

# Sutter Creek Community Benefit Foundation

(nonprofit 501(c)3 – Tax ID #87-1825043)

August Newsletter, 2023

## FIRE! September 1961

Fire was a constant threat to the early rural mining communities. Sutter Creek survived at least 8 major fires in its first 20 years. Despite improvements in building codes, construction methods and firefighting resources, fires remain a serious threat to this day. The most recent major fire occurred in September 1961 and seriously threatened the cities of Amador City, Drytown, Fiddletown, Plymouth, Volcano and Sutter Creek. Firefighting resources in 1961 were much different than today.

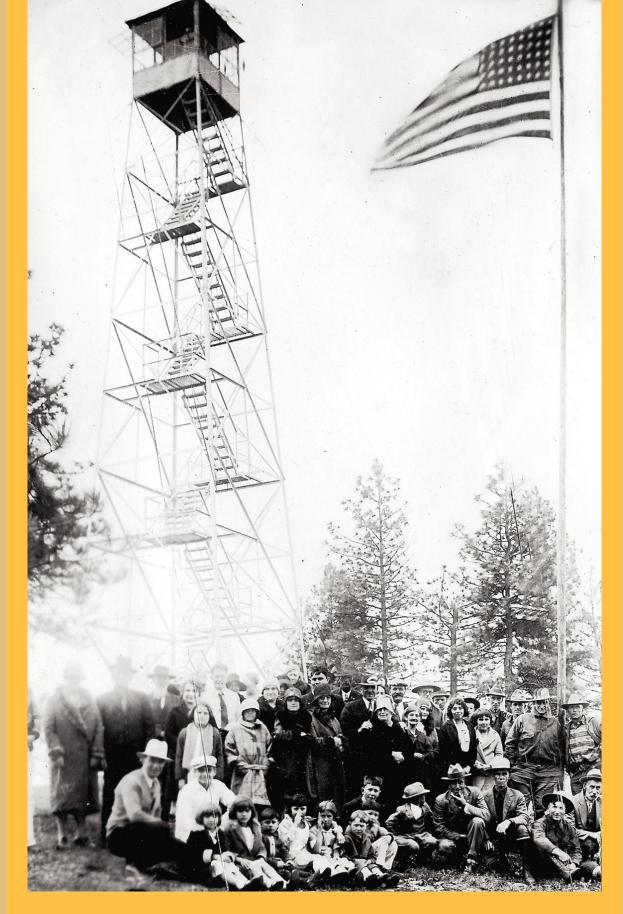


Sutter Creek's brand new "store bought" fire engine ca. 1960. It got a real "trial by fire" in 1961.

There were no cell phones or computerized fire planning tools or equipment to efficiently coordinate wildfire fighting efforts. In 1961, local wildfire fighting efforts depended heavily upon trained and untrained volunteers. This newsletter presents accounts of the fire based on local news coverage as well as personal accounts by local fire personnel and citizens.

#### September 2





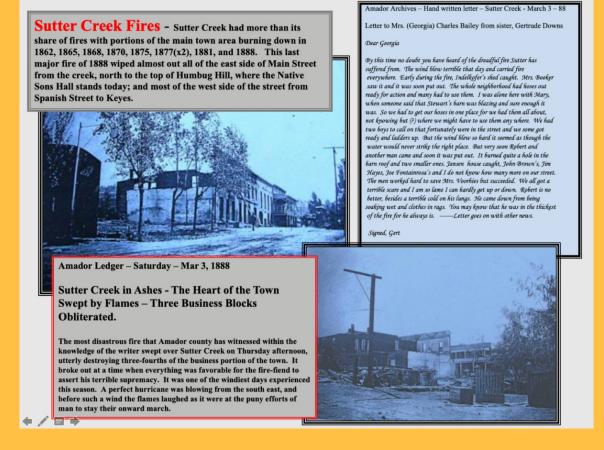
Mount Zion fire look-out tower.

Quick action from fire crews at Sutter Hill managed to stop the first blaze short of reaching Sutter Creek. However, embers spread the fire to the roof of the gym. Initially the fire was thought to have been extinguished but it apparently smoldered until that night when it erupted. The fire was not discovered until the gym was fully involved and beyond saving. The gym was left to burn while fire-fighters focused their efforts on saving the other buildings at the school with the help of water from the school's swimming pool.





Amador High School Gym set ablaze by wind blown embers on the roof.



The second fire, on the eastern front, sped past Plymouth and swept through New Chicago where the Fistolero home was destroyed. It raged over the Fremont Mine and on to Bunker Hill where it destroyed the Manassero residence and burned over the cemetery. By sundown Amador City was surrounded by the flames.



Beautiful downtown Amador City ca. 1961.

The Fire Marshall issued evacuation orders to the town. Women and

children were quickly moved to safety. A skeleton crew of firefighters was assisted by the men who remained behind to help fight the flames.

The call for the evacuation of Drytown came during a performance in the Claypipers Theatre. The audience was evacuated to the north, however several of the cast members became recruits to fight the fire.



A bulldozer fights to clear a line through the raging flames in the Amador County blaze.

The main villain in the cast decided to commandeer a road grader left unattended and began to cut a fire line still wearing his stage costume including his tall black hat.

Another interesting asset was brought to the fire by the City of Plymouth. The city dispatched its homegrown fire truck, a 1927 Chevrolet pickup truck that had been converted into a crude firetruck consisting of a 100-gallon tank and pump.



Early1920's pickup converted to fire truck of the type used by Plymouth in 1961. Hauling 100 gallons of water, hoses, equipment, and 3 crewmen must have been quite a chore for this old girl.

The truck, crewed by John Colburn, Joe Meyers and Ray Miller provided much needed water to the hand crews working the Drytown-New Chicago area.

To the south, the fire was closing in on Amador City. A pumper was ordered from a neighboring county while the blaze was fought with garden hoses and water from the Mine House swimming pool. As the fire swept up Stringbean Alley all the homes along the way were destroyed with the exception of the Picollo residence. Moving on it consumed the mill at the Wabash Mine. For a time, it looked like the entirety of Amador City would go up in flames, but those fighting the blaze managed to save all the businesses and homes.

To the south the fight was on to save Sutter Creek.



Sutter Creek's fire alarm bell in its 1961 location next to the auditorium.

Early Sunday morning many residents joined the fight utilizing garden hoses and hand pumps to prevent embers from spreading the fire to the city proper. Residents, including students from the high school patrolled the city extinguishing embers which would have otherwise spread the flames to the city proper. As the fire moved forward it burnt into fences on the northern and eastern edges of town but the flames were stopped short of destroying any buildings.

The wind then changed and the fire burned towards Volcano and again back toward Drytown. By Monday the fire moved into the vicinity of Daffodil Hill taking down everything in its path. On Tuesday, as the blaze moved along the ridge towards Volcano, bulldozers and hand crews arrived on the scene. A 24-hour battle at this location managed to put down the flames and kept the fire from reaching Volcano.



Mount Zion fire crew - one of the many who responded to the 1961 conflagrations.

In the end, the fire burned a swath across Amador County that was 15 miles long and 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. An estimated total of 35,950 acres were burned.



CalFire Map - Rancheria Fire

The final estimates for agricultural losses (not including houses or timber) were set at \$1,283,400. The 163.2 miles of fences that were

burned totaled a loss of \$861,700. Compared to property damage, the human toll was limited. There were no deaths and only four injuries. One Calaveras volunteer was hospitalized for burns with the other three firefighters sustaining minor injuries.

Starting in 1967, local Boy Scout troops in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management began a reforestation program. Two thousand trees were planted in 1967 and another 3,000 in 1977 by the local scouts and Scoutmaster Rollie Matson.

This brief account of the fire is but a sample of the personal stories held by citizens which experienced this disaster.

#### **Acknowledgements:**

Amador Ledger - September 7 and 14 1961, March 2, 1977, July 10, 1987

Teresa Guidi, Amador County Archives C.D. Christiansen Butch Martin Jon Colburn

#### **Sutter Creek Fire Department Dinner Dance**

with Darin Sexton & Highway 49

SEPT. 2, 2023 • 5:30 -- 10 PM

Doors open: 5:30

Dinner: 6:30 Tri-tip and Spaghetti
Dancing: 7:30-10:00

Adults: \$40, Under Age 12: \$15

Tickets at SutterCreekFoundation.org or at The Fire Station







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SCCBF's current renovation project is the Historic Sutter Creek Grammar School which is rich in Gold Rush history. This beautiful building is California's second oldest two-story brick schoolhouse. There are four rooms within the

Historic Grammar School that can be rented.



Contact the City of Sutter Creek for information on rates and availability - (209) 267-5647 ext. 230 or email <a href="mailto:info@cityofsuttercreek.org">info@cityofsuttercreek.org</a> / website - <a href="mailto:cityofsuttercreek.org">cityofsuttercreek.org</a>

The Sutter Creek Community Benefit Foundation (SCCBF) is dedicated to the restoration, preservation, and development of the community's historic assets both now and for future generations. (nonprofit 501(c)3 – Tax ID #87-1825043)

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