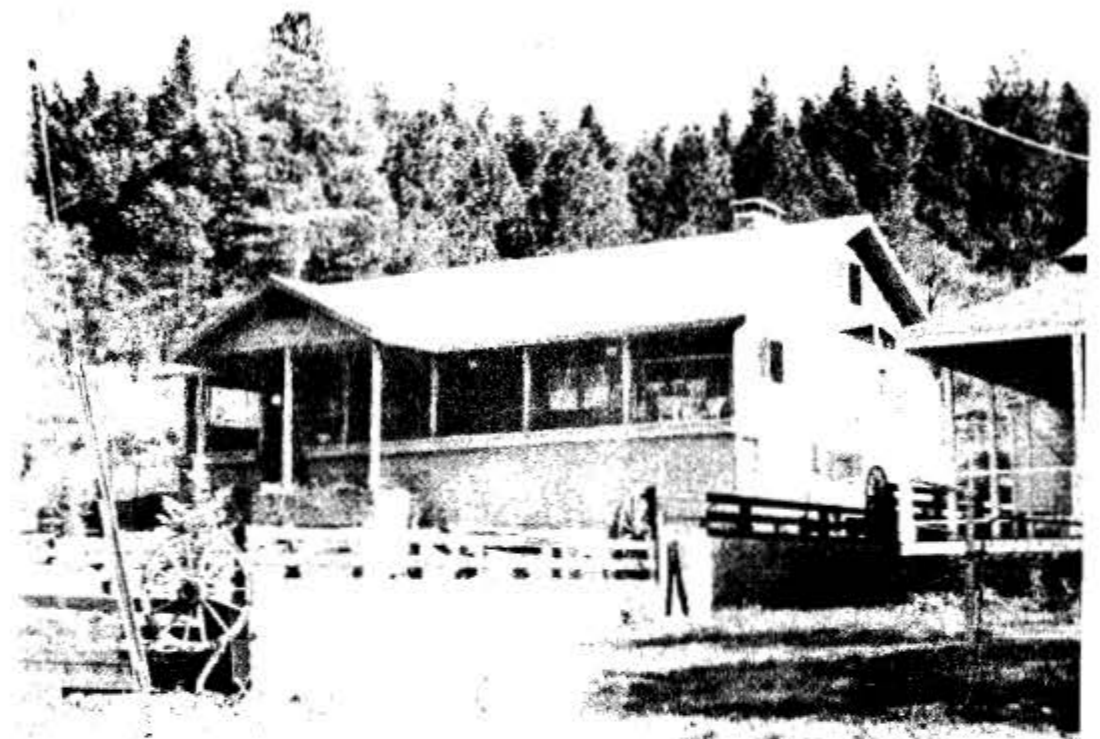
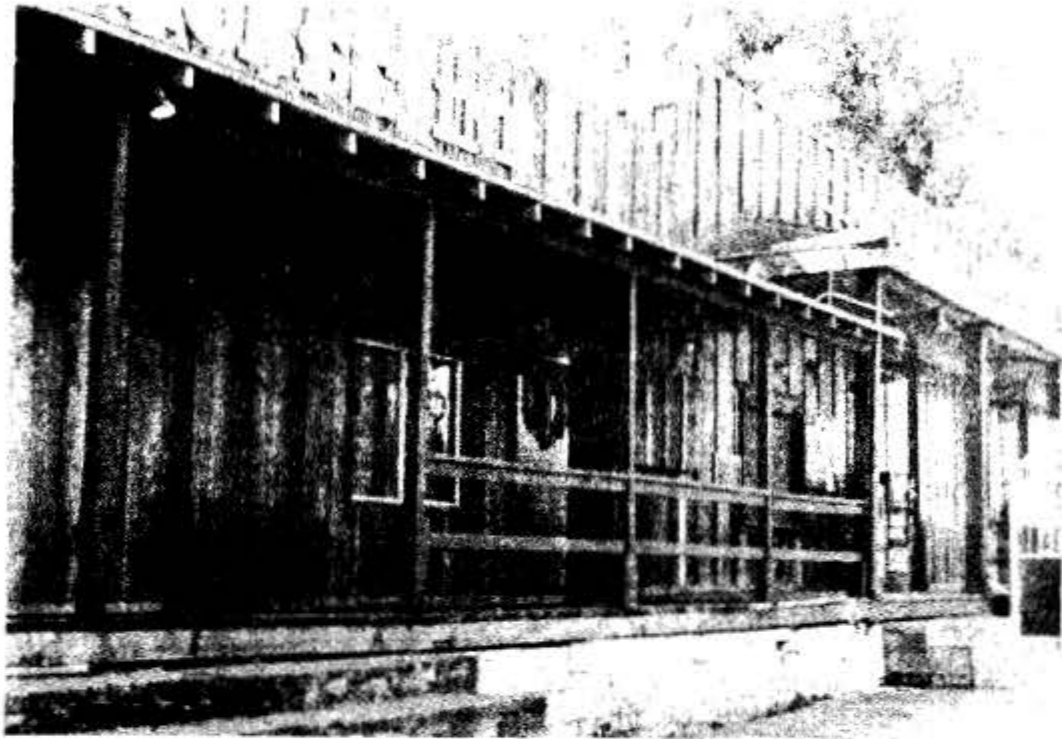
-Upper-story porches were commonplace, with turned-spindle bannisters or ornamental iron railings.

-Wooden frame structures often bore clapboard or shiplap siding.

-Fraternal lodges such as Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F. and E. Clampus Vitus often located in commercial districts.



# STRUCTURES CONFORMING TO GOLD RUSH DESIGN







15-1409 Public Comment Rcvd 4-5-16 BOS



15-1409 Public Comment Rcvd 4-5-16 BOS





TRUE GRIT CAFE

Coors  
LIGHT

OPEN

Coors Light

Alpine Bank  
ALPINE BANK  
AS MOVED!  
Blocks East  
185  
MINUTE

751-TEA

YESTERDAYS  
SODA FOUNTAIN  
& RESTAURANT

ENNIS  
PHARMACY

Health Mart  
PHARMACY

Health Mart  
PHARMACY

ENNIS  
PHARMACY

RESTAURANT

SODA FOUNTAIN





L. Parlin #42 BOS 4/15/14

APR 15, 2014 BOS, Dollar General, #42, FILE #15-1409

As I said this morning at Open Forum, your decisions here, in this Board Room, affect the daily lives of El Dorado County residents, your constituents. As such, it is upon you to ensure that thorough analysis is done to protect the public from negative impacts of a project.

One impact that cannot be ignored is the potential for a negative economic impact on Georgetown.

Here is some information about Dollar General's website back in 2013: Dollar General is a chain of discount stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tenn., with more than 10,000 stores nationwide. The company touts itself as the nation's largest "small-box" retailer, with more than \$16 billion in sales in 2012, more than 90,000 employees and 12 distribution centers, according to the company's website.

What caught my attention about this information is that each store only employs how many people? It is not a high number of people for the impact that it will have on a community.

Here is a summary from March 6, 2014, as reported by Joe Nelson on The Sun:

Joshua Tree residents and business owners, who have long fought to preserve the unique mom-and-pop vibe of their eclectic community, have been battling the Tennessee-based discount retailer...

Residents and business owners formed a group called the Joshua Tree Downtown Business Alliance, protesting before the county [Planning Commission](#) when it approved the project in January 2013. The group appealed that decision to the Board of Supervisors in June, when the board denied the appeal and approved the project.

The group filed a lawsuit in July, arguing that the county failed to properly address the potential negative impacts the project would have on the small businesses that have served as the community's backbone for years. They said a Dollar General would not only be a blight on the area, but also create unfair competition and force other, smaller businesses to close.

Judge Donald R. Alvarez on Tuesday agreed with the residents and business owners, reversing the county's approval of the project, suspending the conditional use permit issued for the project, and ordering an environmental impact report be done.

*The court grants the petition for writ of mandate to overturn the approval of the subject regarding the mitigated negative declaration and the conditional use permit on the grounds of failure to properly analyze the projects impacts on the environment in the area of economic impacts resulting in urban decay. The county is required to undertake an EIR for the proposed project.*

D. Smith #42 Box 4/6/14

Copyright 2006, Airphoto USA, LLC, All Rights Reserved.

This depiction was compiled from unverified public and private sources and is illustrative only.

No representation is made as to the accuracy of this information.

Parcel boundaries are particularly unreliable.

Users make use of this depiction at their own risk.

