

THE AMADORIAN

A Publication of the Amador County Historical Society

"Preserving the past and present for tomorrow"

Summer 2022 – Vol. 15, No. 2

President's Corner

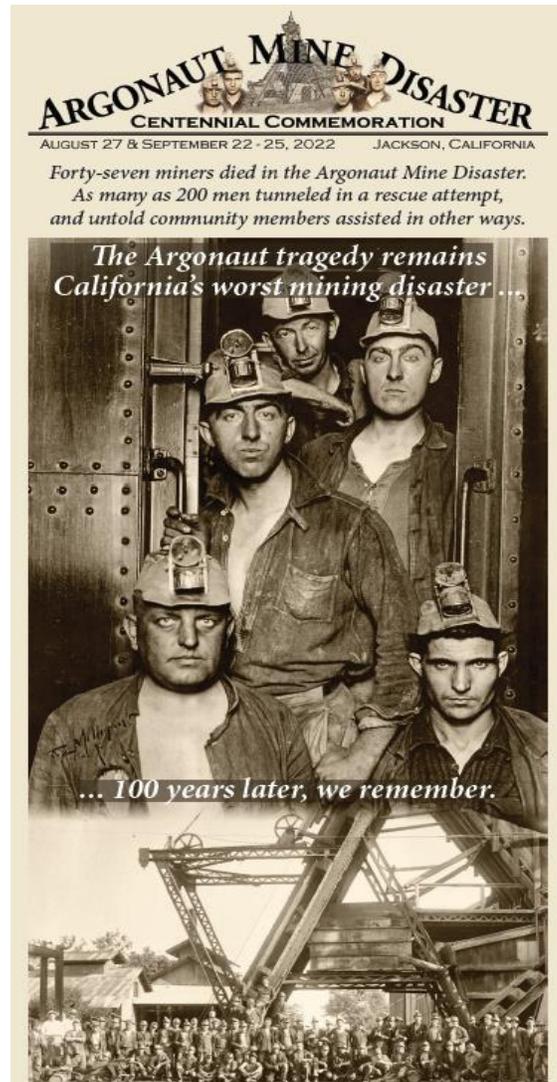
Dear ACHS Members:

On June 12th, we had our first event of the year, "BBQ at the Museum." This went very well with great attendance and food and a knowledgeable speaker, Doug Ketron from the Kennedy Mine. I want to thank everyone who helped at this event, especially the Giurlani family and all the support from our members.

Save the date of **Friday, September 9th**, for our next event, "**Wine and Cheese Tasting.**" This is probably our most popular event with wine, cheese, silent auction, raffle, and live music. Our special speaker for the day will be Frank Tortorich, giving us the history of the Argonaut Mine Disaster. Information will be going to all our members about this soon. Stay tuned!

This brings us to the topic of the Argonaut Mine Disaster Commemoration, which the committee has been hard at work on. Please read the information in this issue of the newsletter about the 100th anniversary commemoration and keep your eyes and ears open for all the information on the radio and in the Ledger.

It is too soon to give you the information about our annual membership dinner at Teresa's Place, but it has been scheduled for the first Sunday in November, and we are working on it. As you can see, your board is hard at work. Hope many of you can come out to enjoy these events this summer and the history that goes along with them.



Best Regards,

Cathy McGowen
President

Amador County Historical Society

A Blast from the Past - Chronology of the Argonaut Mine

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Kim Muratore, Case Developer

January 28, 2013

- 1850: The Pioneer Mine (later the Argonaut Mine) is discovered by James Hager and William Tudor. Mining is conducted on a small scale from 1850-1893. Exploration is limited to surface trenching and digging of an adit on the northern end of the claim to cut the vein at a depth down to several hundred feet.
- 1864: The Pioneer Gold & Silver Mining Company is incorporated. Although this company was the likely owner of the Pioneer Mine, this has not been confirmed.
- 1876: Mine depth is down to 150 feet, and the mill has not yet been built. Ore is crushed at the Zeile Mill.
- 1893: The Argonaut Mining Company is organized; construction of a 60-degree inclined compartment shaft is begun. Henceforth, the mine is known as the Argonaut Mine.
- 1895: The shaft is now down to 670 feet; there are 22 employees.
- 1897: Shaft down to 1,500 feet and arrangements are being made to construct a 40-stamp mill and have it installed by December. Ore still being crushed at the Zeile mill.
- 1899: The owners of the Argonaut Mine sue the owners of the Kennedy Mine, claiming that over 3,000 tons of ore were illegally extracted by the Kennedy Company from the Pioneer claim.
- 1900: The shaft reaches 1,750 feet. Work is temporarily stopped because of an injunction issued during the lawsuit between the owners of the Argonaut and owners of the Kennedy Mine over claims that each are mining on the other's property. 140 men are employed at the mine, and they are operating a 40-stamp mill. Recovery is 35% with 65% remaining in the tailings.
- 1901: Work at the mine resumes once accumulated water is pumped out.
- 1902: The mill is processing ore from both the Argonaut Mine and from something called the Hoffman Ground, upon which it has an option.
- 1903: The mine and mill are not operating, owing to litigation with the Kennedy mine, the lack of timber and supplies, and unsettled labor conditions.
- 1904: The shaft reaches down to the 2580-foot level. The mill has not yet started back up, and about 2,000 tons of ore is accumulating on the surface.
- 1907: A new shaft is to be sunk on the Hoffman ground.
- 1908: The shaft is down to the 2800-foot level. The Hoffman shaft is sunk.
- 1909: Shaft down to 3000-foot level. The Kennedy Extension Mining Company (not the same entity as the Kennedy Mining and Milling Company) sues the Argonaut Mining Company, claiming that the Argonaut's diggings trespass onto their land and that 50,000 tons of ore have been illegally extracted.
- 1911: The shaft is down to the 3675-foot level. A new electric hoist is installed.
- 1912: A new federal law compels mines to impound their tailings or cease operations.
- 1913: 145 employees. Shaft down to 3950-foot level. The mill is temporarily closed late in the year due to an accident that broke some hoisting gear. There are plans to install a tailing treatment plant.
- 1914: \$4M in extracted gold through 1914 by the Argonaut. The Argonaut wins the lawsuit brought by The Kennedy Extension Mining Company in which it claimed that the Argonaut was mining on claims next to the Argonaut that were owned by the Kennedy Extension Mining Company (the Muldoon and Jackson claims). The Argonaut makes plans to relocate the mill uphill and increase the number of stamps and transport the tailings by flume to ground owned by the company.

(cont'd, page 3)

The company plans to replace the existing wooden headframe with a new 55-foot high one made of steel. The ore will be transported from the shaft collar to the new mill via a two-track tramway. The shaft is now down to the 4050-foot level.

1915: The shaft reaches the 4200-foot level.

1916: The new mill is in operation and has the capacity to crush 200 tons of ore daily on 40 stamps. Mercury amalgamation and concentration results in an 83% recovery rate. 150 men are employed. Construction of a multiple arch tailings dam is completed. The Argonaut purchases the Muldoon Mine, not so much for its value but to be rid of an appeal of the lawsuit it won against the Kennedy Extension Mining Company. The Muldoon shaft is used for upward ventilation, using fans to pull air out of the Argonaut and vent it above ground.

1917: The mill is now operating with 60 stamps, treating 300 tons of ore daily. A cyanide plant is installed and operating. The shaft is down to the 4667-foot level. Electric pumps have been installed to replace the old dewatering system of hoisting water to the surface.

1918: Recovery rate now up to 90%. 225 men are employed. The shaft is down to the 4785-foot level.

1919: Shaft now reaches the 4800-foot level. In the spring of this year, a fire at the 4000-foot level interferes with mining for a year, until the fire can be brought under control by flooding and then unwatering the mine. The stamp mill keeps operating. 225 men are employed. A steel water tower is constructed for future fire protection.

1920: In March, a fire on the 3,300-foot level of the adjoining Kennedy Mine (that started the previous year in the Argonaut and worked its way through to the Kennedy mine) requires that the Kennedy Mine be filled with water. This water also floods the Argonaut which is connected to the Kennedy Mine, halting further mining for almost a year.

1921: By April, the mine has been dewatered and 20 stamps of the Argonaut resume operation. By June, mining has resumed, and the mill is operating 30 stamps. By the end of the year, the mine and mill are back in full operation.

1922: The 60-stamp mill is crushing 270 tons of ore per day. 180 men are employed. The Kennedy Mine sues the Argonaut for damage from the 1919 fire. On August 27, 1922, a new and disastrous fire in the Argonaut claims the lives of 47 men. The mine is not cleared and ready for operation again until 1923.

1923: In July, the mine is reopened, with 40 stamps of the mill back in operation.

1924: A 5-inch pipeline is installed in the main shaft for pumping water down the mine in the event of a fire.

1925: The shaft reaches the 4950-foot level. 225 men are employed. The Argonaut Mining Company purchases the Plymouth Mine in Plymouth in March.

1926: The shaft is down to the 5180-foot level. Total production from 1850 through 1926 at \$12.4M, with 914,466 tons of ore worth \$7.7M milled between 1913 and 1926.

1927: The shaft reaches the 5250-foot level.

1930: The shaft is now down to the 5600-foot level. The mine is producing 260 tons of ore daily and employs 200 men.

1931: The shaft is down to the 5850-foot level. The mill is running 60 stamps with a 90% extraction rate, processing 250 tons of ore per day. 150 men are employed.

1934: 225 men are employed. The mill is crushing 250 tons of ore per day. There is a strike in October.

1935: In February the mine reopens, even with the ongoing strike.

1936: The strike ends. Ball mill grinding and flotation cells are planned for installation to replace stamps and amalgamation tables, raising the recovery rate of gold to 94%. 300 tons of ore per day are being crushed. (cont'd)

Chronology continued from page 3

1938: An underground fire halts mining operations between February and July.

1942: Although ore in the mine is not yet exhausted, production ceases on March 28, 1942, due to a combination of the scarcity of labor, the high cost of materials, and wartime limitations on gold mining. Total production from the mine up to this year is 2.75 million tons of ore. Milling has also stopped. The upper part of the mine is kept unwatered and in good working order until 1948 in hopes of eventually reopening the mine.

1948: In February the Argonaut Mining Company is dissolved.

1949: The Argonaut and Plymouth mines are sold to B. Monte Verda, owner of Mines Engineering & Equipment Company. Mr. Verda plans to install new machinery and reopen the mines when the market improves, although this never happens.

1952: The surface plant is purchased by the Mines Engineering & Equipment Company for salvage purposes. Dismantling of the surface plant is started.

1953: The mine property is owned by B. Monte Verda and E. C. Taylor. The rest of the mine machinery is removed.

1979: Morse Van Horn Purchases the southern tailings area of the mine site, roughly 63.8 acres.



Living History & Memorial Events

UNDERWRITING SPONSORS!

*The City of Jackson • KH Carson Mountain Men
Jackson Lions Club • Italian Benevolent Society*

Saturday, Aug. 27

Commemoration Begins

Day-by-day radio & online rescue re-enactment begins.
Italian Benevolent Society Commemorative Dinner.

Thursday, Sept. 22 & Saturday, Sept. 24

Commemorative Services

at Jackson's historic cemeteries, 9 am.

Thursday, Sept. 22

Fourth Grade History Day at the Kennedy Mine.

By reservation.

Friday, Sept. 23 & Saturday, Sept. 24

Gold Fire by Larry Rutter

Dramatic Reading presented by Main Street Theatre Works
at the Kennedy Mine Amphitheatre. 8 pm.

Saturday, Sept. 24

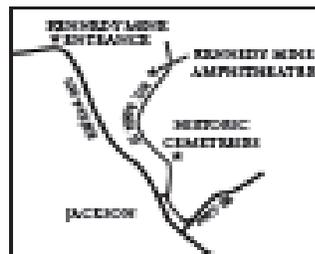
Living History Day at the Kennedy Mine:

Educational speakers, entertainment, period food vendors.
Guided tours of the Argonaut Mine site, 9 am - 5 pm.

Sunday, Sept. 25

Community Concert:

Miroslav Tadic (Guitar) & Yvette Halzwarth (Violin),
Kennedy Mine Amphitheatre, 2 pm



For more information and event updates, scan the QR code at right or go to www.TheAmadorian.com/Argonaut100.



Kennedy Gold Mine • Hwy 49, Jackson

manager@KennedyGoldMine.com

209.223.9542

GOLDEN WORTH

Sit right down, a tale I'll tell, Of a mining legend, a living hell

The 27th of August, 1922- the date, This was their story; this was their fate

The Argonaut Mine, the evening shift, 47 men working on three separate drifts

Just before midnight, when the clock would toll, A problem was brewing, deep in the hole

Faint wisps of smoke, lingering in the draft, Someone yells out, "Fire in the shaft!"

To escape they climb; there's never a doubt, crews up top will quickly snuff the fire out

As smoke halts the men, someone sighs, The leader shouts, "Boys, keep your chins high!"

A sniff of the air, something else they dread, Poisonous gases, they must build a bulkhead

Although time's a wasting, they build it right, But unseen forces are dimming their carbide lights

There's a small leak, only one thing to do, A second bulkhead, but materials are few

Though weakened by fumes and the searing heat, Summoning their strength, the task they complete

Some laugh, some cry, some start to pray, Up top, the rescue crews must search for a way

Digging from a nearby mine seems the best chance, But hard rock they hit, slowing their advance

Rescuers push on guided by faith and fear, with trapped family and friends, ever so near

They finally break through, after 22 long days, But what of the 47, are they okay?

The would-be rescuers are stopped dead in their tracks, poisonous gases are pushing them back

Men with breathing apparatus' entered the mine, with no fresh air, is there still time?

Rescue workers search and find the bulkheads, Breaking them down, they find 46 miners dead

But what of the one, they cannot find, There's no way he could have escaped the mine

The search goes on, one family still prays, where is the one, will he be found someday?

46 are buried at three cemeteries in the town, everyone turns out, some family members breakdown

The 46 families grieve, but one family still waits, There's still no news of their loved one's fate

Rumors spread that he escaped death and is still alive, he is spotted many times, did he survive?

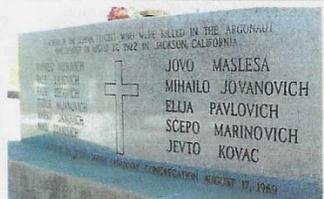
False alarm after false alarm, the family must endure, did he live, they're not so sure

After almost a year, deep in the Argonaut Mine, the missing miner's remain, someone finds

The family is told and he is buried with the rest, no more rumors for the family to test

So the story must end, now you know their fate, just remember the 27th of August, 1922 was the date

When 47 men perished deep in the bowels of the Earth, for what you might ask - a few ounces of golden worth!



**Dedicated to the 47
J. L. Knigge
2002**

A Blast from the Past – The History of Mace Meadow, cont'd.

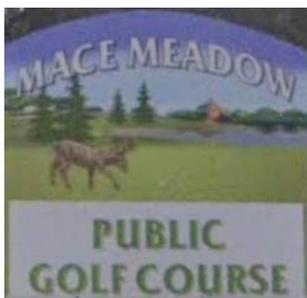
Compiled by Carroll Jones

Parts I – III appeared in the Spring 2022 issue of The Amadorian.

*Part IV in this issue explains the formation of the **Mace Meadow Golf and Country Club**.*

In 1975, Carroll and Christine Jones decided to sell their apartment complex in Burbank, California and look for a place to retire. They surveyed the coastal area from Venice to Monterey and the foothill areas from Sonora North. When they saw Mace Meadow, they stopped looking and bought a house. They moved into the house in December 1975.

In 1976, Mace Meadow Estates Corporation was looking for a developer to buy the golf course and the adjacent undeveloped land. Carroll talked to other local golfers about forming a corporation to buy the golf course. Louie Fuentes quoted them a price for the golf course, not including the adjacent undeveloped land. By early 1977, enough people had agreed to join in the purchase of the golf course, so an escrow was opened.



After consultation with several local businessmen, Richard Coggins was selected as the attorney to handle the formation of the corporation. The Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State, and Mr. Coggins then filed an application with the Department of Corporations for a permit to sell stock for \$2,500 per share. They soon learned that getting the approval to sell stock was more complicated than they thought. Fortunately, C. J. McCaffrey, who served on the organizing committee, was an attorney retired from the United States Department of Justice. McCaffrey handled the prospectus. The Department of Corporations was insisting that the prospectus warn prospective buyers of the stock that the corporation might fail. Paul Michell, who was a retired F.H.A. appraiser, helped to obtain an independent appraisal that would be accepted. When it was learned that the money from the sale of stock would be impounded until release by the Department of Corporations, the application was reduced from 300 shares to 135 shares.

On June 13, 1977, Carroll went to San Diego and picked up the permit to sell 135 shares of stock for \$2,500 per share. The permit was signed on June 13, 1977. The permit required that all moneys received for the sale and issuance of the securities authorized by the permit shall be immediately deposited in a trust account at a bank previously approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and that none of the funds shall be expended therefrom unless and until an aggregate amount of \$140,000 has been received and deposited in said account, and the written consent of the Commissioner has first been obtained.

Within two weeks, more than \$140,000 had been deposited in the trust account, and the money had been released by the Commissioner. Mace Meadow Golf & Country Club, Inc. took title to the golf course July 1, 1977.

The persons elected to the first Board of Directors were Carroll Jones, Homer Dunning, C. J. McCaffrey, Dottie Bingham, Joe Thomas, Walt Henderson, and Ray Boyer.

A teaching pro was invited to give lessons on the practice range but was not put on the golf course payroll. During the last six months of 1977, the maintenance crew consisted of two people, Jesus Garcia and Harry Achtemeier. During the summer of 1978, a high school student, Bruce Dunning, was employed to pick up range balls with the newly purchased ball picker; he also helped with maintenance work. *cont'd, page 7*

During the summer of 1977, the golf course experienced the worst drought since its establishment. The main reservoir did not fill during the 1976-77 winter, and the reservoir was empty by the end of July. Water was pumped from all the small ponds to save the greens. When all the water in the pond between fairways #4 and #5 was pumped out, water from a spring would bring in additional water; therefore, this pond was greatly enlarged. Louie Fuentes did a lot of the work with his D8 CAT, and Joe Vicini brought in a dragline to finish enlarging the pond.

The original fairway grass was mostly bluegrass, and much of the grass died. In the spring of 1978, Bob Plaister, a stockholder and the County Farm Advisor, was consulted for advice. Plaister arranged for Bill Davis, head of the N.C.G.A. turf grass experimental program, to visit the golf course. Davis advised that as much dead thatch as possible be removed and then the fairways be reseeded with a perennial rye grass. His advice was followed, and the fairways recovered very well.

During the first two years of the operation by Mace Meadow Golf & Country Club, the following projects were completed under the supervision of Ray Boyer:

- Chicken wire around one side and rear of the range
- Restrooms built on the golf course
- Enlargement of the implement shed
- Concrete ditch (Boyer's gulch) across from what is now #13 fairway
- Complete remodeling of the interior of the Pro Shop

The Pro Shop was managed by Walt Henderson. Homer Dunning did the buying of merchandise for the shop and had help from his wife Bernice on the purchase of clothing. They were all volunteers and were not paid. Although the golf course had lost money for Mace Meadow Estates, it made a net profit of \$2,802 for the six months ending December 31, 1977, and \$12,490 for the year ending December 31, 1978.

In the Spring of 1978, the stockholders approved the sale of 50 shares of stock at \$2,750 per share to construct a building containing a restaurant, office, and board room. An application was made in July to the Department of Corporations for a permit to sell the shares of stock. The basic design was put together by Carroll Jones and Ray Boyer. The design of the building was to provide a facility that would take care of the immediate needs and show a profit from the start and in the future anticipate expansion by adding a dining room to the west end of the building with a main entrance from the parking lot. Since most diners ask for a window table for the best view of the golf course, it was thought that a new dining room might be terraced with very large windows so that all diners would have a fine view of the golf course. After building a new dining room, the present room would become a club room during the day and a cocktail lounge at night with room for live music and dancing.

Bids for constructing the building were received from several contractors. The contract was given to Dennis Rodman, who had submitted the low bid. The acoustical cork on the ceiling and the birch paneling was installed by volunteers. Harry Ray and his wife Claire Ray installed the wall covering with the pressed leaves in the dining room. The building was completed in the fall of 1980.

Soon after Mace Meadow Golf & Country Club purchased the nine-hole golf course, some thought was given to studying the possibility of building an additional nine holes at some future time. Arnold Pierce wanted to buy five acres from Ruby Grover and put in a riding stable. To complete this transaction, they needed access to both the five acres and to the remaining Grover property. The access would have to be from golf course property. Carroll and Hal Goedert met with Ruby Grover at her request. When Ruby asked for the access she needed, Carroll and Hal explained to Ruby that the golf course might want to purchase some of her meadow land to expand the golf course, but any such expansion would be blocked if the five acres were sold to Arnold Pierce.

cont'd, page 8

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In 1982 appeared that it might be possible to purchase some land in the Grover Meadow. Louie Fuentes and Carroll Jones walked over all possible land that might be used for the expansion. This included a study of all of Ruby Grover's, Bill Grover's, Tom Grover's, Mike Throssel's, Leslie Throssel's and Dorothy Stacey's properties. It was finally decided that the only feasible way to expand the golf course was to put four holes plus water storage on land west of the original nine holes, three holes on land that they would acquire from Silver Lake Pines, and two holes on land the golf course already owned. When it came time to obtain options, the golf course was unable to obtain an option from Silver Lake Pines or from Leslie Throssel for a price it could afford to pay. Ray Mace, a cousin of Ruby Grover, was extremely helpful in the negotiations with Ruby Grover and Dorothy Stacey. Options were finally signed with both, and an agreement was made with Silver Lake Pines to trade approximately 11 ½ acres of the Stacey and Grover land for a similar amount of Silver Lake Pines land.

The proposal, signed by the Treasurer, to expand the golf course to 18 holes was submitted to the stockholders along with a feasibility report signed by the Board of Directors and a report on the risks involved. The stockholders approved the project. An application was made to the Department of Corporations for a permit to sell 115 shares of stock for \$3,500 per share, and the permit was quickly granted.

The United States Soil Conservation Service was asked to design water storage for irrigation. They determined that a dam on Pioneer Creek at the west end of Mace Meadow property would be very expensive and would not hold the amount of water needed. After digging several holes about 12 feet deep to test the suitability of the soil for a dam, they settled on the present location for the 25-acre foot reservoir.

An application was made to the State Water Resources Control board for a permit to store 45-acre feet of water. The Board changed the application to 35-acre feet because two of the proposed ponds did not divert water from Pioneer Creek and did not need a permit. The Department of Fish & Game protested the application. After numerous meetings with Fish & Game and with the State Water Resources Control Board, Mace Meadow was forced to accept conditions demanded by Fish & Game.

Mace Meadow Estates owned the timber on the land acquired from Silver Lake Pines. A logging contractor was brought in to log the timber and the timber on the land where Mace Meadow Golf Course owned the timber. Stockholders of Mace Meadow Golf & Country Club were given the right to cut firewood in return for their help in the cleaning up and burning that had to be done. Nearly 800 stumps had to be pulled and hauled to the very west end of the Grover meadow. These stumps were pulled out with a D8 Cat with a splitter attachment on the back. A small 'dozer, which Keith Mace brought up, was used to push brush into piles for burning and do some rough grading. Later, the golf course rented a John Deere 'dozer from Bryovich and Vicini which Louie Fuentes operated in working on reservoirs and grading fairways. The 25-acre foot reservoir was built by Louie on the John Deere and Vernon Vicini on a D8 Cat. The spillways were built by volunteers, and the drain valve and pipe were installed by volunteers. The splitter box at the main reservoir was designed by Howard Allen and built by volunteers.

John Fleming volunteered to make a few trips to our golf course to offer suggestions and give advice on what we were doing. The fairways were roughly graded with the John Deere 'dozer, then ripped with the same 'dozer. Next, the fairways were disced and then harrowed. A rock rake and a rockhound was then used to pick up all remaining small rocks and sticks. After the rocks and sticks were picked up, a till and pack was pulled over the fairways to further smooth them and prepare them for seeding.

When the reservoirs were being built, all good topsoil was pushed south of the reservoirs for storage to be used on tees and greens. An eight-yard paddle wheel scraper delivered this material to the tee areas and to the green locations. Tees and greens were rough shaped with a bulldozer; then the final shaping and grading was done with a loader box scraper which had adjustable angle control. *cont'd, page 9*

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When the shaping was complete, coarse sand was applied to a depth of eight inches; then three inches of humus was added. The sand and humus were mixed with a rototiller, and then the final contour shaping was performed with the sand-pro.

The golf course was seeded in October 1987. In March 1988, stockholders approved the building of cart paths with chip and seal which was about half the cost of asphalt.

During 1988 and 1989, many improvements were made with the help of volunteers. Some include the following:

- Added putting green in front of the pro shop
- Placed beautiful signs at the tees
- Enlarged and improved several tee areas
- Graded the practice range
- Installed net around the practice range
- Installed 120 feet of three-foot culvert on Pioneer Creek at the 14th fairway
- Placed three tier tees on the practice range
- Added waste bunker on right side of 18th fairway
- Improved drainage on some fairways
- Built new cart shed that holds about 28 Mace Meadow carts and nine private carts

Since Mace Meadow Golf & Country Club was formed in 1977, many volunteers have helped with the maintenance, improvement, and expansion of the golf course. This brief history does not attempt to identify all the volunteers who have made the golf course what it is today.

At the time this history is being written, several developers are negotiating with the Amador County Water Agency for handling and the treatment of sewage in their various housing developments in the area. After final treatment, the effluent will be delivered to the golf course for irrigation purposes.

ACHS Life Members

Eugene & Christina Ammann ~ Kathy Allen & Frank Axe ~ Richard & July Allen ~ Joseph and Iris Aparicio ~ Ed & Mary Lee Arata ~ Caryl Arnese ~ Dan and Pat Asvitt ~ Evan Bass ~ Michael Bell ~ Heidi Boitano ~ Mark, Lorie & Matthew Bowlby ~ Ray & Barb Brusatori ~ William Burger ~ Paul & Claudine Burnett ~ Jerry Cassesi ~ Robert J. & Susan L. Chandler ~ D.E. Collins ~ Thornton & Paula Jo Consolo ~ Robert M. & Lorraine M. Cooper ~ Mary Cowan ~ Jeannine & Patrick Crew* ~ Jean Louise Dahl ~ Robert Davis ~ Christopher & Cori Dover ~ Kathleen Du Bois ~ John Ellyson, MD ~ Carol Emerson ~ Katherine Evatt & Pete Bell ~ Brian Ferdani ~ Robin Field & Carol Mischer ~ Wayne Garibaldi ~ Phillip & Jenny Giurlani ~ David & Linda Gonzales ~ Jim & Teresa Guidi ~ Ray & Cheryl Herndon & Bobby Keeling ~ Curtis & Denise Hollis ~ Patricia Huberty ~ Jeana (Cova) Hultquist & Marshall Cova ~ Judy Jebian ~ Ida Ruth Johnson ~ Marilyn Jones ~ Richard & Pat Jones ~ Gretchen Kingsbury ~ George & Joan La Ponsie ~ JoAnn Levy ~ Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Little ~ Gary & Jaimie Little ~ Stan Lukowicz ~ Doug & Susan McElwee ~ Allen & Karen Martin ~ Jeremy & Shirley McCarty ~ Doug & Susan McElwee ~ Frances Melusky ~ Marshal Merriam ~ Joe & Alicia Miller (Giurlani) ~ Jean Mueller ~ Ron Oliverro ~ Mary O'Neal & Gary Arnese ~ Katherine & William Orescan ~ Alan & Peggy Piccardo ~ Hazel, Jeffrey & Amy Powell ~ Marian & Leonard Randolph ~ Jeanne C. Russ ~ Martin Ryan ~ John H. & Patricia Scott ~ Norm Seid ~ Beverly Smallfield ~ George P. Smith ~ Rose Marie Smith ~ John Solaja* ~ Marie-Louise Solaja ~ Audrey Souza ~ Charles J. Spinetta ~ Ray Stacey* ~ Steve & Linda Stocking ~ Suzanne Erickson Stroy ~ Keith & Gail Sweet ~ Ed & Margaret Swift ~ Karen Vaira & Steve Gallant ~ Russell & Mary Beth VanVoorhis ~ Violich Farms ~ Grant Vogel & Pam Sharp ~ Fraser & Teddy West ~ Sutter Creek Promotions Committee ~ Volcano Community Services District *Benefactor

➔➔ Welcome to new members:

Joe & Silvia Castillo, Tanya Hommon, David Way, Mark & Jean Weil



Our list of donors is growing, making the new Livery Building Project possible.

Listed are donors of \$500 or more:

Amador Community
Foundation
Joe and Iris Aparicio
Evan Bass
Paul & Claudine Burnett
D.E. Collins
Marshall Cova
Jean Louise Dahl
Barry & Sue Duncan
Wayne Garibldi

Phillip & Jeny Giurlani
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Marla Lowe
Stan Lukowicz

Kim & Cathy McGowen
Jeffrey & Hazel Powell
Beverly Smallfield
Charles Spinetta
Anders Stenstedt
Karen Vaira & Steve Gallant
Russell Van Voorhis
Violich Farms

Your generous donation will help build the New Livery Building which will replicate the California-style of rural agricultural buildings. Learn more at www.amadorcountyhistoricalsociety.org



**Save the Date:
Wine and Cheese Tasting
Friday, September 9, 2022**

**Amador County Historical Society Board
of Directors**

Society Officers

Cathy McGowen, President

Sue Duncan, Vice President

Judy Jebian, Secretary

Wayne Garibaldi, Treasurer

Board Members

Thornton Consolo

Georgia Fox

Phillip Giurlani

Teresa Guidi

Jeana Hultquist

Alicia Miller

Danna Saunders

Keith Sweet

Grant Vogel

Frank Tortorich

Leonard Williams

*Board Meetings are held on the 3rd
Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m.
225 Church St., Jackson (Amador County
Museum).*

Members and friends are invited to attend.

ACHS Mission Statement

The society was formed for the purpose of identifying and preserving items of historical interest of Amador County for its residents and the general public and to educate and increase public awareness while at the same time enlisting public support for historical preservation in Amador County.

The Amador County Historical Society has also partnered with the Recreational Railroad Coalition Historical Society in owning and operating the Amador Central Railroad, a great part of the county's history.

Support

**Amador County Historical
Society by signing up for
Amazon Smiles at
smile.amazon.com**

The Amadorian Editors:
Cathy McGowan,
Hazel & Jeffrey Powell

About the Amador County Historical Society

The Amador County Historical Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the research and preservation of Amador County heritage and history.

The organization brings together people from diverse backgrounds to work towards these goals. We invite all interested persons to attend our monthly meetings and encourage your suggestions and active participation in Society events and endeavors.

We also welcome guest articles for our newsletter. Unfortunately, due to limited space we can accept only those pertaining to local history. If you have any questions regarding ACHS please contact the office at (209) 257-1485.

If you would like to become a member of the Society, please fill in the membership form below and mail along with the appropriate dues to the Amador County Historical Society, P.O. Box 761, Jackson, CA 95642-0761

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email _____

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