

UNIT 126

SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

April 1992



Yosemite

State Historic Park

General Plan

Yosemite Park and Recreation Commission Approval

April 1992



State of California
Resources Agency

Department of Parks and Recreation

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Acknowledgments

- Many thanks to Jan Anderson, Fred Welcome, Rick Carpenter and the rest of the Cascade District staff for their input and support during the planning process.
- Historic photos have been provided by Shasta State Historic Park and the Office of Interpretive Services.
- This plan was completed using a Macintosh II computer and Pagemaker software.

Note

This plan was completed prior to the Department of Parks and Recreation's reorganization of 1992. As a result of the reorganization, the names of the interdepartment divisions, offices and districts may have changed. Refer to the California Department of Recreation Transition Plan, October 1992, for additional information.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 942896, SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001



Resolution 14-92
adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Redding on
April 3, 1992

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for Shasta State Historic Park; and

WHEREAS, this reflects long-range development plans to provide for optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's Shasta State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan dated April 1992, subject to such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement the provisions of said plan.

Shasta State Historic Park

General Plan

April 1992

Pete Wilson
Governor



Douglas P. Wheeler
Secretary for Resources

Donald W. Murphy
Director, Department of Parks and Recreation

State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
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Plan Summary



Plan Summary

Resource Element Summary

Summary of Directives

The following is a summary of the directives set forth in the Resource Element.

Natural Resources

- A hydrologic Survey shall be implemented to assess drainage impacts on present and future resources. Erosion control measures shall be implemented.
- A wildfire management plan shall be established.
- Wildlife and native plants shall be protected.

Cultural Resources

- Any subsurface disturbance shall be reviewed by a department archeologist and/or historian.
- The Primary Historic Period shall reflect the years 1849-1905.
- All preservation and restoration projects shall follow the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. A historic structures report shall be prepared for each restoration, reconstruction, or preservation project.
- Specific structures and sites require preservation and restoration (see Resource Management Directives).
- A collections management program shall be implemented.

- The Cultural Resource Inventory shall be completed.
- A historic landscape management plan shall be established.
- Visitor access improvements shall be implemented.

Interpretive Element Summary

The following is a summary of the recommendations in the Interpretive Element.

Primary Theme: *Shasta City flourished as a transportation and commercial hub beginning with the Gold Rush Revolution, which transformed California.* Interpretation will not only focus on the importance of Shasta City and its role in the northern mines, but also on how the Gold Rush affected people's lives and the surrounding landscape, and how its effects on business, industry, and the environment continue to be felt in California today.

Supporting Themes:

- *Shasta City: A center for transportation, goods and services, and government commencing with the Gold Rush.*
- *The Gold Rush revolution transformed California's population and landscape, as evidenced in Shasta.*
- *Shasta City's fortunes declined with mining profits and improved transportation.*

Secondary Theme: *The Shasta legacy is rediscovered and preserved.*

Primary Interpretive Period: 1849 - 1895.
Significant years within the Primary Interpretive Period will be represented three dimensionally at different locations in the park. They include: 1849 - 1850; 1852 - 1861; and 1878 - 1895.

Secondary Interpretive Period: Pre-history - 1848; 1895 - Present

Facilities, and Media proposed for the park encompass:

- Outdoor orientation and appropriate signage.
- Historic landscaping.
- Interpretive trails.
- Historic building preservation, reconstruction, and restoration, to include a representation of:

Reading Springs Camp, 1849 - 1850;
developed for Environmental Studies programs.

Shasta City, Queen City of the North, 1852 - 1861; reconstruction and restoration of a core of buildings representing the town at its peak, to include the park visitor and interpretive center, house museums, historic-style concessions, and exhibits.

Shasta City Survivors, 1878 - 1895;
depicting the town's last viable businesses, including the Litsch Store and the Blumb Bakery.

Shasta City in Decline & Ruin, 1878 - Present; presenting and interpreting the town's remaining brick ruins.

- Formal exhibits consisting of:
 - Low-profile exhibits among the building ruins and in the cemetery.
 - A new interpretive plan and exhibits for the courthouse.
 - Reconstruction of the McGlaughlin Build-

ing as the new park visitor/interpretive center.

- A new interpretive plan and exhibits for the 1850s-era barn.
- Adaptation of the Washington Brewery Building for exhibits.
- Outdoor interpretive exhibits on mining tools and technology.
- Improvements to the audio-visual presentation in the courthouse.
- Eventual development of the 1928 School as a museum gallery for the Boggs Art Collection.
- Use of the 1939 School as a multi-purpose facility.
- House museums representing Shasta City's historic activities.
- Period attire.
- Publications.

Interpretive Activities could include the following:

- Guided and self-guided walking tours.
- A "Junior Historian" program.
- Demonstrations and period participatory activities.
- Environmental studies and environmental living programs.
- Living history programs.
- Historic-style concessions.
- Interpretive sales.
- Outreach programs.

Interpretive Collections will be guided by a Scope of Collections statement and the department's Collections Management Guidelines. Other proposals include:

- Relocating the Boggs Art Collection to a more suitable museum gallery environment.
- Locating an environmentally controlled, secure container in the park for temporary collections storage.
- New permanent collections storage and

curatorial facilities in reconstructed buildings in the park.

Interpretive Support should include:

- Training for staff and volunteers.
- A workshop area.
- Storage for interpretive program materials.
- Creation of a reference library and archives for the park.

Land Use and Facilities Element Summary

The following is a summary of recommendations in the Land Use and Facilities Element. See Maps 5-13 for additional information.

- Land use will provide for preservation and interpretation.
- Existing cultural sites, historic buildings, and ruins will be preserved.
- Improvements in the park will be made for visitors interested in interpretation and education.
- The highest priority for improvements is given to resource preservation and protection.
- French Alley will be the primary access point for cars and buses entering Shasta SHP from Highway 299.
- A minimum of 30 parking spaces will be established in the park, to accommodate existing demand.
- Parking areas will be screened from the view of the historic areas of the park, and from the surrounding community.
- The trail system will provide a looped circulation system, to link interpretive facilities, and to insure the safety of visitors.
- Acquisition of land to enhance the park. This includes:
 - Cultural sites;
 - Historic elements;
 - Compatible land use areas;
 - Compatible natural resource areas.
- Utilities will be upgraded to reflect current and projected use.
- Off-site utilities which threaten historic elements will be removed or relocated.
- Carrying capacities will be:
 - Litsch Store: 20 people.
 - Leo Store: 10 people.
 - Ruins (Lots 2-28): 10 people per lot at any given time.
 - Catholic Cemetery: 20 people.
 - Barn: 10 people.
 - Natural areas: 15 people per acre.
- The department will work with appropriate local planning agencies to insure preservation of the rural atmosphere and the low density of development around Shasta.
- The plan recommends improvement of Highway 299 to provide a safe environment for visitors.
- Relocation of Highway 299 is in the best interest of Shasta, and is encouraged.
- When Highway 299 is relocated, the General Plan should be evaluated and amended to reflect this change.
- Main Street of Shasta will be re-established to enhance the historic environment of the park, and to augment Shasta's spirit of place.

- ⊗ The department will coordinate with Caltrans to establish an agreement to allow improvements in the highway right-of-way.
- ⊗ The department will develop a maintenance plan for preservation of the remaining street trees. Whenever possible, new trees are to replace missing trees.
- ⊗ The department will preserve the ruins as per the policies and guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.
- ⊗ The department will determine the condition and the most effective methods for long-term preservation of the ruins, and will develop monitoring and maintenance to assist in preservation of the ruins.
- ⊗ The department will coordinate restoration and reconstruction with themes outlined in the Interpretive Element, consistent with the primary historic period and resource protection policies.
- ⊗ Restoration and reconstruction will be centered in the area around the courthouse on the north side of Main Street, and should include both structures and landscape features.
- ⊗ Mackley Alley will be closed to non-essential automobile traffic, with the help of local agencies and the community, in order to be used as an interpretive feature and a pedestrian corridor by park visitors and the community.
- ⊗ The Cascade District office will be relocated out of the park, and the site will be returned to its historic land use.
- ⊗ Appropriate areas for administrative, operational, and other non-historic land use have been delineated.

- ⊗ A landscaped area for picnic use has been designated.
- ⊗ Open space and wildlife habitat areas will be preserved.

Concessions Element Summary

The following is a summary of the recommendations in the Concessions Element.

- ⊗ The purpose of concession operations are to enhance visitors' recreational and educational experiences.
- ⊗ Concession operations, wherever possible, shall reduce costs and/or generate revenues to aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System.
- ⊗ Concessions can be an important component of the park by helping to ensure creation of a "living" historic environment.
- ⊗ When considering a concession, considerations should be the economic feasibility and compatibility with the public interest. All concessions shall comply with the state Public Resources Code.
- ⊗ The department shall consider an interpretive concession opportunity when the facility, service, product, or program relates to an interpretive theme.

Operations Element Summary

The following is a summary of the recommendations in the Operations Element.

A goal of this plan for Shasta State Historic Park is to protect and preserve the historic resources and integrity of the unit. Operation of this unit will help to achieve this goal by:

- Minimizing law enforcement problems by well-planned patrols, public information, and trained personnel.
 - Developing and implementing interpretive signage, exhibits, and audio-visual programs to educate visitors.
 - Identifying and pursuing methods and expertise to facilitate maintenance and improvements in buildings and landscape.
 - Maintaining structures and grounds in a satisfactory manner, requiring visitor compliance with appropriate use.
 - Evaluating the park's budget and staff, considering the increased demands resulting from phased projects and the continual needs of the collections, structures, programs, and visitors.
 - Evaluating special events on an individual basis, to ensure that activities are compatible with the park's purpose, and that negative impacts to the resources are minimized or mitigated.
 - Ensuring that concessions in the park are compatible with Shasta's history and resources, and are routinely evaluated and monitored.
 - Properly preserving or restoring historic structures, grounds, and collections.
 - Performing artifact conservation, cataloging, loans, and accessioning on an ongoing basis, following the department procedures for proper collections management.
 - Pursuing real property acquisitions that meet the goals and objectives of the General Plan and the department policies to improve, enhance, and protect Shasta State Historic Park.
 - Working with Caltrans to minimize the impacts, and ultimately relocating Highway 299 away from the park.
- Another goal of the plan is to provide an enjoyable and educational experience for visitors, and encourage their return to Shasta. This will be achieved through operation of the unit by:
- Developing and encouraging on-site attendance to programs presented by park staff to civic and school groups, as well as general visitors.
 - Developing and providing off-site interpretive programs to civic groups and local schools, using various methods, including audio-visuals, lectures, presentations, etc.
 - Encouraging and soliciting park attendance for programs through use of local and statewide public relations efforts.
 - Developing and encouraging environmental studies programs with local schools, using minimal park staff.
 - Training and assisting volunteers and docents to develop and present interpretive activities that will enhance the park experience on-site and off-site.
 - Continuing to develop, evaluate, and improve special events, programs, brochures, audio-visual presentations, panels, trails, etc.
 - Providing direction and encouragement to the park interpretive association's membership, to assist in activities, and in development of special events.
 - Providing guidelines and assistance to encourage and direct concessions operators to develop interpretive programs for visitors compatible with the historical integrity of the park.

- Developing appropriate interactive interpretive programs to involve visitors in the park.
- Encouraging and actively pursuing concession-operated facilities that are historically compatible with the park and its themes.

An additional goal in operating the unit is to function within the auspices of the State Park System and the State of California. This will be achieved by:

- Maintaining park operations at the highest levels possible, using accepted policies and guidelines as set by the Department of Parks and Recreation and the State of California, including regulations, manuals, standards, and directives.
- Ensuring that visitors to Shasta State Historic Park will have safe, enjoyable, and educational experiences while in the park.
- Establishing park hours of operation to maximize visitor contact and revenues, considering staff availability and budget limitations.
- Ensuring proper functioning of facilities and locations and construction to accommodate the operations, maintenance, staffing, and fiscal demands and limitations of the park.

Environmental Impact Element Summary

The following is a summary of the findings of the Environmental Impact Element.

Summary of Findings

The environmental effects of the changes proposed in the Preliminary General Plan are

summarized as follows:

Class 1 Impacts: Unavoidable Significant Environmental Effects

- None.

Class 2 Impacts: Mitigatable Significant Environmental Effects

- None.

Class 3 Impacts: Adverse But Not Significant Environmental Effects

- Construction impacts: Primarily noise and dust during actual construction. Disturbance of underground historical resources.
- Traffic impacts: Increased trip generation by the park as it is developed, contributing to cumulative traffic congestion on Highway 299 between Redding and Shasta. Increased traffic and noise on French Alley and Second Street due to the location of the new parking lot.

Mitigations

- Construction impacts: Construction contracts will contain stipulations for reducing noise and dust impacts. Construction sites will be surveyed by archeologists prior to construction.
- Traffic impacts: None. The proposed upgrade of Highway 299 by Caltrans, including a bypass of Shasta, would relieve congestion between Redding and Shasta.

Alternatives

- No project: The park remains at its present state of development and management.

- The proposed General Plan: Some major changes in facilities, including improvements on Highway 299, new parking areas (auto and bus), a new visitor center and restrooms, reconstructed buildings, restoration of stables, corrals, and ruins, and relocation of the Cascade District offices.
- The Schoolhouse Alternative: Same as the proposed General Plan, except that the main parking lot and visitor center would be on the lot of the historic schoolhouse.
- The Charter Oak Alternative: Same as the proposed General Plan, except that buildings would also be reconstructed on the south side of the highway, and the visitor center would be in the reconstructed Charter Oak Hotel.

Introduction



Introduction

The California Department of Parks and Recreation has prepared this planning document in conformance with Section 5002.2 of the Public Resources Code. The code requires the department to prepare a general plan for each unit of the State Park System. The general plan must be approved prior to any permanent commitment of resources through development or management activities that affect resource values. The current requirements for this planning approach were established in policy and legislation in 1972. This plan addresses Shasta State Historic Park.

The Purpose of the Plan

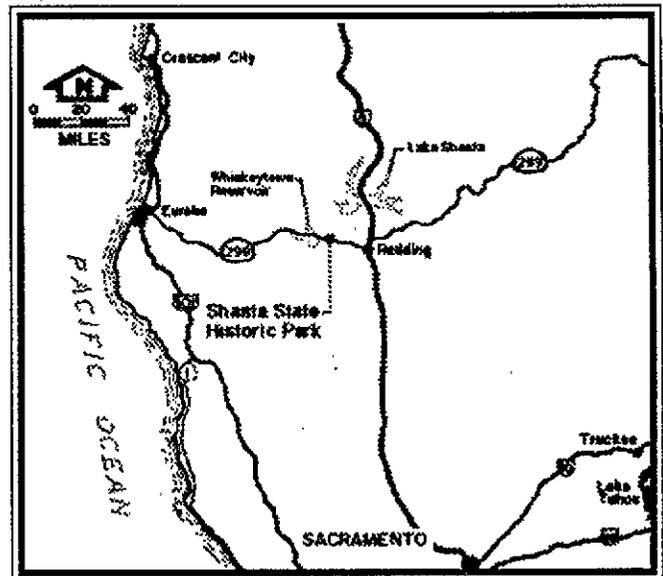
The General Plan is intended to provide direction relating to site development, resource management, and operations at Shasta. The plan will guide these activities for an extended period, or until it becomes necessary to reinstate the planning effort to redo or amend the document.

The general plan process is designed to provide an orderly assemblage of information about Shasta State Historic Park. This information identifies specific resource preservation and management needs, and identifies public concerns and wishes relative to the unit. The process then analyzes the interpretive and recreational potential of the park, and combines these factors into a general plan. These decisions will guide future management and development of the unit.

Planning Area Description

Shasta SHP is approximately 23 acres in size. The unit is located in Shasta County, approximately six miles northwest of Redding, on State

Figure 1
Vicinity Map



Shasta State Historic Park is located approximately 6 miles northeast from Redding, on State Highway 299.

Highway 299. Shasta has a distinct heritage of historic and cultural resources. The business district of the historic town is listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

The Department's Mission

The State Department of Parks and Recreation's mission is to protect and preserve California's natural and cultural heritage, to interpret that heritage for the public, and to provide public recreation opportunities for the people of California.

The Planning Process

The planning process begins with a comprehensive analysis of the natural and cultural resources in the park. This information assists in establish-

ment of a spirit of place, which establishes the kinds of experiences visitors will encounter.

A public involvement program is then initiated to gather information from, and to inform, the public relative to the planning effort. The public involvement effort is an intricate part of the planning process.

Once sufficient information is available and the spirit of place is established, the plan's assumptions, goals, and objectives are defined. Problem statements and alternative solutions to the problems are then addressed. The alternatives are reviewed with the public, and subsequently reduced to a single plan.

The single plan is then reviewed with the public, reviewed through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, and refined into the Preliminary General Plan. This document is the subject of a State Park and Recreation Commission public hearing and approval action.

Plan Goals

The overall goals of the department reflect a commitment to protecting Shasta's cultural resources, and to educating the public on the park's history. These goals are as follows:

- To protect and preserve the resources of Shasta for present and future generations, and to provide for the public's education and enjoyment.
- To enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the history and the environment of Shasta.

Scope of the Plan

This General Plan contains the following elements:

- The *Resource Element* summarizes and evaluates the natural and cultural resources

identified during a detailed resource inventory process. The element proposes management policies aimed at protecting, restoring, and generally managing the resources.

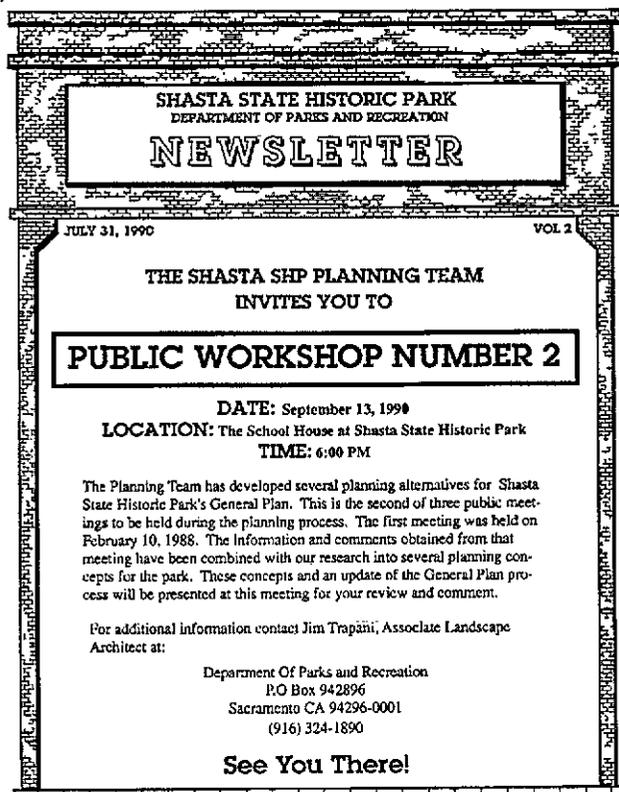
- The *Land Use and Facilities Element* describes past, current, proposed, and surrounding land use. The element identifies relevant planning issues affecting those uses in the context of the resources present. The plan also describes the existing facilities, proposes new facilities, and establishes priorities for their implementation.
- The *Interpretive Element* identifies interpretive concepts, and proposes programs that will enhance the public's appreciation, use, and enjoyment of the park, as well as proper care and use of interpretive resources.
- The *Concessions Element* explains and proposes concession programs and facilities which would improve services to the public, and enhance visitors' enjoyment of the park.
- The *Operations Element* describes the general operational and maintenance programs and facilities necessary for appropriate park administration.
- The *Environmental Impact Element* provides the environmental impact assessment required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It assesses environmental effects of the plan's proposals, examines alternatives considered, and proposes mitigation actions where necessary.

Public Involvement

First Public Meeting: The department held the first public meeting at Shasta on February 10,

1988, to identify public wishes and concerns relative to the park. This input, combined with research and data gathering, provided the knowledge base to establish problem statements for the plan.

The meeting was announced through press releases, and through a newsletter (#1), which was sent to approximately 700 recipients in the planning area. Subsequent to this meeting, a newsletter (#2) was sent, with a summary of public comments made at the meeting.



The public was informed with a series of newsletters. Newsletters were sent to a mailing list of interested individuals, as well as to every post office box in the community of Shasta.

Second Public Meeting: Problem statements for the park and a compilation of plan alternatives served as the basis for the second public meeting. This meeting was held at Shasta on September 13, 1990. Meeting participants were asked to review the alternatives, and comment

on them. A newsletter (#3) and press releases preceded the meeting, and a separate newsletter (#4) followed, summarizing public comments.

Community Representative Workshop: A workshop with community representatives was held at Shasta on February 16, 1991. The meeting was arranged to obtain additional community input about their concerns, and to evaluate a draft single plan. The input from the workshop was included in the newsletter (#5), and sent prior to the third public meeting.

Third Public Meeting: The single plan proposal was reviewed with the public at a workshop held at Shasta High School on June 27, 1991. The meeting was announced through a newsletter (#5). A subsequent newsletter (#6) followed the meeting, with a summary of comments.

The Long-Range Concept

This long-range concept is offered to illustrate more distant ideas and concepts for the future, beyond the present plan. It is conceptual, and is not intended to be binding. Rather, it is provided to illustrate the department's vision for Shasta in the future, as an aid in understanding the present plan. It is hoped that what we refer to here as the Long-Range Concept will be a future outgrowth of the present General Plan.

Limiting Factors for the Current Plan

Re-establishing the essence of a town rich in history and comparatively short on historic fabric provides both unlimited possibilities and enormous constraints. The physical constraints created by Highway 299, and funding limitations, diminish the possibilities for Shasta's immediate future. The highway limits the scope of possibilities for the present plan, while the lack of funding limits the ability to implement the plan.

The highway and funding constraints are the limiting factors for any general plan for Shasta.



Main Street was once the focus of life in Shasta. The Long-Range Concept envisions Highway 299 relocated out of the park, and the historic street grades and dirt surface of Main Street restored.

Any plan will fall short of its full potential as long as these two constraints remain the limiting factors.

The present plan must balance the needs of today with the possibilities of tomorrow. The present plan is generally intended to provide guidance for the next 20 years. Relocation of Highway 299 and the ability to fund extensive improvements are likely beyond this time span. Therefore, the present plan focuses on solving the problems of the present, while preparing Shasta for the future.

Spirit of Place

Shasta is a town rich in history. It is a pioneer city of Northern California. The rise and fall of Shasta illustrates the changing attitudes and technology of an era. The importance of Shasta to California history, and as a cultural site, cannot be overstated.

Shasta was the wholesale distribution center for goods, and the major transportation center in Northern California. Shasta was also the politi-

cal center of Northern California. The original county seat of Shasta County was located here. Some of the first public schools in Northern California were established in Shasta. Shasta was also a cultural center. The town's population was a mixture of Black, Native American, Mexican, Chinese, and Euroamerican cultures.

The picturesque brick buildings, three-story hotels, and the wide main street combined to give the town a unique physical appearance. The town was an extremely active place, teeming with people, businesses, sights, sounds, and smells.

This history made Shasta a special and unique place. This is the essence of Shasta, the town's spirit of place. Shasta should be a place where one goes to learn and experience Shasta, the Gold Rush era, and California history. Recapturing this ambiance is the basis for both the present and ultimate plans.

The Long-Range Concept

The Long-Range Concept would reflect the spirit of place by creating an environment that would allow visitors to learn about the town's history, and to experience the town's ambiance. The following ideas would be present in the Long-Range Concept:

Restorations/Reconstructions

To accurately convey Shasta's spirit of place, a representative portion of the town would be restored or reconstructed. Initially, restorations would be focused to provide continuity to the park. Restorations would start with the most representative area of the town. This area centers around the courthouse, and could in-

clude such features as:

- The Empire Hotel
- The Charter Oak Hotel
- The Hotel Francalse
- Brick buildings from east of the Charter Oak Hotel to the ruins
- The Blacksmiths shop
- The 1870s School House
- The Washington Brewery
- The wood building from east of the Court-house to Mackley Alley
- Stables west and north of the Empire Hotel
- Other significant features in the landscape (outbuildings, corrals, fences, etc.)

The Long-Range Concept would see some of the ruins restored. If the highway were relocated, visitor safety relating to the highway would no longer be a concern. Restoration of these structures would be a long-range method of preservation.

Main Street

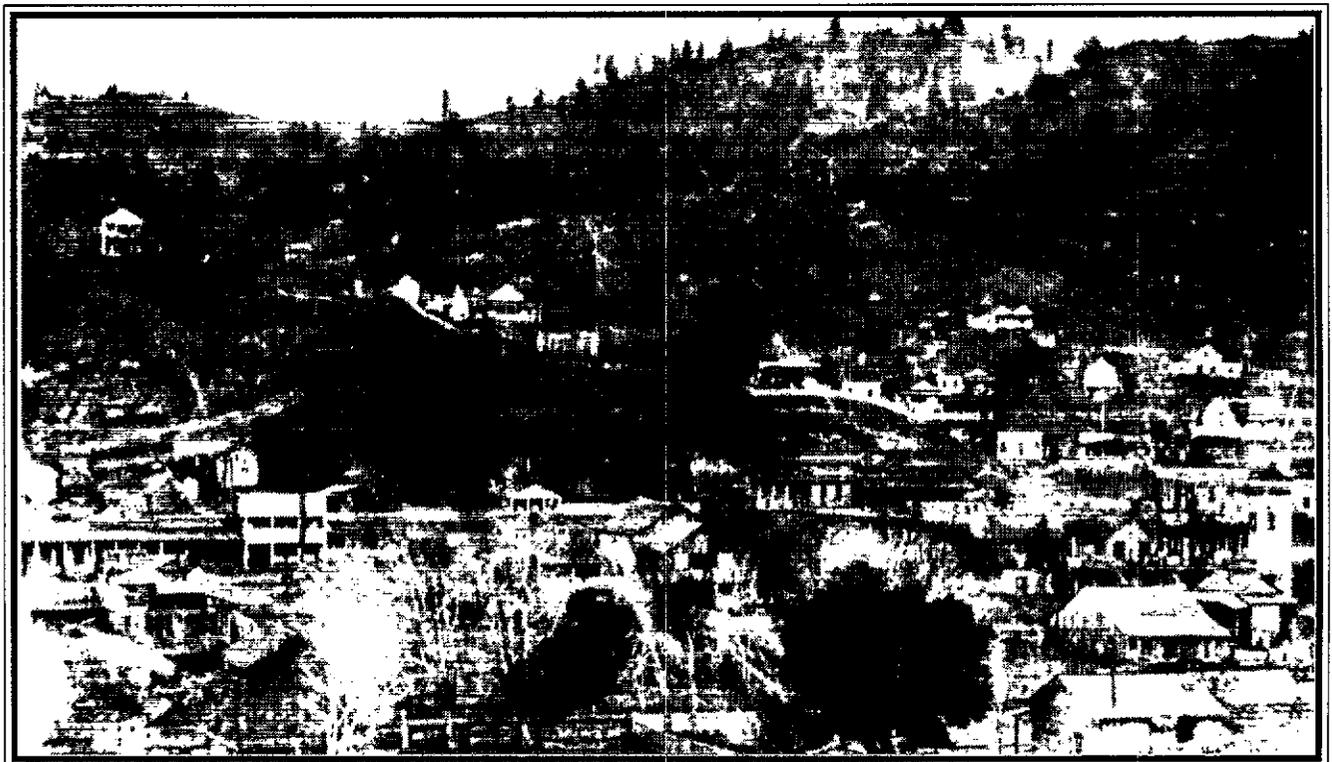
The town was oriented toward Main Street, and subsequently, the street became the focus of the town's activities. This street is currently occupied by Highway 299.

The Long-Range Concept envisions the highway relocated, and a restored Main Street as a major feature of the park. Such a restoration would include the following:

- Closure to automobile traffic
- Removal of pavement, and restoration of historic road grades
- Restoration of street trees
- Restoration of street amenities such as hitching posts, signs, walkways, etc.

Visitor Orientation

Visitors would enter the town in much the same manner as many did historically, from the



This photo, taken before 1878, illustrates what Shasta was like during the town's boom period. Shasta State Historic Park will be a place where people go to experience what it was like to live and work in Shasta during this period, and to learn about the Gold Rush and California history.

southeast, along Main Street. Parking facilities would be located outside the expanded historic core.

Orientation would take place in a visitor center. Several buildings in the town would be appropriate for a visitor center in the Long-Range Concept. The visitor center would be in one of the most significant buildings in town, in terms of importance and esthetic value. Some of the buildings thought to be the most appropriate are:

- The 1870s School House
- The Charter Oak Hotel
- The Empire Hotel

Interpretation

Shasta would be a place where people would come to see and experience California history. Shasta would be an active place of learning, with a mix of media and facilities that would focus on education, and interpret the Gold Rush era, the town, and the importance of Shasta to development of Northern California.



The Long-Range Concept would include an expanded restoration and reconstruction program. This program would include restoration of the Charter Oak Hotel for possible use as a visitor center.

Concessions

Shasta would feature concessions that would focus on interpretation. The level of concession development would depend on many factors which are beyond the scope of a general plan.

Shasta was a thriving economic center. The coming and going of wagons, goods being unloaded and shipped, and the everyday activities of the countless businesses were a significant part of the town's spirit of place. This type of environment would be created to duplicate the true atmosphere of Shasta.

Resource Element



Resource Element

The Resource Element for Shasta State Historic Park establish specific long-range management objectives and policies necessary to protect and perpetuate the park's resource values.

Purpose

The Resource Element is required by the Public Resources Code, Section 5002.2, which states:

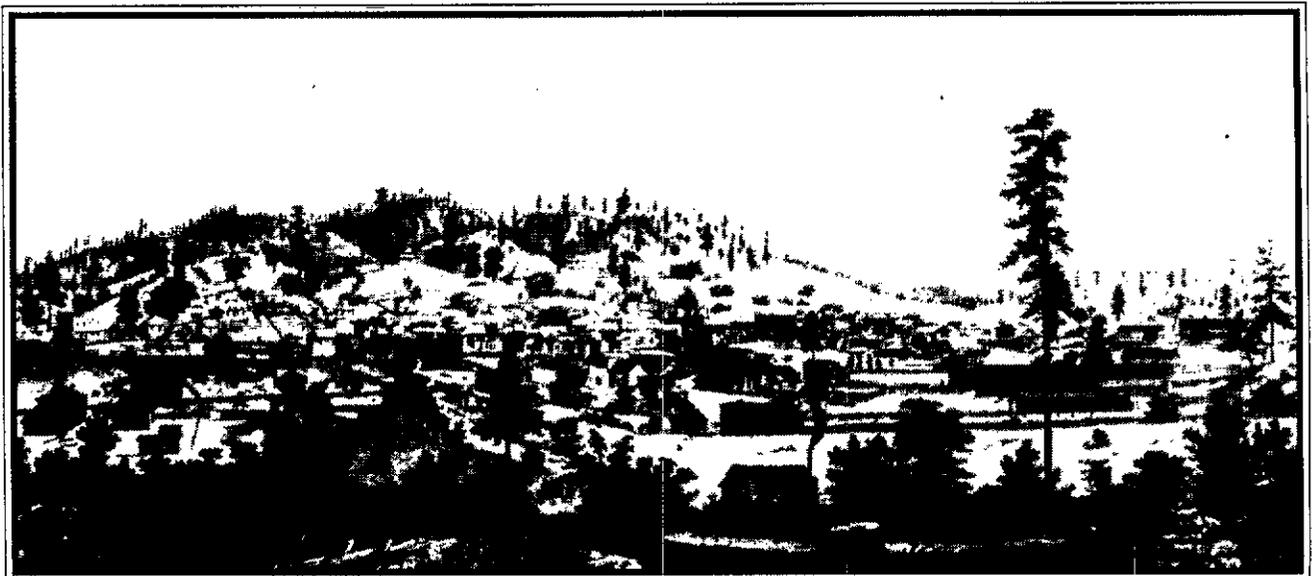
"5002.2 General Plan

(a) Following classification or reclassification of a unit by the State Park and Recreation Commission, and prior to the development of any new facilities in any previously classified unit, the department shall prepare a general plan or revise any existing plan, as the case may be, for the unit.

The general plan shall consist of elements that will evaluate and define the proposed land use, facilities, operation, environmental impact, management of resources, and any other matter deemed appropriate for inclusion in the plan.

(b) The resource element of the general plan shall evaluate the unit as a constituent of an ecological region and as a distinct ecological entity, based upon historic and ecological research of plant-animal and soil-geological relationships, and shall contain a declaration of purpose, setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the unit consistent with the unit's classification pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50) of this chapter, and a declaration of resource management policy, setting forth the precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose."

This Resource Element has two main parts. The first is a brief summary of the unit's resources. More detailed resource information on these subjects is on file with the Department of Parks and Recreation. The second section deals with policy formulation, which begins with unit classification and a declaration of purpose, and concludes with specific resource management directives.



Shasta City, 1856.

Unit Description

Shasta State Historic Park is located in the heart of the historic business district of Shasta, California. This historic park is comprised of 67 city lots of the town of Shasta, and contains 23.01 acres of land. Main Street (Highway 299) bisects the park. Shasta State Historic Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. Shasta State Historic Park is California Historical Landmark No. 77. See Land Ownership map, Map 3.

Resource Summary

Natural Resources

Topography

Shasta State Historic Park is located in Northern California, in the Sierra Foothill and Low Coastal Mountains Landscape Province. This province is in the form of a ring circling the Great Valley Landscape Province, and includes the lower western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, the Central Coast Range, and the central California coastal strip. This province is characterized by gently rolling topography and complex geology. The rounded, rugged slopes are covered in live oaks and chaparral.

The unit lies in the foothills between the Sacramento Valley and the Coast Range. It is in a small, narrow valley between two ridges on the west side of the northern Sacramento Valley, on State Highway 299, six miles west of the town of Redding. The terrain around Shasta SHP varies from hilly to moderately steep, with the ridge to the south rising to 1,620 feet in elevation, and the ridge to the north to 1,500 feet above sea level.

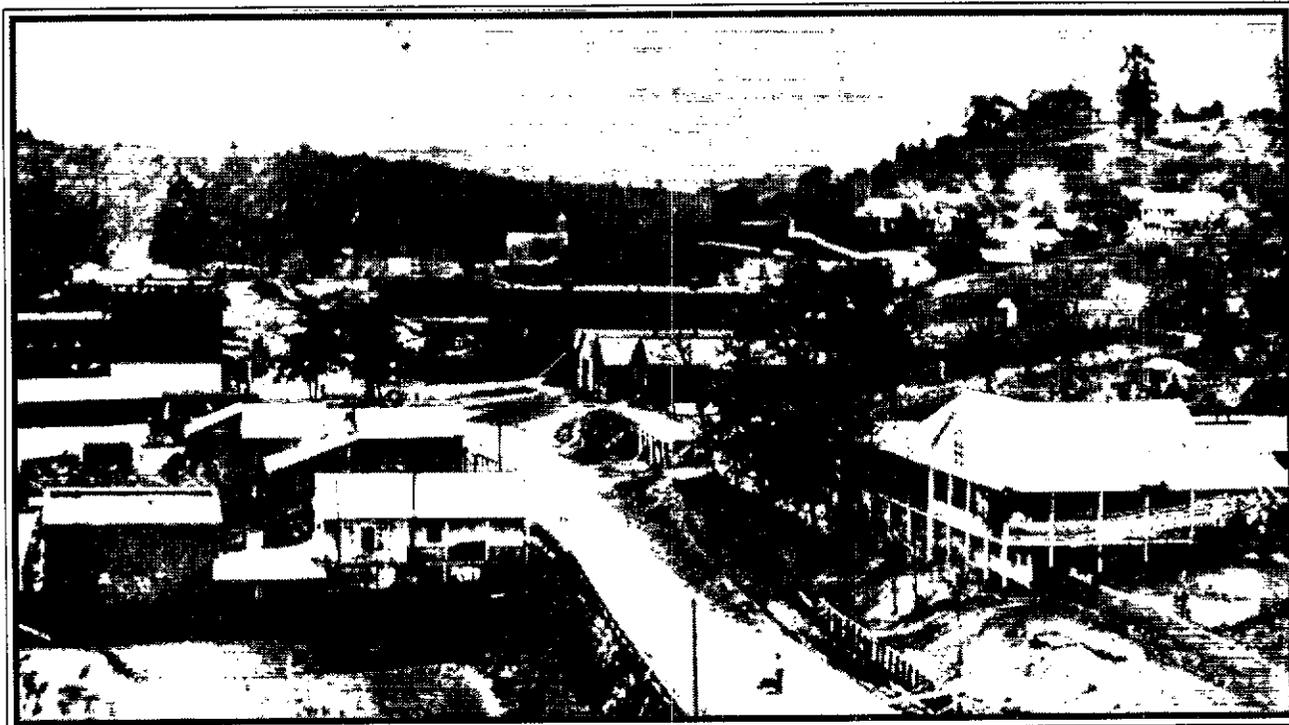
Shasta SHP is separated into six parcels by State Highway 299 and four residential streets. For its small size, the unit displays relatively varied topography, with elevations ranging from 1,004

feet to 1,080 feet. The town of Shasta slopes gradually to the southeast, but with numerous local variations, some of them human-made. The parcels south of the highway descend from a hillside to the level of the road, while north of the highway, the hillside continues sloping down to the valley bottom, leaving the eastern portion of the unit, north of the highway, at a lower elevation than the road surface. The northwest corner of the unit, however, climbs a small, steep hill, above the level of the Catholic Cemetery. This knoll above the cemetery is the highest elevation in the unit. Level ground is limited in this area, with the road and building sites created by "cut-and-fill" activities. Material was removed from an uphill site, and used as fill on the downhill side. Many of the original buildings have one side, the downhill side, built of rock, while the opposite side is built directly into the adjoining hill.

Meteorology

The northern Great Valley and surrounding foothills experience a Mediterranean climate characterized by temperatures of little diurnal fluctuation, cold, wet winters, and warm, dry summers. Diurnal temperature fluctuation, precipitation levels, and the duration of winter fog can be attributed to topographic relief and distance from the ocean.

At Shasta State Historic Park, winter maxima are commonly in the mid-50s Fahrenheit, and winter minima are in the mid-30s. Summer temperatures range from lows in the 60s to highs in the upper 90s. The mean average temperature is 61°F. As recorded, mean rainfall at the unit varies on a yearly basis. In 1983, the unit experienced 119.27 inches of rainfall, as compared to 28.90 inches of rain which fell during 1985. Average annual rainfall for the years 1983 to 1986 is 66.73 inches, with 83% of this rainfall occurring between November and March. Snowfall is not uncommon. Shasta State Historic Park does not experience extended periods of fog during the winter. Unit records indicate that sunshine or partial sunshine



View south, date unknown.

occurs on an average of 22 days per month.

Hydrology

Shasta SHP is located in the Sacramento River Hydrologic Basin, which extends north from mid-Sacramento and El Dorado Counties to the Oregon border, and from the western borders of Shasta and Tehama Counties to nearly the eastern border of the state. The unit is included in the Enterprise Flat Hydrologic Area of the Redding Hydrologic Unit (HU). The topography of the Redding HU is characterized by the wide alluvial plain of the river, surrounded on the west, north, and east by the dissected uplands or foothills of the Klamath Mountains.

Most of Shasta SHP is encompassed by the Middle Creek basin, and an area of less than five acres lies in the Rock Creek drainage basin. Because all areas within the unit boundaries lie at the head of drainage basins, there is little downstream flow through the unit, and although there are drainage ditches, there are no permanent streams in the unit. Except for the small area on the western edge of the unit which drains to the northwest, the general flow pattern

in the area is to the southeast. Because the lowest elevations occur along or near Second Street, much of the runoff and subsurface water tends to flow toward this location, and water tends to collect in the area between Main Street and Second Street. Gullies and human-made drainage ditches carry drainage to the east or northeast on the west side of State Highway 299, and to the southeast on the east side of the road. The raised surface of the highway tends to block surface flows from the west, and is a potential cause of runoff-related problems. Runoff is fast due to the steep slopes in the unit, and creates the potential for erosion problems.

Shasta SHP is located in the Sacramento Valley Hydrologic Study Area, and the Redding Groundwater Basin, three to four miles east of the unit, is the closest groundwater basin. There is no groundwater basin or potential groundwater storage identified in the immediate vicinity of the unit. There are subsurface water flows in the unit, and the area southwest of State Highway 299 has historically been noted for its year-round springs. In the winter, subsurface flows rise near or to the surface, and seasonal streams are common.

No flood zones have been demarcated in the area of the unit. Rapid and abundant runoff combined with steep slopes have caused erosional downcutting of some drainage ditches. Water from surface and subsurface flows (and a high water table) collects in low areas, creating seasonal standing water of concern to the historic buildings, and to future development.

Geology

Shasta State Historic Park is located in the Klamath Mountains geomorphic province, a geologically complex and generally poorly known area. This 12,000-square-mile province lies at the northern end of the Great Valley, west of the Cascade Range, and is bordered narrowly on the west by the Coast Range geomorphic province. The South Fork Mountain fault zone separates the Klamath Mountains geomorphic province from the northern coast ranges. This province includes several mountain ranges, such as the Siskiyou Mountains, Marble Mountains, and Trinity Alps, and the accordant summit levels and highly dissected old plateau surfaces are notable features of the Klamath Mountains.

The general structure of the Klamath Mountains geomorphic province, formerly a eugeosynclinal terrain, is that of older, subjacent rocks in the configuration of a broad arc open to the east, overlain by younger, superjacent rocks of upper Cretaceous origin. The subjacent rocks are metamorphosed sedimentary rocks structurally separable into a series of four arcuate belts, decreasing in age from east to west, and these lithic belts are generally separated by faults, or by linear ultramafic bodies or granitic plutons. Late Jurassic granitic rocks have also extensively intruded into these subjacent rocks. The younger superjacent rocks are preserved as relatively small erosional remnants of shallow-water, well-bedded marine sedimentary strata of Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous age. The geologic history of the area includes long periods of marine deposition punctuated by volcanic activity, two major province-wide periods of regional metamorphism, deformation,

igneous intrusion, and recent glaciation, which shaped some of the peaks.

Shasta SHP, located at the very southeastern edge of the province and near the boundary of the Great Valley, is situated on a large granitic intrusion surrounded by rocks characteristic of the eastern Klamath belt. The unit is centrally located in an area of Mesozoic granitic rocks. In the nearby Shasta Bally Mountain area, this mapped unit consists of biotite-hornblende-quartz diorite and granodiorite, which locally ranges to gabbro. The usual mode of emplacement of the granitic intrusion was by forceful intrusion, and they are generally aligned with their long axes parallel to the north-south arcuate trend of the province.

There are four faults, all less than two miles long, within a two-mile radius of the unit, most lying in the granitic body, with some extending into the surrounding eastern Klamath lithic belt. Movement along these faults is possible, but recent seismic and volcanic activity in the immediate area of the unit has not been sufficiently researched. The steep slopes of the unit may have slump or landslide potential, and cisterns dug by early builders to take advantage of subsurface water flows may pose land subsidence hazards. Fieldwork is needed to ascertain the hazards. Flooding potential is low since there are no permanent streams in the unit, but runoff on the steep slopes tends to be fast, and poses potential erosion problems.

Mineral production has taken place close to the unit in two gold mines: the Benson Mine, about three miles north, and the Sunshine Mine, two miles northwest of the unit, at the head of Rock Creek and Middle Creek. The Klamath Mountains Province is the second-most-productive gold region in California. The principal gold districts in the province are in Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties. Placer deposits have been the largest sources of gold, although there are several important lode-gold areas. The most productive placer deposits have been associated with the Klamath and Trinity Rivers and their

tributaries. Gold is found in the gravels in the river channels, as well as in older terrace and bench deposits adjacent to the channels. Hydraulic mining was often used on these deposits. In the Klamath River system, important placer mining centers include Hornbrook, Yreka, Scott Bar, Orleans, and Cecilville. The Trinity River, which drains the southern portion of the Klamath Mountains Province, has productive placer deposits along its main channel, including those at Carrville, Trinity Center, Lewiston, and Weaverville. The La Grange Mine, several miles west of Weaverville, was one of the largest hydraulic mines in California. Another source of placer gold has been the upper Sacramento River and its tributaries, including Backbone, Clear, Cottonwood, and Beegum Creeks.

Lode-gold deposits are found throughout the Klamath Mountains Province. The French Gulch-Deadwood district of Shasta and Trinity Counties has been the most productive. Other important sources of lode gold have been found at Dillon Creek, Oro Fino, Sawyers Bar, Harrison Gulch, and Whiskeytown. Large amounts of gold have also been produced in the Shasta copper-zinc belt, and other copper deposits. Lode-gold veins occur in all metamorphic rocks of the Jurassic and older ages, and in some granitic rocks. The gold is usually in its native form, and is associated with pyrite and smaller amounts of other sulfides. The deposits found in granitic rocks are related to the granitic intrusions, and are associated with fine-to medium-grained diorite, quartz diorite, and aplite dikes.

In the foothills of the Klamath Mountains a few miles north of Redding, two main areas of mineralization, known as the West and East Shasta districts, are found in west central Shasta County. The West Shasta district is located west of the Sacramento River; the East Shasta district, partially inundated by Shasta Lake, is located east of Shasta Lake. Gold and silver-bearing veins were originally mined in these districts during the 1860s, and copper and zinc

ores were extracted from the 1890s until around 1920. Large amounts of by-product gold were recovered from these copper and zinc operations. The total gold output of the West Shasta district is estimated at 520,000 ounces, while that of the East Shasta district is estimated at 44,000 ounces.

Gold was discovered in Clear Creek in the Shasta-Whiskeytown area of western Shasta County in 1849. Many mining camps were established to exploit the placer deposits along Clear Creek and its tributaries. There was some dragline pocket dredging in the Shasta area during the 1930s. Lode gold was extracted from pocked mines. The narrow, shallow, gold-bearing quartz veins contained free gold and abundant sulfides in places, and occurred either in granite or in greenstone and schist near granitic contacts. The largest source of lode gold was apparently the Mt. Shasta mine, which yielded approximately \$180,000.

Soils

Shasta State Historic Park is located in Soil Region III. This soil region encompasses the Sierra Nevada, the Trinity Alps, and the Cascade Range, and is characterized by rugged, mountainous topography. Soils in this region are derived primarily from igneous rocks. Two soil mapping units in the Diamond Springs series are found within the boundaries of the state historic park.

The Diamond Springs series consists of well-drained soils underlain by granitic or metavolcanic rocks. Native vegetation includes manzanita chaparral and oak woodland. Diamond Springs very stony sandy loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes, eroded, and Diamond Springs very rocky sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, are characterized by moderate permeability, medium to rapid runoff, and a moderate to high erosion potential. Weathered bedrock occurs between 24 and 60 inches deep.

Principal constraints associated with these soils

are depth to bedrock for septic systems and slope and depth to rock for road construction.

Plant Life

Shasta State Historic Park is situated in the Klamath Mountains Province of the northern Great Valley of Northern California. This unit occurs in the Valley Floristic Region of the California Floristic Province, characterized by long, dry summers and short, wet winters. Summer rainfall is minimal. The Valley Floristic Region is low in numbers of endemic species. Low numbers of endemics may be attributable to rapid climatic changes that occurred in the Great Valley following episodes of mountain building, and the cooling and drying of the climate.

Although not extensive in the area, two types of natural plant communities are represented in the state historic park: freshwater seep and gray pine-chaparral woodland.

Freshwater seeps occur in areas of permanently moist or wet soil, and are dominated by perennial herbs, especially sedges and grasses. Freshwater seeps dominated by sedges occur at Shasta State Historic Park. Hedge nettle (*Stachys* sp.) and Himalaya berry (*Rubus procerus*) are associated with the sedges. Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) is common. Cattail (*Typha*) occurs in areas of greater moisture. The seeps in this unit are wet areas associated with springs located on hillsides above (southwest of) the unit. Willow (*Salix* sp.), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) form the overstory in these seep areas. Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia californica*) twines through the overstory species, as does an ornamental honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.).

The gray pine-chaparral woodland is characterized by a mixed pine/oak overstory and a woody shrub understory. This community occurs on the cemetery knoll, in the northeastern part of the unit. Dominant overstory species are gray

pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), and interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*). The understory is composed of toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), poison-oak or lemonade-berry (*Toxicodendron diversilobum* or *Rhus trilobata*), and white-leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*). On the north to northeast-facing slope of the knoll, black oak, ponderosa pine (*P. ponderosa*), and knobcone pine (*P. attenuata*) are co-dominant overstory species, with gray pine and blue oak. The understory is dominated by toyon; white-leaf manzanita is less common. Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*) also occurs in the understory. Few herbaceous species occur in the chaparral understory except on open, exposed soils of roadcuts and trails. In these areas, soap plant (*Chlorogalum* sp.), lupine (*Lupinus* sp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp.), and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) are scattered.

This community is often seral to mixed conifer forest or ponderosa pine forest following fire, logging, or other disturbance. On very xeric or shallow soils, this community also occurs as an edaphic disclimax, a community that on deeper or more mesic soils would be succeeded by a climax community.

With Euroamerican settlement of Shasta City (Reading Springs) in the 1840s and 1850s, native plant communities were altered through building construction, mining activities, timber harvesting, and introduction of landscaping plants. Early settlers used wood in construction of log buildings, and, with establishment of a sawmill in 1850, wood-frame buildings were built along Main Street. Wood was the primary fuel for cooking and heat. After two disastrous fires in 1852 and 1853, brick buildings replaced the wood-frame structures. Landscaping and orchard plantings were also established at this time.

No rare or endangered plants are reported from Shasta State Historic Park or the vicinity. Many landscape trees in the unit are quite old, and are of historic interest. These include tree-of-

heaven (*Ailanthus altissimus*), almond (*Prunus amygdalus*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). The black locust was planted along Main Street (now State Highway 299) by early settlers. With expansion of the highway, many trees were removed, and existing trees are within the highway right-of-way.

Animal Life

Shasta State Historic Park is included in the California Wildlife Region. In this historic unit are representatives of two natural biotic communities: the wetland biotic community, centered around freshwater seeps, and the woodland biotic community, primarily a chaparral with digger pines. Although the area of the unit is not large, the natural communities are adjacent to surrounding natural areas, and may provide significant wildlife habitat, particularly due to the water source in the unit. A third, the exotic biotic community, associated with human development, makes up the majority of the unit.

The wetland community is found in permanently moist areas. The wetlands are found on the northeast side of State Highway 299, and along the drainages associated with springs on the hillsides above the unit. The dominant plants are primarily sedges and other perennial herbs, hedge nettle, Himalaya berry, and cattails in areas of greater moisture. The overstory is composed of willow, cottonwood, and buckeye. Moist wetland areas contain an abundance of insect life, which, in turn, feeds insectivorous amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Thick vegetation provides food and cover to several other wildlife species. Typical inhabitants include the Pacific treefrog, black phoebe, red-wing blackbird, raccoon, woodrat, and several species of bats.

The woodland biotic community, found on the cemetery knoll, is a chaparral of toyon and manzanita, with an overstory of digger pine, ponderosa pine, and oaks. This drier community offers wildlife food and dense cover opportunities in the shrubs, as well as additional food,

cover, and nesting opportunities in the trees. Insects provide food for reptiles such as the western fence lizard and the northern alligator lizard, and other inhabitants may include the scrub jay, ruby-crowned kinglet, black crown sparrow, Rufus-sided towhee, brown towhee, California quail, and gray fox. The resources of the oaks are particularly sought by the acorn woodpecker.

Human development makes up the majority of the unit, and provides habitat for animal species adapted to disturbed environments, particularly introduced species and those species which are not disturbed by human activities. Introduced starlings and English sparrows mix with native species here, including the scrub jay, dark-eyed junco, and western gray squirrel. An abundance of ants has been noted in the unit, and the American robin is particularly attracted to the foraging opportunities presented by a well-groomed, moist lawn such as the picnic area behind the Courthouse.

Although the wetland biotic community occurs in this unit, there are no permanent streams and associated aquatic wildlife species within its boundaries. No state or federally listed wildlife species are known to occur in the unit.

Cultural Resources

Archeology

Shasta State Historic Park is situated in the traditional territory of the California Indians known as Wintu. The Wintu language, along with the Nomlaki and Patwin languages, belongs to the Penutian language stock. Linguistic and archeological evidence suggests their relationship. Archeological evidence demonstrates the clear presence of the Wintu in this area 1,300 years ago. They may have displaced the ancestors of the Shasta, Chimariko, Yana, and Achumawi people.

One archeological sequence suggested for the northern Sacramento Valley and the western

foothills proposes an early period of 8,000-5,000 years B.P.(before present), and is represented by large, wide-stemmed projectile points, manos, and millingstones. It has been tentatively linked to migration of early hunting and gathering people, who were characterized by an intensive use of grass seeds. For the next period, between 5,000 and 3,000 years B.P., cultural evidence is far more frequent and intensive. It is typified by large contracting stem points, leaf-shaped point unifaces, numerous manos and cobble spalls, millingstones, and the far rarer bowl, mortar, and pestle. Between 3,000 and 2,000 years B.P., large corner-notched and side-notched points came into use. Slightly later, perhaps between 1,500 and 1,800 years B.P., the bow and arrow appears to have been introduced. The following period, which began perhaps as early as 1,300 years B.P., has been characterized by some archeologists as represented by both the temporally coexisting Shasta Complex and the Tehama Pattern. The Tehama Pattern assemblage includes medium and small-sized notched points, Gunther series points, hopper mortars, pestles, manos, millingstones, and notched-pebble net weights. The pattern is assumed to be a continuation of an earlier transhuman subsistence pattern of ancestors of the eastern foothill Yana. The Shasta Complex is well documented, and contains Gunther series small projectile points, desert side-notched points, drills, arrow-shaft straighteners, hopper mortars, spire-lopped Olivella beads, clam-disc beads, large chert blades associated with burials, and a variety of other artifacts. Their distribution along river and stream terraces, and the artifact assemblage, suggest a specialized riverine-oriented adaptation by a relatively sedentary population. There is general agreement that this complex represents the prehistoric Wintu.

CA-SHA-548 and -549, recorded along Highway 299 northeast of Shasta SHP, are the closest archeological sites to the state historic park. The former site contains prehistoric material, and the latter site contains material from the historic mining period. CA-SHA-238,

on Rock Creek approximately one mile north of the unit, has a historic Indian cemetery and a large residence or dance house pit. The Kett site, CA-SHA-491, is located nearly two miles northeast of the park, and represents, primarily, the Shasta Complex.

Sites investigated in the City of Redding and the Whiskeytown unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to the east and west of the state historic park, respectively, indicate both pre-Shasta components and Shasta materials. An archeological site that is on the National Register in the Whiskeytown unit represents occupation as early as 4,000 years B.P., a named ethnographic village likely inhabited into the historic period, the historic Camden House, and probably the site of the well-known Tower House. Northwest of the park, along Highway 299 approximately 3/4 mile, lies the Pioneer Baby's Grave, State Historic Landmark No. 377.

Archeological investigations in the state historic park have, as yet, recovered scant prehistoric artifactual remains. In the historical archeological investigations of the Blumb Bakery, on Lot 31, in 1986, 17 obsidian flakes and 12 lithic flakes were recovered from ten excavation units.

The Blumb Bakery investigation of 1986 was conducted by the Shasta College Archeological Research Facility. It was funded by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the Town of Shasta Interpretive Association. The project goal was to recover pertinent data regarding the building, the oven, and the Blumb family business prior to reconstruction of the 1880 structure.

The first historic archeological subsurface investigations in Shasta SHP were undertaken in the spring of 1976, on the Litsch Store. The project resulted from requirements of the Office of the State Architect's directives regarding preliminary steps for reconstruction. The project was not completed, but did indicate the excellent preservation and the undisturbed

nature and complexity of the material. Most artifactual material recovered was comparatively recent, but the deepest unit contained apparent mid-19th-century manufactured material.

In 1981, Lots 91 and 100 were subjected to site survey, and recorded as CA-SHA-1051. This site had been the location of the Gilroy House, circa 1920 to 1950, of which little archeological evidence remained.

Ethnography

This park is situated in the traditional territory of the California Indian tribe known as the Wintu. The Wintu, Nomlaki, and Patwin tribal groups were each part of a large Wintun-speaking group. The Wintu, often called the Northern Wintu, were the northernmost of the three groups, and inhabited the northern Sacramento Valley, its major tributaries, and the upper Trinity River drainage. The northern boundary between the Wintu and the Shasta extended into the upper Trinity drainage, and along the major tributaries of the Sacramento River. To the east, the boundary with the Pit River territory ran along the Pit River, and the Wintu boundary with the Yana extended along Cow Creek. The southern boundary with the Nomlaki was along Cottonwood Creek. To the west, Wintu territory extended to the South Fork of the Trinity River, curving east along Hayfork Creek to Junction City, the boundary with the Chimariko.

The nine major Wintu groups were identified linguistically, by dialect, and geographically to particular areas. Shasta SHP is situated in the *Elpom* or 'shore-place' area, with its center at Keswick. The *Kabalpom* or 'peaceful ground' area of French Gulch lies to the west, and the *Wenemem* or 'middle water' sub-area to the north and east is the Wenemem Wintu area. The place name of the Shasta town area was *araw*, or "Alder Flat," and the nearby area, *sayay walteatkodi*, or "sayay brush crossing," refers to an area northwest of Shasta, on Rock

Creek.

The Elpom Wintu had no doubt inhabited the Shasta area because of its numerous and freely-flowing springs, but subsequent gold and copper mining so denuded and changed the area that few traces remain. Within three to five miles of the townsite, however, three large earth lodges existed in the early 20th century.

The major ethnographic research was undertaken by Cora A. DuBois in the mid-1930s, with Wintu primarily from the McCloud area. Later, Frank La Pena, James Bauman, and the Theodoratus Cultural Research firm individually summarized their research, and added new material from Wintu consultations. The data on material culture, settlement pattern, and historic information will be emphasized here.

Pre-contact estimates of the Wintu population suggest that there were approximately 14,250 individuals in the total territory. A devastating malaria epidemic in 1833 apparently killed about 75% of the Indians in the upper Sacramento Valley. By the early 20th century, there were less than 400 Wintu, but in 1971, the number had grown to 900 Wintu.

Some economic and social differences existed between the valley and upland Wintu. Research suggests that the valley people placed more emphasis on fishing, especially salmon procurement, as a basic resource. Nonetheless, both groups had a riverine focus, with their permanent villages placed on the river or near springs, or where streams opened out into valleys. Both groups moved to higher areas during the drier months. Shasta was noted for its springs, and may have supported a permanent village.

A Wintu settlement might be home to 20-150 individuals, living in four to several dozen conical bark houses. Usually, it took a settlement of at least 50-70 people to have constructed a circular, semi-subterranean earth lodge. The steam house and menstrual huts were constructed as domed brush shelters, and

the latter was somewhat removed from the village center. The ceremonially-built earth lodge, where men tended to spend their winter days, was used for the girls' puberty rite, a "big time," or any gathering at which families within two days' traveling time could congregate.

Leadership for a community was hereditary in the paternal line. Qualities such as talent, personality, and leadership abilities determined which male family member was selected. A leader or headman was expected to be an organizer, a good executive, generous, democratic, and an excellent dancer and speaker. Wealth accompanied leadership, and could be manifested in possession of several wives, elkskin armor, strings of beads and money, other material goods, and the title *wi'* (or *bohe wi'*, big man or big chief). The leader, or "big man," acted as an intermediary in individual and group conflicts. Big men, often called "captains" or referred to as "chiefs," functioned in the late 19th century for all the nine Wintu sub-areas.

Craftsmen and specialists were still producing traditional artifacts such as arrow points, rabbit-skin blankets, grass and grapevine rope, fish nets and traps, and carrying baskets in the late 19th century. Skill and inclination, not heredity, seem to have determined a craftsman's renown, and Wintu men could generally produce their own equipment. Most women appear to have made their own basketry for many and varied household uses in pre-contact and historic times, but only a few continue to do so, and they are noted artisans today.

Although hunting and fishing were primarily male activities, women and children took part in deer, rabbit, grasshopper, and possibly some fish drives. Women did not use harpoons, or go near the privately-owned salmon houses. The two annual salmon runs provided a major staple of the valley Wintu, who sometimes invited hill people to participate, or, perhaps more frequently, traded them the pulverized salmon flour. Fishing methods included use of communal drives, nets, poisons, traps for steelhead

and suckers, and a variety of hooks that the valley Wintu used for salmon. Suckers, trout, whitefish, mussels, and clams were important in both valley and hill areas. A chief or individual noted for his specialized skill led and directed bear drives, deer hunts, sucker drives, and communal salmon fishing. Gathering acorns, the basic plant staple, was also a group activity. Men who discovered a particularly laden tree might mark all or part of it for private ownership. Black oak and valley oak produced the preferred acorns. In the fall, men were responsible for shaking down the acorns, and helping to transport them back to camp. Women collected, prepared, stored, and later cooked the various acorn dishes. A wide variety of plants such as buckeye, manzanita berries, tubers, grasses, nuts, grapes, and seeds were an important part of the Wintu diet.

Internal trade, or trade between sub-areas, was almost totally in foodstuffs and tools, and seems to have been more developed than external trade. External trade from the north included Shasta dentalia and obsidian for Wintu deer hides and woodpecker scalps; the Achumawi and Yana traded salt for Wintu salmon flour and other items. The southern Nomlaki traded clamshell disc money from farther south to the Wintu along the Sacramento River. The Wintu also made peaceful expeditions to Glass Mountain in Modoc country, to collect obsidian. The Wintu people also had a salt area between present-day Redding and Central Valley.

Wintu marriage was permitted in the village if the prospective spouses' kin relationship was not too close. But most marriages took place between villages, and frequently across sub-area boundaries.

The Wintu incorporate the concepts of a supreme being, "Ole'lbe" or "Being Above," as their creator, along with souls and deceased spirits, as part of their religion. The abundant Wintu mythology describes many sacred places which are sources of supernatural power, and others that are considered dangerous.

Charmstones and sacred regalia were given great care. Shamanism, it was said, represented the most important socio-religious aspect of Wintu culture. Initiation ceremonies were open to everyone past puberty, but no disgrace was attached to not becoming a doctor. Doctors had spirits who attended them during trance-like states, at which time they used the 'sucking' method of treating their patients. Doctors were also expected to treat witchcraft, and predict hunting success and the weather.

Ethnohistory

In 1846, the Mexican government granted Pierson B. Reading a large rancho in the upper Sacramento Valley. He discovered gold in 1848 on Clear Creek, and prospected near the site later named Reading's Upper Springs (renamed Shasta City). With the help of his Wintu labor force, he mined very successfully for the first season. Euroamerican miners rushed into the area, polluting the fishing streams, destroying the Wintu natural food base, and, at first, using the Wintu as laborers. Later, it was said, miners burned down the Wintu council meeting house, and massacred approximately 300 Indian people. Another author suggests that the remaining Wintu were moved to the Rock Creek area.

Federal negotiations with the Wintu under treaty commissioner O. M. Wozencraft resulted in the "Cottonwood Treaty" or Treaty of Reading's Ranch, August 16, 1851, which allotted them 35 square miles of land. This "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" was one of the 18 treaties never ratified by Congress. Reading, one of the few white men the Wintu respected and trusted, occasionally acted as their agent, and secured some assistance for them.

Fort Reading was established in 1852 to administer peace, but hostilities escalated, and an official "Wintoon War" was waged against the Trinity and Bald Hills Wintu for six months in 1858-1859. During that time, at least 100 Indians were killed, and 300 were removed to

the Nome Lackee reservation. There also seems to have been an Indian rancheria in Shasta City to the north and rear of Dr. Shurtleff's residence, where many Indians lived. One Shasta pioneer woman, Annette Grotefend Prehn, remembered that:

"July and August were the usual months for the Indian pow-wows or dances of the tribes from Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, and Trinity. The Indians came to Shasta for their celebrations not only because they liked the large audience the population of Shasta afforded but also they welcomed the generous gifts of money. In the early days of Shasta domestic help was scarce, almost nonexistent, and much-needed by the mothers of large families of children. There were so few single women that many of the prospectors married Indian women and had families. Nearly all of the white families had a young girl or boy of the mixed race for help and they were raised and educated very much as their own children. My mother and father took a young girl, Nancy Logan, when she was about six years old, to be nurse made (sic) for the several babies in our family."

Later, with the exception of those adopted Indian children used as domestic help, most Indian workers at Shasta lived at Rock Creek, and generally left town by nightfall, according to a local historian, Judge Eaton. Further, a Wintu man, Jim Rickards, drove the stage between Weaverville and Shasta, according to his nephew, who lives in Redding today.

During the last two decades of the 19th century, the Wintu were participating in much cross-cultural communication with other tribes, and it was a time of religious change and revival. From the year 1870, major religious movements such as the Ghost Dance began to permeate Wintu territory, and although this dance was not adopted, the Earth Lodge cult was. The Earth Lodge movement was based on concepts such as the return of the dead, the end of the world,

and the consequent safety of being inside the new, large, semi-subterranean dance houses. Reportedly, one dance house was built at Old Shasta, which may refer to the large pit depression next to an Indian cemetery on private land at Rock Creek.

But in 1872, the Bole-Maru, emphasizing an afterlife, a supreme being, and "dreamers" as the dance leaders, arrived from the Nomlaki. A *yetceswestconos*, or Dream Dance, was performed, among other places, at Shasta, and more probably accounts for the above-mentioned site. Formal dream dancing probably ended by the turn of the century. Although citizenship was finally granted to the American Indians in 1924, the Wintu were not accepted into local public schools until 1928. The largest Wintu settlement was near the fish hatchery on the McCloud River, and some Wintu people became involved in land issues, tribal rolls, and local problems.

The Shasta Dam project, beginning in 1938, probably contributed more disruption and displacement in the 20th century than any other factor. Termination and land parceling also displaced many Wintu people, and although the

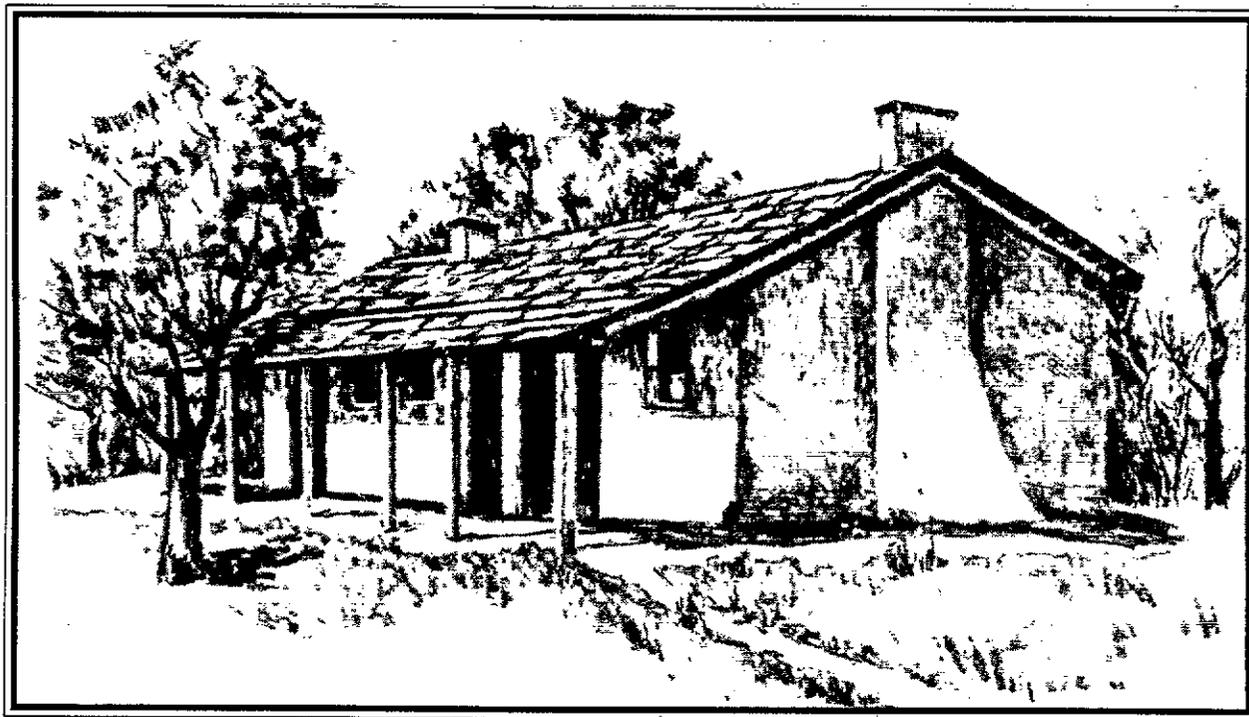
Redding (Clear Creek) Rancheria south of Redding lost its trust status in 1958, this has since been regained.

Today, the Redding Rancheria has a tribal office in Redding. A few Wintu people, some descendants of the earlier rancheria people, live on rancheria land. Many Wintu people who live in Shasta County continue to maintain their traditions. Although several groups have applied for federal recognition as Wintu, they have not at this time received this recognition.

Since May 1988, the Local Indians for Education (L.I.F.E.) have had an Indian art and design shop at Shasta SHP. The Northern California Indian managers provide interpretive and visitor information services, as well as merchandise, most of which is crafted by Indians.

History

Shasta State Historic Park includes what was most of the central business district of historic Shasta, the pioneer city of Northern California. The City of Shasta was the commercial hub of Shasta County, which included all of Northeast-



Reading Adobe, c 1850. Frisbe 1973.

ern California until 1852. Shasta County included what later became Siskiyou (1852), northern Tehama (1857), Lassen (1870), and Modoc (1880) Counties. Shasta City was the political center of Northern California for nearly 40 years.

The site of Shasta was originally named in honor of Pierson Barton Reading, who prospected for gold on nearby Clear Creek in the summer of 1848. This site was chosen for its abundant springs of fresh water. Reading and his party of Indian laborers prospected the surrounding creeks and streams for gold. As word about this gold strike spread, miners camped there, and the site became known as Reading Springs, and later as Reading's Upper Springs.

By the summer of 1849, Reading Springs was a rough community of tents and lean-tos. It rapidly became the trading post for the area. By the fall of 1849, several rough cabins were under construction. There may have been as many as 600 people in October 1849, only half of whom were miners.

The winter of 1849-50 was very rainy and wet, the streams all flooded, and supply wagons were unable to reach much of Northern California. Many of the miners and traders fled the town and valley in panic. The traders who stayed bought up the supplies of those who left town at ridiculously low prices, and sold the goods that winter and spring at exceptionally high profits. Spring and the drier weather brought renewed interest in prospecting for gold, and establishment of traders to supply the miners. Business was so good in the spring of 1850 that a newly established whip-saw mill could hardly keep up with the demand for sawn lumber for houses



Main Street after 1880.

and stores. Among the first frame buildings completed were the St. Charles and Trinity House hotels.

At the public meeting held June 8, 1850 in front of R. J. Walsh's store, the name of the town was changed to "Shasta," after the mountain, Mt. Shasta. Being at the head of wagon travel, Shasta continued to grow and prosper as the commercial hub of Northern California. The mines and communities along the Trinity River and north toward the Siskiyou Mountains had to be supplied by pack trains. Because the pack trains started there, Shasta became the wholesale as well as the retail center of Northern California. Horse and mule pack trains supplied the mining camps beyond Shasta, which dominated the business of supplying the mining camps until the wagon road to Weaverville was completed in 1857. This road was soon followed by the road over the Trinity Mountains to Scott Valley, and on to Yreka. Ten years later, (1868), the wagon road through the Sacramento canyon opened, and made the trip to Yreka even shorter. Thus began the long, slow decline of Shasta's dominance.

During its first year, the settlement was administered by an alcalde, Benjamin Shurtleff, until the first county seat was established at



Freight moving north after 1873.

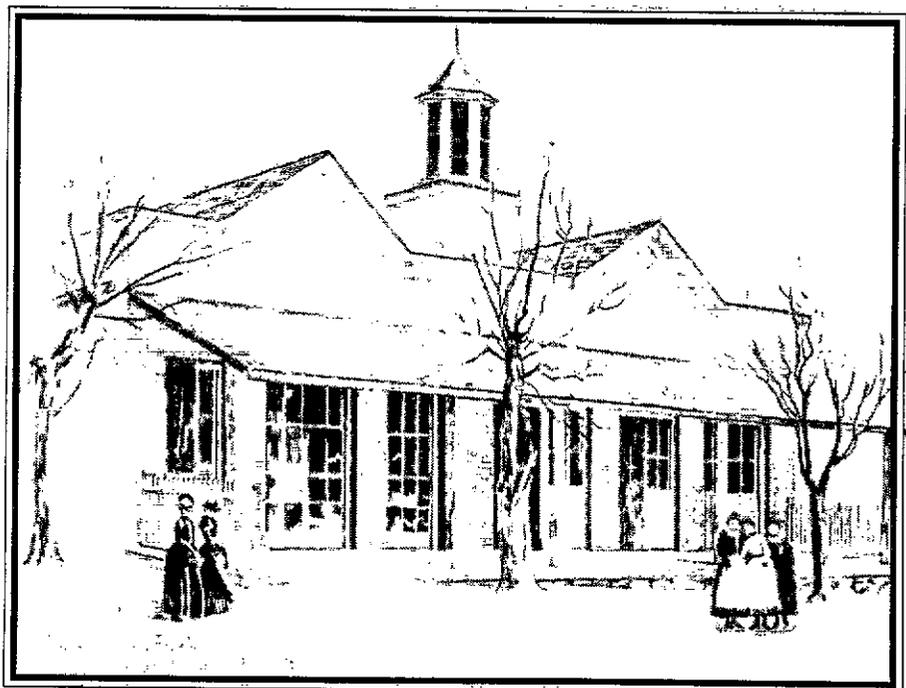
Reading's rancho, near Cottonwood Creek. However, on February 10, 1851, the County Court of Sessions moved the county seat to Shasta, which remained the county seat of Shasta County until May 19, 1888. The first county courthouse was a two-story log structure, erected on the west side of High Street (Lot 22) in 1854. This building served as the courthouse until 1861, when the county purchased the brick building (Lot 79) erected by James Loag in 1855. This building was remodeled, and served as the county's second courthouse until 1888.

While Shasta's monopoly on business began to fade with the improved wagon roads to Trinity and Siskiyou Counties, the work of county government increased. The various county offices had long since outgrown their space in the original courthouse before they moved into the converted Loag brick

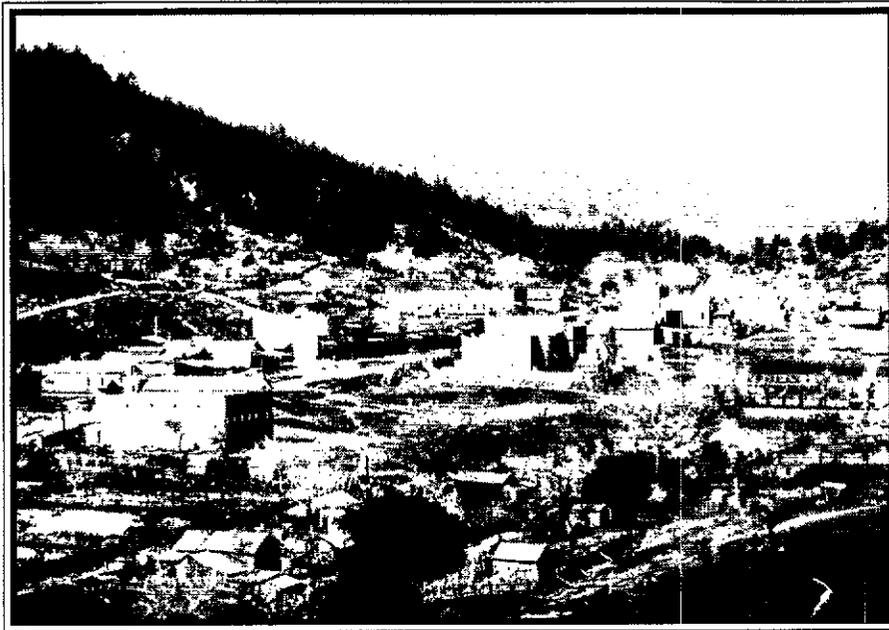
building in 1861. Shasta maintained its prosperity until the early 1870s, when it became evident that the railroad definitely would not come through Shasta (because Shasta was too high in elevation). The railroad came up the Sacramento River, and stopped at a place called Poverty Flat in 1872. This hot, swampy location would become known as Redding (named for B. B. Redding, the railroad's land agent). Regular passenger trains began running from Redding to

San Francisco on September 1, 1872. Shasta gradually declined as Redding became more prosperous. The railroad eventually replaced the riverboats and freight wagons that once supplied the businesses of Shasta.

During the boom times of the 1850s, '60s, and '70s, Shasta's business district would put many



Shasta's third schoolhouse, 1873. Frisbie 1973.



Shasta City, late 1880s.

contemporary California cities to shame. Business boomed due to the unquenchable demand for goods and services. Many proprietors went broke, but were soon replaced by others who were willing to invest their time and money. Many of the businesses changed ownership several times. Shasta's businesses provided wholesale commodities for the pack trains and wagons supplying outlying mining camps, as well as retail sales for local trade. Shasta's business district included more than 50 different kinds of businesses (see Table I) or service enterprises. These ranged from bakeries to wagonwrights. The various express offices acted as banks and gold assay offices. The restaurants offered a full range of meals, along with the hotel dining rooms. Saloons generally served lunch and a late supper, as well as providing billiard

tables and other forms of recreation. Bakeries often sold beer or wine to drink. Wine, liquor, and tobacco were sold in grocery and dry goods shops, in addition to specialty stores. Most of the book shops were stationers also. One book shop also sold musical instruments.

Shasta, like most California Gold Rush communities, attracted a wide mixture of people representing diverse nationalities. In addition to the Americans, and those of European and Hispanic origin, there were Chinese,

Black Americans, and local Native Americans. These latter three groups were denied the rights of other Americans: the right to vote, to give court testimony, and the benefits of an integrated public education.

The African-Americans who arrived during the early Gold Rush period were primarily free seamen from New England, and slaves accompanying their owners. By 1852, more than 2,000 Black Americans were living in



Downtown, 1880s.

California's urban centers. By 1860, more than a score of them lived in Shasta. Benjamin B. Young, a former servant of General Wool, was the proprietor of a shaving salon in the Empire Hotel, and later built a two-story brick building for his shaving and bath salon. After B. B. Young's death in 1859, his wife, Louisa Young, opened a millinery shop in the frame building on lot 24. She still owned this property in 1874, according to the tax records.

Shasta's white children were attending public school by 1854, but black children did not attend a public school until 1865. After that time, the school for black children was taught and supervised by the County Board of Education. Many Indian children, wards of white families, also attended this school. The school was located in a downstairs room of the old courthouse on High Street (former jail). They shared these quarters with the white children's school for several years, until they moved to a location on Back Street, very likely on lot 109. The Black families formed a group to sponsor community benefits to raise money for their school. By 1872, Black children in Shasta were integrated into the public schools.



Boell Bakery and Litsch store, date unknown.

Most of the Chinese came from Kuangtung (*Kwangtung* or *Guangdong*) Province in southeast China. By 1853, there were a considerable number of Chinese in Shasta. The Chinese generally mined claims that were considered "worked out."

The Chinese of Shasta lived in a section of town known as "Hong Kong," which was situated on the southern edge of town, where the Red Bluff Road crossed Middle Creek. By 1860, there were approximately 160 Chinese living in Shasta, according to the census figures. More than 100 of them were listed as miners; the rest were mainly trades and business people. Some of the Chinese miners were enumerated as part of the households of Americans, who probably employed them. Hong Kong included boarding houses, various mercantile stores, butcher shops, restaurants, a tailor shop, a doctor's office, a Joss House, and probably an association house.

Shasta has had at least six public school locations, at least two of which were in the main business district. There were also several private schools. Shasta supported several churches, and at least one Joss House. There were seven cemeteries. The post office changed

location in the business district with each succeeding postmaster, and has had 28 postmasters to date. The three Shasta newspapers were printed at various locations in the business section.

Shasta's business community weathered many economic setbacks. Fires were probably the most disastrous events that challenged the merchants of Shasta. The first such event was a fire that burned several buildings in December 1852. The merchants and tradesmen

were busy rebuilding before the ashes cooled, and most were back in business within weeks. This fire was minor in light of the destruction of the June 1853 fire. This latter fire destroyed most of Shasta's business district. The 1853 fire prompted rebuilding of the business district with brick, iron doors, and shutters. This fire also produced the agreement among the merchants and owners along Main Street to widen Main Street by 50 feet in 1854. Over the next several years, most of the businesses were rebuilt with brick "fireproof" buildings. The fire of August 1878 destroyed most of the wood-frame buildings on the western side of Main Street, but spared the brick buildings.

The bank panic of February 1855 did not slow down the businesses of Shasta. Not until it became quite evident that the expected Central Pacific Railroad definitely would not come through Shasta did the economic boom begin to recede (see Table 1). Shasta's decline was a long, slow process, due in part to the railroad route and the growth of Redding, but also due to the decline in gold mining. Shasta was such a well-established commercial and political center that there was no great rush by local businesses to the railhead. The railroad was actually a boon to Shasta's merchants, as the distance that goods had to be hauled was considerably shortened. However, even with the route of the railroad and the growth of Redding, Shasta still outnumbered Redding by 100 people in 1880. Not until Shasta lost the county seat to Redding in 1888 did Shasta really begin to wane. The first election to move the county seat was held in 1882. This election was between Millville, Redding, and Shasta. The vote was split, and Shasta maintained its position. The next vote was held in 1886, and Redding won the election

Table 1

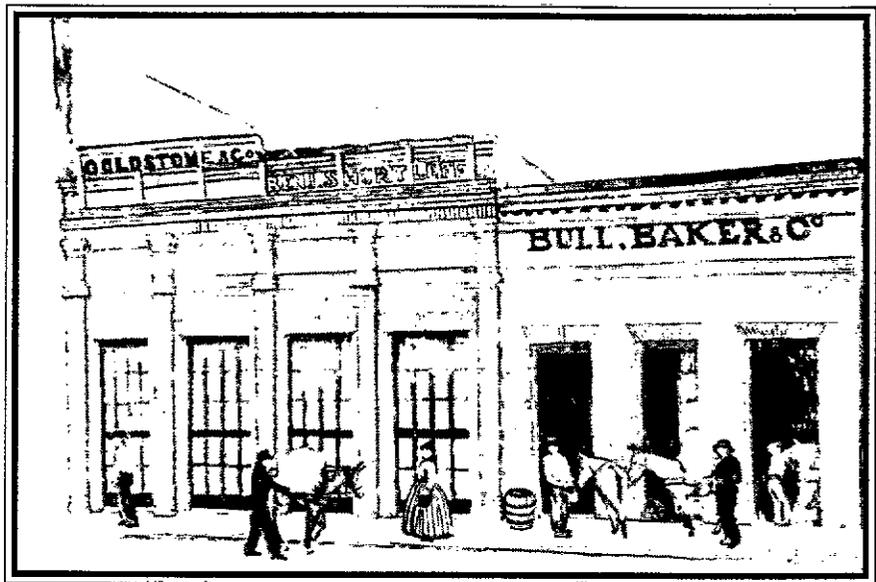
**Shasta City Business
1849 -1905**

This table lists the various types of businesses and activities that existed in the central business district during this period. Quite often, there were more than one of these various types in operation at any one time.

Bakeries	Land Office
Barbers	Lawyers/Justices
Bathhouses	Livery Stables
Blacksmiths	Locksmiths
Book Shops	Marble Shop
Breweries	Meat Markets
Brick Masons	Millinery
Carpenters/Cabinetmakers	Moulders
Confectioneries	Newspapers
Coopers	Photo Studios
Courthouse and Jail	Post Offices
Dentists	Produce Markets
Doctors	Ready-Made Clothes
Druggists	Restaurants
Dry Goods	Saddlery and Harnessmaker.
Express Offices (Banks)	Saloons
Engineers/Surveyors	Schools
Freight/Pack Companies	Shoemaker
Furniture	Soda-Water Works
Groceries	Social Organizations
Gunsmiths	Stage Companies
Hardware	Tailors
Haberdasher	Tinsmiths
Hotels	Tobacco Shops
House Painters	Undertaker
Ice Cream Parlors	Variety/General Merchandise
Insurance Agents	Wagonwrights
Jewelry-Watchmakers	

by 46 votes. Shasta appealed the result to the courts, but the vote was upheld by the State Supreme Court in 1888. In 1870, iron and then copper ore was discovered on "Iron Mountain," a few miles north of town. These mines and their smelters operated until 1921, when the price of copper dropped. There were also several active placer and shaft gold mines in

operation. Smelter smoke was reportedly killing vegetation and becoming a hazard to the residents of Shasta by 1900. Mining activity was booming during the decade before the price of copper fell. By 1922, the Litsch General Store was the only mercantile store remaining in town. During the 1920s, many of the old brick buildings were torn down, and the bricks used for buildings in Redding. Even though the copper mines reopened in 1923 and continued mining until 1930, Shasta was no longer the Queen City of the Northern Mines.



Goldstone & Co., Shurtleff's Drug Store, and Bull, Baker & Co. Frisbie 1913.

Historic Structures and Sites

On the 67 city lots in Shasta State Historic Park, there are at least 32 historic structures and sites. The most notable is the restored one-story brick courthouse on Lot 79. This structure was built by James Loag in 1855, as one building for three stores with basements. Various businesses occupied Loag's block until 1861, when the county Board of Supervisors purchased the building, and had it remodeled into the county courthouse and jail. This building served as the second county courthouse for Shasta County until 1888. The jail remained in use for several years after, and during the 1890s, the building was rented and used by the Shasta Literary Society. The society maintained the building, built a stage, and held various activities — celebrations, plays, balls, and concerts. The building then gradually fell into ruin, and by 1920 was only a brick shell. The Native Sons of the Golden West purchased the property in 1920, and deeded it to the State of California in 1937, as part of the initial acquisition for Shasta State Historical Monument. The courthouse was under restoration from 1948 to 1950, when it was opened to the public as a museum. Today, the courthouse serves as an art gallery

and museum. The courtroom and the jail have been restored to their original configuration. However the building continues to experience moisture wicking in the walls that needs to be eliminated.

The Litsch General Store (Lot 30) and the Leo Building (Lot 29) have also been restored. This restoration was accomplished in 1979, after archeological investigations in 1976. The Litsch store has been set up as a museum (state's display) of Litsch's General Store. The Leo Building is used as a sales area by the docents who staff the Litsch store. The Litsch store is a one-story brick building that was built in 1856 by Orson Fuller and John Cushing, who operated a grocery store there. Cushing bought out Fuller in 1858. Cushing operated as Cushing and Bros., Cushing and Frances, then Cushing and Bush in 1861. In 1865, Cushing sold out to C. C. Bush and Edward Carlson. In 1873, Bush and Carlson sold the property to Frank Litsch. In 1875, Frank Litsch bought the adjacent one-story brick building (Lot 29) from John Fleming. This building was built by Henry Leo in 1855. Leo operated a drygoods and furnishings business. In 1856, he operated an auction and commission business. Leo sold part interest in the business to Phillip Lewis in 1857. In 1858, John Fleming purchased the building at a

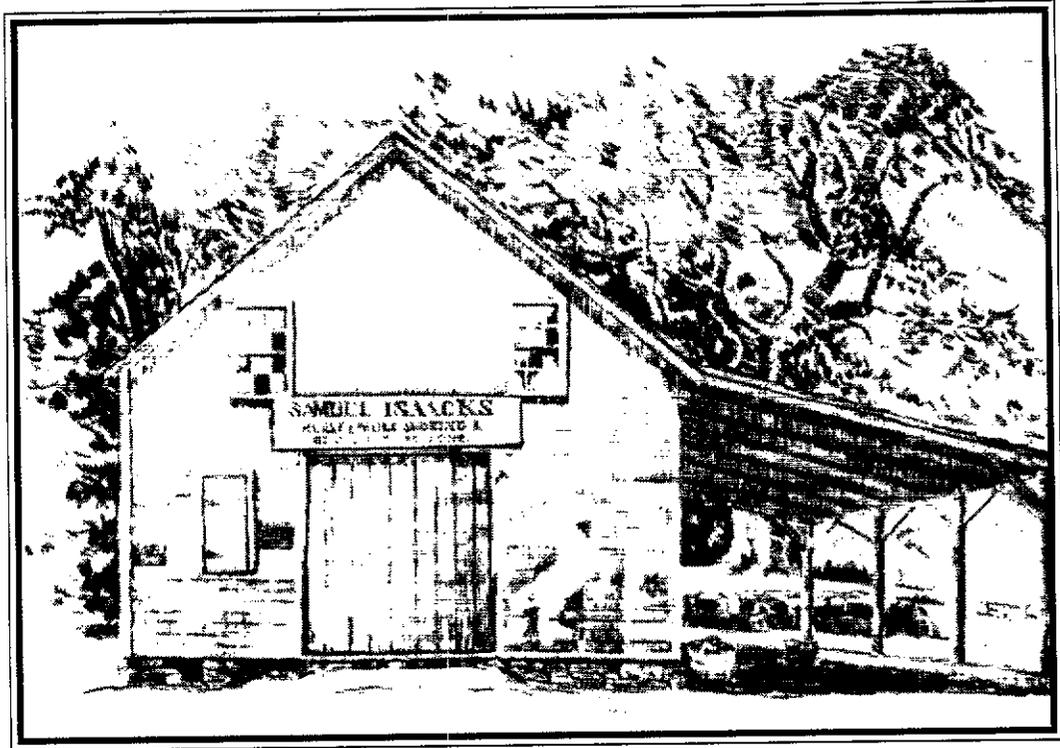
sheriff's sale. Fleming sold the building to Frank Litsch in 1875. From this time on, both buildings were operated as the Litsch store.

In 1895, Frank Litsch sold the property to his nephew, Charles Joseph Litsch, and his sister-in-law, Julia Behrle Litsch. Julia Litsch died in 1928, and

Charles Joseph Litsch, postmaster since 1900, died in 1938. Charles Robert Litsch took over the store from his father (Charles Joseph), and was also acting postmaster. Robert "Bob" Litsch operated the store until December 26, 1959, when he closed the store due to ill health. He sold the property to the state in March 1960.

When state parks acquired the two buildings now known as the Litsch General Store in 1960, the Leo side had the post office in front, and storage in the rear. The Fuller and Cushing side was the general merchandise store. The two buildings were restored between 1976 and 1979. The Litsch store opened to the public in June 1979, as an exhibit which is currently staffed by docents, and is open to the public most week-ends.

At the present time, the exhibit uses the Lot 30 side, and Lot 29 is used as a sales area by the docents. These two buildings are the most recently restored structures in the park. The walls of these buildings are experiencing moisture wicking.



Samuel Isaack's Blacksmith Shop, Frisbie 1973.

On lots 9 through 20 are the ruins of 12 historic buildings. These brick ruins are very fragile due to exposure to the elements. Some of the rear walls of the deeper structures are being buckled by slippage of the bank at the rear of these ruins. The brewery on lot 157 has recently had a roof installed, to protect the walls and the building from unnecessary weathering.

Lot 155 contains the Catholic Cemetery of Shasta. This historic cemetery was established in June 1855, and was in use until 1936. The Catholic Church transferred the cemetery to the Department of Parks and Recreation in 1987. There are at least 83 graves in the cemetery.

Situated in the middle of Lot 80 is a reconstructed peg-pole barn. This barn was erected on the Foster Ranch near Trinity Center, Trinity County during the 1860s, and was moved to this site in 1960. Historic photos show that a barn was situated near this spot. Historically, a large livery stable was situated on the front portion of this lot. At the east end of this lot is situated a 'standard' frame park residence and garage.



Catholic Cemetery, 1991.

These buildings probably date from the late 1940s.

Situated on Lot 82 is a wood-frame residence, currently being used as the Cascade District office. Frame storage and garage buildings on this lot are being used as district shops.

On Lot 159 are three wood-frame and one wood-frame stucco building that were built between 1931 and 1935. The one-story wood-frame building at the corner of Main Street and Trinity Alley has been used as a saloon, market, gas station, and visitor center. It is at present being used as a gift shop, leased by The Local Indians for Education. This building sits above an older well or drainage tunnel that pre-dates the building, and may be related to the horse and mule corrals of the historic period. Just up Main Street is a one-story wood-frame stucco building that was built as a garage, and later converted into a residence. Behind this building is a wood-frame two-story house. Behind the building on the corner and facing Trinity Alley is a two-story wood-frame building, with apartments on the second story, and a garage below. These four buildings are located on land that was occupied by horse corrals during the primary historic period.

There are more than 20 partial historic struc-

tures in various stages of ruin. The following table (Table 2) provides a description of the building remains, in addition to the historic name or owner of the building, the number of stories, and the date erected. Lots 106 through 111 were acquired in April 1989, along with two brick one-story buildings. The smaller building is Shasta's fourth public school. This building was completed in 1928. The second and larger building was built in 1939, to accommodate a growing school population. These two buildings

functioned as the Shasta School until June 1959. The buildings are, at present, leased to the local community services district. These buildings are located to the rear of the site of Shasta's third schoolhouse (1873-1926). This third schoolhouse functioned during the primary historic period.

All of the remaining lots are sites where either historic buildings stood or historic activities occurred. While extensive research has been done on selected lots in the business district in order to determine the sequence of ownership, type of business, and building type and configuration, more archival work needs to be done for the remaining lots.

Primary Historic Zone

Section 5019.59 of the Public Resources Code states, in part, that areas outside the primary historic zone may be acquired, developed, or operated "as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the park." The intent of a primary historic zone is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources, and to restrict construction of incompatible facilities in that area.

Table 2***Remains of Historic Structures***

Lot #	Description	Historic Name	Stories	Erected
1	Rear rock wall intact	Charter Oak Hotel	3	1855
2/3	South foundation intact	J. W. Downer Hardware McDonald's Saloon (later)	1	1855
5	Rear wall & foundations intact	A. & J. Stevenson	1	1855
8	Rear brick wall remains	Goldstone Bros. (dry goods & groceries)	1	1857
9	Front & side walls intact	Crenshaw	1	1855
10	Side and rear wall intact	Hollub & Isaacs (dry goods)	2	1853
11	Front, rear & side walls intact (first brick building in Shasta)	M. Jacobson & Co. (dry goods)	1	1853
12	Side walls & rear foundation intact	A. Grotefeld (groceries)	1	1856
13	Front & sides intact	Tobias Levy (tobacco & clothing)	1	1854
14	All four walls intact	Bull, Baker & Co. (hardware)	1	1853
15	Front, rear & side intact	B. Shurtleff (drugs & dry goods)	1	1854
16	A partial wall & foundations remain	Tomlinson & Wood (Wells Fargo)	2	1854
17	Rear wall & foundations remain	Wills (dry goods)	2	1854

Table 2***Remains of Historic Structures,
Continued***

Lot #	Description	Historic Name	Stories	Erected
18	Foundations remain	B. B. Young (barber salon & baths)	2	1858
19	Foundations remain	Spatz & Litsch (bakery & saloon)	2	1855
20	Rear & south walls remain	Lewin (jewelry)	1	1855
23	Brick vault for smoking or storage	City Meat Market (frame)	1	1855
31	Ruins of brick oven (former Boell Bakery)	Blumb Bakery (frame)	1	1878
84	Rock-wall foundations remain	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Rear of 11	Basement foundations remain	Grotefend Residence	1	1855
157	Four walls & interior walls remain	Washington Brewery	2	1858

The primary historic zone (see Map 1) has been established for Shasta State Historic Park. It is bounded on the east by Second Street, on the west by High Street, on the north by the northern boundary of the Catholic Cemetery, and on the south by the county road junction.

Esthetic Resources

The esthetic resources at Shasta State Historic Park are both cultural and natural. The primary

esthetic resources are the historic buildings, the ruins, the restored buildings, and the historic artifacts, artwork, and exhibits. The surrounding countryside of high topographical relief and the view of mountain peaks in the distance provide a setting of high scenic quality for the ruins of the town of Shasta.

On approaching the unit, the view of the ruins and their natural surroundings on either side of the road invites visitors to explore and learn more about the rise and fall of Shasta City, once

the Queen City of California's northern mining district. Although there is other development along State Highway 299, and one cannot easily tell where the State Park System land begins, Shasta SHP is a fairly discrete entity. Rows of rustic brick walls, without roofs, and with floors that have been replaced by a grass carpet, along with the patterns in the masonry itself, create a scene of high visual quality, ever-changing with different lighting conditions. The visual interaction of these human-made ruins and the encroaching natural vegetation is pleasing in form, texture, and color, particularly the contrasting colors of green vegetation against rich red brick walls. Good views of the ruins from inside, outside, and above are afforded visitors from the ruins trail, and brick-lined drains and curving stairways also attract visitors. The plants of the ruins and the open picnic area, many of which are escaped decorative plants harkening back to landscaping of former days, provide many visual opportunities. Narcissus, bearded iris, sweet briar roses, and honeysuckle furnish splashes of color. The native Dutchman's pipe vine, with its unique flower, is itself interesting, and also attracts the beautiful pipevine swallowtail butterfly.

The cemetery trail, climbing its rocky way to the top of the northwestern hill, also gives views of the natural vegetation of the area, the thickly branched, stiff-leaved chaparral plant community. From the top of the hill, a panoramic vista is seen of the unit below and the surrounding mountains, including the Thousand Lakes Wilderness Area to the northeast. The Catholic Cemetery at the top of the hill is a significant esthetic resource; its appearance, tombstone legends, and location evoke thoughts of the past inhabitants of old Shasta City.

There are also significant negative esthetic features in Shasta SHP. State Highway 299 is the primary visual and auditory distraction to the cultural and natural resources of the unit. The highway shoulder constitutes the only available parking in front of the structures, which hinders viewing and photography of the

historic buildings. In addition, the safety barriers and wall buttresses at the ruins are unesthetic. Equestrian use has been noted on the cemetery trail, as well as the ruins trail, with hoofprints going over the ruins in places, and creating a visual distraction from the historic features of the unit.

Recreation Resources

The Cascade District state historic units provide varied recreational opportunities for visitors, related primarily to the cultural heritage of the area. Shasta State Historic Park was classified as a unit of the State Park System in 1962. Since its classification, visitation has grown steadily; in 1990, visitation exceeded 102,000 persons.

The principal recreation experience for visitors is interpretation of early California settlement before and during the Gold Rush period. Recreational opportunities exist for interpretive hikes, visiting historic structures, picnicking, and nature study. Opportunities also exist for contemplative activities such as photography and painting. A special and very popular recreational event at this unit is the arts and crafts fair, which has been held prior to 1991 during the month of May. This event draws between 20,000 and 30,000 visitors; only a very small percentage visit the historic buildings of the unit and the noteworthy collection of art and artifacts in the museum.

Recreational facilities at Shasta State Historic Park are day-use facilities, and include the historic structures themselves, the Litsch store museum, the courthouse museum and its collection of art and artifacts, more than a mile of interpretive trail, three acres of picnic area with ten non-standard picnic sites, and restrooms. The 1939 school building is used as a community hall, through the services district. Parking is along the highway right-of-way.

Recreational constraints at this park include

State Highway 299, which bisects the park. The highway forms the main street of the unit, and heavy use by logging trucks and other vehicles creates severe audio disruptions for visitors to the unit.

Present population growth rates in the expanding urban area around the City of Redding and in the northern Sacramento Valley communities can be expected to result in increased recreational use of the unit. Increased recreational use may not be consistent with long-range plans to restore cultural features in the park, and may affect interpretation of specific historic periods.

Resource Policy Formulation

Classification

Classification of a unit of the State Park System forms the foundation on which all management and development policies are based. Classification statutes contained in Article 1.7 of the Public Resources Code specify broad management objectives and improvements for the State Park System.

In 1928, the Redding Chamber of Commerce recommended to the State Park and Recreation Commission that the old town of Shasta be considered as an addition to the State Park System. In 1935, the Shasta County Historical Society made plans to purchase several parcels of property in Shasta. The Shasta County Board of Supervisors provided an initial sum of money. In 1937, the State Park and Recreation Commission approved the acquiring of three lots in Shasta, including the courthouse and jail, as the initial unit of a state historic monument. During February 1941, steps were taken to secure title to most of the old business section of Shasta. In September 1942, Mae Helene Bacon Boggs donated four lots to the state for inclusion in the unit. Mrs. Boggs was instrumental in acquisition of the unit, as well as restoration of the courthouse buildings. The courthouse was purchased by the Native Sons of the Golden

West in 1920; this group deeded the property to the state in 1937. The plans to restore the courthouse were funded in 1945, and restoration work began in January 1948.

On June 13, 1950, Shasta State Historical Monument was publicly dedicated. The courthouse is currently being used as a museum and art gallery. The courtroom and the jail have been set up as they originally were when Shasta was the county seat. Robert Litsch, the last owner and operator of the Litsch Store, closed his store in late December 1959. The State Park System eventually acquired this property, as well as most of the old business district. In 1971, the park was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. By 1990, there were 67 lots under the jurisdiction of Shasta State Historic Park. The Litsch and Leo buildings were restored by 1979, and the Litsch Store was opened as a museum.

Shasta was classified as a state historic park by the State Park and Recreation Commission on September 20, 1962.

The Public Resources Code definition of a state historic park, which is pertinent to this general planning effort, is found in Section 5019.59, and is as follows:

"State Historic Park

5019.59 . . . Historical Units.

Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archeological, and scientific interest, and archeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation,

and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units."

Declaration of Purpose

There is no stated Declaration of Purpose for Shasta State Historic Park. Therefore, a Declaration of Purpose is established as part of this Resource Element:

The purpose of Shasta State Historic Park is to make available to the public the historic business district of the City of Shasta by preserving, restoring, and reconstructing the historic facilities and environment, and interpreting its significance to the settlement of Northern California. Shasta was the pioneer city of Northern California. Shasta was also the major commercial and political center of Northern California from the Gold Rush into the last quarter of the 19th century. Shasta was the transportation hub and crossroads for Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc, and Shasta Counties, until the arrival of the railroad in 1872. Shasta was the county seat of Shasta County from 1851 to 1888.

The function of the Department of Parks and Recreation at Shasta State Historic Park is to plan and execute a program which will preserve, protect, restore, reconstruct, and inter-

pret the historic values, features, and events of Shasta's past.

Zone of Primary Interest

The zone of primary interest is that area outside the park where land use changes could adversely affect the resources of Shasta State Historic Park. This area includes that portion of Shasta in the valley surrounding the park. In addition, the department is concerned about activities on all lands, no matter how far from the park, that can, through their development and use, adversely affect the resources and features of the park.

Resource Management Directives

Section 5002.2 (b) of the Public Resources Code: *"The resource element of the general plan shall evaluate the unit as a constituent of an ecological region and as a distinct ecological entity, based upon historical and ecological research of plant-animal and soil-geological relationships and shall contain a declaration of purpose, setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the unit consistent with the unit's classification pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50), and a declaration of resource management policy, setting forth the precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose."*

These objectives shall be achieved through the following directives:

Natural Resources

Hydrology

Hydrologic Survey: The vicinity of Shasta SHP is an area of complex hydrology, complicated by human-made structures. The area was historically noted for its springs, seeps, seasonal

streams, and high water table. The area's subsurface and surface drainages have been disrupted by construction of State Highway 299, and by the foundations of the historic buildings. Water tends to collect in areas of low elevation, and may remain year-round in some places. Hydrologic issues may threaten historic buildings with deterioration, disrupt recreation resources, and create future planning problems.

Directive: A full hydrologic survey of the unit shall be conducted by qualified personnel, in cooperation with local agencies. Drainages, surface and subsurface water flow, and areas of seasonally occurring standing water shall be identified and mapped, as shall historic drains and culverts. The potential for increased runoff, particularly in the western half of the unit, due to upslope development shall be addressed. The impacts of hydrologic features on existing and future park development shall be assessed, and recommendations shall be made as to measures that can be taken to lessen any adverse impacts.

Soils

Erosion: Trails, roads, streambanks, and hillsides at Shasta State Historic Park are experiencing erosion, as typified by downcutting and gullying on seasonal streams, piping and rilling on dirt roads, and soil creep near the historic Catholic Cemetery. As modifications to the natural system are introduced, or as visitor use increases, erosion could accelerate, and cause additional resource damage.

Directive: The department shall implement erosion control measures at Shasta State Historic Park. Areas of unnatural or destructive erosion shall be identified and stabilized by restoration of natural contours and revegetation with native species. Corrective measures shall not visually detract from the natural and cultural resources of the unit.

Plant Life

Fire Prevention and Suppression: Wildfire can result from human-caused ignitions, and can be a threat to natural and cultural resources, facilities, and human life and property, especially during periods of fire weather conditions. The department seeks to develop a wildfire management plan for every State Park System unit that could experience wildland fires. Conventional fire control facilities and fire-fighting procedures can have long-lasting impacts on park resources. Development of special standards and procedures applicable to sensitive unit resources is important.

Directive: The department shall work with appropriate agencies to implement a wildfire management plan at Shasta State Historic Park. This plan shall address all aspects of wildfire planning, including prevention, presuppression, and suppression. An overall objective of this plan shall be to prevent ignitions at State Highway 299 and in heavy visitor use areas from spreading throughout the unit. Protection of sensitive park resources, adjacent property, human lives, and facilities shall be an important element of this plan.

Animal Life

Wildlife Management: Animal life is an important part of natural ecosystems, and the sight of wildlife is enjoyed by the most casual observer. Protection and perpetuation of natural wildlife populations is consistent with management objectives at Shasta State Historic Park. The natural area in the northeast part of the unit provides wildlife habitat significant not only for its habitat resources, but partly for its connection with adjacent wild areas.

Directive: Protection and perpetuation of natural wildlife populations shall be included in the management objectives at Shasta State Historic Park. The natural area in the northeast

part of the park shall be maintained as wildlife habitat. If it is necessary to regulate animal populations, the methods used shall be based on sound principles of ecosystem management, and shall avoid disturbance to other natural or cultural values of the park.

Cultural Resources

Archeological Resources

All known archeological resources are historic in nature, and are addressed in the Historic Sites section.

Historic Sites

Historic research regarding park property shows a long and varied land use. A variety of structures has been constructed on this property over the past 140 years. The park property encompasses what was the central business district of Shasta. Many of these structures no longer remain above ground. Some exist only as walls or foundations.

Directive: All proposals that require subsurface disturbance shall first be reviewed by a department archeologist and/or historian for evaluation and mitigation.

Directive: The department shall develop a map of the public utilities that could or do affect the historic resources of Shasta State Historic Park.

Historic Resources

Preservation and Restoration

The primary existing cultural resources at Shasta State Historic Park which reflect the primary historic period are three restored structures, thirteen partially stabilized building ruins, the Catholic Cemetery, a restored barn, and historic archeological building sites and associated features. These resources reflect the historic period of Shasta's dominance and decline.

Directive: The primary historic period shall reflect the years 1849-1905, when Shasta was the pioneer city of Northern California, and the business, political, and commercial center of the region.

Directive: All preservation and restoration projects shall follow the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (1985); a historic structures report shall be prepared for each reconstruction project.

County Courthouse

The second Shasta County Courthouse (county courthouse, 1861-1888), situated on Lot 79, has undergone major stabilization and rehabilitation work since the state acquired the property. At present, this building serves as a museum and art gallery; only the courtroom and jail have been restored to their original configuration.

Directive: The department shall prepare a historic structures report prior to restoration of the courthouse to the period when this structure was the Shasta County Courthouse (1861-1888). Restoration will preserve the historic integrity of this structure.

Litsch General Store

The Litsch General Store (Lot 30), a one-story brick building originally erected in 1856 by Fuller and Cushing, has undergone major stabilization and rehabilitation work since it was acquired by the state. Frank Litsch bought the building in 1873, and operated a grocery business. At present, this store is set up as an exhibit of a general store, and is operated by docents.

Directive: The department shall prepare a historic structures report prior to restoration of the Litsch Store as it appeared during the primary historic period.

Leo Building

The Leo Building (Lot 29), a one-story brick building originally erected in 1855 by Henry Leo, has undergone major stabilization and rehabilitation work since being acquired by the state. Leo operated a dry goods business. Frank Litsch bought the building from a subsequent owner in 1875. Litsch then operated both buildings as the Litsch Store. At present, this building is being used by docents, and for storage.

Directive: The department shall prepare a historic structures report prior to restoration of the Leo Building as it appeared during the primary historic period.

Washington Brewery

The Washington Brewery (Lot 157), a two-story brick building, was erected circa 1855-58. At one time, there was a wood-frame building attached to the front of the brewery. This brewery became known as the Shasta Brewery in 1881. It was one of several operating during Shasta's primary historic period. The four walls of this building are intact, and have been stabilized. A temporary roof has been installed to protect the structure.

Directive: The department shall prepare a historic structures report before stabilizing or restoring this brewery to its appearance during the primary historic period.

Brick Row Ruins

The brick ruins on Lots 9 through 20 are in the center of the historic business district. These buildings were occupied by various types of businesses during Shasta's primary historic period. The businesses included dry goods, books, groceries, hardware, ready-made clothes, jewelry, druggists, doctors, dentists, furnishings, carpets, express (banking), barbers, bakeries, saloons, and tobacco and liquors. Most of these ruins share common side walls.

Directive: The department shall stabilize and protect these structures to arrest further deterioration.

Directive: The department shall prepare a historic structures report on these ruined buildings before preservation, restoration, or reconstruction takes place.

Catholic Cemetery

The Catholic Cemetery is on Lot 155, and has at least 83 graves. The cemetery was established in 1855, and is situated on the hill at the northern end of the City of Shasta. Over the years, there have been problems created by slippage of the hill slopes, as well as environmental damage to the stone markers and monuments.

Directive: The department shall establish and implement a resource management program for conservation and protection of the Catholic Cemetery.

Collections

The park has accumulated historically significant artifacts and original documentary material pertaining to Shasta's history. This material includes the largest and most complete collection of the three Shasta newspapers, and several other significant collections of various records and documents.

These extensive artifact collections include the Mae Helene Bacon Boggs collection of paintings by artists in California. There is also an extensive collection of California Indian baskets, and diverse collections of weapons, tools, and other miscellaneous artifacts, most of which were donated by local residents and organizations. There is also a variety of vehicles and equipment in various stages of repair.

These irreplaceable collections should be curated and maintained by appropriate staff in an appropriate environment, protected from fire, theft, vandalism, and deterioration.

Directive: The department shall establish and implement a collections management program for the artifacts and documentary material to be implemented by appropriate staff at Shasta State Historic Park, consistent with the department's collections management policies and recommendations in the Interpretive Element.

Historic Lots

Most of the lots in Shasta State Historic Park have little or no above-ground remains. Some have structures that were erected in recent times. All of these lots were occupied by various structures during the primary historic period. These structures included hotels, restaurants, markets, bakeries, haberdasheries, confectioneries, ice cream parlors, shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, livery stables, corrals, millineries, photo studios, residences, and a school.

Directive: The department shall complete the inventory of the primary historic zone to develop the history of each lot. This will enable the department to accurately reconstruct and interpret these structures consistent with this General Plan. The recent Blumb Bakery reconstruction is such a project.

Directive: The department shall uncover those sites now hidden by vegetation in order to evaluate their condition.

Highway Bypass

At present, State Highway 299 (Main Street) bisects the park. The increasing amount of traffic through the primary historic zone of the park has created a serious distraction to visitors along Main Street. The traffic has intensified the noise interference with visitor enjoyment of the historic features.

Directive: The department shall work with all appropriate agencies to have State Highway 299 routed away from the primary historic zone.

Historic Landscaping

Landscaping and orchard plantings were established by early settlers during the gold rush, and many existing landscape trees are of historic interest. These include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissimus*), almond (*Prunus amygdalus*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Black locust was planted along Main Street (now State Highway 299). A variety of shrubs and perennials contribute to the scenic quality of the park.

Directive: The department shall inventory the historic vegetation in the park, and develop and implement a vegetation management plan to restore the historic landscape that provides a historically accurate setting for the park. This plan shall include the native plants that were a part of the historic landscape.

Esthetic Resources

Barriers

There are several areas in the ruins of Shasta City that are unsafe or too fragile for use by visitors. Barriers have been constructed to limit visitor access to these restricted areas, and some of the barriers are more esthetically pleasing and less intrusive on the historic scene than others. For example, iron barriers, rusted to a red-brown color and with bars far enough apart to permit viewing of the structure, are less distracting than some of the other methods now employed.

Directive: The department shall investigate alternative means of limiting visitor access to restricted areas, and shall use methods that are effective, while providing the least visual distraction from the scenic and historical qualities of the cultural features of the unit.

Allowable Use Intensity

The California Public Resources Code, Section 5019.5, requires that a land carrying capacity survey be made prior to preparation of any development plan for any unit of the State Park System. Section 5001.96 further requires that attendances be held to established limits. Allowable use intensity is a refinement of the land carrying capacity concept, and is prepared as part of the General Plan, in fulfillment of the above code sections.

Allowable use intensity is used as a major component in preparation of the Land Use and Facilities Element. Factors that are considered in developing allowable use intensity are the unit's classification and purpose, and the resource values and sensitivities. Resource values are the relative importance of cultural and natural resources to society. Resources of national, statewide, or regional significance are considered to be of high value and importance. Archeological sites and features and historic structures are of high value. Specific factors used in evaluating natural resource values include rarity, endangerment, and uniqueness. Resource sensitivity is a term used to qualify the degree to which a resource can be adversely affected by human activity. Cultural and natural resource sensitivities play key roles in determining appropriate visitor use in a particular area.

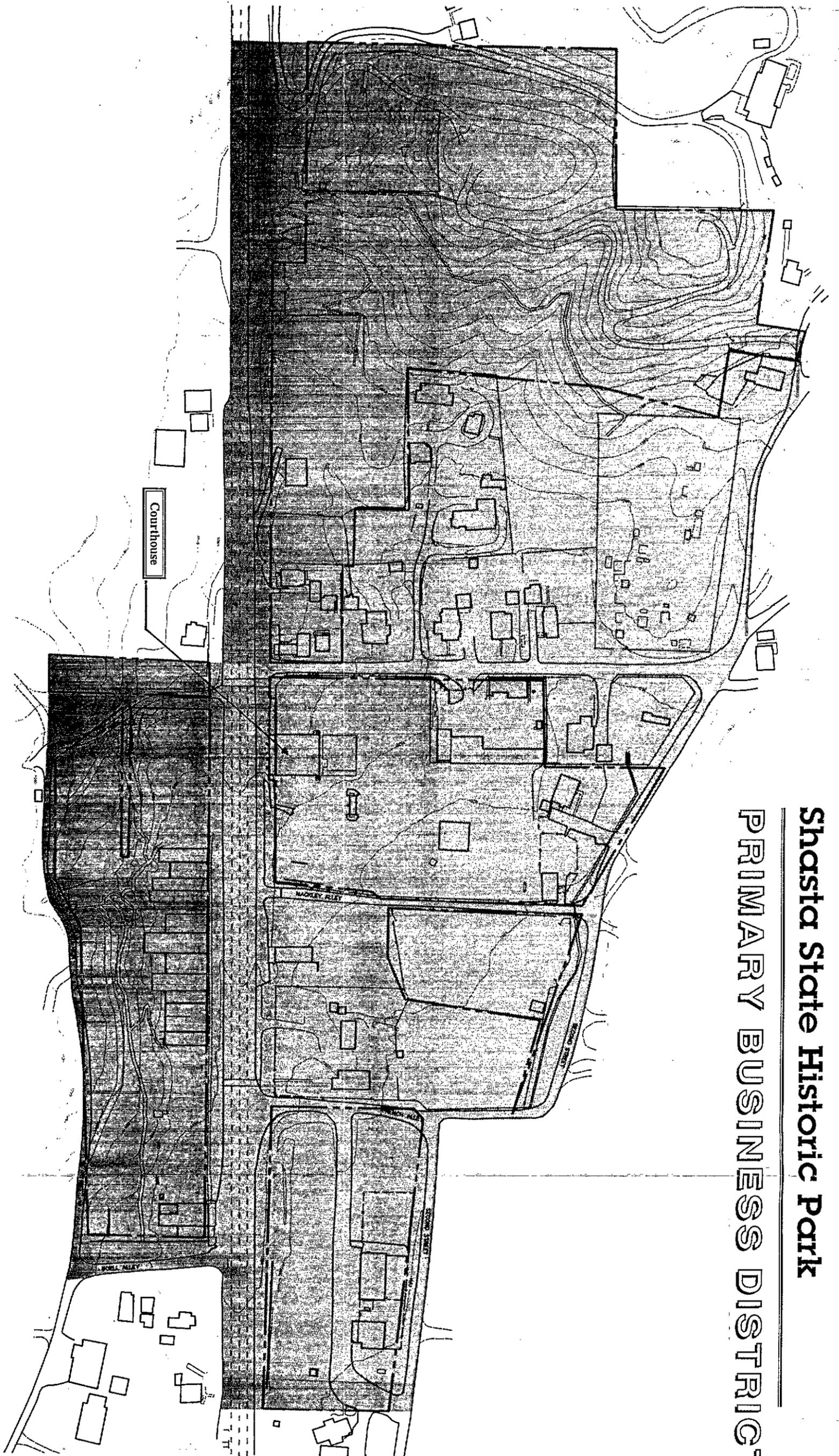
Allowable use intensity determinations establish the limits of development and use an area can sustain without an unacceptable degree of deterioration in the character and value of the natural, cultural, and scenic resources. Determinations are based on analysis and integration of resource management and protection objectives, resource constraints, and resource sensitivities information.

The allowable use intensity for Shasta State Historic Park is shown on the Allowable Use Intensity, Map 2. The historic zone is a moderate use zone for historic-period preservation,

restorations, reconstructions, and interpretive projects. The natural zones are areas for low use intensity, to protect the natural environment. The administrative zone areas are high use intensity zones that can be used for visitor facilities, as long as these facilities do not affect the historic zone.

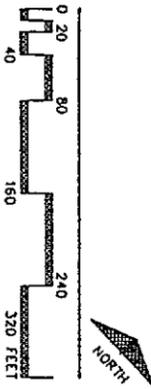
Shasta State Historic Park

PRIMARY BUSINESS DISTRICT



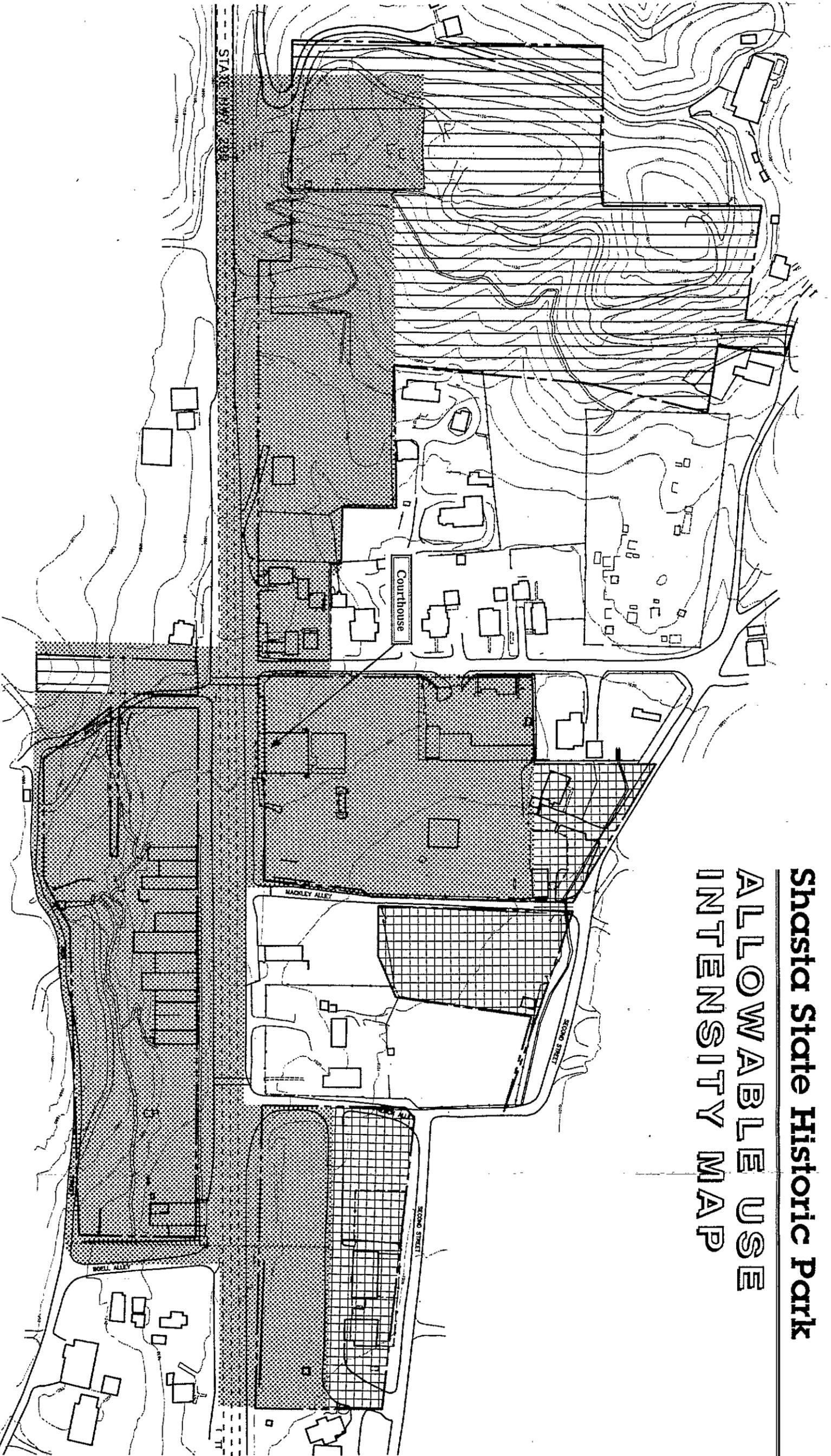
Courthouse

MADOLEY FERRY



Map 1	DRAWING NO. 26005	SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK PRIMARY BUSINESS DISTRICT General Plan - Resource Element	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	REVISIONS Changed title to Primary Business District	DATE 5/92	DESIGNED J. TRAPANI
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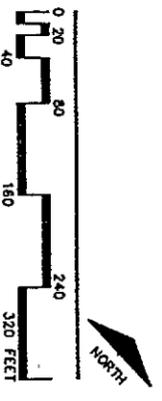
Shasta State Historic Park ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY MAP



Note
1. Highway 299 is not considered to be part of the Primary Historic Zone. However, Main street shall be included in the Primary Historic Zone.

Legend

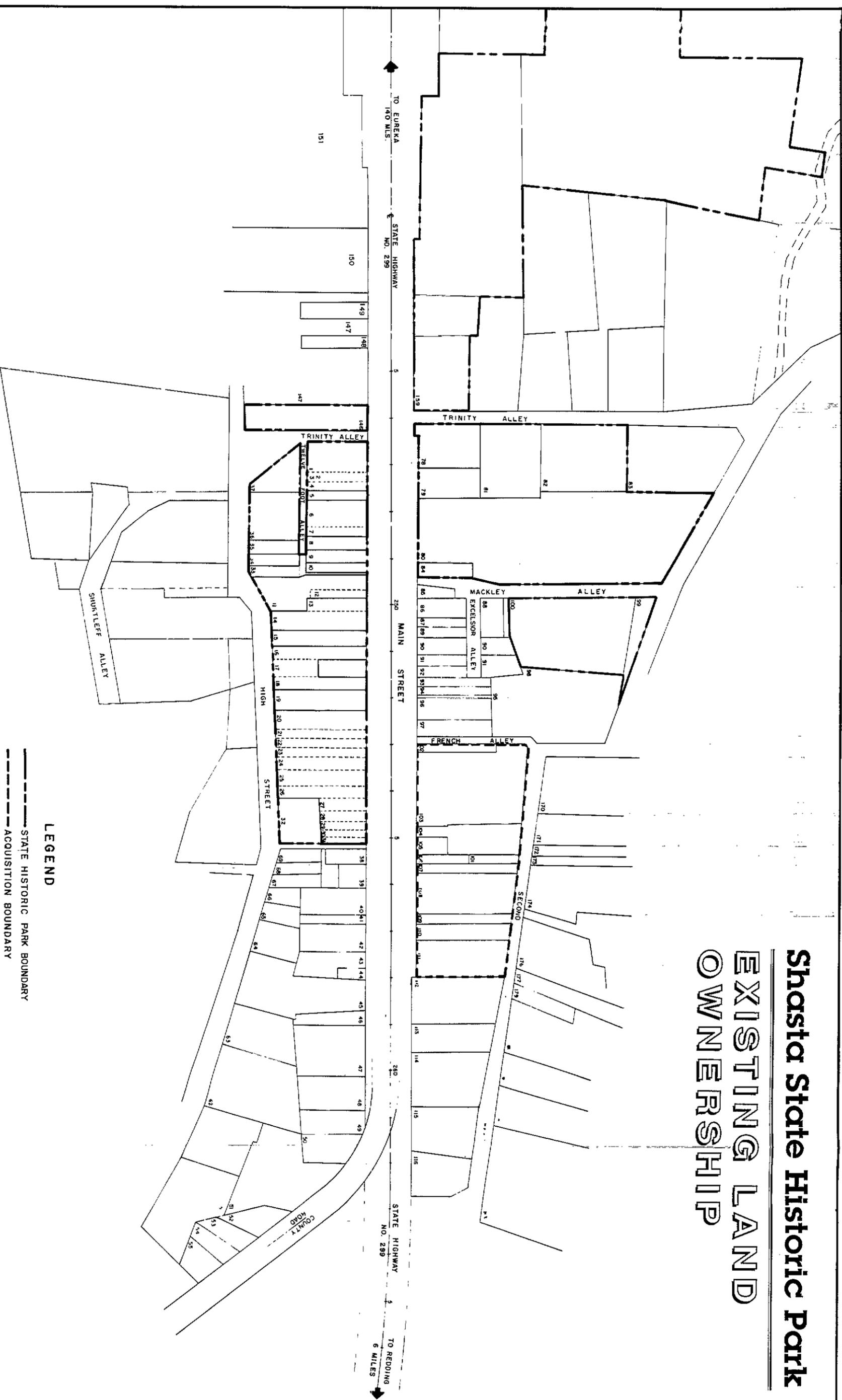
- Primary Historic Zone
- Natural Zone
- Administration Zone



Map 2	SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY MAP General Plan - Resource Element	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">REVISIONS</th> <th style="text-align: left;">DATE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Changed legend to Primary Historic Zone</td> <td>5/92</td> </tr> </table>	REVISIONS	DATE	Changed legend to Primary Historic Zone	5/92	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">DESIGNED J. TRAPANI</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">DRAWN D. Ambaglio</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">CHECKED</td> </tr> </table>	DESIGNED J. TRAPANI	DRAWN D. Ambaglio	CHECKED
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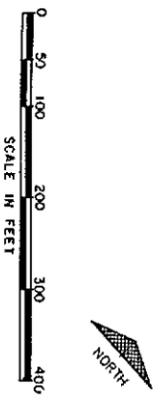
Shasta State Historic Park

EXISTING LAND OWNERSHIP



LEGEND

STATE HISTORIC PARK BOUNDARY
 ACQUISITION BOUNDARY
 34 LOT NUMBERS



SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK EXISTING LAND OWNERSHIP General Plan - Resource Element	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	REVISIONS _____ _____ _____	DATE _____	DESIGNED _____ DRAWN _____ CHECKED _____
DRAWING NO 26007 MAP 3				

Interpretive Element



Interpretive Element

This Interpretive Element provides guidance for ongoing and future interpretive development at Shasta State Historic Park. Visiting Shasta should not only be a pleasant day's outing, but also an intriguing expedition into the past. Visitors should have opportunities to choose their own paths, and to participate in a range of activities central to the idea of a living historical experience. This element identifies factors that affect Shasta's historic environment, and makes recommendations which can positively influence the effectiveness of the interpretation, as well as heightening the public's understanding of history and appreciation of the park.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretation relies on themes to connect the significant natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the park to visitors in personally meaningful ways. Themes define the point of view, and focus information that will be presented through various interpretive media.

Background Information

Shasta State Historic Park largely encompasses the historic commercial core of Shasta City, but excludes other significant areas, such as the Chinese and African-American sections of the community, along with most of the surrounding historic residences. While gold was not actually mined within the boundaries of the town, its discovery nearby, and the subsequent activities associated with its extraction, drove development of Shasta. The Gold Rush forever altered the population, landscape, and commerce of the Shasta area, mirroring the revolutionary impacts of that event felt throughout California.

Current exhibits at the park provide visitors some understanding of the Shasta area's history. However, the thematic connections which

should unify the presentations are weak. Outdoor signs located among the building ruins and sites in the park indicate dates and historic business names, while others describe the types of machinery on display near the barn. Current park exhibits in the old Shasta County Courthouse located along Main Street are directed toward display of artifacts and archival materials related to the area's Indian population, gold mines and mining, pioneers, Chinese, schools, cattle ranching, transportation, archeology, and government. Visitors come away with the satisfaction of having seen interesting displays of artifacts and building ruins, but most have gained no real understanding of the Gold Rush, its impact on the environment, how it created the town of Shasta, or how individual lives were dramatically transformed by that event. The collection of fine art and historic materials assembled by Mae Helene Bacon Boggs is also displayed in the courthouse. This art and artifact treasure represents Boggs' personal commitment and legacy to Shasta, and to its historic preservation.

Planning Considerations

Themes needs to be developed to organize the presentation of Shasta and the region's history in a meaningful manner. In formulating the themes, attention should be given to the following:

- The story of Shasta begins with pre-history and the Native Americans present in the region.
- Themes must encompass the impact of the Gold Rush on Shasta in context with the larger view of California and the rest of the world.
- Interpretation should examine the long-

term effects of mining activities on the area's growing population, including ethnic communities and women.

- Interpretation of the story of Shasta would be incomplete if the historic town sites and events occurring outside the park boundaries were left out of the overall presentation.
- Thematic development needs to consider visitor expectations and interests in learning about Shasta as a community created by the Gold Rush, with all its economic, political, and social aspects.
- Themes in the park should parallel the State Department of Education's educational framework to encourage school use, support teachers' programs, and enhance children's learning experiences.
- Interpretation must relate historic Shasta to modern visitors by demonstrating how individual lives, the landscape, manufacturing, merchandising, and services were changed as a result of the Gold Rush.
- The story of Shasta City does not end with the Gold Rush period.
- Some consideration should be given to the efforts that have led to preservation of Shasta City's historic commercial center.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *Interpretation of Shasta City should provoke an honest and thoughtful assessment of the Gold Rush and its impact on California.*

Objectives:

Present Shasta City in the context of the Gold Rush period, and in relation to other Gold Rush communities.

Examine the impact of the Gold Rush on individual lives.

Provide an understanding of the businesses and services that were historically and economically important to Shasta City.

Insure that ethnic communities, including Native Americans, Chinese, and African Americans, as well as women, are properly addressed through interpretation in the park.

Provide an understanding of the area's mineral resources, and the technology used to reach them, that drove the mining activities in Shasta's vicinity.

Interpret the historic and continuing impact of mining on the environment in the vicinity of Shasta City.

Challenge visitors to think of how the Gold Rush has affected their lives today.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The approach for interpretive development in the park will be guided by the themes described below.

Primary Theme: *Shasta City flourished as a transportation and commercial hub beginning with the Gold Rush revolution which transformed California.*

Overview

Shasta City's abundant spring water and location at the end of the wagon road enhanced and promoted its development as the "Queen City of the Northern Mines." From a tent and log community in 1849, Reading Springs had sprung into the bustling brick and wood frame metropolis of Shasta City by the 1850s and 60s, holding a pre-eminent position in Northern

California for several decades. It was the large influx of hopeful miners, predominantly men, and the rapid development of services and sale of goods to meet their demands, which radically transformed Shasta City's environs, and Northern California. At the crossroads and gateway to numerous mining areas, enterprising merchants of Shasta rapidly realized that profits could be earned from trade in provisions, ready-made clothing, mining implements, sleeping accommodations, exchange, transportation, and entertainment.

The "rush" to California dramatically affected traditional manufacturing methods and trading networks in the western United States, and around the world. The fast pace of development, with its speculative spirit, promoted numerous changes in food, clothing, and shelter that had implications for everyone. Mining techniques introduced by the Gold Rush forever altered California's landscape, while the great influx of Americans and foreigners eager to make their fortunes pushed aside Native Americans, and transformed the population. New social, political, and economic orders were

created in California out of that period in history.

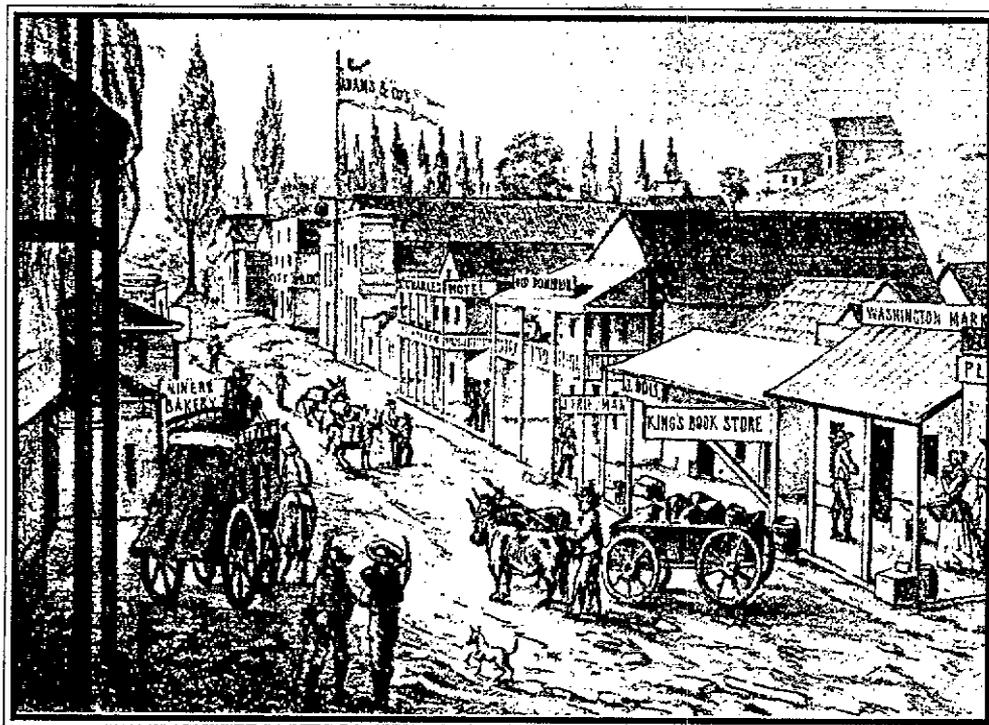
Interpretation will focus on not only the importance of Shasta City and its role in the northern mines, but also on how the Gold Rush affected peoples' lives and the surrounding landscape, and how its effects on business, industry, and the environment continue to be felt in California today.

Supporting Theme: *Shasta City: A center for transportation, goods and services, and government commencing with the Gold Rush.*

Supporting Theme Expansion

As an important crossroads for the northern mines, Shasta City rapidly grew into a destination for wholesalers, retailers, and jobbers ready to capture the mining trade. After a difficult and lengthy journey, cargoes of goods were off-loaded from freight wagons and stagecoaches in Shasta. The merchandise was traded in the

community, or sent out on pack mules to supply nearby mining areas. At the height of its development, Shasta City boasted hotels, saloons, gambling and billiard parlors, restaurants, bakeries, breweries, butcher shops, banking, stage, express, and post offices, blacksmiths and livery stables, bath houses, clothiers, newspaper offices, and book, grocery, hardware, and dry goods stores. (See the Resource



A view of Shasta City published c. 1853 illustrates the town as a bustling hub for transportation and commerce.

Element for a more detailed list of businesses.) As the center of a growing population in the northern mines, Shasta gained in importance as a center of government and justice, becoming the county seat on February 10, 1851. Here were located the county offices, the courts, and the jail.

Shasta, like other Gold Rush communities, differed in several ways from more established eastern towns in the United States in the mid-19th century. The impermanent nature of the mining population (a majority of whom were male), the diversity of nationalities represented in the community, use of gold dust, nuggets, and foreign coinage for exchange, and the speculative nature of the merchandise that arrived in California for market set it apart. Manufacturing technology was changing rapidly in this period. Interchangeable parts for tools and equipment and pre-fabricated millwork and buildings were gaining quick acceptance, along with other "conveniences," like ready-made clothing and food products such as bakery goods and "tinned" fish, shellfish, and fruit. Profits and losses were influenced by the influx of miners, weather conditions, transportation, gold strikes, and the availability of goods. Inflation and depression were ever-changing constants in the mining community of Shasta. Interpretation will enhance park visitors' understanding of the basic elements that comprised the Gold Rush community of Shasta, including the goods and services, the technology, and the market forces of the period.

Possible Topics

- The head of "Whoa Navigation"
- Mining structures the economy
- The purveyors of goods and services
- The business of transporting gold and money
- Operating a business in the Gold Rush
- Keeping the community informed
- Supplying meat to the miners
- Collaborative businesses: breweries and bakeries

- Gold Rush entertainment
- Marketing "ready-mades"
- Government, law, and justice in early Shasta
- Individual building histories

Supporting Theme: *The Gold Rush revolution transformed California's population and landscape, as evidenced in Shasta.*

Supporting Theme Expansion

Miners and merchants eagerly pushed into Northern California with little or no understanding of the Native Americans already occupying the land during the Gold Rush. In the vicinity of Shasta, the newcomers rapidly conquered or displaced the resident Wintu population, destroying their natural food base to seek the precious metals. The frenetic pace and life-style of Shasta's Gold Rush society was unlike any experienced "at home." The cosmopolitan community reflected the diverse trades, education, traditions, and concerns of its residents from the United States, Mexico, France, Bavaria, Germany, Chile, England, Ireland, and elsewhere. Also a part of this community, but often segregated, were the Chinese, African Americans, and Native Americans. Shasta City was in many ways a microcosm of the state. It reflected the Gold Rush's almost instant transformation of its people, culture, and politics.

The new population's impact on the landscape was considerably different from the Native Americans', both in attitudes and in use. The native peoples had a subsistence-based economy in which natural resources were understood, revered, and carefully husbanded. In sharp contrast, miners and merchants relied on a money economy, where property and resources were owned by an individual, and often exchanged for money. Their utilitarian philosophy valued extensive manipulation of resources for profit, including logging, damming or re-channeling streams to reach placer deposits,



Mining activities that uncovered Shasta's mineral wealth permanently changed the land.

dredging, and hydraulic mining.

Interpretation should center attention on the Gold Rush as a revolutionary force that had major implications in alteration of Shasta's native population and landscape. It should focus on the people who transformed its society and culture, as well as on the various mining processes that uncovered riches, but permanently changed the land, leaving toxic heavy metals and acidic wastes, and polluting streams. Interpretation should also examine "historic" environmental ethics regarding land and water use that continue to shape California's development.

Possible Topics

- The Wintu of the Shasta area
- A tent and log cabin village
- Immigrants and ethnic groups in Shasta
- Shasta's Chinese district
- Notable Shastans
- Women of the Shasta community
- Shasta organizations and fraternal orders
- Clothing and attitudes
- Architecture for business and home
- Furnishings of the Gold Rush period

- Daily life in Shasta
- The richer gold of education
- Mining tools and technology
- Mining reconfigures the environment

Supporting Theme: *Shasta City's fortunes declined with mining profits and improved transportation.*

Supporting Theme Expansion

When the rich placer gold deposits dwindled, competition for the right to mine grew fierce. Native Americans, foreigners, and ethnic populations, like the Chinese, became targets for discrimination, as well as special "taxes." As mining profits declined, Shasta's unique and profitable status at the end of the wagon road was also changed. In 1857, the road to Weaverville was extended. Two years later, the Shasta-Yreka Turnpike was completed. By 1871, news had arrived of the Central Pacific Railroad's plan to build a rail line through Poverty Flat (to be called Redding), bypassing Shasta altogether. Businesses began to lose interest in the community, and, following a fire in 1878, many chose not to rebuild, but rather to

relocate in Redding. By 1888, the town was no longer the robust "Queen City of the Northern Mines," having lost the county seat to Redding. Several businesses like the Litsch Store and the Blumb Bakery, however, survived to keep the community spirit alive, while serving as reminders of the town's former heyday. Through interpretation, visitors will be given a better understanding of the various factors that affected Shasta's population and decline.

Possible Topics

- Mining plays out
- Dwindling gold drives discrimination
- Transportation moves on
- Abandoned prospects, abandoned buildings
- Shasta City survivors

Secondary Theme: *The Shasta legacy is rediscovered and preserved.*

Secondary Theme Expansion

Over time, the brick and wood frame buildings—remnants of Shasta's glory days—fell into ruin, or were dismantled. The Native Sons of the Golden West, recognizing the value of the historic community, purchased what remained of the old Shasta County Courthouse in 1922. Through their efforts, along with individuals like Mae Helene Bacon Boggs, the Litsch family, George Albro, and Judge Richard B. Eaton, the historic remains of the community were preserved. In 1937, the courthouse was deeded to the state as part of the initial acquisition for Shasta State Historical

Monument. Restoration of that building was completed in 1950. In the years that followed, other property was acquired by the state, most notably the Litsch and Leo stores in 1960. Their restoration was accomplished in 1979. More recently, the Catholic Cemetery was transferred to the state, in 1987.

In addition to this, individuals and ethnic groups associated with the Shasta area, like the native Wintu people, are also working to preserve and share their cultural heritage, so it will continue to survive. Through historic research, archeology, preservation work, reconstruction, and educational programs, the process of rediscovering and preserving the historic community of Shasta continues. The knowledge and understanding gained from this legacy will continue to grow, to be shared with generations of Californians to come.

Possible Topics

- Mae Helene Bacon Boggs' legacy to California
- Rescuing a ruin
- Digging for answers
- Permanent Shastans
- Preserving the Wintu heritage



The Shasta County Courthouse had deteriorated considerably before restoration was begun. This work was completed in 1950.

Interpretive Period

The interpretive period sets the historic framework for interpretation in the park, directing and focusing interpretive themes, facilities, and activities to represent specific years.

Background Information

Shasta history has its roots in pre-history. Native American communities populated the area long before other explorers, trappers, and traders found their way to the region. A few Anglo-Americans, like Pearson B. Reading, settled in the Shasta area, but it was the discovery of gold at Reading's Bar in 1848 that dramatically altered the course of history, transforming nearby Reading Springs into a bustling village of tents and log cabins by June 1849.

Named Shasta in 1850, the town's position at the end of the wagon road set its course as a center for the wholesale and retail trade. Resident Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff noted that during her "palmiest days," between 1852 and 1857, more than 2,000 pack mules portaged goods between Shasta and the surrounding area. Shasta's location and economic strength in great measure allowed it to support its position as a center of government. It became the county seat in 1851. Loag's Block was transformed into the county courthouse in 1861. Shasta served as the county seat until 1888. Like other communities in the northern mining region during the Civil War (1861-1865), the town supplied volunteer troops for "peace keeping" in the area. Businesses were also affected by that event, particularly merchandising practices and manufactured goods.

Shasta's importance began to decrease in 1857, as roads were improved to the outlying areas. Further, in 1871, news that the railroad would bypass the town depressed the community. A fire destroyed the Boell Bakery in 1878, although the Blumb Bakery quickly replaced it. Other businesses, like the Litsch store, main-

tained a presence in the community even after removal of the county seat to Redding in 1888. The proprietor, Frank Litsch, died in 1895, but family members continued the general merchandise business well into the mid-20th century, long after other Shasta merchants had closed their doors.

Planning Considerations

The primary interpretive period should focus the park's development on Shasta's significant years. Secondary interpretive periods can be used to highlight other eras that help tell the story, and place the town in the appropriate historical context. In setting the park's interpretive periods, it should be noted that:

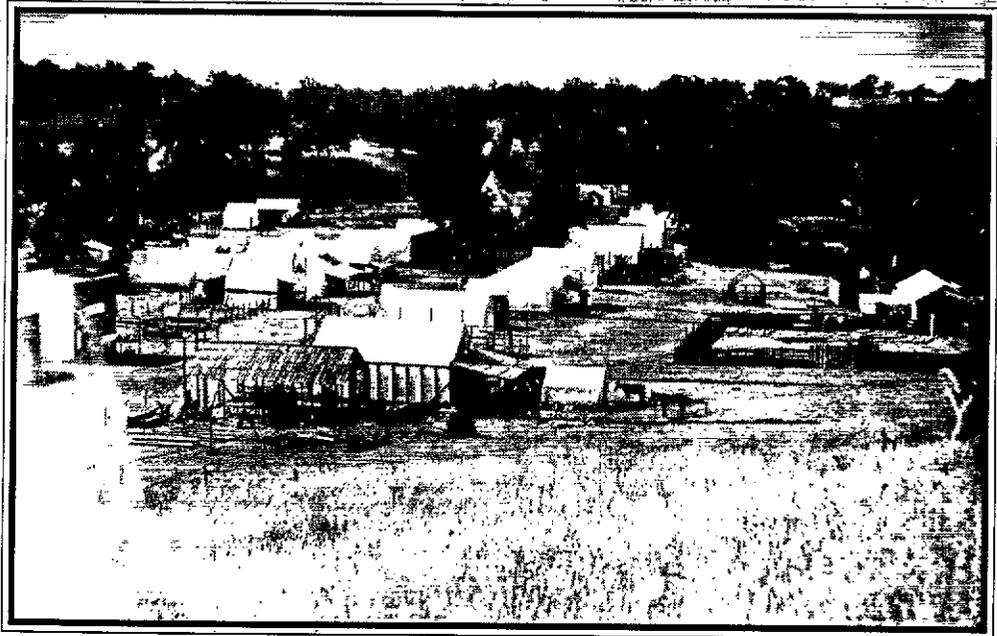
- The town was not created in a vacuum. The pre-history of the area must be included in Shasta's interpretive time framework, as well as more recent history.
- The Litsch and Leo stores were restored to their 1878 - 1895 appearance in 1979.
- The interpretive period should consider that the Civil War affected goods and merchandising practices, which changed the appearance and operation of stores.
- The community has expressed an interest in keeping and preserving the brick building remains as ruins.
- Highway 299 bisects the park, disrupting the historical environment.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *Shasta State Historic Park should reflect a flow of history emphasizing Shasta City's early development, growth, and decline, but including the area's pre-history, and more recent history.*

Objectives:

Focus interpretation in the park—through exhibits, park activities, and the historic environment—to reflect Shasta's flow of history, but emphasizing the city's early development, growth, and decline.



This Charles Turrill photograph of Mormon Island in 1850 must have resembled the early Shasta that Benjamin Shurtliff described as a "village of tents." (Courtesy, The Society of California Pioneers)

Acknowledge significant periods of Shasta City's history at different locations in the park to recognize and interpret the town's flow of history.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Interpretive periods for Shasta State Historic Park are to be designated as:

Primary Interpretive Period: 1849 - 1895

Shasta State Historic Park shall represent a flow of history that captures the essence of the community and its development. The primary period, 1849 to 1895, encompasses the town's swift rise and growth as an economic and political base, and its long, slow decline. Significant years in the primary period of Shasta City will be represented at different locations in the park to demonstrate, in three dimensions, the flow of history. These periods include the following years:

- 1849 - 1850, representing the early Gold Rush community as a booming village of tents and log cabins;

- 1852 - 1861, portraying Shasta City at the height of its economic and political strength, but before merchandising practices were affected by the Civil War;
- 1878 - 1895, illustrating the community through its decline, with its surviving businesses.

Secondary Interpretive Period: Pre-history - 1848

A secondary period encompasses the long era prior to discovery of gold in Northern California, allowing for interpretation of the Wintu during the pre-contact period, and a discussion of the impact of early trappers and Anglo-American settlers on the area.

Secondary Interpretive Period: 1895 - Present

The twilight years of Shasta, its rediscovery, and the efforts to restore and preserve the historic community will be encompassed in this secondary interpretive period.

Interpretive Facilities and Media

Interpretive facilities and media in the park provide the tools and the means for communicating to park visitors the significant themes and interpretive periods. Selecting the appropriate methods for interpretation is critical for effectively conveying the information.

Background Information

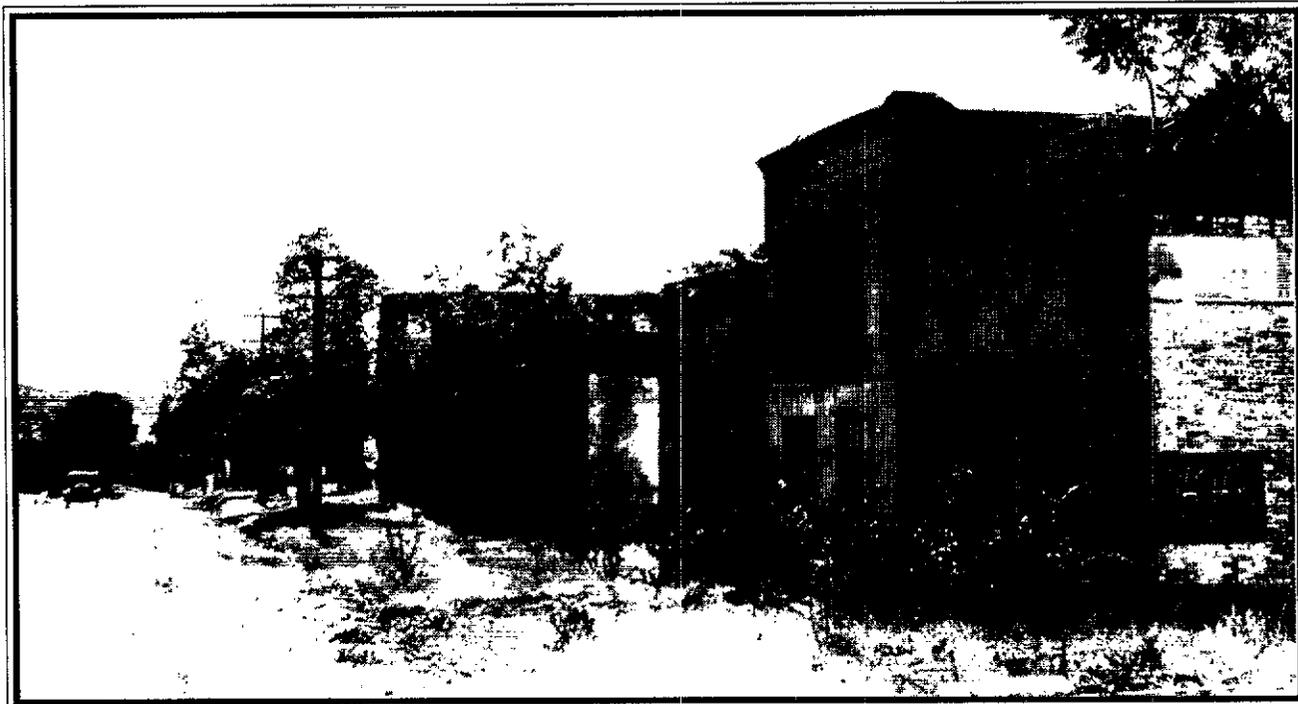
On entering Shasta State Historic Park, visitors are free to wander at will throughout the whole area; however, the immediate concern of most is to discover the locations of various points of interest. This information is not readily available unless one finds the courthouse museum, and talks with a staff member. There are no outdoor orientation exhibits to direct visitors to the various sites and park facilities. Without a map, a tour guide, or information in hand, the public often overlooks areas of the park, or confuses private property with park land.

Very little effort has been directed toward restoring or re-creating the town to its bustling

Gold Rush-period appearance. Most restoration work has been focused on Shasta's post-1860 period, as represented by the second Shasta County Courthouse, the Litsch store, and the Blumb Bakery.

Existing interpretive facilities include the courthouse, the Litsch and Leo stores, the Blumb Bakery, a historic barn relocated from Foster Ranch near Trinity Center, the brick ruins and known historic sites, trails behind the ruins and to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and the cemetery itself.

Interpretive media in the park ranges from historic monument plaques to simple signs in the ruins and near displays of historic equipment, to formal exhibits, house museum rooms, and an audio-visual program. Some guided tours are offered, when there is staff available. Recently, a self-guided tour for Shasta and a teachers' guide to the park were created to aid tours. One of the most popular exhibits among visitors is the Litsch store house museum, restored in 1979 to its 1870 to 1895 appearance. In the adjacent Leo Building, interpretive



The Secondary Interpretive Period, 1895 - Present, will encompass the twilight years of Shasta, including efforts to restore and preserve the buildings.

materials are sold by the Town of Shasta Interpretive Association.

The courthouse museum serves as the park visitor center, where artifacts related to Shasta's past are exhibited. The building has two floors, but no elevator. Books and pamphlets related to Shasta history are sold at the contact counter, which blocks the main hall. Most of the formal exhibits are on the street-level first floor. The courtroom, because of its ready-made bench seating, doubles as an audio-visual space. When in use, the sound track penetrates the entire first-floor exhibit area, which can disrupt visitor concentration. On the ground floor of the building, the jail has been re-created as a house museum, with old costumed display mannequins locked in the cells. Visitor flow in the structure is awkward, and is inhibited by historic room configurations. Formal exhibits and presentation of artifacts are greatly limited by room size. Many large artifacts, like vehicles—so important to Shasta history—cannot be placed in the building. There are no interactive exhibits. Reference books, displayed in locked cabinets in the former office of the auditor and clerk, offer visitors a tantalizing look at the park's historic book collection; however, access to it is necessarily restrictive. Also, the display of Mae Helene Bacon Boggs' collection of California artists' work (the Williamson Lyncoya Smith Memorial Gallery), while a valuable and important resource, appears at odds with the focus of most other exhibits on Shasta-region materials in the courthouse.

The barn is maintained as a visible storage area for artifacts. Here are located a restored stage-coach, saddlery manufacturing equipment, horse collars, a monitor, post office furnishings, agricultural equipment, a freight wagon, an embossed cast iron pot, and other miscellaneous artifacts. None are interpreted well, and most bear little relationship to the historic livery activities on site, or to the slaughterhouse once located nearby. At present, the barn provides the only indoor space in the park where historic vehicles and other large items related to Shasta's

history as a freighting center can be exhibited. A number of other historic pieces of agricultural equipment are displayed in the nearby open space. They, too, are not well interpreted, or related to Shasta City history.

The trails leading up to the Catholic Cemetery and to the area behind many of the brick ruins are not adequately marked, and often, park visitors fail to see them. There are no interpretive signs along these trails to enhance visitor understanding of the viewsheds, or to inform them of the hazards of straying off the path.

Among the ruins and building sites on Main Street, small signs noting building names and dates have been placed. While helpful to visitors, low-profile interpretive panels that illustrate the former appearances of the buildings and their histories could be much more informative.

Two school houses within the park boundaries were constructed and used after the Primary Interpretive Period. The 1939 school building has been traditionally used over the years for community activities and special events. At present, this is the only suitable indoor facility in the park that can be employed for multipurpose activities. The other, a 1928 school house, is currently operated as an office for the Shasta Community Services District.

The park is an integral part of the community. It attracts local residents, as well as travelers along Highway 299 en-route to nearby recreational facilities, or driving to or from the coast. Elementary school groups use Shasta's facilities as part of their off-campus curricula. The numbers of schools taking advantage of the park are increasing. However, there are no facilities specifically directed toward children at Shasta, or related to the educational framework adopted by the State Department of Education.

While Highway 299 brings visitors to the park, it also causes significant problems for park interpretation. The noise generated by traffic

makes communication with groups outside park buildings trying, as well as stressful. The fast-moving traffic creates dangerous situations for touring pedestrians, while vehicles parked along the highway in Shasta detract from the historic town streetscape.

Planning Considerations

Interpretive facilities and media planned for Shasta State Historic Park should take into consideration the following:

- The community expressed the desire that the park be as historically accurate as possible, and not just developed as a "Hollywood set."
 - The park needs to re-create and restore historic structures in selected areas to represent, in three dimensions, Shasta's flow of history.
 - Park signs are vital for reinforcing visitors' sense of arrival. Historic-style signs would greatly enhance the overall appearance of Shasta, and set the tone for the historic experiences to follow.
 - Orientation provides visitors the information they need to take full advantage of all available park facilities and activities, including restrooms, exhibits, and ongoing programs.
 - Orientation exhibits are particularly important when there is no staff available to personally greet or guide the public.
 - At one location, the public needs to be given a clear vision of what the community of Shasta was like, including stories of its political, social, economic, and technological transformation. By formally introducing the park themes at one location, interpretation throughout Shasta will become much more comprehensible to visitors, making their experiences more valuable and interesting.
- Consideration should be given to the range of visitors who will use the park's interpretive facilities, from families to school groups and senior citizens, to the disabled, and to these visitors' special needs and abilities.
 - Areas in the park not accessible to the disabled (e.g. the Catholic Cemetery on the hill), need to be interpreted through other media.
 - The Catholic Cemetery is an under-used historic resource that could be enhanced through improved interpretation and access.
 - While mining did not historically occur within the boundaries of the park, a display of equipment used for extraction of gold and other minerals would be useful in enhancing the public's understanding of those activities, and their relationship to Shasta.
 - Ongoing park activities, like artifact and archival curation, should be located close to other staff duty stations, for the sake of efficiency, security, and controlling access.
 - The park needs to have several flexible multi-use spaces, where special interpretive programs, events, and organized and seasonal activities can occur.
 - With prospects for additional interpretive staff limited at the present time, interpretive facilities should be developed to function successfully with minimal staffing.
 - The historic landscape is particularly important as it sets the stage for visitor experiences. No matter how aesthetic, if a landscape is not appropriate to a site in a

historic park, it cannot educate or lend itself to interpretation, and, more importantly, could misinform.

- Interpretation should encourage visitors to care for the historic and natural resources in the park.
- Costumed interpreters add a heightened sense of realism to the park.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *The historic character of the park, especially along Main Street, and consequent visitors' experiences should be enhanced by historic re-creation and appropriate activities.*



Parked cars detract from the historic streetscape of Shasta. Fast-moving traffic can be noisy and often hazardous to park visitors.

Objectives:

Relocate Highway 299 outside the park, as it disrupts the historic interpretive environment.

Provide off-street parking so as to minimize modern intrusions on the Main Street interpretive experience.

Provide signage that is evocative of the historic era.

Re-create historic facilities that are as authentic as possible.

Use interpretation to keep to a minimum the negative impact of visitors on the historic resources.

Goal: *Visitors should be provided orientation and an overview for understanding Shasta City at an accessible facility, where many of the ongoing park interpretive support activities can also be located.*

Objectives:

Insure that orientation is immediately available to visitors on entering the park, enabling them to understand the park boundaries, and to take advantage of all available park activities.

Formally introduce the themes and sub-themes of the park at one central interpretive facility that will provide visitors a clear vision of how and why this frontier Gold Rush community developed, and later declined.

The special needs and abilities of park visitors, from school children and senior citizens to the disabled, must be considered when planning interpretive facilities for Shasta State Historic Park.

Provide adequate space for ongoing curatorial and archival needs in close proximity to

staff duty stations.

Create a secure area where staff, volunteers, and the public can have access to the park's historic archives and library materials.

Goal: *Elements of Shasta City's historic patterns of development should be represented and interpreted in the park in three dimensions, through preservation, restoration, and reconstruction.*

Objectives:

Interpret the ruins.

Re-create and interpret the historic community through historic reconstructions, exhibits, historic-style concessions, living history activities, and environmental studies programs.

Interpret the early tent and log community of Upper Reading Springs through a three-dimensional interactive exhibit designed and developed particularly to enhance children's learning experiences of the early Gold Rush town.

Concentrate the interpretive development in a designated area to recreate an impression of Shasta City at the height of its development, with its bustling streets and alleys, crowded boardwalks, and businesses.

In reconstructions or restorations, replicate or match as closely as possible the original buildings' uses during the primary interpretive period.

Represent elements of the community that survived during Shasta's declining years, through the historic Litsch and Leo stores and the Blumb Bakery.

Preserve, maintain, and enhance the historic landscape by restoring original grades, and by using appropriate period plant materials,

fences, walk surfaces, etc. Consider animals a part of the historic landscape that should be represented in the park.

Insure that the cultural and natural history of the Shasta area, pre-dating and post-dating the primary interpretive period, is presented through interpretation.

Goal: *Interpretation in the park should have suitable facilities to enhance the park, and the ability to communicate thematic concepts.*

Objectives:

Provide sufficient classroom space for educational programs in the park.

Create adequate multi-purpose spaces in the park for special interpretive programs, meetings, conferences, lectures, workshops, staff and docent training, temporary or travelling exhibits, and receptions.

Re-create selected historic businesses of Shasta on their historic sites through house museums and concessions in reconstructions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Outdoor Orientation, Directional and Advertising Signs

First impressions are critical to visitors, as they set the stage for the experiences to follow.

- Orientation and directional panels for the park should be immediately visible at principal park entrances or walkways, but must not block park vistas. Their appearance should reinforce the area's historic character. Orientation/directional panels should be located in designated parking areas, at the 1939 school, in the park interpretive center, at trailheads leading to

the Catholic Cemetery, and at the area behind the ruins.

- Exterior signs, placards, or advertising material should agree with the guidelines established by the Old Sacramento State Historic District's "A Guideline for Signs," and be approved by the district office. (This is the most comprehensive guide for developing period signs available; it is based on methods used for sign production between the years 1849 and 1870 in the Western United States.)

Historic Landscaping

Historic landscaping is a critical element of the park's interpretive facilities which is often overlooked.

- The landscape design and selection of plant materials and walk surfaces must reflect the historic environment of the individual sites and their recommended interpretive uses, and must be compatible with the rest of the park. The landscape should include the wild and unkempt areas, as well as groomed ornamental and vegetable gardens. (Refer to the Resource Element.)
- The sheds, corrals, fences, and outbuildings associated with the town's transportation and freight hauling activities are essential elements of the interpretive story. Their re-creation should be encouraged to enhance the historic interpretive environment.
- Animals were once a meaningful part of Shasta City's historic landscape. Because of their interpretive value, live animals like horses, mules, and oxen could be restored to the historic landscape of the park. These animals could be stabled in reconstructed stables and corrals (see Land Use and Facilities Element for locations).

Interpretive Trails

Trails provide visitors opportunities to see the park from different vantage points, conveying the extent of the community's historic development.

- In association with the trails to the Catholic Cemetery and near the ruins, low-profile interpretive signs should be developed to enhance the visitor experience, and to warn individuals about the possible dangers involved in straying from designated paths.
- Those trails that are improved, but not accessible to disabled visitors—like the trail to the Catholic Cemetery and the Grotfend Alley stairway—should have their views photographed and documented. This material should be organized and presented in one of several forms (e.g. album, exhibit, slide show, or video program) and made available to the public in the park visitor center, thereby making the views and the information accessible.

Historic Building Preservation, Reconstruction, and Restoration

Selected areas of the park will have historic buildings and structures reconstructed, restored, or preserved, to depict, in three dimensions, Shasta City's evolution during its primary interpretive period. These areas are illustrated on the Interpretive Plan, Map 4. They are indicated below:

- *Reading Springs Camp, 1849 -1850.* Lot 156—an area established to represent the first tent and log cabin structures that comprised early Shasta. This is envisioned as a day camp for elementary school and environmental studies programs, where tents are set up and taken down the same day, and children are given opportunities to re-create and experience a

day in the California gold fields as a gold miner or trader. (With relocation of Highway 299 out of the park, creation of an environmental living program should be explored for this location.)

- ***Shasta City, Queen City of the Northern Mines, 1852 -1861.*** Lots 1 - 8, 78 - 82, 84, 146, 159—a portrayal of the city focused at the height of its development. Visitors would see and experience activities and businesses representative of the community, including house museums, historic-style concessions, and exhibits. In this core of structures, the park visitor/interpretive center will be located. Reconstructions would be focused on the north side of Main Street between Lots 159 and Mackley Alley, until Highway 299 is relocated out of the park. With the highway's removal, long-range plans could encourage reconstruction of buildings across the street from these lots.

- ***Shasta City in Decline and Ruin, 1878 - Present.*** Lots 9 - 28—the town's surviving brick ruins, along with adjacent historic sites, preserved and interpreted. Visitors will see the extent of the once-thriving town, and witness its physical decline. Low-profile interpretive panels would highlight the buildings' history.

- ***Shasta City Survivors, 1878 -1895.*** Lots 28 - 31, 105—a depiction of the last viable historic businesses. The Blumb Bakery and the Litsch and Leo stores would focus attention on the community, and the activities that survived and continued to the turn of the century. Visitors would see house museums and adaptive house museums, as well as exhibits. The 1870s school house on Main Street could be reconstructed in long-range plans after Highway 299 is relocated out of the park, and would be used for expanded interpretation of the historic community.



Shasta City's Empire Hotel, the courthouse, and other selected buildings will be redeveloped to portray the community at its height.

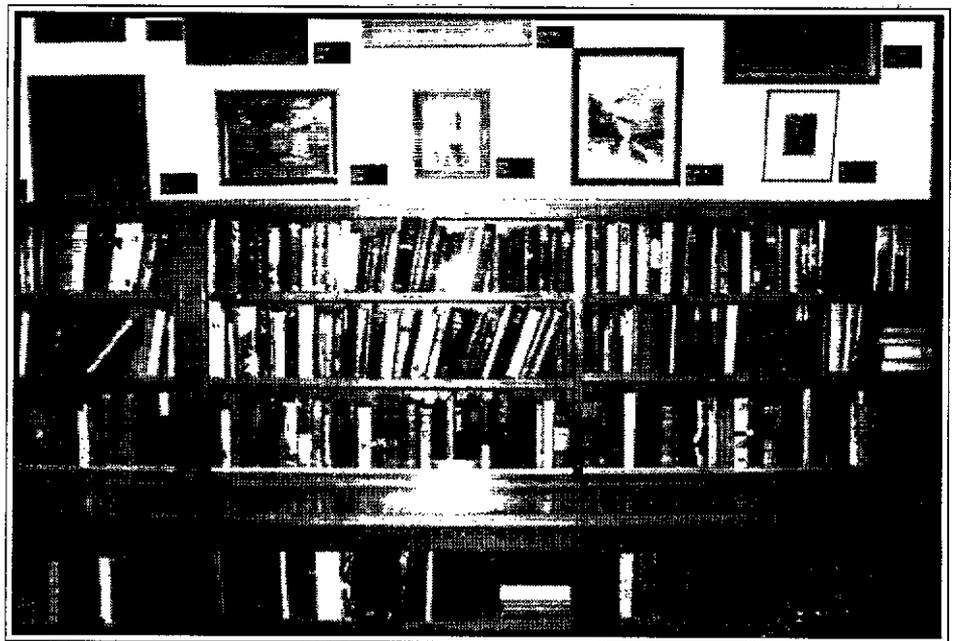
See Appendix A for more specific recommendations on individual sites. Recreation of original building configurations and finishes, consistent with designated interpretive periods, will be made priorities for any reconstructions in the park. To insure their authenticity and credibility, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects must be used for all repairs or alterations.

Formal Exhibits (Outdoor and Indoor Exhibits, Park Visitor/Interpretive Center)

- Interpretation of the historic ruins should help visitors understand the community better. Interpretive panels in the ruins will be low in profile, so as not to overwhelm and destroy the historic environment.
- Orientation to Shasta's historical periods and themes should be conveyed in the park visitor/interpretive center. Here, interpretation will draw attention to both the historical events and the textures of daily life experienced by early residents. Here too should be secure conditions, ideal for displaying original artifacts that have a direct relationship to the people and the history of Shasta. Only objects appropriate to park themes should be used in this facility. The visitor center would also be valuable for its underlying messages identifying the reasons why Shasta was set aside as a state historic park, and the importance of continuing the process of maintain-

ing and restoring the historic community.

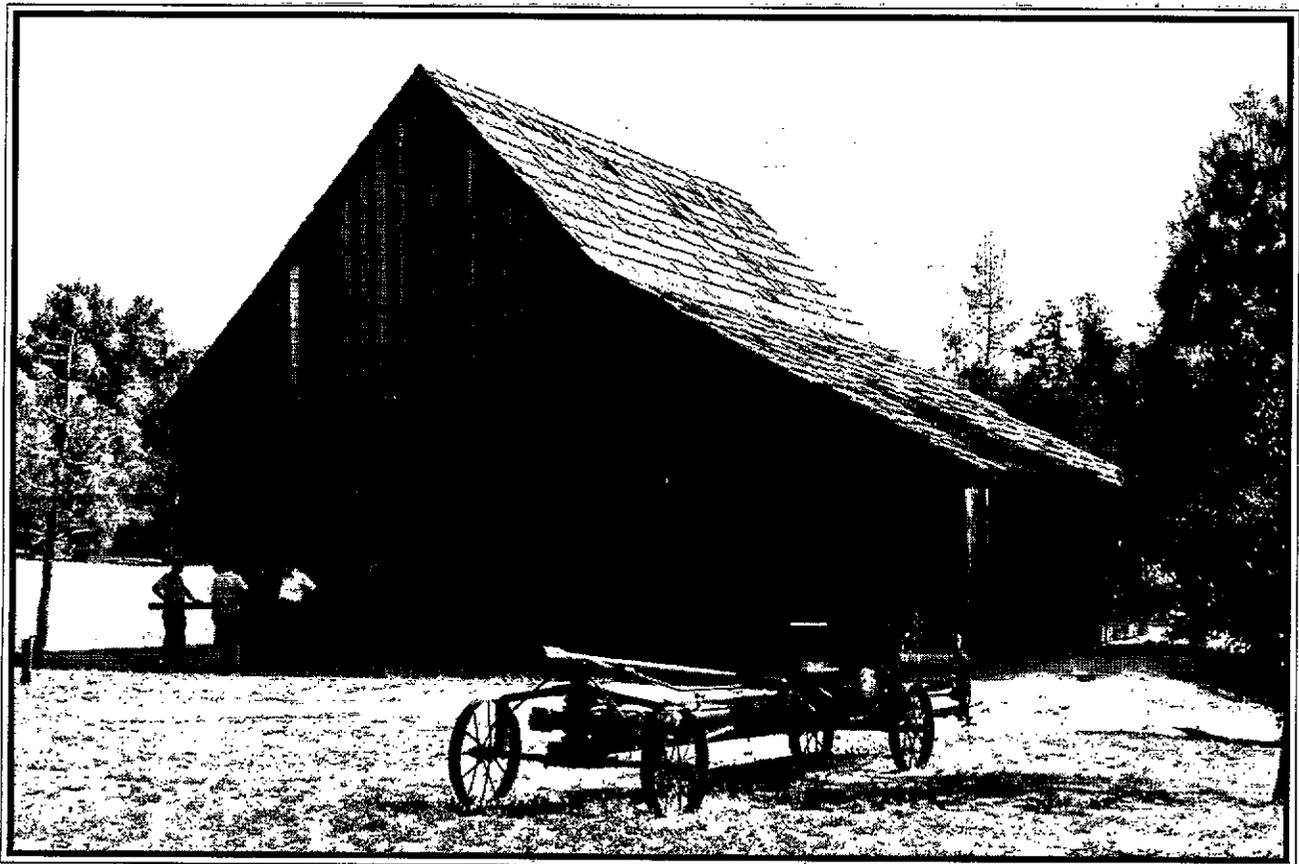
- The individual needs and capabilities of school-age children, senior citizens, families, and the disabled must be evaluated in any interpretive planning. Experiencing this park facility should be an adventure in discovery. Its design should lure visitors into topics they may have thought dull or formidable. The ability of the center's interpretation to strike a responsive cord in viewers will depend both on thematic content and the diversity of display techniques, including static, interactive, and audio-visual methods.
- The Shasta County Courthouse museum will remain the park's visitor/interpretive center until another structure, the McGlaughlin Building (lot 84), is reconstructed for this purpose. During the interim period, as resources become available, it is recommended that the following improvements to the courthouse exhibits be made:
 - + Develop a new interpretive plan for the



Relocating the collection of books from the former office of the Auditor and Clerk will provide needed space for interpretive exhibits focused on the primary theme and sub-themes.

building, and for the offices of the auditor and clerk, judge's chamber, treasurer and assessor, sheriff and tax collector, courtroom, and jail cells. Interpretation in the courthouse should focus on the primary theme and supporting themes, as well as the primary and secondary periods established for Shasta State Historic Park by this General Plan.

- + Re-evaluate the exhibits and artifacts, removing to storage all items non-essential to the interpretive storyline. Artifacts used in exhibits should be selected to support thematic concepts.
- + Remove the collection of books on California and the Gold Rush, located in the former office of the auditor and clerk, to the former district attorney's office. This room will be established as a secure archives room, and as a staff office.
- + Create exhibits which include interactive display techniques geared to appeal to school children, while also corresponding to the educational framework established by the State Department of Education.
- + Insure that those artifacts displayed in the courthouse are given proper protection and secure and stable environments, using appropriate exhibition methods.
- + The Mae Helene Bacon Boggs art collection should be separated from other historic exhibits on Shasta in the courthouse, unless there is a good interpretive reason to intermingle them.
- A replica of the McGlaughlin Building, a large, two-story structure (including a full basement) originally built on lot 84, will be constructed and adapted for use as a visitor center. The building's historic trapezoid configuration was approximately 25' (fronting on Main Street) X 120' (fronting on Mackley Alley) X 30'. The building will help re-create the critical mass necessary to properly represent the 1852 to 1861 period in the park. The facility will provide for visitor contact with staff and formal exhibits, including artifact displays, interactive exhibits, house museum vignettes, and audio-visual programs. The reference library and archives should be relocated here.
- Once the McGlaughlin Building has been established as the park visitor/interpretive center, the county courthouse will be returned to its historic appearance, and developed with both formal and adaptive house museum rooms and formal exhibits.
- A new interpretive plan for the 1850s-era barn on lot 80 and the surrounding open space should focus development of interpretive displays on re-creation of Dunn's Corral and Livery Stable, and on Shasta City as "the Head of 'Whoa' Navigation." Nearby exhibits could also interpret 19th-century meat handling practices, as the barn was relocated near the historic site of a slaughterhouse. With establishment of new artifact storage facilities in the park, non-essential materials on exhibit, inside and near the barn, should be removed to storage.
- The brick shell of the historic Washington Brewery Building should be considered for adaptive use as a formal exhibit space to interpret the importance of breweries to 19th-century communities, and their historic relationship to bakeries.
- On lots 102 and 103, an outdoor interpretive exhibit on mining equipment will be established to demonstrate the different tools and technologies used in extraction of gold. The display will also illustrate the



The barn, shown here shortly after its relocation from the Clair Engle (Trinity Lake) Reservoir area, should have exhibits focused on Shasta City as "The Head of 'Whoa' Navigation."

methods used by merchants to haul the equipment to Shasta City for resale to miners in the area.

- A few low-profile exhibit panels should be developed for the Catholic Cemetery to focus attention on the interesting histories of individuals who made Shasta their home. This should help promote greater appreciation for the cemetery as an important historical resource.

Williamson Lyncoya Smith Memorial Gallery

- A formal museum gallery space with good lighting and environmental controls is required to properly display the very valuable and important Mae Helene Bacon Boggs art collection. This collection should not be intermingled with other exhibits on Shasta, as they have a different focus, and really deserve a building of

their own. It is proposed that the 1928 school building be adapted for the specific purposes of displaying and storing the Boggs art collection. This would be relatively cost-effective, providing the paintings their own identity, separate from other Shasta materials, as well as improved security. At the same time, a museum gallery of this nature would draw attention to the collection as a significant group of work by California artists. As the park develops and Highway 299 is relocated, the Boggs collection could be moved to the reconstructed Gettleson Building (Lot 7) on Main Street, where it could be given more prominence, and be placed in a building especially adapted for the collection's specific needs.

- During an interim period, and with creation of additional storage space that is both secure and environmentally stable, consideration should be given to reducing

the number of Mae Helene Bacon Boggs' paintings displayed at one time in the Williamson Lyncoya Smith Memorial Gallery, and the other rooms of the courthouse. The Boggs collection could be reorganized and presented as a series of changing exhibits, highlighting portraits, western landscapes, artists' styles, California subjects, and European landscapes painted by Californians. This would draw more attention to the individual works of art.

Audio - Visual Facility

- The courtroom in the courthouse will continue to be used for audio-visual programs that orient visitors to Shasta history, until a new visitor/interpretive center is constructed. If possible, new methods should be investigated to baffle the effects of the audio sound track, to prevent it from disturbing visitors in adjacent exhibit rooms.
- Additional audio-visual programs should be created for the courtroom, focusing on local historic court dramas that shaped the community's destiny.
- Audio-visual programs used for visitor orientation to Shasta history in the Shasta County Courthouse should be removed when the McGlaughlin Building is reconstructed as

a visitor/interpretive center. That building will have the capacity and an area especially designed for presenting audio-visual programs.

Multi-Purpose Facilities

- A multi-purpose facility needs to be established for the park that can accommodate various functions, from classroom activities to community meetings, conferences, special exhibits, traveling exhibits, and seasonal events. The space should be versatile, with audio-visual capabilities, kitchen facilities, storage for tables, chairs, and other furnishings, and yet large enough to accommodate more than one activity at a time.

The 1939 school building has had a history of traditional community use like this. It is proposed that the school be kept in the park, and enhanced to accommodate multi-purpose activities.



The re-created courtroom in the courthouse also functions as the audio-visual orientation facility for the park.

- Flexible outdoor areas that could also be used for a variety of activities appropriate to the park's themes include the picnic area adjacent to the parking area on lot 100, and lots 103 and 104 near the 1939 school building.
- With removal of Highway 299 from the park and increased development, additional indoor, multi-purpose facilities may be required. It is suggested that space in the large Charter Oak Building, like the ballroom, be developed for park activities and community use.

House Museums

Restoration of the historic community would be incomplete without re-creating the impression of the town's living and working environment through house museums. Historic structure museums or house museums are of two basic types: formal and adaptive. A formal house museum is static—visitors look into the exhibit, but cannot interact with it. Usually, the objects in a formal house museum exhibit are original or period artifacts. Adaptive house museum exhibits, though often static, are dynamic because of their use. Living history re-enactors or docent demonstrators may use them to portray an event or an activity, or visitors may be directed to walk through them to pick up and use objects in some instructive way. The furnishings in an adaptive house museum are generally replicas or reproductions, and are expected to be consumed through interactive use.

- Listed below are historic activities that occurred in Shasta City that should be restored or re-created as formal house museums or adaptive house museums in the park. Refer to Appendix A for site-specific recommendations on where many of them could be located. (Some of these could be incorporated as house museum vignettes in the visitor center, or in historic-style concessions.)

agricultural implements store
 blacksmith
 bakery
 ballroom
 bank/exchange house
 barber shop
 bath house
 billiard saloon
 boarding house
 book, stationery store
 bowling saloon
 brewery
 butcher shop
 chemist/druggist
 courtroom, county and city offices
 carpenter shop
 carriagemaker
 clocks, jewelry repair store
 clothier
 dry goods store
 dentist's office
 doctor's office
 express office/stage line
 fraternal order rooms
 general store
 grocery store
 gunsmith shop
 hair dresser
 hardware
 harness and saddle maker
 hatter
 hotel
 leather goods
 livery stable
 meat market
 millinery
 miners' provisions store
 newspaper office
 post office
 residence
 restaurant
 saloon
 sign painter shop
 toys, candy, and fruit store
 theater
 tinsmith shop
 wagon maker.

- The Litsch store should continue to be maintained as a formal house museum, representative of a general store of the 1878 - 1895 period.

- The Leo store should have a new furnishing plan developed for the building to direct its appearance and use as an adaptive house museum, post office, and store. The plan should incorporate interactive interpretive programs and sale of reproduction artifacts representative of the 1878 to 1895 period.

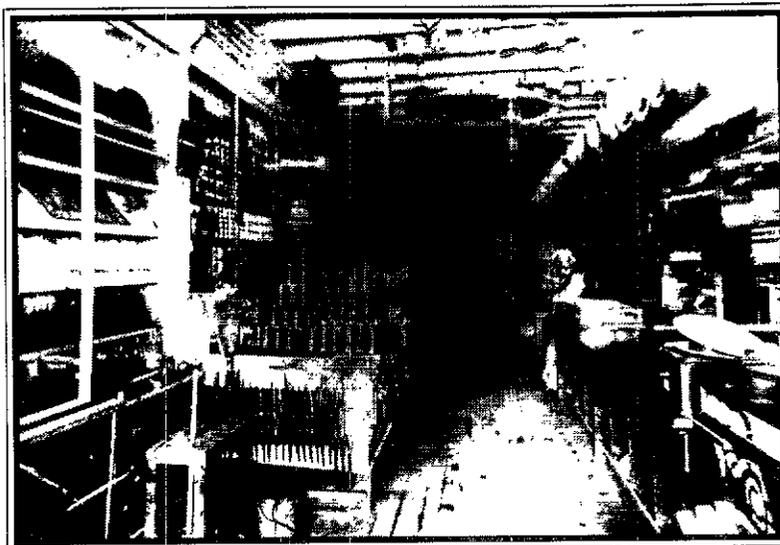
- The Blumb Bakery should have a furnishing plan created for the building to guide its restoration and use as an adaptive house museum bakery and saloon for the 1878 to 1895 era.

- Interpretive facilities may be developed within the confines of historic-style concession-operated buildings. (Refer to the Concessions Element Recommendations.)

- Any restoration or reconstruction of a period structure in the park should be accompanied by re-creation of the historic landscape, including signs, fences, etc. This is necessary for proper interpretation of the structure.

Period Attire

- Interpreters, appropriately costumed for the period, add a heightened sense of realism to the park. Interpretive staff not involved in law enforcement



This photograph of the Litsch store, c.1898, served as a guide for re-creation of the store as a house museum.



The above photograph of the Litsch store was taken in 1964, before the building's restoration.



Many original and reproduction artifacts were used to complete the re-creation of the Litsch store.

and concessionaires should be encouraged to wear appropriate period attire, as it sets them apart from Shasta visitors, and enriches the park experience.

- ⊗ Historic-style clothing and tools should be as accurate as possible—down to the choice of fabrics, methods of construction, and accessories.
- ⊗ Replica period clothing, accessories, tools, and other materials used for interpretive activities should be acquired, maintained, and securely stored in a designated location in the park for staff and volunteers involved in ongoing interpretive programs.

Publications

- ⊗ The department's state park brochure, teachers' guide, and tour guide to the park should continue to be updated as new information becomes available, programs change, and development occurs.
- ⊗ Educational materials, for classroom use preparatory to a park visit, should be developed to help teachers understand the park resources, and to achieve the educational objectives established by the State Department of Education.
- ⊗ Historical research undertaken for development in the park, including archeology and interpretive analysis, should be considered for publication to increase the number of published works on Shasta City, and to enhance the public's understanding of the community.
- ⊗ Publication of a catalogue featuring the Mae Helene Bacon Boggs art collection should be considered, as it would receive wide attention among individuals interested in California artists.

Interpretive Activities

Participation in interpretive activities can enrich lives and give individuals positive, lasting impressions of the past, and of their park experiences. Interpretive activities should enhance interpretive themes, and should be developed to meet the needs of the various skills and abilities of visitors.

Background Information

Among visitors who see the park each year are a substantial number of organized groups, such as schools. Other typical park users include passers-by, who are drawn to the park because of the brick ruins. For many, the park offers a pleasant break from driving, as well as convenient restrooms. Local families enjoy the picnicking that Shasta offers in the spring and summer months, as do organizations and individuals who have group gatherings here.

Special events in the park have included 4th of July celebrations, the Victorian Christmas Open House, and school graduation ceremonies. (See the Operations Element for more discussions on current activities in the park.) Most of these have some tie to Shasta's past. Although not interpretive in nature, for several years, the Shasta Service Guild has sponsored spring art festivals in the park.

Historically, activities in Shasta City revolved around transportation of goods to the mines, shipment of gold ore and other minerals out of the area, the wholesale and retail trades and services essential for maintaining local residents, government services, and the leisure time pursuits enjoyed by the area's population.

Very few historic activities, with the exception of those developed for special events, are reflected in the park today. In the historic landscape, the park could offer opportunities for visitor involvement, especially participatory activities. These could range from simple

historic activities that an individual could enjoy to experiences involving groups of people.

Planning Considerations

There are a number of possibilities for interpretive activities in the park, as well as constraints on their use in the park.

- Interpretive activities in the park must be compatible with each historic site, and appropriate to the type of facility.
- Activities should be as accurate and authentic as possible, enhancing park visitors' appreciation of Shasta history.
- The park should offer a range of activities that appeals to a diversity of park visitors, many of whom will have little or no background in California history.
- Activities should take into consideration the kinds of visitors using the park—their skills, abilities, and educational interests.
- Demonstrations of methods once used in everyday life and manufacture—now seldom used or almost lost—are of great interest to every generation.
- As funding could limit the department's ability to provide traditional interpretive activities, some interpretive activities may need to be developed for minimal staffing.
- Some interactive programs should be geared to children, and integrated with school curricula, to provide flexible learning experiences that cater to teachers' content requirements.
- Sales of interpretive books, pamphlets, reproductions, and interpretive objects help reinforce and expand park visitors' learning experiences.

- Purchasing a book, replica item, or products, perhaps produced in Shasta, could be particularly important for reinforcing the park experience, and extending learning beyond the park boundaries.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: People learn best by seeing and doing. Visitors of all ages, groups, and ability levels should be given a range of appropriate educational and recreational experiences in the park.

Objectives:

Provide a variety of opportunities for experiences in the park, ranging from the serene to the physically active, including walks, picnicking, historic children's games, and other recreational activities compatible with the historic resources.

Provide passive, active, and interactive interpretation in the park, including formal exhibits, audio-visual programs, historic settings, adaptive historic settings, living history, demonstrations, historic-style concessions, environmental studies and environmental living programs, classroom experiences, guided and self-guided tours, etc.

Insure that park concessions are interactive, reflecting the historic businesses of Shasta, and contributing to the public's understanding of the period.

Provide opportunities for appropriate community and seasonal activities in the park.

Provide for the diverse recreational needs of visitors in the park that are appropriate to the historic setting, and do not degrade the resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Guided and Self-Guided Walking Tours

Personal contact between park staff (including docents and volunteers) and visitors can often be the most rewarding and memorable part of the park experience.

- Tours and talks of Shasta should make the fullest possible use of the park (the town, the ruins, outdoor exhibits, the cemetery, and other facilities), and should meet a variety of visitor interests and levels of education.
- Tour programs should further the public's understanding of the park's interpretive themes and supporting themes, varying the content to highlight visitor orientation, building histories and architecture, the people of Shasta, the historic landscape and plants, the town trades and services, and mining technology.

- Tours and talks should be flexible—geared to an array of interests, learning capabilities, group size, and available time.

Junior Historian Program

- A special program, possibly in the form of a booklet, could be developed taking advantage of the variety of learning tools used by historians (e.g. site examinations, interviews, research, group discussion, written tasks, etc.) to promote children's understanding and appreciation of Shasta history. Like the Junior Ranger Program, certificates could be awarded for successful completion of the program.

Demonstrations

Traditional service activities and craft work would bring historic Shasta to life, and help park visitors step back into the past.

- It is essential that park demonstrators depict historic techniques as accurately as



Horses and other animals played a significant role in Shasta History. Their use for demonstrations and other participatory activities could greatly enhance the visitor experience.

possible for the interpretive period. Demonstrators should be well-versed in their crafts, and able to respond effectively to visitors' inquiries.

- Demonstrations that would be appropriate for Shasta State Historic Park include:

- archeology (modern)
- assaying
- beer brewing
- blacksmithing
- bread and pastry making
- baking
- California Indian skills and crafts
- cooper work
- farrier work
- food preparation
- freight packing
- harnessing horses or oxen
- historic sign painting
- military drills
- millinery
- mining methods and equipment
- painting landscapes
- period music and dance
- printing
- saddle and harness
 - manufacturing
- story telling
- tinsmithing
- wagonwright

Period Participatory Activities

Re-creating common experiences of the past can reinforce the historic nature of the park, as well as encouraging visitors to use all of their senses. Individuals will remember Shasta well after their departure because of their own personal involvement in the historic scene.

- Participatory activities should occur in adaptive house museum spaces and outdoor sites, where they are compatible and appropriate to the historic setting and the interpretive period.

- Participation methods could include hands-on interactive learning experiences and role playing.

- Period participatory activities that re-create historic activities and would be appropriate to Shasta State Historic Park include:

- acting in period plays
- billiards
- bowling
- bread making
- candy making
- care of animals
- riding carriages, wagons, or horses
- children's games
- clothing construction
- dancing
- food preparation
- gardening
- Indian hand games
- mining methods
- musical performances
- needle crafts
- period holiday activities
- retail merchant activities
- school sessions
- singing
- toy and puzzle making

Environmental Living and Environmental Studies Programs

In carrying out their educational purpose, many California state parks work with local school systems to develop school programs in the parks. Environmental living programs (ELPs) are designed to allow children overnight park experiences which explore the interaction and interdependence of people and their environment. Looking into the past, students learn about earlier cultures and life-styles, and use this information to re-create elements of the culture or era they have studied. Environmental studies programs (ESPs) have goals similar to



Within a defined area of Shasta SHP, an environmental studies tent camp could be established to let children experience life in Shasta's early Gold Rush business community. The day camp's appearance might be similar to this 1853 drawing of McIvor Diggings.

those of environmental living programs, but are organized without the overnight stay. ESPs are, however, equally structured to provide the most informative experiences in the allotted time. These programs should focus on the interpretive themes represented in the park, and should be in concert with concepts taught in the classroom. Both should incorporate demonstrations, hands-on activities, and project assignments for students.

- Several ESPs should be developed, each concentrating on a particular period or lifestyle represented in Shasta State Historic Park. Possible program concepts could include:

Reading Springs' Gold Rush Business Community. The program could encompass: the study of Gold Rush-period goods and packaging, the role of merchants, clothing and customs, operation of a store in the gold fields, haggling and bartering, settling disputes, writing and keeping ac-

counts, and 19th-century advertising. Established as a day camp on lot 156, tents could be set up and taken down for the program during the day.

A Center of Transportation for the Gold Fields. The program could include study of trails and transportation routes, handling and caring for horses, hitching animals, packing mules and supplies, blacksmith work, campfire lore and cooking, and freight, trade, and transportation vehicles of the 19th century. These activities could be focused at the John Scott Corral, on lot 159.

Growing Up in Shasta City. The program could encompass the study of 19th-century education, school books and class assignments, classroom etiquette and learning, children's clothing and customs, food, games, entertainment, leisure activities, and after-school chores. Although out of period, the 1939 school house could be the center for this program's activities.

- In the future, these programs could be expanded into overnight ELPs. The El Dorado Hotel on lot 80 could be reconstructed for the purpose of providing overnight accommodations for ELPs.

Living History Programs

Living history has become an important interpretive device for many historic parks. It is an interpretive program in which accurate activities, period attire, and objects are combined to create an event in which visitors gain insights into the history of a site and/or period. Living history demands dedication to accuracy and detail. Care must be taken to provide visitors an understanding of how the demonstration, scenario, or re-enactment fits into the larger historic picture. Successful programs require participants to have considerable training before the actual event.

- Living history should focus on Shasta's interpretive themes, and not detract from them. Living history should not only gain from the historic backdrop of landscape and buildings, but should also contribute toward making them historically intelligible.
- If the park facilities are appropriately adapted for use, several historic occasions, like the ones listed below, could be considered for living history in the park:
 - + The mass meeting held in front of R.J. Walsh's store, to provide the town with a name.
 - + Re-creation of actual courtroom dramas, based on court records.
 - + The arrival of miners in Shasta, after a nearby gold strike.
 - + Father Raphael Rainaldi's cornerstone celebration.

- + Leland Stanford's arrival at the Empire Hotel.
- + The trans-shipment of goods from freight wagons to mule trains by Shasta City traders.
- + Recruitment of volunteers for the Cavalry Home Guards or the Lyon Light Infantry during the Civil War years.

Historic-Style Concessions

Concessions could make a valuable contribution to visitor understanding of Shasta's historic environment. They could enhance the experience with appropriate furnishings, merchandise, and services that invite visitor involvement, as well as offer lasting mementoes.

- Refer to the Concessions Element for guidelines on appropriate concession activities in the park.
- Refer to Appendix A for more specific recommendations on the location of interpretive concessions proposed for the park.
- A proper balance should be kept between department-sponsored activities and concessions.

Interpretive Sales

Sales of interpretive books, pamphlets, reproductions, and interpretive objects should be encouraged to help reinforce and expand park visitors' learning experiences.

- The department should continue to encourage an active sales program for publications, products, and interpretive objects related to the Gold Rush and Shasta City's history.

- It should be made clear that no antiques, old collectibles, or archeological specimens will be allowed to be sold by the department, or affiliated interpretive associations. Only reproductions or replicas of historic items should be stocked and sold. It is important for the public to understand that the department is not in the business of selling its collections.

Outreach Programs

The staff at Shasta State Historic Park will carry on outreach programs that interpret Shasta and the Gold Rush period, focusing attention on various aspects of the park and its history which may have wide appeal. This should continue to increase interest in the park.

- Outreach programs can take many forms, such as workshops, classes, demonstrations, and lectures.
- Outreach programs should concentrate on encouraging talented docents to share their interests, skills, and knowledge with those sectors of the community that are unable to come to the park. The elderly, the disabled, and school children should be targeted for special outreach programs.

Interpretive Collections

Interpretive collections comprise artifacts, other than historic structures, that contribute to a sense of place. They are original to the site and the interpretive period, are accurate substitutes for original objects (period antique or modern reproduction), or otherwise support the interpretive themes.

Background Information

A majority of the existing collections are displayed in the park. Many are on exhibit at the Litsch store (an 1890s general store house

museum). More are used in the courthouse (a combination of formal and house museum exhibits, depicting both the history of Shasta and some of the functions of the courthouse). A gallery exhibit of the Mae Helene Bacon Boggs collection of paintings is also located in the courthouse. A few artifacts related to mining, agriculture, and transportation are displayed in the barn, or on the grounds surrounding it.

The basement of the courthouse serves as the prime storage area for artwork, archives, weapons, costumes, and other small objects. Larger materials are stored throughout the park in a variety of buildings (e.g. the maintenance shops, the big 1850s-era barn, the metal shed, the red barn, the old maintenance shop, the red shed). Some objects are stored in the open and/or laid on the ground. The artifacts, whether on exhibit or in storage, have not been completely catalogued. Some Shasta collections are located at the interpretive storage facility in West Sacramento.

The existing collections can be categorized into four types: general artifacts, ethnographic materials (Native American materials), documentary materials (books and archives), and art objects. The general artifacts come from a variety of donors as well as many state purchases, including many reproduction items for the Litsch store exhibit. There are more than 125 names listed in the donor files. The Native American materials were, for the most part, donated locally. There is a variety of other important collections at Shasta State Historic park, including a collection of historic newspapers. The greater part of the park's art and archives is a product of the collecting efforts of Mae Helene Bacon Boggs. The Boggs collection, most of which is on display in the Williamson Lincocoy Smith Gallery in the courthouse, includes paintings by artists in California, and is an art assemblage of major importance.

Born in 1863, Boggs came to Shasta as a small

child, to live with her uncle, Williamson Lyncoya Smith, a division agent for the California Stage Company. Later marrying and moving to San Francisco, she began acquiring the paintings that became this collection. The painting collection contains a wide variety of styles, themes, and subjects. Mrs. Boggs made a conscious effort to choose paintings for the collection which were completed by artists living in California. The paintings, spanning almost a hundred-year period, 1859 to 1949, represent painting styles from traditional Dusseldorf to modern impressionism. The paintings often include scenes which depict places and events in California's past (Penwell).

Boggs also collected works of art on paper, as well as California pioneer history. Her historical research resulted in her 1948 book, *My Playhouse Was a Concord Coach*. The park's archival collection has much of her research records, as well as her library of California history books. Boggs was instrumental in historic Shasta becoming a state historic monument.

Neither the exhibits nor the storage areas have adequate environmental controls for maintenance of the objects. Indeed, many of the objects are at risk because of the nature of the main storage area.

The courthouse basement, the principal storage area for the art, archives, and smaller artifacts, is built against an embankment, the top of which is Highway 299. The embankment is part of a hydrological drainage area which stems from springs emitting from the hill across the street. The reconstructed basement of the courthouse has earthen and concrete surfaces with open drainage gutters that go around the inside of the foundation walls, draining on the down slope side. The drainage gutters are often full of standing

water. Having such a drainage feature, with its accompanying fluctuations in relative humidity and temperature, is unacceptable as a storage area for collections as historically and artistically significant as these. Open-air storage of many of the (seemingly) more robust artifacts is also unacceptable for the long term.

Planning Considerations

Practical guidelines need to be developed to provide for and protect the cultural resources identified as interpretive collections in the park. These plans must be concerned with both short-term and long-term needs of the collections, providing for:

- Park exhibit needs, including house museums and formal exhibits
- Management of existing collections and their records
- Short-term storage
- Long-term storage
- Curatorial space
- Environmental controls
- Security



The open drainage gutters in the basement of the reconstructed courthouse create an unacceptable environment for storage of artifacts.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *Only appropriate artifacts and archival material should be collected for the park. These should be maintained in appropriate safe, secure, environmentally stable areas.*

Objectives:

Provide acquisition guidelines for the park and its exhibits.

Provide guidelines for management of existing collections and their records.

Provide an appropriate museum gallery space for the Mae Helene Bacon Boggs art collection.

Identify sufficient temporary and permanent artifact and archival storage to meet the department's archival standards, having adequate storage furniture, a controlled atmosphere, and security and fire suppression systems.

Ensure that exhibit spaces are secure, and have adequate environmental controls.

Provide curatorial space with an adequate work area, proper records storage, appropriate ventilation, lighting, and fire suppression and security.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Scope of Collections

- Acquisition of collections at Shasta State Historic Park should be focused and in harmony with the General Plan. However, in recognition of the substantial costs of storage, processing, and maintenance, acquisition should concentrate on immediate rather than future needs. No acquisitions are to be made without having facilities available that are adequate for

their protection and preservation, or for protection and preservation of the objects they replace.

- In general, future acquisition of collections, other than reproductions for hands-on use by staff or docents, as defined by the district superintendent, should be tied to specific projects as they arise out of the development process (i.e. as detailed by a furnishing plan or exhibit plan on an approved interpretive work request form, or through the capital outlay program), or to a scope of collections statement, as developed by the park.
- None of the collections for interpretive use at Shasta SHP need to be exhaustive or definitive.

Collections Management

In historic parks with large and complex collections, the need for trained curatorial assistance increases. In many cases, proper collections management routine has been deferred because of budget and staffing constraints. Shasta State Historic Park collections require individuals trained in curatorial methodologies. There is a variety of ongoing collections management tasks required of every park that has a collection. At Shasta SHP, these can be focused to specific concerns:

- The cataloging of the collection must be completed. All the artifacts should be inventoried on an annual basis.
- Present exhibits and storage areas should be evaluated for maintenance needs, and a schedule for maintenance or housekeeping established for each exhibit case and/or type of artifact.
- The park and the district should establish, with their annual inventory of collections, a review of environmental conditions of exhibits and storage areas, and a program

to identify conservation needs of specific artifacts.

- Though all the objects are to be treated as equally important, certain segments of the collection should be evaluated as special entities. A specific case in point is the basket collection that is on display and in storage in the courthouse. Each basket should be investigated to see that it is properly catalogued, that it has been properly cleaned, and that it can safely continue to be displayed. The basket collection, as a whole, should be evaluated by a recognized expert in California Indian baskets. A schedule of baskets needing conservation should be developed. The basket collection is an important part of the present exhibits in the courthouse. It should continue in that role in the new visitor/interpretive center.
- The unit should make sure it has established an adequate ongoing system for collections records management. Existing discrepancies in the records should be resolved as time allows. The collections records should be stored in a secure environment. Assistance for some of these curatorial programs should be sought from the Interpretive Collections Section.
- Interpretive artifacts in the Shasta collection are subject to the same policies and procedures affecting all collections under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation. These are outlined in the *Department Operations Manual* and in the



The California Indian basket collection displayed in the courthouse should be carefully evaluated by a recognized expert.

Museum Collections Handbook, published by the Office of Interpretive Services.

Gallery Space

- The Mae Helene Bacon Boggs collection of artists in California is a special collection of art. Although part of recent Shasta history and a significant part of the exhibits at Shasta SHP, it should not be intermixed with other historic exhibits on Shasta.
- The Boggs collection should have a specific museum gallery space set aside in either in a structure outside the historic core area, such as the 1928 School Building, or a room in a reconstructed historic building, especially designed for the purpose of a museum gallery.
- As with any important museum collection, great care and attention should be paid to the Boggs collection and its requirements for environmental controls, lighting, security, and curatorial space.

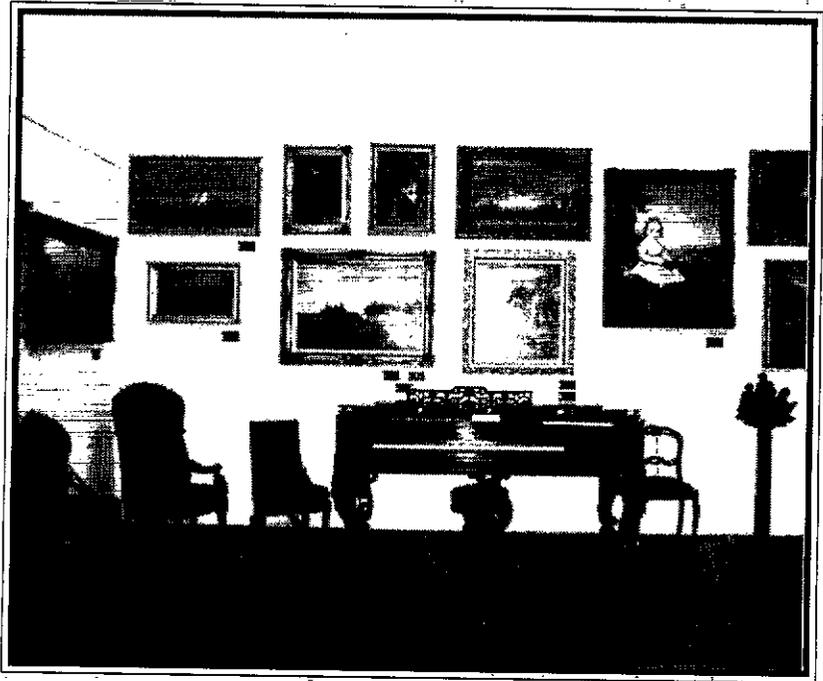
- The Boggs collection is currently undergoing evaluation by the Interpretive Collections Section of the Office of Interpretive Services, with outside authoritative assistance. Additional direction for the collection's display and care may result from this study.

Temporary Storage

- Because of the condition of the main storage facility (the courthouse basement), immediate concern must be placed on relieving the stress on stored artifacts, until a long-term solution has been achieved.
- A possible short-term solution would be lease or purchase of an environmentally controlled, secure container. Such a device should be large enough to store the more fragile and susceptible segments of the collection. The container itself would be located in a secure area outside the park's historic zone (see the Land Use and Facilities Element for the location)
- Assistance should be sought from the Interpretive Collections Section of the Office of Interpretive Services in finding an adequate storage unit. The district should also look at the possibility of securing a grant to fund purchase of a container.

Permanent Storage and Curatorial Space

- Existing storage is inadequate for present artifact needs. Short-term solutions have a tendency to become long-term non-solutions, if not properly addressed. With development of the park, additions to the



The Mae Helene Bacon Boggs collection is an art assemblage of major importance.

collections may displace existing exhibited artifacts. Other objects, now in scattered and inappropriate storage, need to be more properly protected and accounted for. It is imperative that adequate permanent artifact storage be planned into development of the park.

- Designers of the permanent storage facilities should be cognizant of the variety of artifacts, and their varying storage requirements. Consideration must be given to environmental controls, lighting, and security.
- Concomitant with storage space is the need for curatorial facilities. Curatorial work space should be associated with the artifact storage area. Space should be provided for file cabinets holding permanent collection records, a work table, and a sink with running hot and cold water. Heed should be paid to environmental controls, lighting, and security.
- There are a variety of small- and medium-sized artifacts that require storage. It is

recommended that in the reconstructed H.W. Hubbard Building on lot 80, fronting on Main Street and near the McGlaughlin Building, a ground-floor storage facility be properly developed for small and medium-sized artifact storage and curatorial work.

- The district offices and shops are now located where the sheds and corrals of the former California Stage Company (lot 82) once stood. These historic structures will be re-created as the California Stage Company yard (see the Land Use and Facilities Element). In this building complex, and the John Scott Corral (lot 159), it is proposed that an indoor area dedicated to storage of the park's wagons, buggies, and other large artifacts be established. If the stored materials are appropriate to the site (e.g., historic vehicles), some of that area could be developed as visible storage.

Artifact and Exhibit Security

Security in the curatorial or museum sense is a far broader term than ordinarily meant. It encompasses protecting the object from environmental damage and natural disaster, as well as from human interaction (see the Operations Element for recommendations).

Interpretive Support

Support in the form of people and facilities is necessary for presentation of interpretive programs, smooth operation of the park, and understanding of visitors. This section makes recommendations regarding park staff and a number of key support facilities.

Background Information

Interpretive associations and volunteers provide critical support for the department's interpretive mission. The Town of Shasta Interpretive Association, established in 1982, is a recognized

non-profit cooperating association that provides educational and interpretive resources to encourage visitor awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of Shasta and the local area. It has a membership of 80. The association's activities are somewhat limited due to lack of space available for meetings and for storage of interpretive materials, and lack of park staff to provide support and coordination. At present, there are approximately 20 active volunteers who contribute to the park in many ways. They supplement staff by keeping the Litsch and Leo stores open for visitors, giving tours, providing information for the public, organizing special events, selling interpretive books and other items, and raising funds for restoration work in the park.

School teachers make good use of Shasta State Historic Park between the months of February and May, with the greatest use during the months of April and May. School programs in the park depend on well-trained staff (including volunteers) and teachers with the proper knowledge and resources to effectively communicate park themes and concepts. This educational partnership is ongoing, and requires continual support to properly present and administer the interpretive programs.

Planning Considerations

In planning support for interpretive programs and staff at Shasta State Historic Park, the following should be considered:

- Docents, volunteers, and teachers can provide tremendous support for a diversity of park activities. Their involvement in park interpretive programs should be encouraged.
- Effective interpretive programs require well-trained staff, including docents and volunteers.
- In the park, one or more facilities with

flexible space need to be established for special programs, meetings, conferences, lectures, workshops, staff and docent training, temporary or travelling exhibits, and receptions.

- Consideration should be given to equipping a workshop, where interpretive exhibits could be fabricated, and items used in interpretive programs constructed or repaired. This would keep the interpretive facilities in good working order, as well as allowing for flexibility and change.
- An active staff and docent program requires readily available historical information in the form of books, reports, teaching manuals, periodicals, manuscripts, and photographs.
- Interpretive programs may require various materials, specialized tools, and replica artifacts that will have to be stored, and eventually replaced as they wear out.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *Staff and volunteers should be given adequate support to meet the park's interpretive needs.*

Objectives:

Provide ongoing formalized training to insure that employees and volunteers—as important representatives of the department at Shasta State Historic Park—are able to disseminate accurate historical information and interpretation.

Insure that individuals working with valuable park collections have the critical training for proper collections management.

Furnish adequate facilities, tools, and equipment for staff, docents, and volunteers to maintain the quality of the resources and the interpretive programs.

Provide for secure storage and care of replica period clothing, accessories, tools, equipment, and “hands-on” artifacts used in interpretive programs.

Make library and archival reference materials accessible to staff and volunteers.

Provide storeroom(s)/locker space for staff and volunteers involved with interpretive programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Staff and Volunteers

Every employee and volunteer in Shasta, whether park ranger, maintenance worker, curator, guide, seasonal park aid, Civilian Conservation Corps worker, concessionaire, volunteer, or docent, is an important representative of the department, and is integral to accurate dissemination of historical information and interpretation.

- No matter what their jobs, all those departmental employees and volunteers working in the park should have basic knowledge of Shasta history, the park's purpose, themes, policies, procedures, and facilities, and the critical preparation necessary for handling public contacts.
- A formalized training program with supplemental educational materials, tours, and lectures should be regularly provided to staff and volunteers.
- Those individuals working with the park's art, archives, and artifacts should be given the critical preparation necessary for museum collections management, in order to safeguard and ensure the collections for future generations to enjoy and learn from at Shasta State Historic Park.
- Efforts should be made to recruit and properly train docents and volunteers, and

to provide varied opportunities for their involvement in the park. Although no large development project should be completely dependent on volunteer assistance, recognition and encouragement should be given to those individuals who enhance the park's historic environment through their participation in volunteer/docent interpretive programs.

- Efforts should also be made to actively recruit docents and volunteers adept in presenting tours and talks to special-needs visitors, including the sight-impaired, the hearing-impaired, the elderly, and non-English-speaking persons.

Workshop Area

- A portion of the unit's workshop area should be maintained, where interpretive exhibits could be fabricated, and items used in interpretive programs constructed or repaired (see the Land Use and Facilities Element for the location).

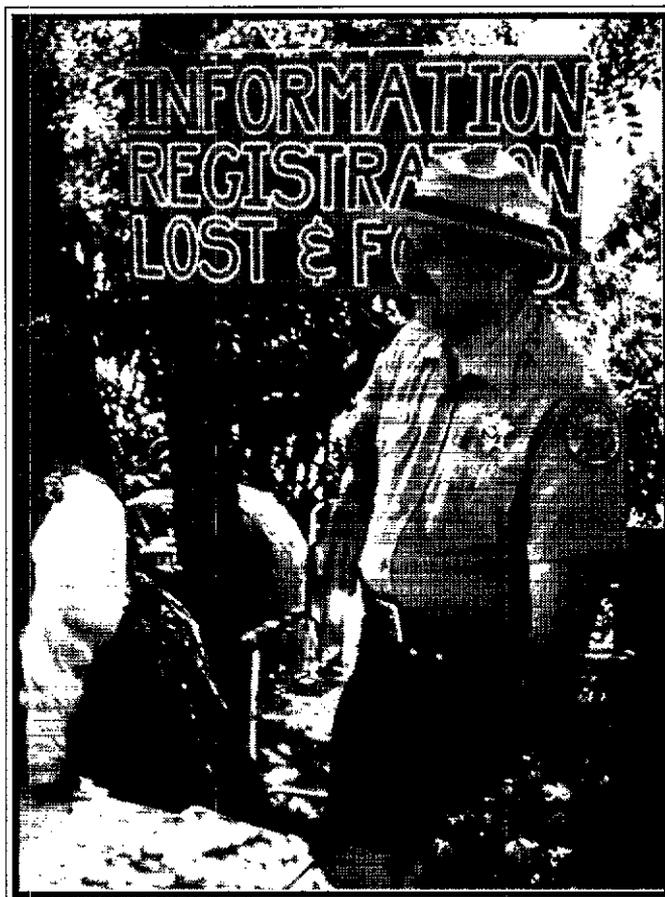
Storage

- Storage for interpretive program materials and a locker space for staff and volunteers' personal items should be developed to provide proper security and handling for state and private property.

Reference Library and Archives

The department should continually encourage staff, volunteers, and concession operators to seek relevant, reliable historical information about Shasta to share with the public. This is essential for accurate presentation and ongoing development and refinement of interpretive programs.

- Assembled as a readily available reference library and resource center in the park, the materials should include copies of Shasta photographs, basic historical works on

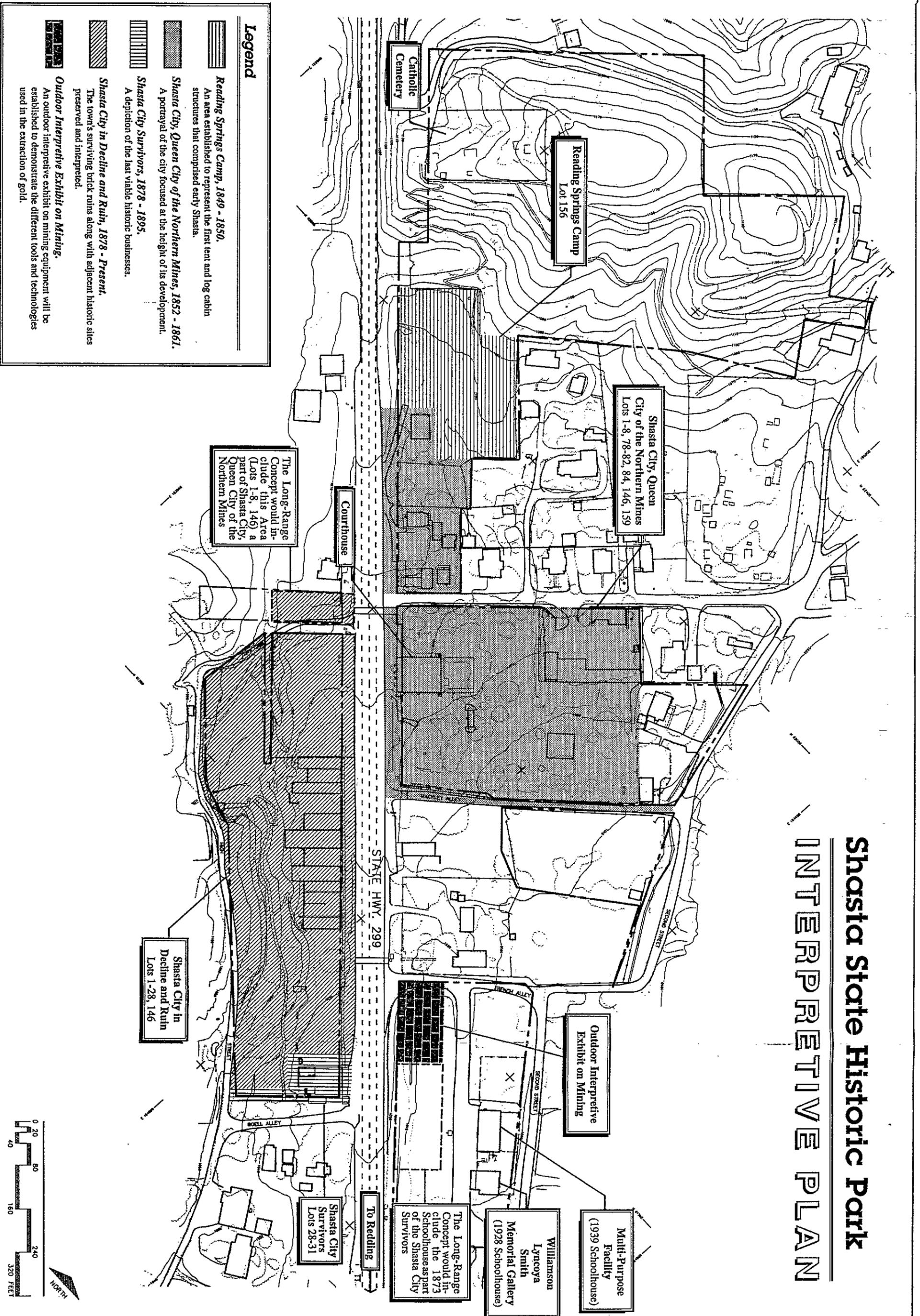


Park rangers and other employees and volunteers are important representatives of the department, who are essential for providing accurate historical information and interpretation.

Shasta and California, references on period attire, historic trades and businesses, teaching manuals, and guides for appropriate activities in Shasta.

- The park reference library and resource center should have appropriate storage, environmental controls, security, and controlled access, and should be located in the park visitor center.
- In association with the reference library, the park's archives, including rare and fragile documentary materials, should be located and securely stored with the necessary environmental and access controls. The archives should be managed by individuals trained in appropriate archival methods.

Shasta State Historic Park INTERPRETIVE PLAN



DESIGNED
J. TRAPANI

DRAWN
L. SPEED

CHECKED

REVISIONS	DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
INTERPRETIVE PLAN
General Plan - Interpretive Element

DRAWING NO.
26008

MAP
4

Land Use & Facilities Element



Land Use and Facilities Element

The Land Use and Facilities Element identifies and defines the pattern of human activity in a given area, and arranges park activities and facilities so visitors enjoy the historical, interpretive, and recreational experiences Shasta has to offer.

Spirit of Place

Spirit of place is the uniqueness, character, and identity of a given place, as experienced by the individual. The place itself is distinguished by the environmental, cultural, social, or historical characteristics unique to that place. Spirit of place is an individual's perception of these characteristics. It includes the emotions, feelings, and physical/intellectual stimulation that a person experiences when visiting, and what the person later remembers about that place.

Shasta's Fundamental Spirit of Place

"In some places, where only meadows and forests are visible - not a living creature, not a house, not a stick or stone or remnant of a ruin, and not a sound, not even a whisper to disturb the Sabbath stillness - you will find it hard to believe that there stood at one time a fiercely-flourishing little city, of two thousand or three thousand souls, with its newspaper, fire company, brass band, volunteer

militia, bank, hotels, noisy Fourth of July processions and speeches, gambling halls crammed with tobacco smoke, profanity, and rough-bearded men of all nations and colors with tables heaped with gold dust sufficient for the revenues of a German principality - streets crowded and rife with business - town lots worth four hundred dollars a front foot - labor, laughter, music, dancing, swearing, fighting, shooting, stabbing - a bloody inquest and a man for breakfast every morning - everything that delights and adorns existence - all the appointments and appurtenances of a thriving and prosperous and promising young city, - and now nothing is left of it all but a lifeless, homeless solitude. The men are gone, the houses have vanished, even the name of the place is forgotten. In no other land, in modern times, have towns so absolutely died and disappeared as in the old mining regions of California"
MARK TWAIN



Spirit of place is the uniqueness, character, and identity of a place, as experienced by the individual. The plan strives to show this spirit by allowing visitors to experience the rich history of Shasta, the Gold Rush, and California history.

Twain's quote brings forth a series of images in one's mind of the people and places of an era long gone. These images personify what it was like to live in a Gold Rush-era town, and the end many of these towns met.

Shasta was one such town. With the discovery of gold, miners of all races and cultures poured into the area in the spring of 1849. There were fortunes to be made in the creeks and rivers in the hills of Northern California. The town started as a camp where miners got together for socializing, eating, drinking (usually exuberantly), gambling, and the business of living. Soon, permanent structures emerged, and the camp became a thriving town.

The gold in the nearby hills soon became scarce. The miners moved further back into the mountains, and smaller towns sprang up in the surrounding areas. Doctors, lawyers, and businessmen who came to the town as miners soon learned that there was more money to be made by selling goods and services to the other miners than by mining. The town evolved into a wholesale and retail center, a political center,

and a distribution center for goods for the surrounding area. Shasta was the terminus of the wagon road, and the head of "Whoa' Navigation." Shasta became known as the Queen City of the Northern Mines. Business was booming. The future looked bright; the railroad was coming north.

But the railroad stopped short of Shasta, and went instead to a place called Poverty Flat, near the Sacramento River. The town slowly lost its prominence as businesses left, and people eventually followed the railroad. In 1888, after 40 years, the county seat moved to the new town of Redding. Shasta did not suffer quite as final a fate as those towns recollected by Mark Twain. Slowly, Shasta declined and fell into ruins. Today, all that remains are a few structures that somehow managed to survive, ruins, and the headstones of the people who lived and died there.

Shasta was as alive as any town of its era, but through the influences of a changing world, the town all but died. Shasta is the story of the people, the evolution of technology, and the changing attitudes of an era. This is the spirit of place of Shasta.

Shasta State Historic Park Today

Shasta State Historic Park is confronted with the issues and problems associated with preservation of the past, the pressures of a growing urban area, and the recreational needs of the State of California. The modern issues of growth, regional transportation, recreation needs, industry, community concerns, and financial considerations have combined to diminish the historic character of the park, to create the Shasta of today.



Most of Shasta is has disappeared, fallen into ruins, or been replaced by a mixture of differing land use and architecture from a more modern era. Visitors' experiences are unorganized and disjointed, as there are few participatory activities available.

Shasta has become a combination of a historic site, a rest stop for passing motorists, and an urban park. The park's atmosphere is plagued by the noise and physical presence of Highway 299. Most of the historic town has disappeared, fallen into ruins, or been replaced with a visual mix of structures from a more modern era.

What is Different?

Shasta no longer has the identity and physical presence of a town. Most of the original structures and the surrounding landscape have fallen into ruin or disappeared, and modern buildings have emerged on their sites. What remains of the original town does not give visitors a concept of the town's historical importance, or what it was like to live in Shasta during the mid-1800s.

Life in Shasta revolved around a Main Street, a wide dirt road bursting with activity. Today, this street has been replaced with a modern highway. This, combined with excessive paving, alteration of original street grades, noise, poor aesthetics, and safety problems, contributes to diminishing the town's spirit of place.

The atmosphere of the bustling, active town has been replaced with a quiet, passive atmosphere. Visitors' experiences are unorganized and disjointed, as there are few participatory activities available.

Shasta was once the head of "Whoa' Navigation," at the terminus of the wagon trail. Today, the park lacks identity as a primary destination. A significant number of visitors come to the park for reasons other than to learn about the town's historic significance.



The General Plan strives to create an environment that allows visitors to learn and experience the fundamental spirit of place of Shasta.

Shasta SHP of the Future - Fundamental Spirit of Place

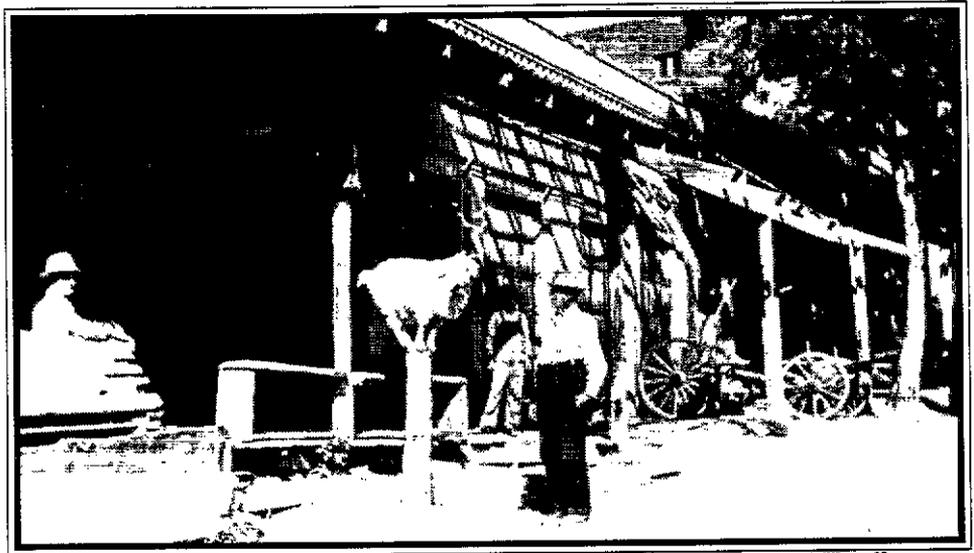
The General Plan strives to uncover Shasta's fundamental spirit of place. The plan aims to create an environment that allows visitors to learn and experience Shasta first-hand, as active participants. Shasta will become a living place to experience and learn about the town, the people who lived there, and the changes in California that brought about its decline and ruin.

The plan strives to recreate the spirit of place by creating an atmosphere that allows visitors to learn and experience the rich history of Shasta, the boom town gone bust, life in the Gold Rush, and California history. It is hoped that a visit to Shasta will conjure up the same images in the minds of visitors as those revealed by Mark Twain.

Planning Concepts

The different elements of the plan have been unified into a Land Use and Facilities Plan that will physically represent this spirit of place.

The Land Use and Facilities plan physically organizes what individuals will see, where they will go, and to a degree, what they will experience, into a three-dimensional place. To accomplish this, several assumptions and concepts were developed as a means to help with this physical organization of the park. What follows is a brief description of the plan's most significant concepts.



The photo above give a glimpse of the somewhat rough appearance of the old town. It is not the intent of the plan to duplicate this atmosphere, or to create a sanitary theme park atmosphere. Rather, it is the intent of the plan to establish interpretive media and appearances based on the reality of what the town was.

Aesthetics

As evidenced by the graphics and pictures included in the plan, Shasta was a Gold Rush boom town, constructed somewhat hurriedly. The town was rough in appearance. The buildings, wood awnings, and boardwalks were likely always in a state of disrepair. Main Street was dusty in the summer, and muddy in the winter. Piles of wood and refuse were laid in the street. The air was always filled with the smell of smoke, dust, baked goods, mules, and horses.

It is not the intent of the plan to attempt to duplicate this atmosphere. Nor is it the intent of the plan to create a sanitary theme park. The plan aspires to establish interpretive media and appearances based on the reality of what Shasta was, combined with the modern-day requirements of park management, safety, and sanitation.

The plan strives to provide a quality environment for visitors, but should illustrate the rough and scruffy appearance of the old town. Photo documentation of Shasta is extensive. The photo collection at Shasta and the Office of Interpretive Services can be examined to get an understanding of Shasta's appearance.

Shasta as a Primary Destination

A significant number of people visit Shasta because of its location on a state highway, and its value as an urban park. A comparatively limited number of visitors come to Shasta because of its significance to California history. Shasta should be a primary destination, where people go to learn and experience the significance of the place. The plan directs the plan's emphasis toward Shasta as a historic place, and places less emphasis on its use as a rest stop or an urban park.

Shasta as a State Historic Park

Shasta is a state historic park, and a unit of the California State Park System. The park needs to function as an independent unit, and be organized in such a manner as to allow for its operation. The modern-day needs of park visitors need to be taken into account, along with the operational needs of the department.

Modern-day considerations have an impact on the physical layout of the park, and the historic environment. The plan provides appropriate

land use areas, and makes facilities recommendations as a means to accommodate these considerations.

Highway 299 and Main Street

A major goal of the plan is to re-establish Main Street. The presence of the highway will make this an extremely difficult task. Less highway and more Main Street is the concept. The intent of the plan is to make the highway narrower, and to move it more toward the center of the right-of-way. The plan strives to re-establish Main Street in the remaining areas on both sides of the highway.

The plan also makes recommendations as to management of the section of highway in the park based on its implications to park visitors and the surrounding community.

Resource Preservation

The cultural and historic resources are the most important elements in the park. The historic buildings, ruins, and artifacts contribute directly to the park's spirit of place. The plan adopts the concept that these elements are the historic

fabric of the park, and places the highest priority on preservation.

Reconstruction and Restoration Concept

The intent of the plan is to give visitors the opportunity to experience in three dimensions what it was like to live and work in Shasta, and to physically see its rise, development, and decline. It would be impossible to duplicate the entire town. Shasta should not be a museum in which visitors view history from a distance. Rather, visitors should be participants in many varied activities that will allow them to re-experience elements of this historic community. Shasta should be a living and active place, with lots to do and see.

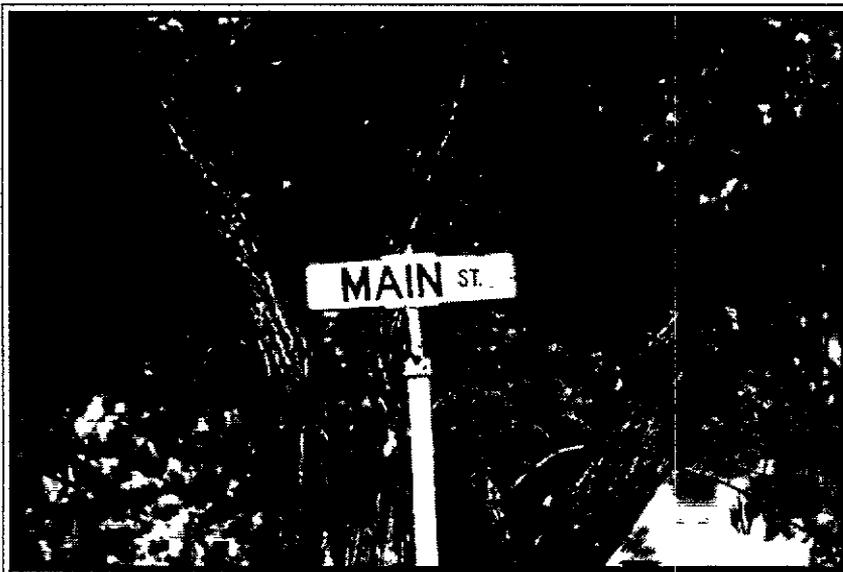
There is comparatively little left of the historic town. Some of the missing elements need to be restored to experience the spirit of place, and to properly interpret the town. The physical layout of the park, Highway 299, and space relationships of historic elements to operational facilities indicate the area directly around the courthouse as the best area for this purpose. The restoration/reconstruction concepts are intended to provide a historically accurate mass of his-

toric structures and landscape.

This mass will allow the individual to see and experience what it was like to live and work in Shasta.

The Automobile

Automobile circulation, parking, and the impact of the automobile on the historic environment need to be addressed. The plan strives to remove the automobile from the historic environment by providing a set circulation pattern for entering and exiting the park, and providing designated parking areas. Additionally, automobiles are removed



One of the plan's concepts calls for more Main Street and less Highway 299. The plan makes recommendations as to how Main Street could be re-established.

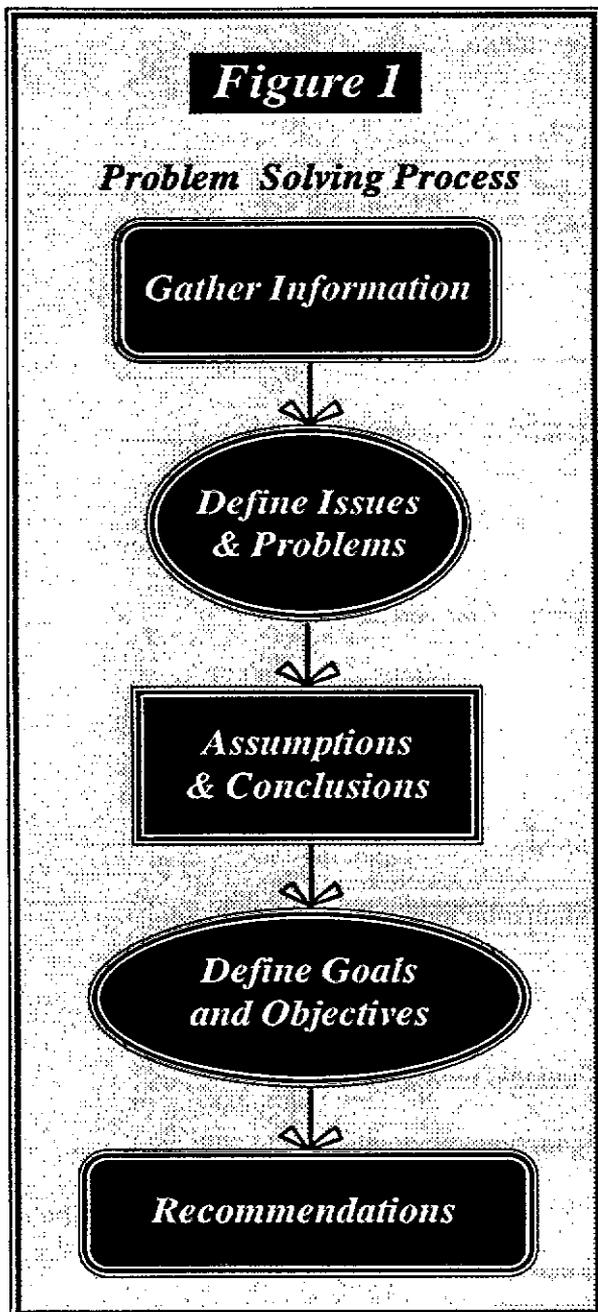
from areas of the park such as Mackley Alley, and along the Main Street re-establishment area.

Entering the Park

Entering the park should be both an orientation and an interpretive experience for visitors. Mackley Alley was selected for this purpose, based on its interpretive value and its proximity to operational and interpretive facilities. Use of the alley provides the experience of entering the

town much in the same way as merchants on their way to work, or a child on the way to the bakery.

Entry into the park also serves to orient visitors, and decompress them from the modern-day environment into the historic environment. Visitors enter the park into modern-day facilities (main entry point, parking area), get initial orientation as to where to go next (information kiosk), and decompress from the modern-day environment to the historic environment (Mackley Alley), to the park's primary orientation center (visitor center).



Problem-Solving Process

Development of the general plan followed a specific problem-solving process. Relevant physical, political, social, etc., information is inventoried and analyzed. Problems and issues are identified. Conclusions and assumptions are made based on this information. Goals and objectives are developed, and final recommendations are made. Figure 1 further illustrates this process.

The Land Use and Facilities Plan uses this process to illustrate the rationale for the plan's recommendations. The plan mirrors the problem-solving method explained above. Important elements (such as circulation, parking, land use) were identified and broken down into the basic problem-solving elements (analysis - problem identification - assumptions and conclusions - goals and objectives - recommendations), and organized into the Land Use and Facilities Plan.

The plan is presented in this format to promote an understanding as to why and how final recommendations were made. It is intended that this information assist in interpretation and implementation of the plan into the future.

Land Use Plan

The Land Use Plan will act as a guide in management of the park, and in augmentation of facilities improvements. To accomplish this, the plan is separated into two categories, unit-wide considerations and specific land use areas.

Unit-Wide Considerations

Unit-wide considerations address issues that are of concern to the entire park unit. These considerations are as follows:

- Public Use
- Land Use Patterns
- Circulation
- Future Acquisition
- Utilities
- Carrying Capacity

Public Use

This section addresses types of visitor use and projected increases in visitor use, and establishes which types of use should be emphasized in the future.

Analysis: The unit reported 95,312 in attendance for 1990. The 1990 census reported that the population in Shasta County increased by 27.1 percent from 1980 to 1990, with a 58.3 percent growth in the Redding area. These population increases are detailed in Table 1.

The Declaration of Purpose indicates that interpretive and educational uses are the primary uses of Shasta. Visitors to Shasta can be differentiated into five types:

- **Interpretive:** These visitors come to Shasta because of its historical and cultural significance. The park has visitors from all over the state, the country, and the world. Use by the existing interpretive concession can also be included.

Table 1

**Population Change In Shasta County
1980 -1990**

AREA	1980 CENSUS	1990 CENSUS	% CHG
Shasta County	115,715	147,063	27.1
Anderson	7,381	8,299	12.4
Redding	41,995	66,462	58.3

- **Recreational:** These visitors include those that use Shasta as a recreational open space. Typically, users live in the area, or in the Redding metropolitan area.
- **Educational:** These visitors are typically students, teacher groups, or some form of educational groups that come to Shasta as part of an educational program. The Shasta County school system uses Shasta as part of the local history studies program.
- **En-route:** These visitors include those that are driving through Shasta on Highway 299, and stop to use the public facilities, or investigate the historic buildings.
- **Community:** These visitors come to Shasta to take part in community-sponsored activities, or to conduct community business. Park facilities are commonly used for special events, community gatherings, community centers, and other community-sponsored activities.

Problems: The diversity of use has diminished the historic focus of the park.

Conclusions: The park supports a wide variety of public use. Given the population growth in

Shasta County, it is reasonable to assume that all types of visitor use will increase in the future. It is also reasonable to assume that Shasta will be a major attraction to the area.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Emphasize the historic nature of the park, and encourage an interpretive focus for park visitors.*

Objectives:

Provide for public use that is compatible with the historic orientation of the park.

Accommodate use by the community that is compatible with the park.

Provide for the various education programs.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the emphasis for improvements in the park be given to perpetuate interpretive and educational use.

Land Use Patterns

This section evaluates current land use, and establishes land use patterns for the future.

Analysis: Existing land use areas can be charac-



The plan recommends the emphases for improvements focused on improving interpretive and educational use.

terized by five general areas. These use patterns are illustrated on the Existing Land Use plan, Map 9. Existing land use areas are as follows:

- Interpretive Area: These areas are used primarily for interpretative and passive recreational use.
- General Use Area: This area is used for several different types of activities, including picnicking, special events, recreational use, and interpretation.
- Highway 299 Area: The area is used as part of a regional transportation corridor, and as a parking area by park visitors and the community.
- Administrative Area: These areas are lands that have a direct link to operation of the park, or are used for adaptive purposes.
- Natural Area: These are areas of natural vegetation, with passive recreational use.

Problem: Existing land use patterns detract from and interfere with historic use patterns.

Conclusions: Land use in the park has become mixed, with historic and non-historic use interspersed. This situation has diminished the historic focus of the park. The Land Use Plan should modify existing land use to reflect this emphasis, while accounting for the demands of non-historic use.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Direct public use toward the historic orientation of Shasta.*

Objectives:

Designate land use areas for interpretation and historic preservation.



The emphasis of the Land Use Plan is toward preservation of resources and promoting interpretive uses. Preservation of the ruins and other resources is of the highest priority in the plan.

Designate land use areas for non-historic activities, and separate these areas from preservation areas, interpretive areas, and historic areas.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the emphasis of the Land Use Plan be oriented toward preservation and interpretation, with emphasis on establishing land use patterns that preserve existing cultural sites, historic structures, and ruins. The plan prescribes six land use areas. These land use areas are individually defined in greater detail below, in the section, Specific Land Use Areas.

Circulation

This section examines the ramifications of automobile and pedestrian circulation in the park.

Park Access

Analysis: Access to the park is primarily by State Highway 299. The main form of transportation is by automobile. Access into the park is off Highway 299, French Alley, Mackley Alley, and Trinity Alley.

Problems: There is no established circulation system for cars or buses into the park. Park visitors often divert into the surrounding community.

There is little in the way of non-motorized access to the park.

Automobile access into the park off Highway 299 needs to be improved to provide improved access. There are no turn lanes or acceleration/deceleration lanes on the highway to facilitate park usage.

Conclusions: A specific point of entry or "front door" into the park for cars and buses needs to be established. The "front door" should be established off Highway 299, without excessive impact on the surrounding community.

An evaluation of the existing alleys based on condition, safety, and the condition of their intersections with Highway 299 indicates that French Alley is the best suited access point off the highway into the park.

Non-motorized access needs to be established. Trails or bike paths have been proposed to link Shasta to an extensive recreation trail system located around the Sacramento River. Connection to this recreation trail system would provide non-motorized access to the park.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Provide safe and efficient automobile and pedestrian circulation to, through, and around the park.*

Objectives:

Establish a "front door" or main entry into the park, and establish a circulation pattern for cars and buses traveling into and out of the park.

Provide improved access off Highway 299.

Minimize park-related automobile traffic into the surrounding community.

Maximize visitor safety by separating vehicles and park visitors whenever possible.

Provide for non-motorized access to the park.

Recommendations: French Alley is recommended to be the primary access point for cars and buses entering Shasta SHP from Highway 299. Access on and off the highway into French Alley should be made as safe as possible by proposed improvements to Highway 299. The recommended automobile and bus circulation patterns in the park are illustrated on the Land Use Plan, Map 5.

The main access point into the park at French Alley should be clearly indicated through signs, etc.

It is further recommended that the department pursue non-motorized access to Shasta. The department will coordinate with appropriate

federal, state, and local agencies as a means to secure a non-motorized link to Shasta

Parking

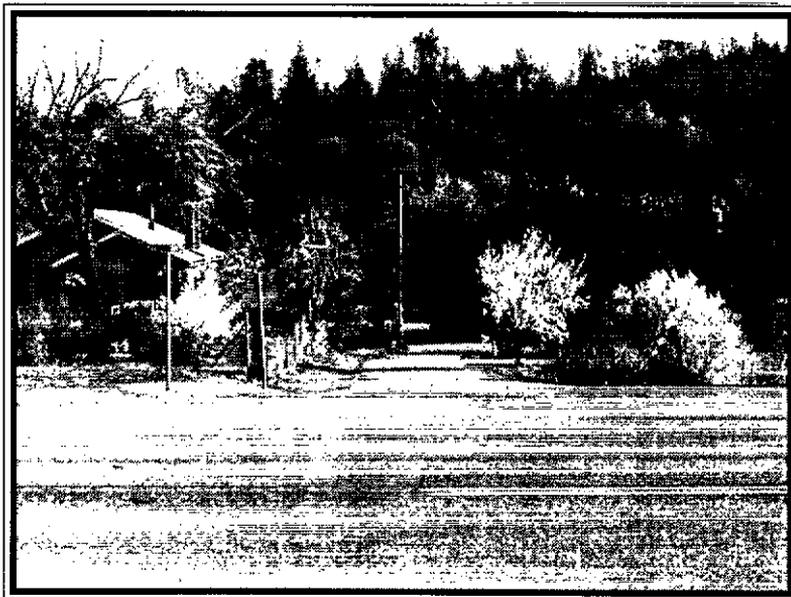
Analysis: Car and bus parking for visitors is located within the Highway 299 right-of-way.

There is a small paved area near the school houses that is used for parking approximately 10 cars. A small parking lot is located adjacent to the Cascade District offices, which is not typically available for public use. There are no designated bus parking spaces in the park for visitors.

The open area across from the school houses and the open field adjacent to Mackley Alley are used for overflow parking.

Problems: Visitor parking is located along the highway, in the right-of-way owned by Caltrans. Parking along the highway interferes with automobiles traveling through the park.

Since little public parking is available in the park, community streets are also used for parking by park visitors, and are at times overrun by these automobiles.



The plan recommends French Alley as the main access point or "front door" of the park.

Conclusions: Parking facilities off the shoulder of the highway and within the boundaries of the park interfere with traffic, and are grossly inadequate for current use. Adequate parking facilities for cars and buses need to be established within the boundaries of the park.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Provide safe and adequate parking facilities for both cars and buses off the highway, and within the park boundaries.*

Objectives:

Establish a minimum 30-space parking area within the boundaries of the park.

Provide designated overflow parking for an additional 60 cars.

Provide designated parking areas for buses.

Recommendations: The plan recommends that designated parking areas for cars and buses be established. A minimum of 30 parking spaces is recommended to be established in the park, to accommodate existing demand. The parking area may need to be expanded in the future to accommodate increased use.

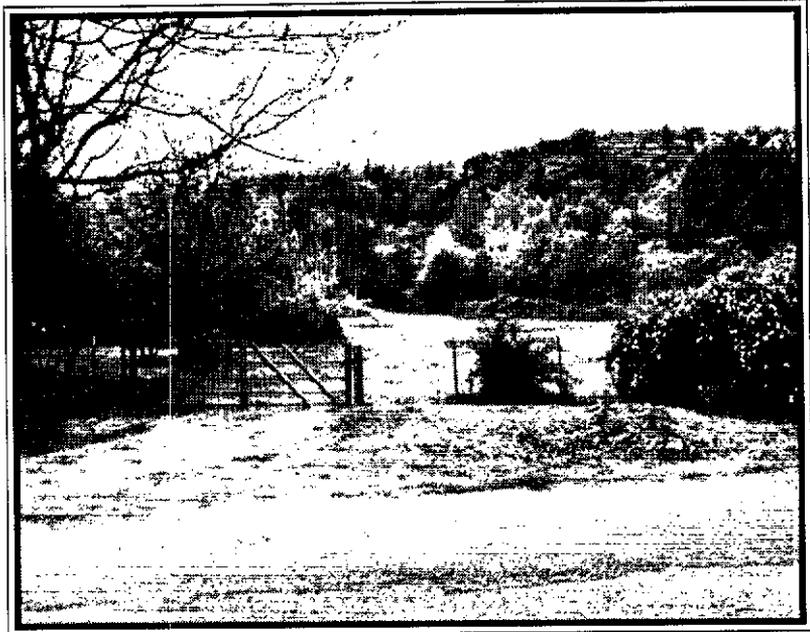
The Facilities Plan illustrates the location of automobile and bus parking areas, and designates overflow parking areas. Parking areas should be screened from the view of the historic areas of the park, and from the surrounding community, as indicated on the plan.

Pedestrian Circulation

Analysis: A trail system is located behind the ruins, and from the core area of the park to the Catholic Cemetery and beyond. There are two pedestrian crosswalks on Highway 299.

Problems: The trail system does not form a continuous loop throughout the park. Pedestrians commonly ignore the existing crosswalks, and cross the highway at any point. In the area adjacent to the highway, the pedestrian circulation system needs to be improved to help insulate park visitors.

Conclusions: The trail system needs to be upgraded to provide continuous circulation, and to reduce the hazards associated Highway 299.



The plan recommends that a minimum 30-car parking lot be established in the open area bordering Second Street and Mackley Alley

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Establish a trail system that provides safe and continuous circulation throughout the park.*

Objectives:

Improve and enhance the existing trail system.

Minimize exposure to Highway 299 by locating pedestrian trails away from the highway, whenever possible.

Provide pedestrian-oriented improvements such as boardwalks in areas where the circulation system parallels the highway.

Designate and enhance pedestrian crossing points for Highway 299.

Recommendations: The existing trail system is recommended to be improved to provide a looped circulation system to link interpretive facilities, and to insure the welfare of visitors. The improvements are recommended to focus circulation away from the highway. In areas

where the highway cannot be avoided, improvements should separate pedestrians from the highway (boardwalks, etc.). Improvements in the trail system are illustrated in the Land Use Plan, Map 5, Highway 299 Improvement Plan, Map 7, and Main Street Re-establishment Plan, Map 8.

Future Acquisition

This section studies existing land ownership, and identifies parameters for property acquisition in the future.

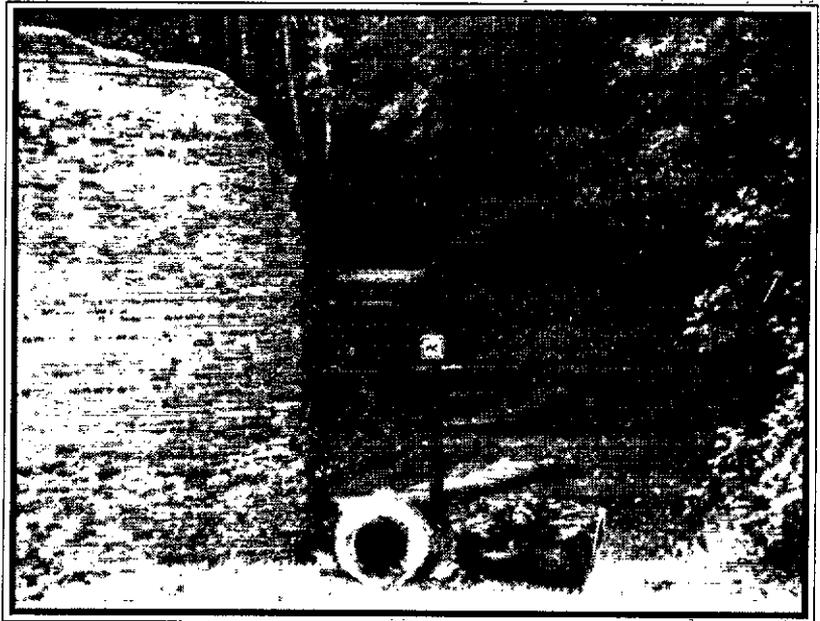
Analysis: The state's ownership of Shasta is generally limited to a portion of the historic business district of the old town, the Catholic Cemetery, and part of the natural area around the old town.

Problems: Private holdings are interspersed throughout, and surround the park. Some publicly owned land is adjacent to the park, including some cultural sites. Caltrans maintains an approximately 100-foot-wide right-of-way for Highway 299 through the park. This area is historically the Main Street of Shasta. It encompasses several historic features, including historic street trees, boardwalks, and the overhangs of historic buildings that are important to the park's spirit of place, but are not owned by the unit.

The park, being divided by private inholdings and Highway 299, lacks the continuity to preserve the historic resources as a whole.

Conclusions: Private holdings and Highway 299 divide the park into smaller, less manageable units, causing operational difficulties.

It is assumed that the department will be offered ownership of cultural sites around the park in the future.



The plan recommends the trail system to be improved to form a continuous looped circulation system to link interpretive facilities.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Provide for acquisition of land in and around Shasta that will enhance visitor experiences, satisfy interpretive and operational requirements, and maintain the integrity of the park's resources.*

Objectives:

Develop flexible acquisition criteria for properties with historic or cultural value, compatible land use, operational considerations, and natural resource values.

Establish an ongoing dialog with Caltrans to determine the land ownership implications of Highway 299.

Recommendations: The department should pursue acquisition of land on the open market that will enhance the park. There are several types of lands that are recommended for acquisition, if available. Appropriate Future Additions, Map 11, illustrates general areas of interest. These lands are categorized as follows:

Cultural Sites: Cultural sites around Shasta that have direct significance to the history of Shasta. These sites should contribute directly to the historic, cultural, and interpretive value of the park.

Historic Elements: Existing structures, ruins, or landscape features that directly relate to the history of Shasta. Examples include:

- Historic residences
- Historic structures or ruins that border Main Street
- Historic transportation corridors (alleys, streets, trails)
- Main Street

Compatible Land Use Areas: Areas that would provide ease of operation, or improve the environment of the park and the surrounding community. Examples include:

- Land that would provide continuity of

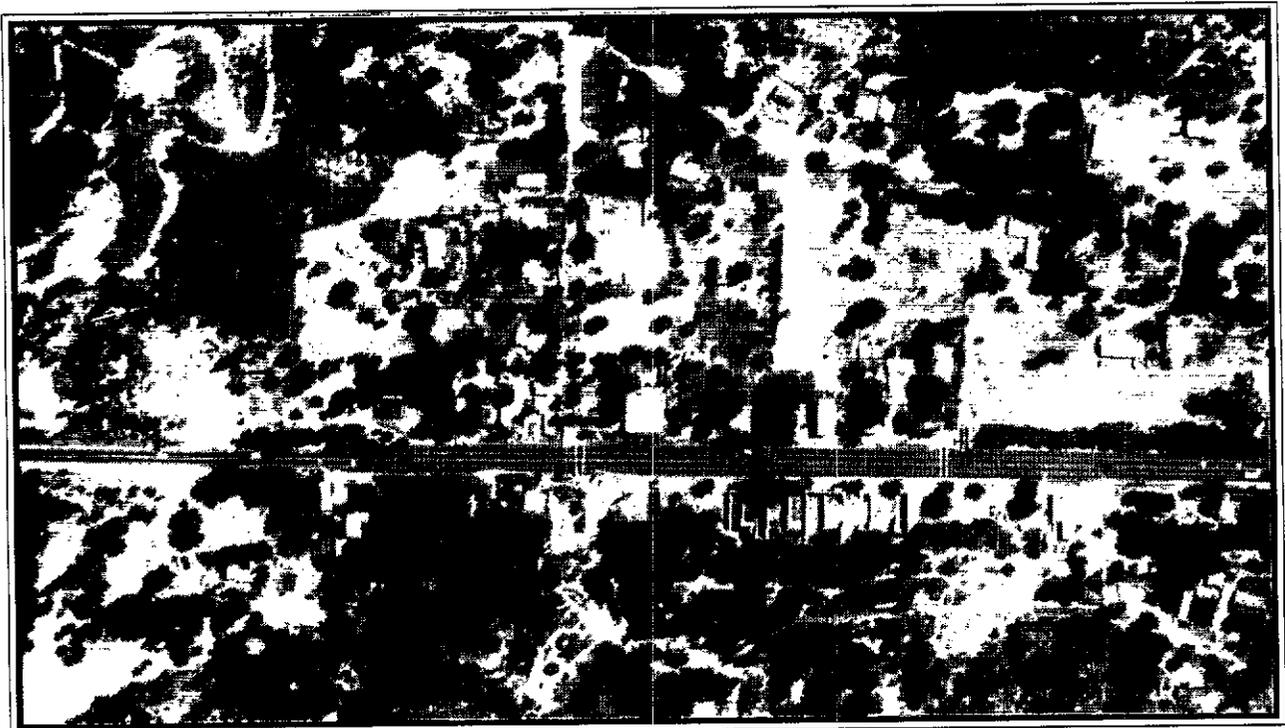
park ownership.

- Land that would provide buffer space between the park and the surrounding community.
- Land transfers from other public agencies that could be used to improve the environment of the park, in the present and the future.
- Land that could be used for expansion of administrative and operational facilities.
- Non-motorized trail corridors or connections.
- Areas with compatible recreation values.
- Areas that would protect the viewshed around the park.

Compatible Natural Resource Areas:

Land that complements Shasta's natural areas. Examples include:

- Wildlife habitat areas
- Watershed areas
- Native vegetation areas
- Open space preservation



Future acquisition for Shasta is based on enhancing the cultural and natural resources of the park and surrounding area. This aerial photo illustrates the park and the land around the park. The Appropriate Future Additions plan, Map 11, further illustrates the department's area of acquisition interest.

Utilities

This section examines utilities in and around the park, and makes recommendations for their improvement or removal.

Analysis: Water, power, gas, fire protection, and phone service for the park are supplied by local utilities. Sewage is disposed of through septic tanks and leach lines, located at several locations.

Problems: Modern utilities such as power poles and culverts have been added around the park. On- and off-site utilities encroach into the historic environment. These utilities detract from the park's historic environment.

The main leach field behind the courthouse is inadequate, and commonly overflows during peak use; it is an obvious public health and safety problem.

The water source for fire protection may not be adequate.

Conclusions: The department has an interest in preserving the historic environment from encroachment of off-site utilities. Off-site utilities should not be permitted to threaten the integrity of historic elements in the park.

Improvements need to be made to the existing utilities, to meet current and future demand.

Given the area's history of fire, an adequate water supply for fire protection needs to be established.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Upgrade utilities to accommodate existing and future demands.*

Objectives:

Upgrade or replace the main leach field.

Provide an adequate water supply for fire protection.

Upgrade utilities as visitor use increases.

Goal: *Minimize intrusion on the historic environment, and eliminate negative impacts on historic elements by park and local utilities.*

Objectives:

Minimize encroachment on the historic scene by utilities.

Encourage underground placement of electric and phone lines in and surrounding Shasta.

Relocate or screen existing utilities in the historic area.

Recommendations: Utilities are recommended to be upgraded to reflect current and projected use. Utilities improvements should include:



Utilities such as this power pole adjacent to Shasta's boundaries should be placed underground to protect the park's historic environment.

- Upgrading or replacement of the main leach field behind the courthouse.
- Establishment of an adequate water supply for fire protection.
- Relocation, screening, or underground placement of existing utilities in the historic area.

The plan recommends that utilities (power lines, etc.) on land adjacent to Shasta be placed underground, to preserve the historic/scenic environment of the park.

This plan recommends that off-site utilities that threaten historic elements be removed or relocated.

Carrying Capacity

This section establishes a carrying capacity for the most sensitive natural and cultural resources.

Analysis: Carrying capacity is the number of people that can use natural or cultural resources at any given time without compromising their integrity. It is established for those resources that are the most sensitive to human use. The numbers provided indicate recommended maximum use for a resource at a given time.

Problem: There is no carrying capacity for historic elements established at Shasta SHP.

Conclusions: Carrying capacity needs to be established for those historic elements and cultural sites most sensitive to excessive human use.

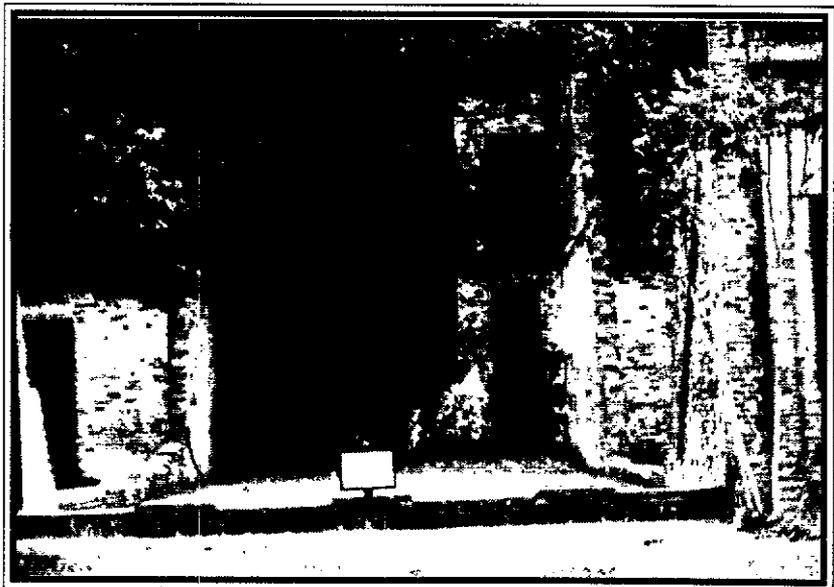
Recommendations: Carrying capacities for sensitive resources are as follows:

- Litsch Store: 20 people.
- Leo Store: 10 people.
- Ruins (Lots 2-28): 10 people per lot at any given time.
- Washington Brewery: The Washington Brewery is currently not open to the public. If this situation were to change, a suitable carrying capacity should be established by the park's operations staff.
- Catholic Cemetery: 20 people.
- Barn: 10 people.
- Natural Areas: 15 people per acre.

Specific Land Use Areas

The plan separates the park into separate land use areas. This is done to better address issues that are specific to smaller areas of the park. The boundaries of these areas have been determined based on the distinctive management requirements of the natural or cultural resources in the different areas of the park. The Land Use Plan, Map 5, illustrates these areas in greater detail. The six areas are as follows:

- Surrounding Area
- Highway 299 Area
- Preservation Areas
- Historic Areas

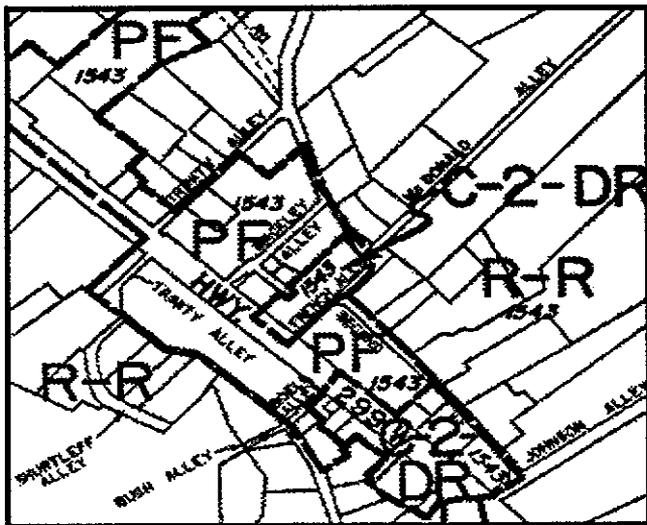


The plan designates a carrying capacity for sensitive resources in the park. The carrying capacity for the ruins is 10 people per lot, at any given time.

Figure 2

Shasta County Zoning and General Plan Designations

From Shasta County Zoning Map

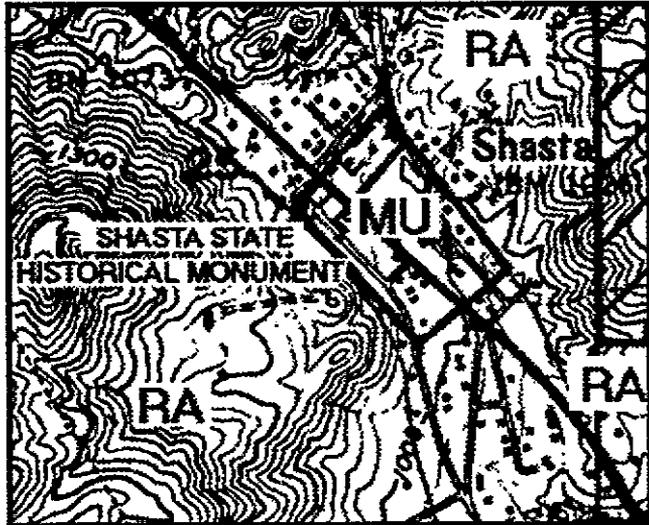


PF (Public Facilities District): The public facilities district is intended to be applied to lands on which public agencies operate public facilities.

C-2-DR (Community Commercial District): The purpose of the community commercial district is to provide a wide range of facilities for sale of goods and provision of services.

R-R (Rural Residential District): The purpose of the rural residential district is to provide rural residential living environments, usually located in and around rural communities.

From Shasta County General Plan



MU (Mixed Use): The purpose of this category is to allow rural communities to develop areas with a mix of both local and tourist-oriented retail uses, professional offices, light industrial, and residential uses.

RA (Rural Residential A): The category provides living environments receiving no or only some urban services, usually in or near a rural community center.

- Administrative Areas
- Natural Areas

Each land use area is illustrated graphically on the Land Use Plan. What follows are recommendations as to the types of use appropriate to that particular land use area.

Surrounding Area

This area is established to assist in management of impacts of the park on the surrounding area, and impacts of the surrounding area on the park.

Analysis: Existing land use around Shasta is primarily residential, with a mixture of single and multi-family dwellings. Some commercial development has occurred along Highway 299 to the southeast.

Shasta and the land around Shasta is classified by the Shasta County General Plan (Jan 1984) as Mixed Use (MU) and Rural Residential A (RA). Shasta SHP is stipulated as a Public Facility District (PF) by the county zoning designations. The land around Shasta is zoned as a Community Commercial District (C-2-DR)

and a Rural Residential District (R-R) (see Figure 2). Both the General Plan and zoning designations allow modern commercial development around Shasta.

Problems: Continuing commercial and residential development around the park will diminish the historic setting and spirit of place.

Conclusions: The Redding metropolitan area will continue to develop toward Shasta. The density of existing residential development around Shasta is also increasing. This trend threatens the historic environment of the park.

The Shasta County General Plan and Shasta County zoning ordinances permit commercial development on inholdings and along the boundaries of Shasta. This creates the potential for development of commercial facilities that are not consistent with the historic environment, such as fast food establishments, gas stations, retail sales, etc. The potential for this type of development around Shasta may increase in response to the improvements recommended in this plan.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Preserve the fundamental spirit of place by preserving the rural residential atmosphere of the land surrounding Shasta.*

Objectives:

Work with local governing agencies to establish land use planning areas or zones bordering Shasta that are compatible with the historic environment of the park.

Discourage modern commercial development on inholdings and borders of the park.

Recommendations: The area around the park provides a rural country atmosphere. It is in the best interests of Shasta for the land to remain in its current low-density and residential land use. Modern commercial development along park boundaries is not consistent with the historic environment of Shasta.

This plan recommends that the department work with appropriate local planning agencies to insure preservation of the rural atmosphere and low density of development around Shasta. This effort would include coordination with appropriate local agencies to modify the Shasta County General Plan and county zoning designations of adjacent areas to preclude modern commercial development adjacent to Shasta.

Highway 299 Area

This area is established to assist in management of impacts of the section of Highway 299 that extends through the park. Caltrans District 2 currently maintains a right-of-way for Highway 299 through the park. Caltrans must approve any modification proposed within the right-of-way prior to its implementation.



The plan recommends the department work with appropriate state and local agencies to preserve the existing low-density and residential land use around Shasta SHP.

Highway 299 Improvements

Analysis: State Highway 299 is the major regional transportation artery between Redding and Eureka.

Problems: Current problems associated with Highway 299 for visitors and the surrounding community include:

- The width of paving in the park creates an opportunity for cars and trucks to pass on both the right and left of traffic. This situation can cause a conflict between pedestrians and automobiles entering and exiting the park and the community.
- Excessive speed by cars and trucks passing through Shasta.
- Cars making left turns into and out of the park, and the local community, from the highway.
- Concerns for pedestrian safety while trying to cross the highway from one side of the park to the other.
- As traffic on Highway 299 increases, consideration may be given to widening the highway in the park.

Conclusions: The presence and current layout of the highway create conflicting conditions for motorists and park visitors.

Caltrans projects that traffic on Highway 299 will increase dramatically, and that Shasta will become a bottleneck in the future. Relocation of the highway around Shasta has been considered for the last 30 years. It is reasonable to assume that the debate about relocating the highway will continue. However, given the

time that would be required to plan and relocate the highway, and the current lack of funding, it is assumed that the highway will remain in its current location for the expected life of the general plan.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Provide for enhancements to Highway 299 to provide improved conditions for park visitors.*

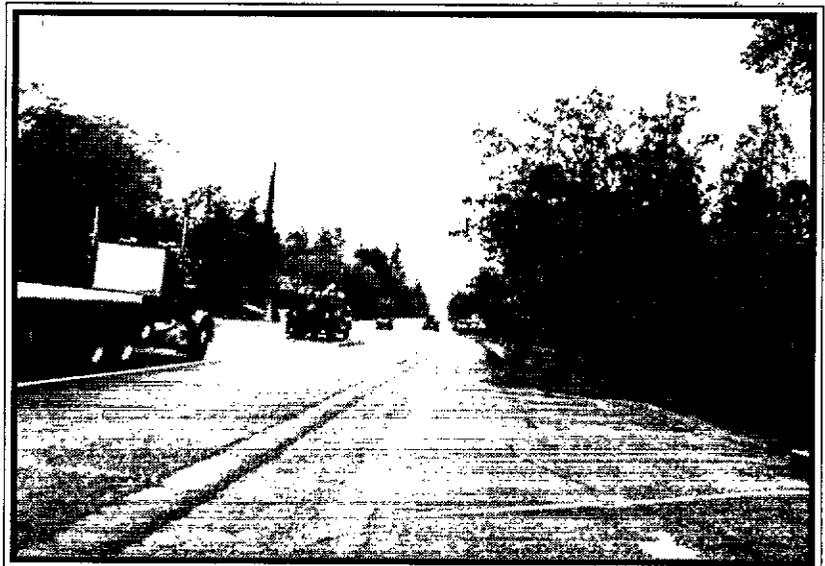
Objectives:

Provide immediate improvements on Highway 299, in association with Caltrans.

Discourage expansion of Highway 299 in its current location.

Encourage future relocation of Highway 299 out of Shasta.

Recommendations: Improvements on the highway are recommended to provide an enhanced environment for visitors. Recommended



It is the Department of Parks and Recreation's position that Highway 299 should never be widened in the park, but should instead be relocated out of the park. If Highway 299 were to be relocated, the General Plan should be amended to reflect the interpretive opportunities created by such a relocation.

improvements are illustrated on the Highway 299 Improvement Plan, Map 7. These improvements include:

- Restricting and eventual elimination of parking along the highway in the park.
- Addition of deceleration lanes and improvements to the intersections of Trinity, Boell, and French Alleys.
- Addition of a left turn lane in the center of the highway.
- Improvements to reduce speed by automobiles, including signs and/or caution lights.
- Elimination of passing in the park by reduction of excess pavement and addition of control signs.
- An overall reduction of paving in the park to the minimum required for safe passage of vehicles.
- Improved pedestrian crossing areas.

Proposals have been made in the past that call for relocation of the highway around Shasta. A relocation of the highway is in the best interest of Shasta. It is the department's position that Highway 299 should never be expanded in the park, and that the highway should instead be relocated around Shasta.

Relocation of Highway 299 would alter the landscape of the park dramatically. If this occurs, the planning and assumptions that form the basis of the General Plan will become dated. When Highway 299 is relocated, it is recommended that the General Plan be amended to reflect the change in land use, and incorporate the additional interpretive possibilities created. See the Long-Range Plan in the General Plan Introduction for additional discussion.

Main Street

Analysis: Main Street was once a wide dirt street that was the focus of life in Shasta. Most of Main Street has now been displaced by Highway 299.

Problems: The fundamental spirit of place for Shasta will not be realized as long as Highway 299 dominates Main Street.

Conclusions: The town's identity is linked to the notion that Shasta was the end of the wagon road, and the head of "Whoa' Navigation." Some form of Main Street needs to be re-established to restore the spirit of place for Shasta. The plan should encourage more Main Street and less Highway 299.

A real possibility exists for this concept in association with the Highway 299 Improvement Plan. The plan would essentially push the highway more toward the center of the highway right-of-way, and remove the excess paving. This would provide areas on either side of the highway where Main Street could then be re-established.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: Re-establish the Main Street of Shasta.

Objectives:

Encourage more Main Street and less Highway 299.

Reduce the width of paving on Highway 299 through Shasta.

Re-establish street trees.

Restore boardwalks, street fixtures, and building overhangs, where appropriate.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the Main Street of Shasta be re-established to

enhance the historic environment, and to augment the spirit of place of the park. The Main Street Re-establishment Plan, Map 8, illustrates the concepts for accomplishing this goal. The re-establishment concept would include the following:

- Reduction in paved area.
- Restoration of street trees
- Restoration of boardwalks and building awnings (as indicated on the plan).
- Restoration of other street features on the northeast side of the highway (signs, street fixtures, hitch posts, etc.).
- Restoration of site grades.

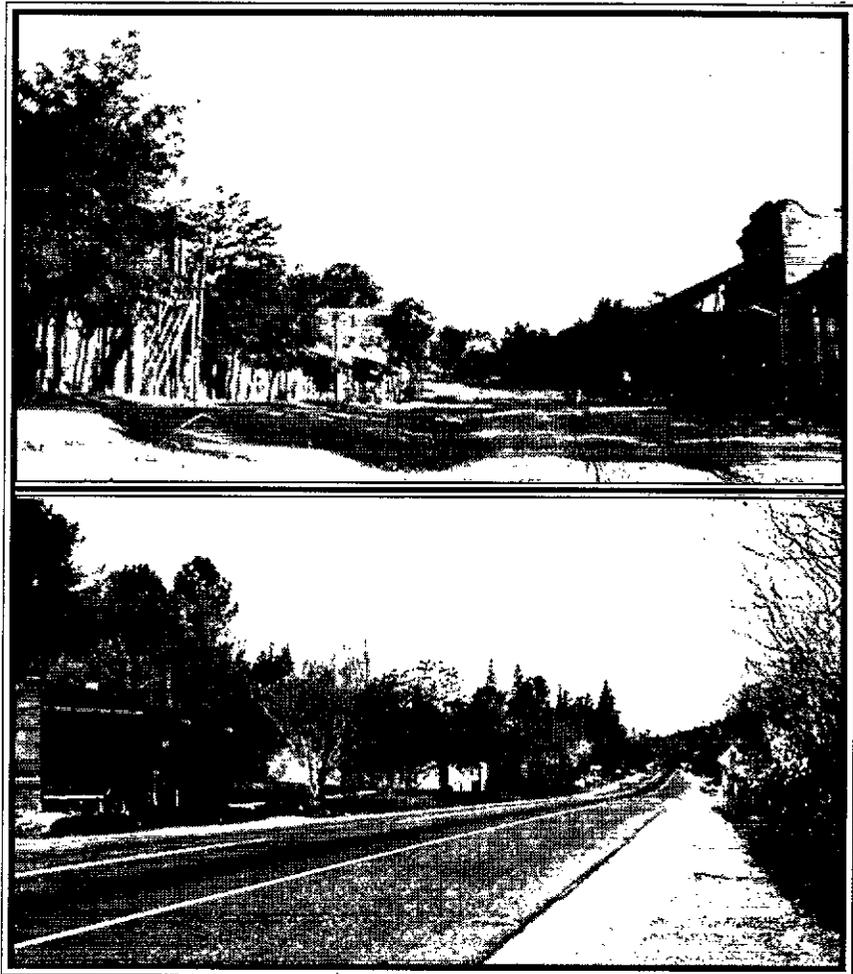
The plan recommends that the department coordinate with Caltrans to establish an agreement to allow improvements within the highway right-of-way.

Street Trees

Analysis: Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) were planted along Main Street for shade by Shasta's founders.

Problems: Historic street trees are in varying degrees of health, from vigorous health to rapid decline. A significant number of these trees has disappeared. The result is a significant loss of Shasta's spirit of place.

Conclusions: The street trees are an important part of Shasta's spirit of place, with a strong link to the aesthetic quality of Shasta. These trees are historic resources, and should be given status equal to the other historic resources.



The top photo shows Main Street as it looked in the late 1800s. The bottom photo shows Main Street today, dominated by Highway 299. To get an understanding of the spirit of place for Shasta, Main Street must be re-established.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Restore the street trees along Main Street to their condition during the primary historic period.*

Objectives:

Survey the historic location of historic trees along Main Street.

Develop a maintenance plan for preservation of existing street trees.

Replace street trees that have disappeared.

Recommendations: The trees planted along Main Street contributed directly to the aesthetic quality and spirit of place of Shasta. These trees are equal in status to other historic features of the park. The plan recommends that the department develop a maintenance plan for preservation of the remaining street trees.

The street trees that have disappeared should be re-established. Whenever possible, new trees are to be replaced with planting stock or cuttings obtained directly from the original trees.

Preservation Areas

Preservation areas are established to preserve the unique cultural sites, historic structures, ruins, and historic landscape features located in the area.

Analysis: There are more than 20 partial structures or ruins remaining in the park. The Resource Element contains a more detailed description of the ruins and the surrounding landscape.

Problems: The ruins continue to deteriorate due to the poor quality of bricks and mortar, expo-

sure, and moisture seepage from the hillside behind the ruins. The hillside behind the ruins is creeping toward the ruins. In some instances, the hillside is pushing ruins down.

As bricks and mortar dissolve, the walls are losing their structural integrity. As structural instability of the ruins occurs, a growing safety problem for visitors will develop, as well as eventual loss of the historic resource.

The ruins of the Washington Brewery and lots 2-28 are the most important in terms of historical significance.

Conclusions: Without intervention, the ruins will continue to decay. The extent and speed of the decay problem has not yet been completely determined. However, at this time, the technology does not exist to preserve the ruins in a true state of arrested decay.

The ruins and cultural sites represent the original historic fabric of the town. The ruins physically illustrate the decline of the town, and have major interpretive value. The ruins should be preserved until such time as their restoration can be considered (see Long-Range Plan in the

General Plan Introduction). Preservation of the ruins and cultural sites is a primary consideration of the plan.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *Preserve the brick ruins.*

Objectives:

Commission a study to document the ruins, determine their condition, and make recommendations for their long-term preservation.



Many of the trees planted along Main Street have disappeared, or are declining. These trees contributed greatly to the town's spirit of place. The plan recommends that existing trees be preserved, and missing trees be re-established.

Establish a monitoring and maintenance program to insure preservation of the ruins.

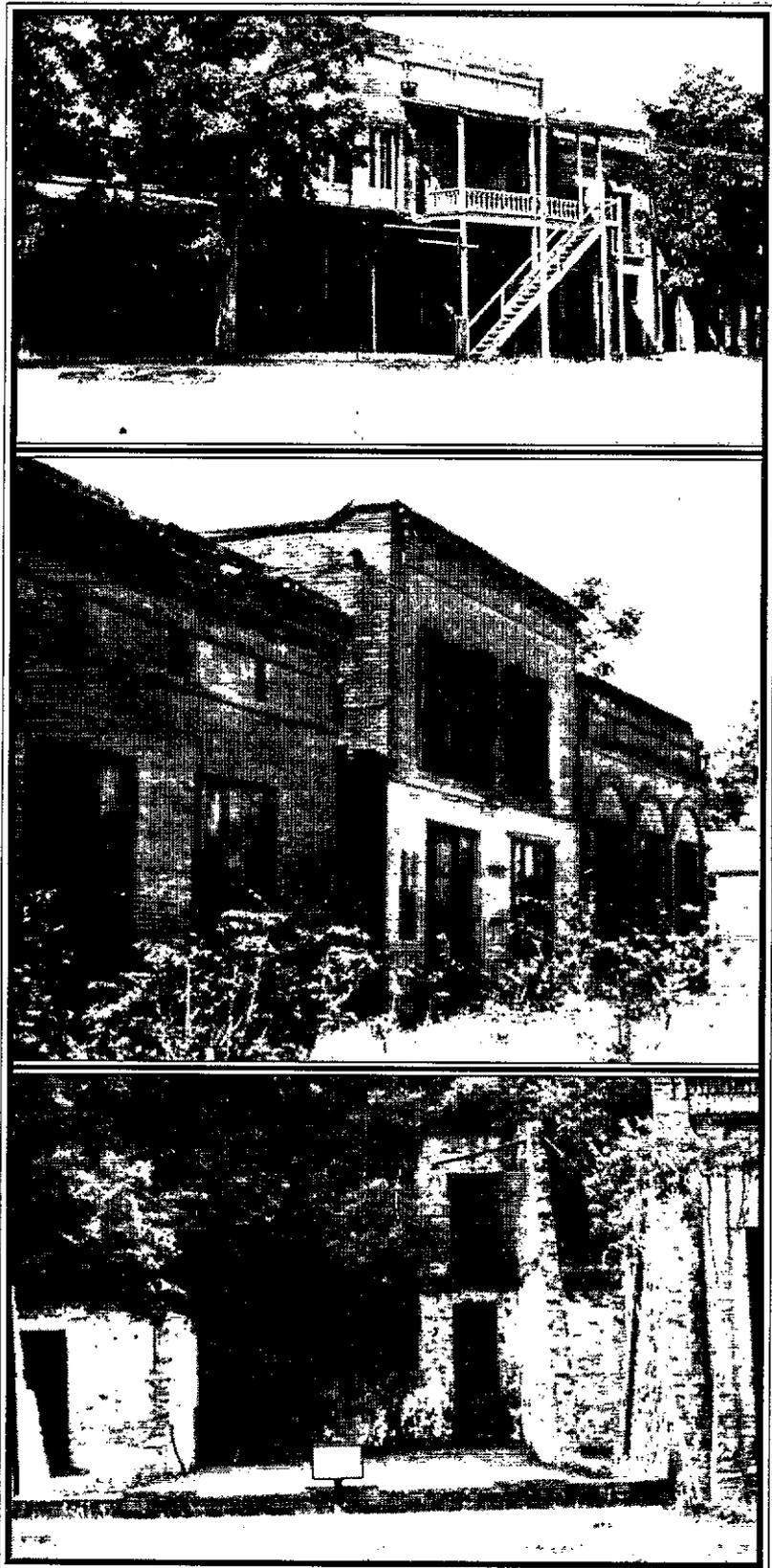
Provide appropriate engineering of the hillside behind the ruins to prevent further damage.

Recommendations: The ruins of brick structures constitute the original historic fabric of Shasta. The ruins physically illustrate the era of decline of the town. Preservation of the ruins and cultural sites is a high priority of the plan. The plan recommends that the department preserve the ruins as per the policies and guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. Additionally, it is recommended that influences contributing to the demise of the ruins, such as soil creep of the hillside behind the ruins (lots 2-28), be corrected or mitigated.

The plan further recommends that the department commission a study to document, determine the condition, and recommend the most effective methods for long-term preservation of ruins, and develop a monitoring and maintenance program to assist in preservation of the ruins.

Historic Area

These areas are established to expand interpretive opportunities by re-establishing a representative portion of Shasta.



These photos from the late 1800s, the 1930s, and 1991 show the deterioration of the buildings on the south side of Main Street. These buildings, now in ruin, physically illustrate the decline of Shasta, and should be preserved.

Restorations and Reconstructions

Analysis: Comparatively, very little of Shasta remains from the town's boom period in the mid-1850s.

Problems: What is left is scattered, with no mass of structures or landscape left to physically represent what the town was like.

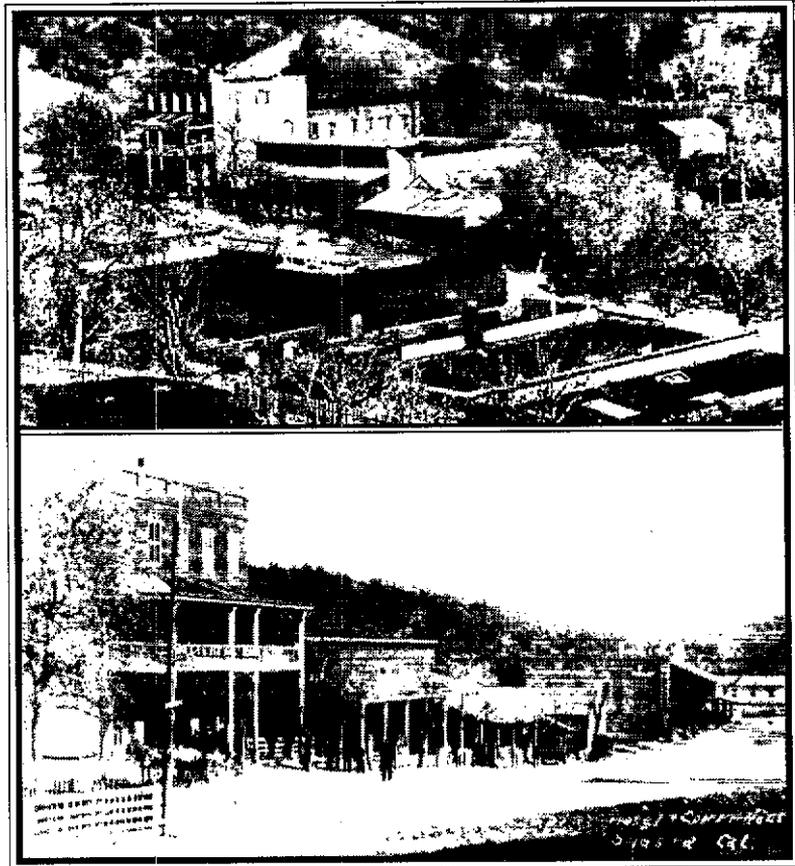
Conclusions: A restoration and reconstruction program is consistent with the concept of spirit of place. Shasta has a history of restorations and reconstructions. The courthouse, the Litsch Store and the Leo Store, and the Blumb Bakery are examples.

Restorations and reconstructions should be concentrated to provide a core of buildings and the surrounding landscape that is representative of the town. The core would allow ease of operation. The core area around the courthouse is representative of the town, and sufficient photo documentation exists to achieve accurate results. Any restoration program should include the surrounding landscape, as well as historic structures.

Input at public meetings indicates that support exists in the community for some degree of restoration and reconstruction. Reconstruction of the Blumb Bakery has been funded by local groups. It is reasonable to assume that funding for a restoration and reconstruction program may be available through these same local groups, to augment state funding sources.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Restore and reconstruct a representative area of Shasta, with emphasis on the primary historic period.*



The plan calls for a program of reconstruction and restoration of an area of Shasta. The area designated for this program is the area around the courthouse. This area would look similar to the pictures above.

Objectives:

Restore and reconstruct certain significant historic structures in the area surrounding the courthouse.

Restore historic landscape features.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the department undertake a program of restoration and reconstruction at Shasta. This program should be coordinated with the themes outlined in the Interpretive Element, and should be consistent with the primary historic period and resource protection policies set forth in the Resource Element.

Such a restoration and reconstruction program should be centered in the area around the court-

house on the north side of Main Street, and should include both structures and landscape features. This area is illustrated in the Land Use Plan, Map 5, and is further defined in the Facilities Plan, Map 6.

Alternate sources of funding other than state funding sources should be encouraged to augment this program.

Mackley Alley

Analysis: Mackley Alley is one of Shasta's original alleys, and remains basically in its historic condition. The alley has never been paved or altered in any significant manner.

Mackley Alley is open to automobile traffic, but receives the least amount of automobile traffic of the historic alleys.

Problems: Mackley Alley would need to be significantly improved to accommodate safe automobile traffic. The intersection with the highway would also have to be significantly improved.

The narrow width of the alley creates a hazardous condition for pedestrians when automobiles are present.

Conclusion: Mackley Alley has great significance as a cultural site, an interpretive feature, and a pedestrian corridor. Its proximity between the parking facilities and interpretive facilities makes it the logical primary pedestrian access point for entering the park.

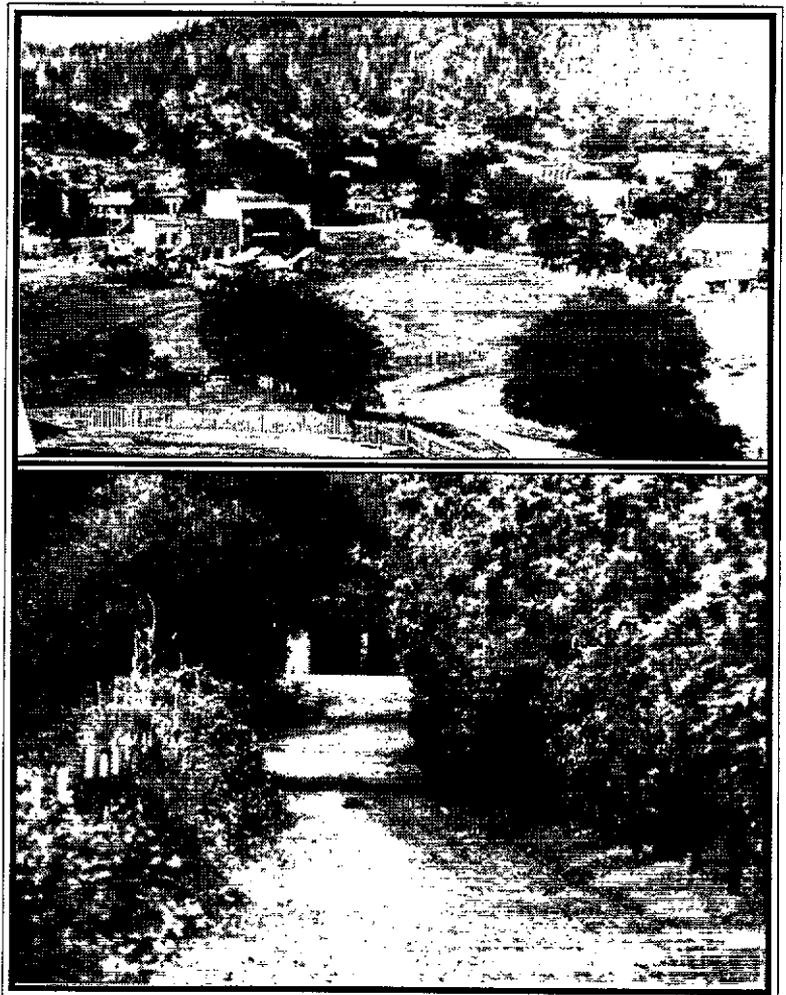
Use of the alley as a primary pedestrian access is consistent with the plan's interpretive themes. Mackley Alley provides the only remaining historic entry point into Shasta. All other historic entry points, such as

Main Street or the other alleys, have been significantly altered.

Mackley Alley is inadequate for safe use by automobiles entering the park without massive improvements that would essentially destroy the historical aspects of the alley. The alley should be closed to automobile traffic.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Provide for preservation of Mackley Alley as a cultural site and an interpretive feature.*



The photo above, taken in the late 1800s, and the bottom photo, taken in 1991, show that Mackley Alley is basically unchanged by history. The plan calls for the alley to be preserved as a cultural site, and closed to automobile traffic.

Objectives:

Close Mackley Alley to automobile traffic.

Preserve Mackley Alley as a cultural site and an interpretive feature.

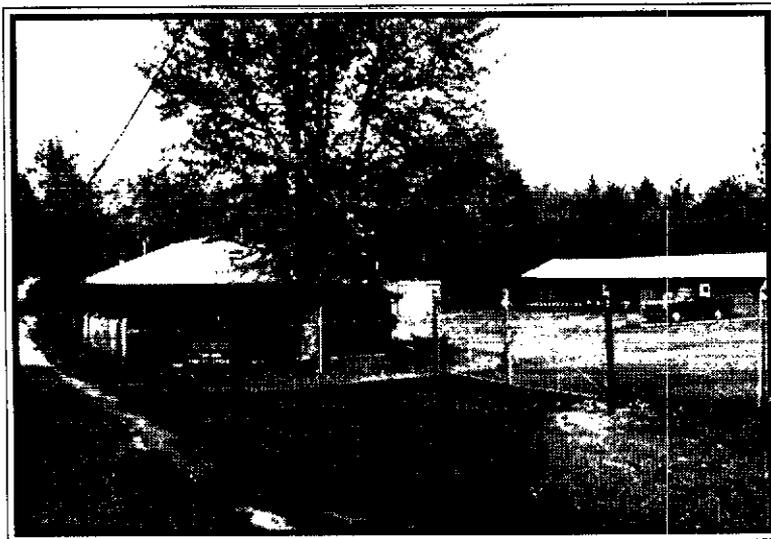
Encourage use of Mackley alley as a pedestrian corridor by park visitors and the community.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the department work with appropriate state and local agencies and the community to close Mackley Alley to non-essential automobile traffic.

It is further recommended that the department encourage use of Mackley Alley as an interpretive feature and a pedestrian corridor by park visitors and the community. The department should investigate the possibility of acquiring the alley as a means to accomplish this objective.

Cascade District Offices

Analysis: The Cascade District office complex is located in the unit. These offices were constructed within the last 30-40 years, after the



The plan recommends that the Cascade District office be relocated out of the park, and the area be returned to its historic land use.

primary historic period.

Problems: The office complex is located on several important cultural sites.

Conclusions: The present location of these offices is in conflict with the primary historic period, and the historic environment of the park. This is a detriment to the historic integrity of the park and the spirit of place, and constitutes an inappropriate land use. Location of the Cascade District offices in the park is not required for operation of the unit.

Additionally, the offices are a visual and aesthetic distraction from the historic environment.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Restore the historic environment in the Historic Area to the primary historic period of 1849-1905.*

Objectives:

Relocate the Cascade District office complex out of the park.

Restore the remaining land to its historic land use.

Recommendations: The location of the Cascade District office complex in Shasta SHP is not consistent with the park's primary historic period, and conflicts with historic land use. Furthermore, the office complex is a visual and aesthetic distraction from the historic environment of the park.

It is recommended that the Cascade District offices be relocated out of the park unit. On relocation of the offices, it is recommended that the land be returned to its historic land use. The Facilities Plan make further recommendations as to the subsequent fate of the existing buildings.

Administrative Area

These areas are established to satisfy operational requirements, and to provide areas for non-historic land use.

Analysis: All the land in and immediately around the park has historic and cultural significance.

Problems: Land in the park is currently subjected to non-historic land use because of the requirements of operating a state park. This diminishes the more important historic environment of the park.

Conclusions: Shasta should function as a state historic park. Operation of the park should not diminish the historic environment. An area of the park should be set aside for operation of the park and other non-historic land use, where it would not significantly detract from the park's historic environment.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: Provide for administrative and operational requirements, and other non-historic land use.



The plan establishes a landscaped area for quality picnic facilities. Existing picnic facilities, such as those pictured above, will be relocated to this area.

Objectives:

Designate an area of the park for administrative, operational, and other non-historic land use.

Recommendations: It is recommended that an area of Shasta be set aside for administrative, operational, and other non-historic land use. This area is designated "Administrative Area" on the Land Use Plan.

Picnic Area

Analysis: The open area behind the courthouse has been used as an informal picnic area, with 10 picnic tables.

Problems: The current location of the area conflicts with the historic environment of that area of the park.

Conclusions: This type of recreational use is consistent with the Public Resources Code and the spirit of place for the park. However, the current location of the picnic area is in conflict with recommended historic land use of the area. The picnic area should be relocated into an area consistent with the Land Use Plan.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: Provide a quality picnic area that does not conflict with the historic environment of the park.

Objectives:

Establish a picnic area in the administrative area of the park.

Provide adequate landscaping and visitor facilities to insure a quality environment.

Recommendations: A picnic area consistent with the Land Use Plan is recommended to be established. The designated area should be as indicated on the Facilities Plan, Map 6. The picnic area should be landscaped, and should contain sufficient facilities to provide a quality environment for visitors.

Natural Areas

These areas are established for preservation of the natural resources in the park.

Analysis: The park contains areas of natural vegetation.

Problems: There are no specific problems with these areas.

Conclusions: These areas contribute to the historic setting of the park, and are important as buffer between the community and the park. They also provide a viewshed for the park, and are important as open space. These areas also provide habitat for wildlife.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: *Preserve the natural areas and wildlife habitat that exist in Shasta.*



The natural area around the Catholic Cemetery is designated as open space and wildlife habitat.

Objectives:

Provide for preservation of natural areas.

Provide for enhancement and protection of the existing wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Recommendations: It is recommended that native areas in the park be preserved as open space and wildlife habitat preservation areas. The areas are designated as "natural areas" on the Land Use Plan.

Facilities Proposals

The Facilities Plan outlines facility improvements for Shasta, based on the recommendations of the Land Use Plan. The Facilities Plan is illustrated on Map 6. Proposed facilities improvements are separated into three categories: unit-wide facilities considerations, proposed facilities by land use area, and non-contributing buildings.

Unit-Wide Facilities Considerations

Unit-wide facilities considerations address general facilities improvements that apply to the unit as a whole.

Visitor Facilities

Visitor facilities are those provided for the comfort and safety of park visitors. These facilities include drinking fountains, benches, and visual screening. It is recommended that these types of facilities be incorporated as follows:

Drinking Fountains: It is recommended that new drinking fountains be established throughout Shasta. These fountains may be incorporated as interpretive features.

Benches: A system of benches or rest areas is recommended to be estab-

lished throughout the park. These areas may be incorporated into interpretive features.

Visual Screening: Visual screening should be generally located as shown on the Facilities Plan, and as required.

Operational Signs

Operational signs will be placed throughout the park for ease of operation, and for reasons of visitor safety. The signs should follow the same design recommendations outlined for interpretive signs in the Interpretive Element.

Existing Monuments

Existing monuments and signs displaced by proposed improvements should be relocated to an appropriate location in the administrative area.

Proposed Facilities by Land Use Area

These facility improvements are designated based on the six land use areas defined in the Land Use Plan. The Facilities Plan further defines these areas by proposing facilities compatible with their recommended land use.

Surrounding Area

There are no proposed park facilities in the surrounding area.

Highway 299 Area

The facilities in the Highway 299 area are those recommended in the Main Street Re-establishment Plan, Map 8.

Preservation Area

Interpretive signs, displays, and an outdoor interpretive area are proposed in the preservation area. See the Interpretive Element for additional information.

Historic Area

The Land Use Plan recommends institution of a restoration and reconstruction program. As part of that program, the interpretive facilities listed in Table 2 would be constructed. The Interpretive Element and Appendix A contain additional information regarding these buildings.

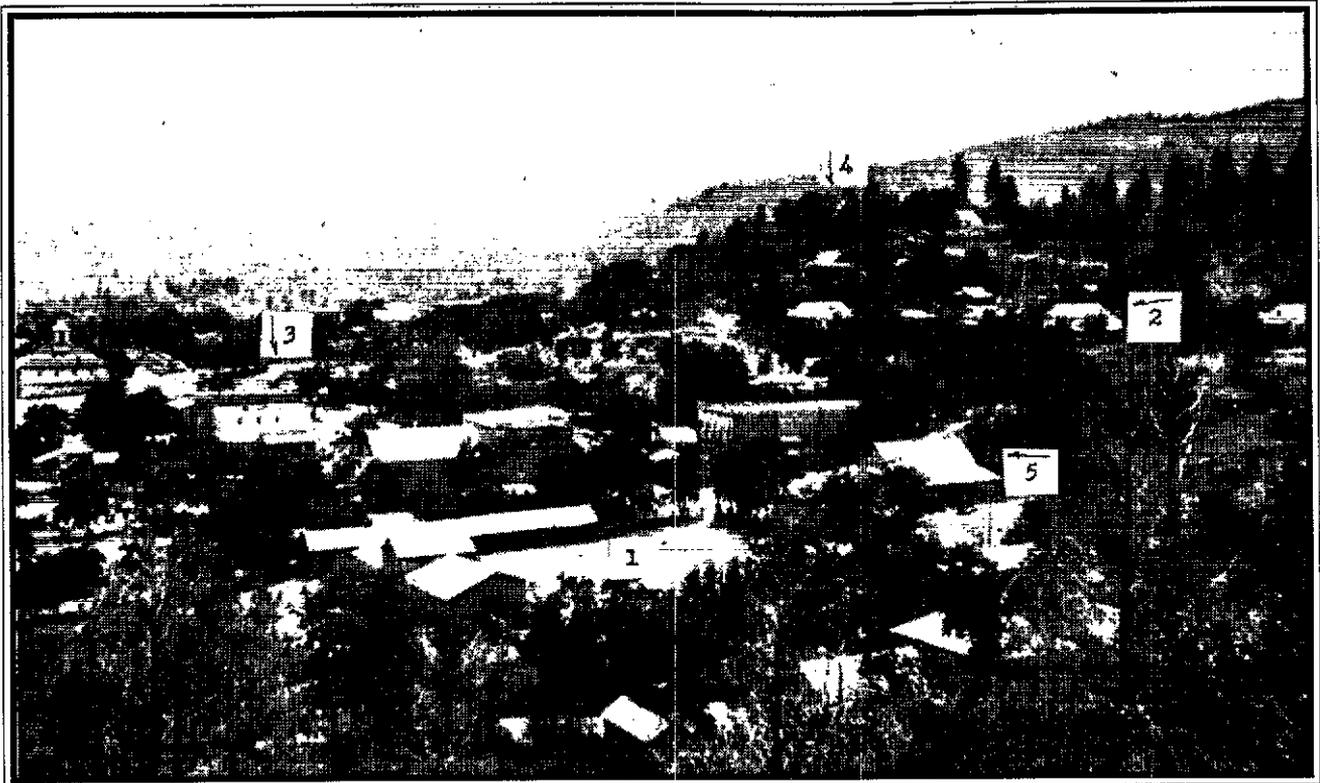
Visitor Center

The Interpretive Element recommends establishment of a visitor center in a reconstruction of the McGlaughlin Building on lot 84 (see Interpretive Element). It is recommended that the McGlaughlin Building also house the administrative facilities for the unit, including the unit's

Table 2

Reconstructed Interpretive Facilities

Historic Structure	Lot Number
Empire Hotel, Livery and Corral	78
St. Louis House	78
Rhodes & Lusk Express	80
Shasta Hotel	80
El Dorado Hotel and Corrals	80
Dunn's Corral	80
H. W Hubbard Building	80
Schierman's Tannery	80
Empire Stables and Corrals	81
California Stage Company and Corrals	82
John Scott's Livery and Corral	159



The Facilities Plan identifies several historic structures to be reconstructed or restored for interpretive use. This photo, taken in the late 1800s from the hillside to the northwest of the town, shows two of these facilities, John Scott's Livery and Corral (shown in the photo as "1"), and the Empire Hotel (3-story building directly above).

ranger's office, visitor orientation, and an information center.

Restroom Facilities

The plan recommends that two public restroom facilities be established in the historic area. These restrooms would be located as follows:

- Visitor Center (McGlaughlin Building): Consideration should be given to providing access to this facility from outside the building.
- Lot 159: The restroom facility could be established as part of the interpretive development (John Scott's Livery and Corral) proposed for this area.

Administrative Area

The administrative area will contain the park's operational facilities.

Ranger's Residence

The existing ranger's residence is recommended to be used as the residence for the unit ranger, or for some other operational use. If the building is no longer used as a residence for the unit ranger, removal or adaptive use should be considered. See the discussion below.

Unit Shop and Storage Yard

The unit shop is recommended to be restored as a fully functional shop. The area around should be used as the unit's storage yard. The shop facilities will be used as a maintenance shop for the park unit, a repair shop for artifacts, and storage for operational equipment. The shop in its present size will likely not be large enough to accommodate all of these uses. The shop may need to be expanded in size to accommodate these proposed uses.

Interim Artifact Storage Facility

The Interpretive Element recommends placement of a temporary small artifact storage container in the park. The storage container should be located in the vicinity of the unit shop. See the Interpretive Element for additional information.

Parking Facilities

Parking facilities are located as per the facility plan.

Restroom Facilities

A third restroom facility is recommended to be constructed in the area of the parking facilities and the picnic area.

Visitor Orientation Kiosk

A visitor orientation kiosk is recommended to be constructed in the area of the parking lot, near Mackley Alley.

Picnic Area

The Land Use Plan recommends establishment of a picnic area in the park. This picnic area should contain picnic tables, drinking fountains, benches, and landscaping.

Natural Areas

No new facilities are recommended for these areas.

Non-Contributing Buildings

Existing facilities are evaluated as contributing or non-contributing, as defined by the U. S. Department of the Interior's National Register of Historic Places Bulletin #14.

The definitions for each is as follows:

Contributing: A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historical architectural qualities and historic associations of archeological values for which a property is significant, because: a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at the time, or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria.

Non-contributing: A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historical architectural qualities and historic associations of archeological values for which a property is significant, because: a) it was not present during the period of significance; b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time, or is incapable of yielding important information about the period; or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.



The Concessions Building and the Green House were constructed after the primary historic period (1849-1905), and are considered "non-contributing" based on the U.S. Department of the Interior's definition. These buildings and several others are designated for removal as part of the plan's phasing plan.

For Shasta, the period of significance is the primary historic period (1849-1905). There are several buildings in the park constructed after this period. These buildings are non-contributing, based on the Secretary of the Interior's definition. Non-contributing buildings are identified on the Existing Facilities Plan, Map 10.

The plan identifies several non-contributing structures, and makes recommendations for their removal or adaptive use. Removal is recommended when the land on which the building stands is to be put to a higher and better use. In the case of Shasta, such a use would be reconstruction of a building or landscape feature from the primary historic period.

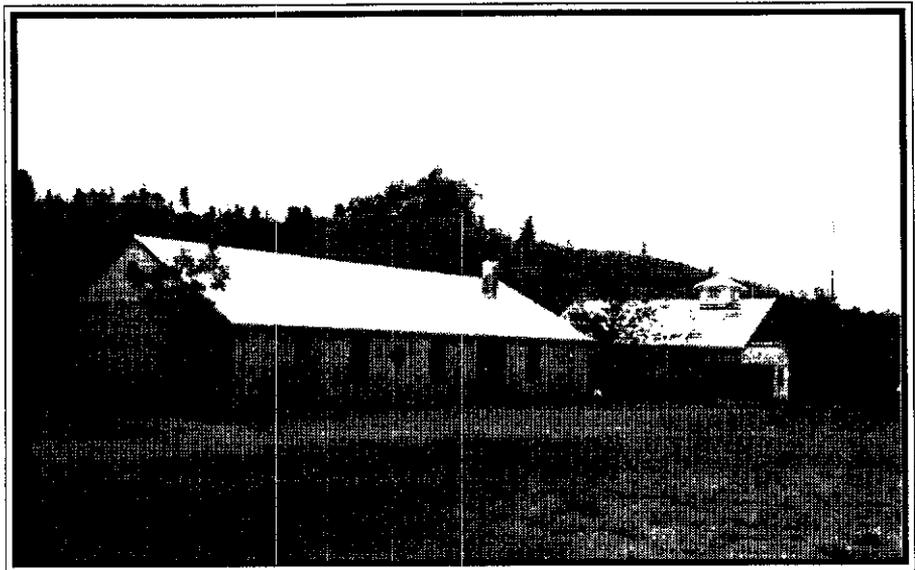
Removal of buildings should occur as part of the phasing of the plan. The following buildings are non-contributing buildings, and are recommended for removal:

- Cascade District Office Complex
- Green House
- Red Apartment
- White Apartment
- Concessions Building
- Existing Restroom

Additionally, the Ranger's Residence may be considered for removal (see discussion in Administrative Area above).

Adaptive Use Of Non-Contributing Buildings

Several non-contributing structures have value for adaptive use. A listing of the buildings and recommended use follows:



The 1928 and 1939 School Houses will eventually be converted to interpretive use. In the interim, the buildings can be used for adaptive-type functions.

- 1928 and 1939 School Houses: The school houses are recommended to eventually be converted to interpretive use (see Interpretive Element). In the interim, the school houses can be used for community purposes - office space, concessions, special events, artifact storage, meeting space, docent's use, or other adaptive-type use.

The Ranger's Residence may also be used for adaptive purposes (see discussion in Administrative Area above). Recommended uses include operational functions such as storage space, meeting space, or office space.

Design Criteria

Design criteria are provided to further define the unique aesthetic qualities of the plan, and to identify guidelines for site and landscape improvement projects. These design criteria are intended to clarify plan intent, and to reinforce Shasta's spirit of place.

Design criteria are divided into two categories: unit-wide design criteria and criteria by land use area.

Unit-Wide Design Criteria

Equal Accessibility

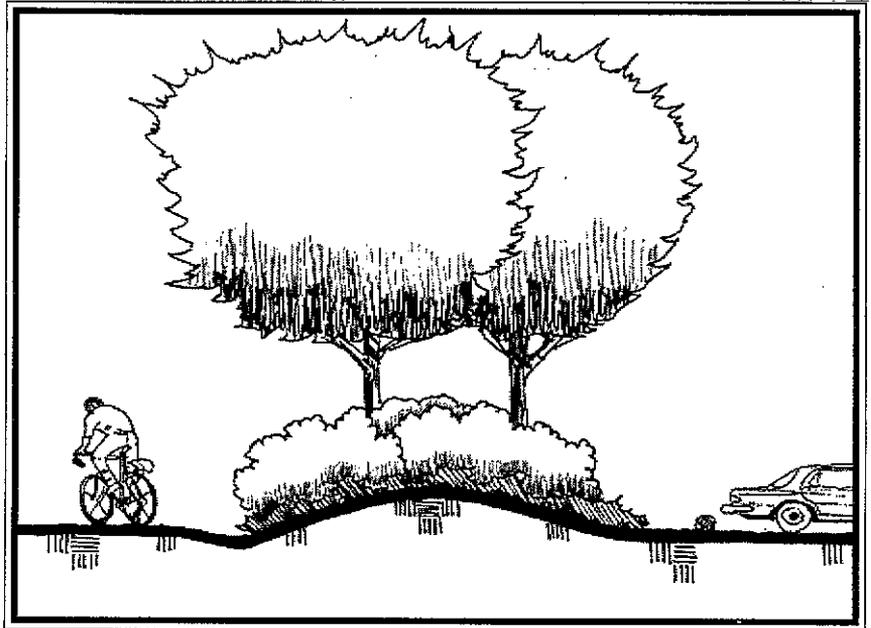
It is the policy of the department that equal access be accorded to all new development and existing facilities. All development in the park should be in compliance with the department's accessibility guidelines.

Providing equal access in a historic park will be difficult. The challenge will be to provide access without compromising resources and the aesthetic quality of the historic scene. Facilities development to accomplish equal accessibility should include the following considerations:

- It is the intent of the plan that physically impaired persons be given equal consideration in terms of an interpretive experience as other park visitors.
- Design and construction of equal-access facilities should be accomplished using materials that are compatible visually with the historic scene.
- Protection of resources is the overriding goal of any facilities development, as is mandated in the State Historic Building Code for existing historic resources, Section 8, Title 24. Alternative methods of equal access should be considered if preservation of the resources becomes a concern.

Visual Screening

Visual screening should be used for any area where new facilities might intrude on the historic scene, or on the adjacent community.



Screening should be established to screen undesirable views from the historic scene and the local community. Mounding, vegetation, or other methods (walls, fences, etc.) should be considered.

Screening can be accomplished through installation of vegetation, or through other means (fences, soil mounding, walls, etc.).

Landscaping

Landscaping in Shasta should be based on historic documentation. Native plant species that are drought-tolerant and low-maintenance should be considered for landscaping that is not part of the historic scene.

Vegetation Management

Photo evidence suggests that Shasta's early inhabitants virtually eliminated most of the vegetation from the surrounding hillsides. It is not the intent of the plan to restore the appearance of Shasta at the expense of the natural environment.

Non-native invasive plant species were introduced by Shasta's early inhabitants. Over time, these plants have escaped their historic range, and have invaded Shasta's native plant environment. Tree of Heaven is a good example of this problem. Environmentally sound vegetative

control methods should be established to eliminate those plants that have escaped their historic range.

Parking

The plan calls for a minimum 30-car parking facility to be established in the park, and makes accommodations for future parking needs. Parking surfaces should be visually compatible with the historic nature of Shasta. Methods other than asphalt paving should be considered. Examples include soil cement and aggregate.

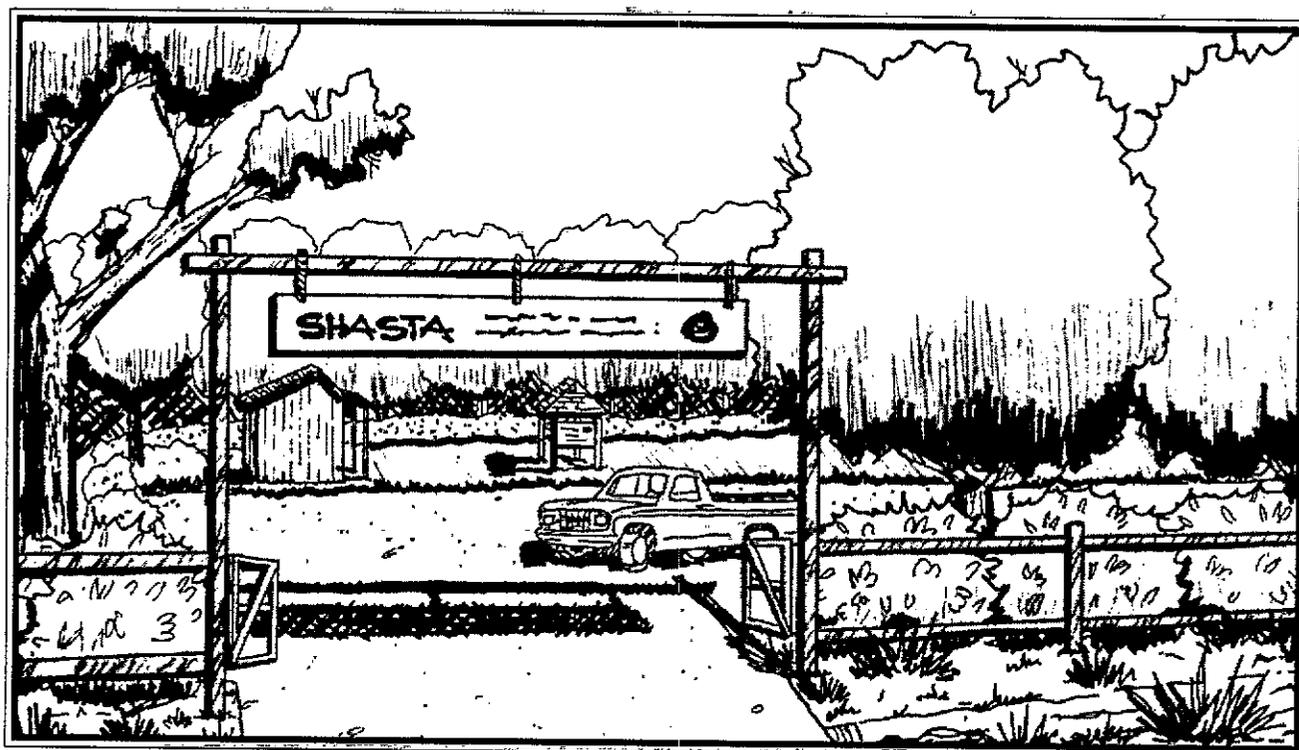
Parking areas should be screened from the view of historic areas, and from the community. If it is impossible to screen parking areas from view, some form of visual treatment that is compatible with the historic scene should be considered. An example of such a treatment would be to visually treat a parking area as a corral or livery yard, with the typical fences and gates.

Non-Contributing Buildings

It is not the intent of the plan to eliminate non-contributing buildings for the sake of their removal. These buildings will be removed to make way for a higher and better use of the land. This higher and better use is restoration or reconstruction of buildings, sites, and landscape features from the primary historic period. These buildings should be removed only when their removal clearly contributes to these criteria.

Pedestrian Circulation

Pedestrian circulation along Highway 299 should be avoided. In areas where this cannot be accomplished, pedestrian walkways should be clearly distinguished by use of boardwalks. Consideration should be given to extending these boardwalks along the part of the highway that borders inholdings, through coordination with Caltrans and the adjacent land owners.



Parking areas should be made to blend in with the historic environment of Shasta. Parking surfaces such as aggregate base should be considered as an alternative to asphalt. Aesthetic enhancements such as treatment of the area as a period corral or livery yard, pictured above, should also be considered.

Improvements to the existing trail system are also encouraged. One such improvement would be restoration of Grotefend Alley and its stairs, to connect the Main Street trail to the ruins trail.

Criteria By Land Use Area

Surrounding Area

It is the intent of the plan that the area around the park contribute to the historic backdrop for Shasta. The Shasta County General Plan and Shasta County zoning ordinances allow modern commercial development adjacent to the park. This poses a serious threat to this goal.

It is in best interest of the park that the area around the park remain in a low-density residential-type land use, and that existing public open space be preserved. Regular coordination with local government agencies is the best method of accomplishing this objective.

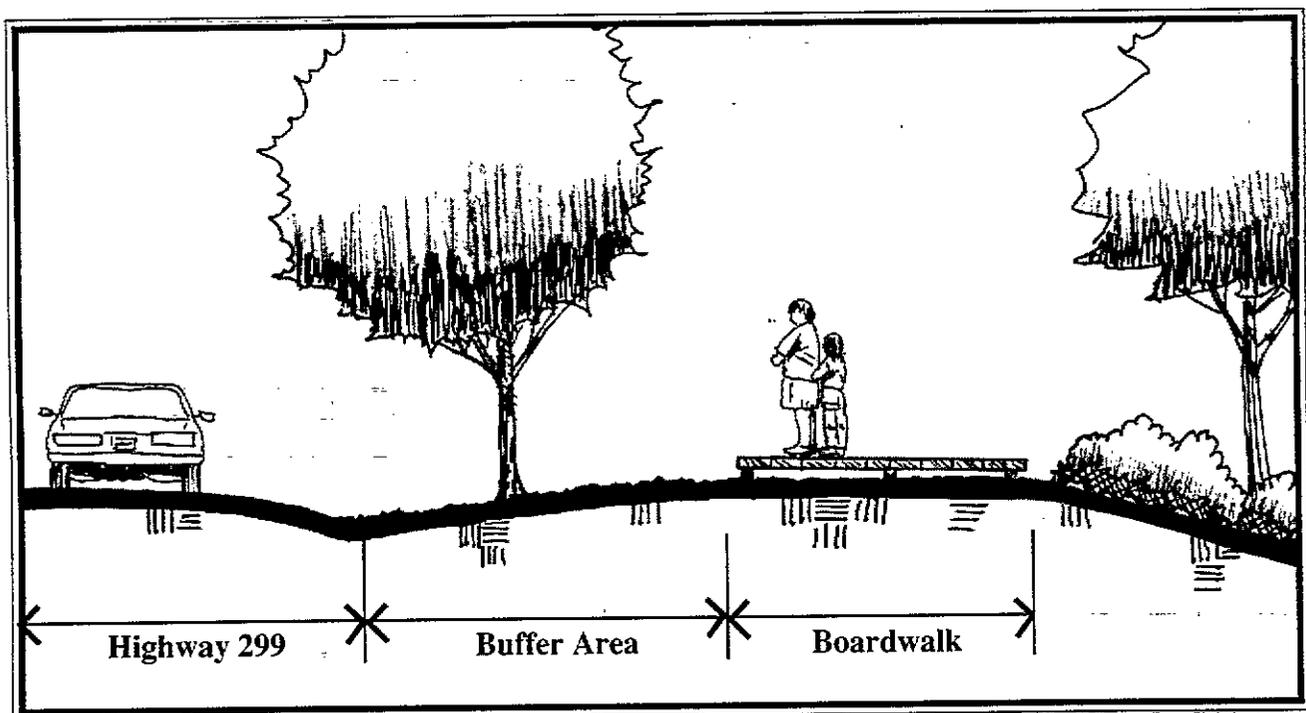
Highway 299 Area

Re-establishment of Main Street is critical to the concept of spirit of place for the park. Re-establishment of Main Street is a priority of the plan. Cooperation by Caltrans is critical for establishing this objective. An ongoing partnership between the department and Caltrans to address the safety and historic implications of the highway in the park needs to be addressed.

The Future Of Highway 299

The proposals made for Highway 299 are intended as an interim method of dealing with the problems associated with a major highway dividing a historic park. The only real solution to these problems for both the department and Caltrans is relocation of the highway around the park.

The intent of the plan with regard to the highway is to provide short-term solutions to the problems of the highway, until such time as the



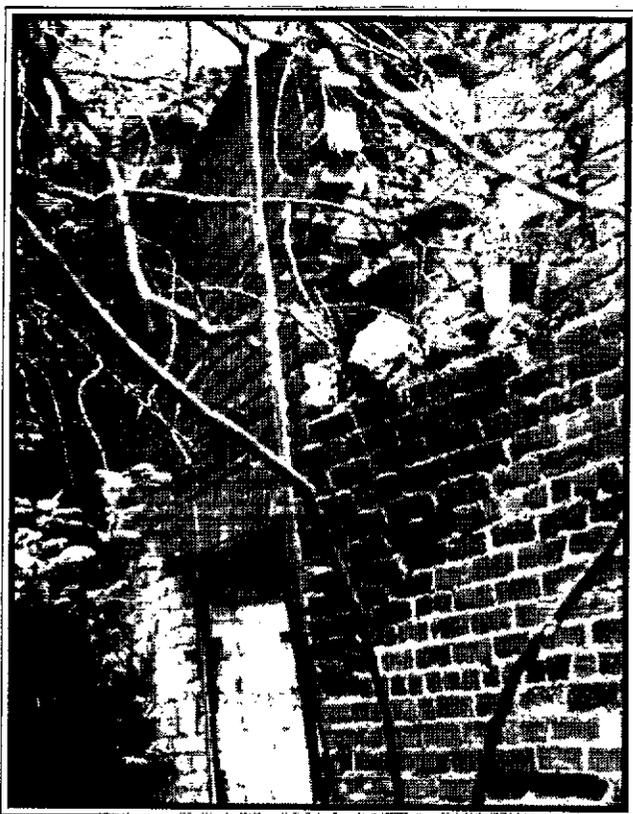
The plan strives to move Highway 299 more to the center of the right-of-way. Once accomplished, this would allow re-establishment of Main Street and other improvement, including establishment of a pedestrian circulation system with buffer space from the highway.

highway can be relocated. The department should pursue and support efforts to relocate the highway.

Street Trees

The plan recommends that the street trees should be preserved and replaced. Replacement of trees should be accomplished by seeds or cuttings from the original trees. If this cannot be accomplished, the seeds or cuttings should originate from one of the other historic street trees. The intent of this policy is to preserve the genetic integrity of the trees.

Inholdings in the park could cause a gap in re-establishment of street trees. Efforts should be made to re-establish street trees in these gaps as well, by coordination with Caltrans and adjacent inholding land owners.



This photo illustrates the kind of damage occurring as the hillside moves and damages the ruins.

Preservation Area

This area was established to preserve the remaining historic fabric of Shasta, and to physically illustrate the decline and ruin of the town. The ruins and cultural sites have major interpretive value, and their preservation is a major priority of the plan.

Hillside Behind the Ruins

Preservation work on the ruins will have to include work on the hillside behind the ruins. The hillside is pushing the ruins over in some places. Rectifying this situation is a high priority in preservation work on the ruins.

Ruins

The ruins appear to be in an irreversible decline. This decline is an accepted reality of the plan. It is not the intent of the plan that the ruins be frozen in time, and rebuilt to the point where there are no original bricks left. Rather, it is the intent of the plan that the natural process be slowed as much as possible. Perhaps the ruins could be restored at some point in the future.

Preservation methods may include a partial restoration of part of walls, and addition of a roof for added protection. This is acceptable, provided it is completed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. This should be accomplished on a case-by-case basis.

Historic Area

The intent is to set aside an area in Shasta that provides visitors with the experience that they are in Shasta, Queen City of the Northern Mines. This area is intended to be historically authentic, based on the primary historic period and the interpretive requirements of the plan.

Restorations and Reconstructions

The plan designates several structures to be restored or reconstructed. Buildings, sites, and landscape features restored or reconstructed in these areas must be built to historic standards. If it is not possible to use authentic artifacts, recreations with the same design, appearance, and materials as the originals should be used (see Interpretive Element).

Architecture for restoration or reconstruction of these buildings should be based on factual information identified in the historic structures research required for each. Historic authenticity is the main criterion for restorations and reconstructions, as per the Secretary of the Interior's standards.

Empire Hotel

The Empire Hotel was one of the largest buildings in Shasta. The hotel was three stories high, and was constructed primarily of brick. The plan calls for the hotel to be used for interpretive facilities and concessions.

To reconstruct a building of this size using the same materials and construction methods as the

original is impractical, and not cost-effective. Trade-offs between historic authenticity and cost will have to be made. Although the most desirable situation would be a historic reconstruction, the Empire Hotel is not required to be a strict reconstruction of the original. The hotel should be an authentic reproduction in terms of size and appearance, including building details such as doors, windows, etc. Historic materials should be used whenever possible. However, modern building techniques and materials can be used in the design and construction as a cost-saving measure.

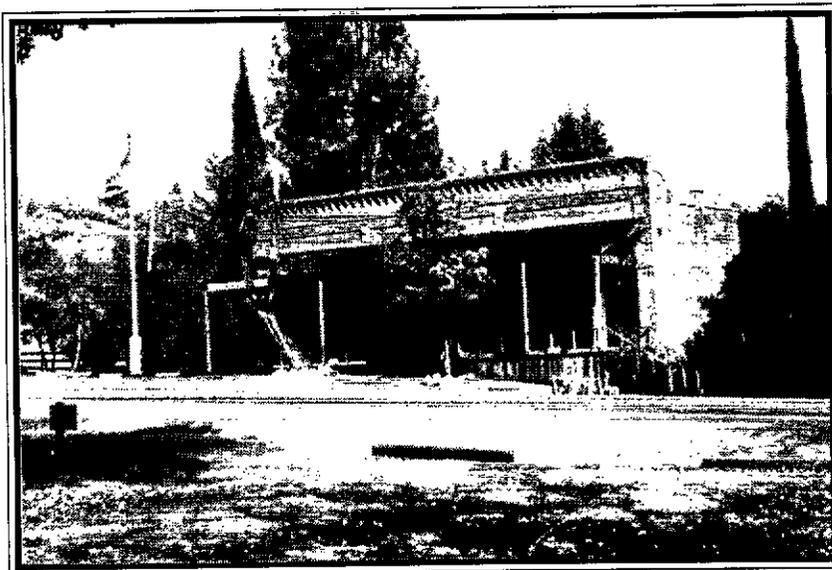
Site Features

Restoration is not limited to historic structures and Main Street. Site features in the landscape must also be represented to get an understanding of Shasta. It is the intent of the plan that site features such as hitching racks, outbuildings, fences, stables, water pumps, etc. also be restored.

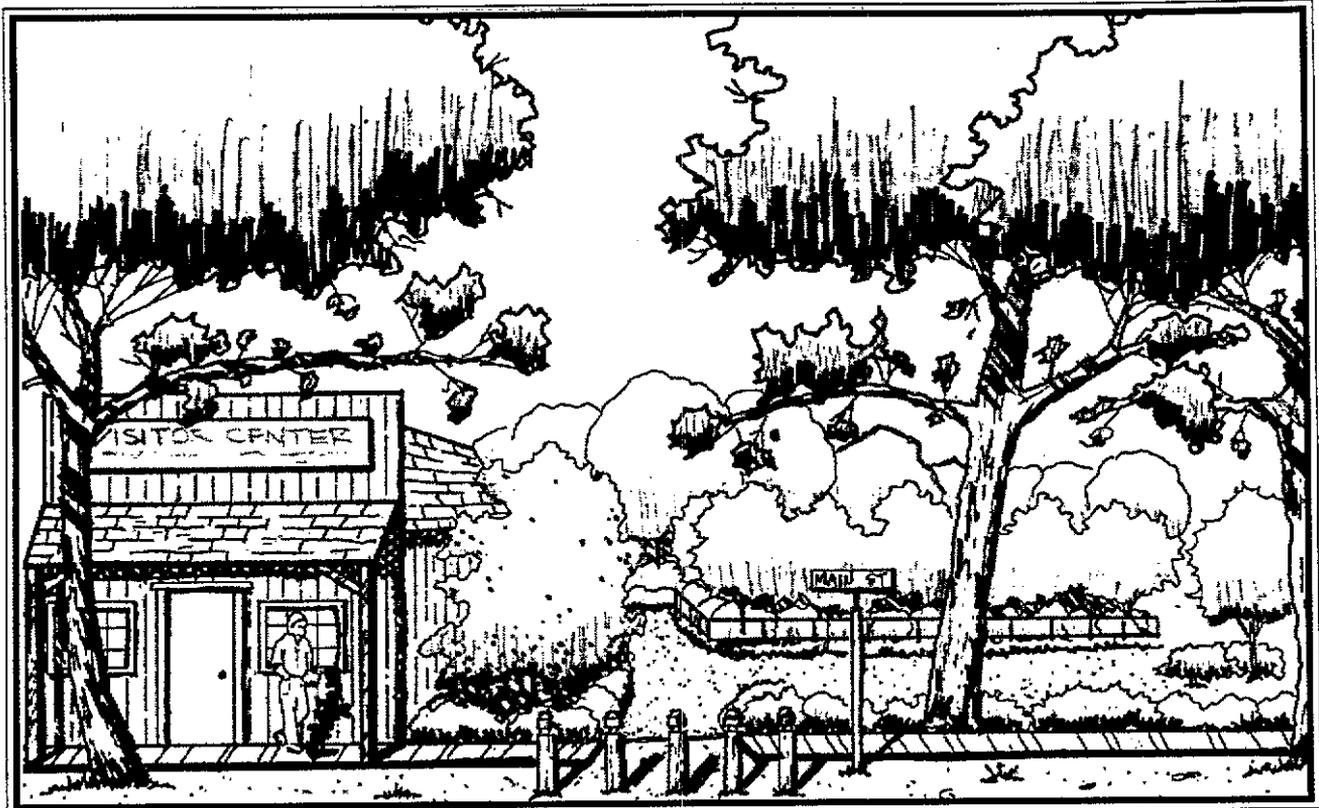
Re-establishment of these features should be historically accurate. Realistically, true restoration of these features may not be possible, as these features changed with shifts in ownership, land use, and technology. Knowledge of Shasta's history and photo documentation is complete enough to represent these features with a great deal of accuracy.

Administrative Area

The intent is to provide an area for unit administrative and operational facilities, recreation facilities, and non-historic use. Buildings, sites, and landscape features placed in this area are not intended to be historic. However, architecture for new restrooms and site features should be of a design style



Restorations and reconstructions should be as accurate as possible. The courthouse restoration is an example.



The plan calls for linking the parking facilities to the visitor center through use of Mackley Alley. This would make the entry into Shasta an interpretive experience. Visitors would experience entering and leaving the business district using one of the original alleys, as the local residents would have. The rendering above illustrates how this area might look when completed.

reminiscent of the primary historic period, and in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Picnic Area

The existing picnic facilities are commonly used by people who come to the park specifically to enjoy the park as an open space. It is not the intention of the plan to discourage this activity. Rather, it is the plan's intention that this activity be accommodated.

The picnic facilities have been relocated out of the historic area as part of realignment of land use at Shasta. It is the intention of the plan that these facilities be equal to or better than the facilities they replace. This area should be fully landscaped to help provide a quality environment for visitors.

Natural Areas

The intent of these areas is to preserve the land in its current natural state. This land has been set aside for its value as wildlife habitat, open space, and native vegetation preservation. Development in this area is limited to wildlife habitat enhancement and minimal trails. Trail development should have as little impact on the environment as possible.

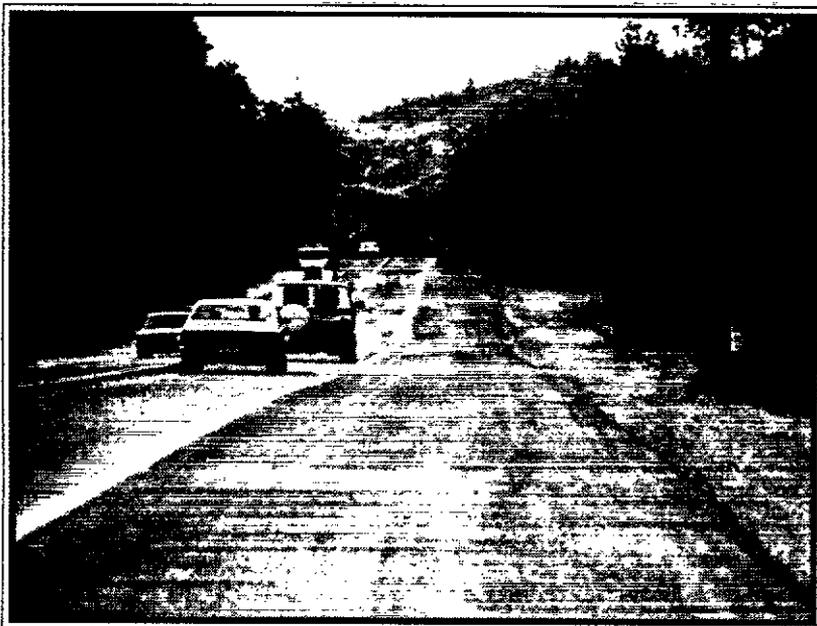
Phasing Plan

It is recommended that the plan be implemented in three phases. These phases are intended as proposals of how the plan can be implemented, and are not intended to be binding. Realistically, funding for individual projects may preclude implementation of specific elements in each phase.

Initial Phase

This phase would consist of improvements that can immediately improve Shasta's environment, and can be completed quickly, with a minimum of funding. The Initial Phase is illustrated on Map 12. Improvements include:

- Safety improvements to Highway 299
- Establishment of an interim artifact storage facility
- Preservation work to the ruins, and a preservation/documentation study
- Stabilization work to the hillside behind the ruins
- Replacement of street trees
- Establishment of a picnic area
- Improvements to interpretive facilities
- Establishment of unit parking facilities
- Re-establishment of Main Street
- Closure of Mackley Alley to automobiles
- Improvements to the pedestrian circulation system, including trails, alleys, and boardwalks



The type of improvement that could be accomplished as part of the Initial Phase would include safety improvements to Highway 299 and Main Street re-establishment work. An example would include removal of excess pavement from the shoulder of the highway, reestablishment of trees, and construction of boardwalks.

- Addition of visitor facilities improvements and utilities upgrades
- Beginning of the historic building reconstruction program, and historic landscape restorations
- Construction of the McGlaughlin Building as a visitor center
- Relocation of unit administrative facilities into the new visitor center
- Some removal of designated non-contributing buildings

Intermediate Phase

This phase would consist of improvements that will require advance planning and additional funding. The Intermediate Phase is illustrated on Map 13. Improvements include:

- Establishment of permanent artifact storage facilities in the reconstructed H. W. Hubbard Building
- Relocation of the Cascade District offices out of the park
- Continuation of the restoration and reconstruction program
- Continuation of visitor facilities improvements and utilities upgrades
- Continuation of historic landscape restoration
- Continuation of preservation work at the ruins, and stabilization work to the hillside behind the ruins
- Continuation of re-establishment of Main Street
- Additional removal of designated non-contributing buildings

Long-Range Phase

This phase would consist of implementation of projects that

are long range, and will require a substantial funding source. The Long-Range Phase is illustrated on Map 14. Improvements include:

- Reconstruction of the Empire Hotel
- Complete removal of designated non-contributing buildings
- Completion of the restoration and reconstruction program
- Continuation of re-establishment of Main

Street, and ultimate Highway 299 relocation out of the park

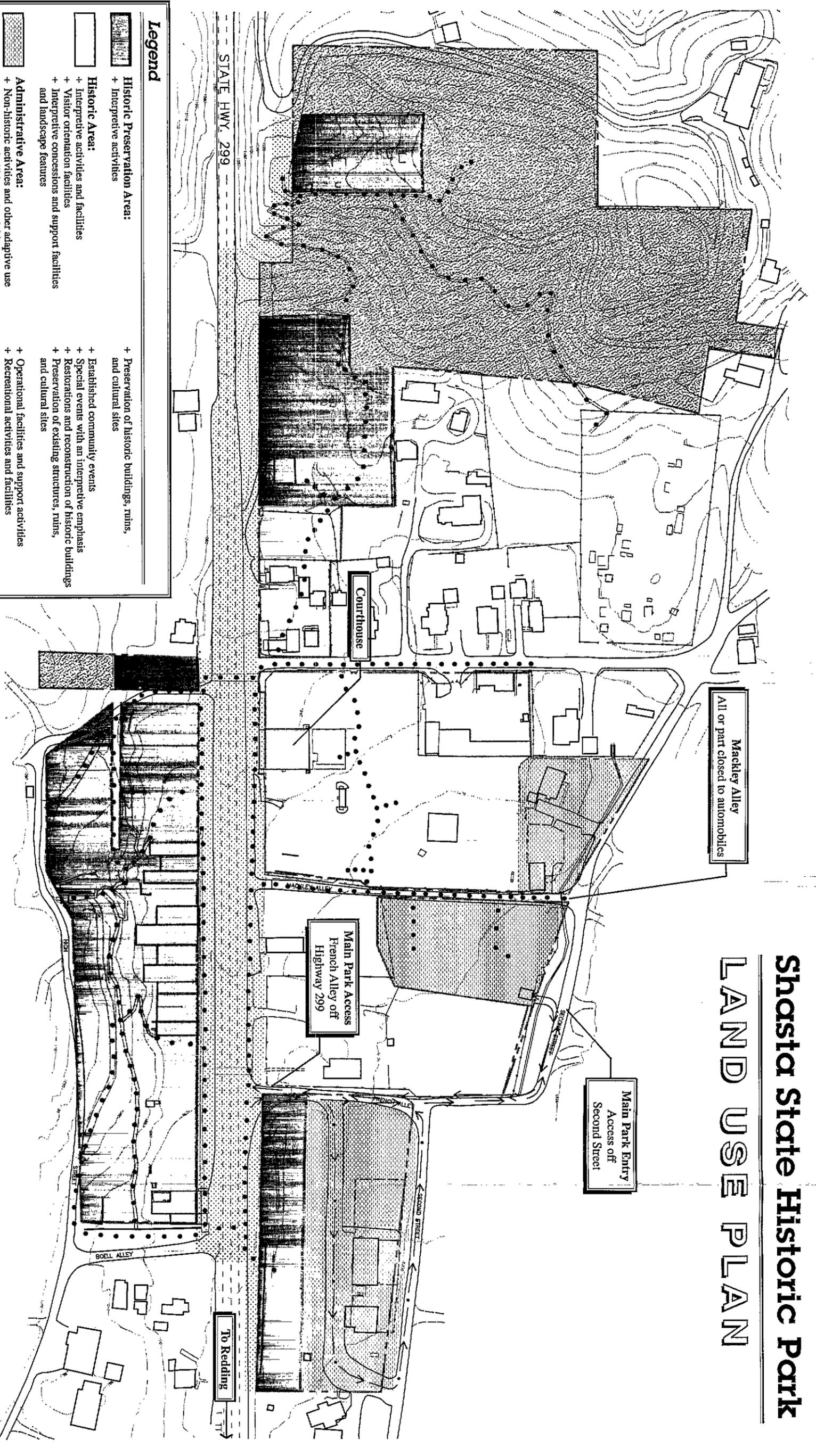
- Continued improvements to interpretive facilities
- Continued improvements to visitor facilities and utilities upgrades
- Completion of historic landscape restoration
- Continuation of preservation work at the ruins, and stabilization work to the hillside behind the ruins



The Blumb Bakery and the Litsch Store, circa 1930.

Shasta State Historic Park

LAND USE PLAN



Legend

Historic Preservation Area:
 + Interpretive activities
 + Preservation of historic buildings, ruins, and cultural sites

Historic Area:
 + Interpretive activities and facilities
 + Visitor orientation facilities
 + Interpretive concessions and support facilities and landscape features
 + Established community events
 + Special events with an interpretive emphasis
 + Restorations and reconstruction of historic buildings
 + Preservation of existing structures, ruins, and cultural sites

Administrative Area:
 + Non-historic activities and other adaptive use
 + Interpretation facilities and activities
 + Operational facilities and support activities
 + Recreational activities and facilities

Natural Area:
 + Wildlife habitat
 + Passive recreational activities
 + Preservation of native vegetation
 + Interpretation

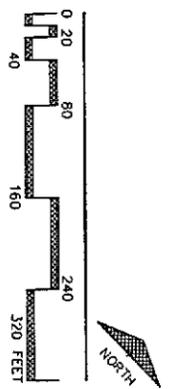
Highway 299
 + Main Street re-establishment
 + Safety improvements
 + Restricted parking

Surrounding Area:
 + Open space
 + Low-density residential

Primary Automobile Circulation (indicated by a solid line with arrows)
Pedestrian Circulation (indicated by a dashed line with dots)
Primary Bus Circulation (indicated by a solid line with a central dot)
Park Boundary (indicated by a dashed line)
Circulation (indicated by a solid line with arrows)

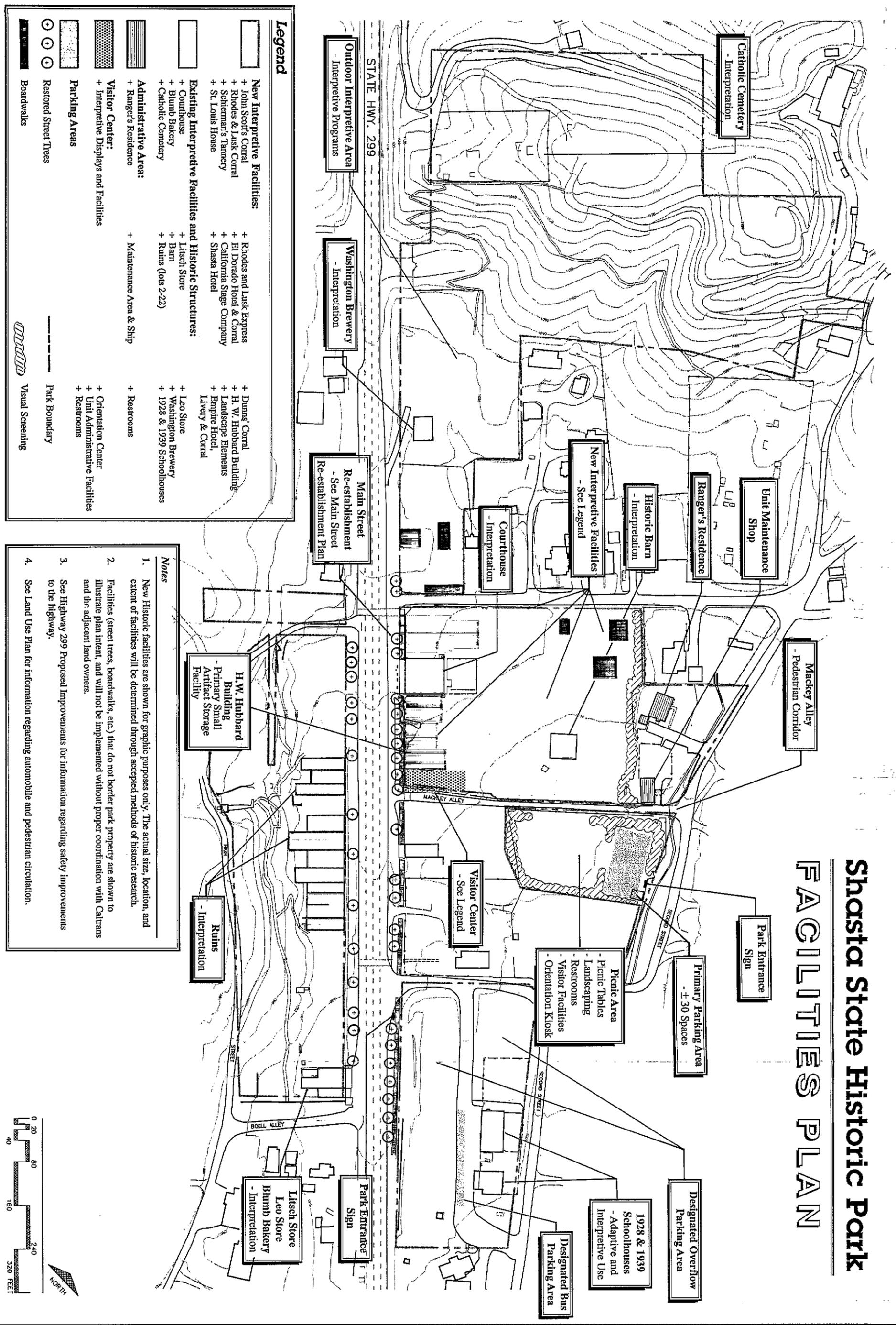
Notes

1. See Facilities Plan for location of new and existing facilities, parking and bus parking locations.
2. See Highway 299 Improvement Plan and Main Street Re-establishment Plan for information regarding improvements to the highway.



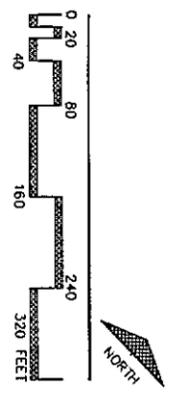
DRAWING NO. 26009	SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK LAND USE PLAN General Plan - Land Use and Facilities Element	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. TRAPANI
		APPROVED _____ DATE _____			DRAWN D. Ambog's
MAP 5					CHECKED

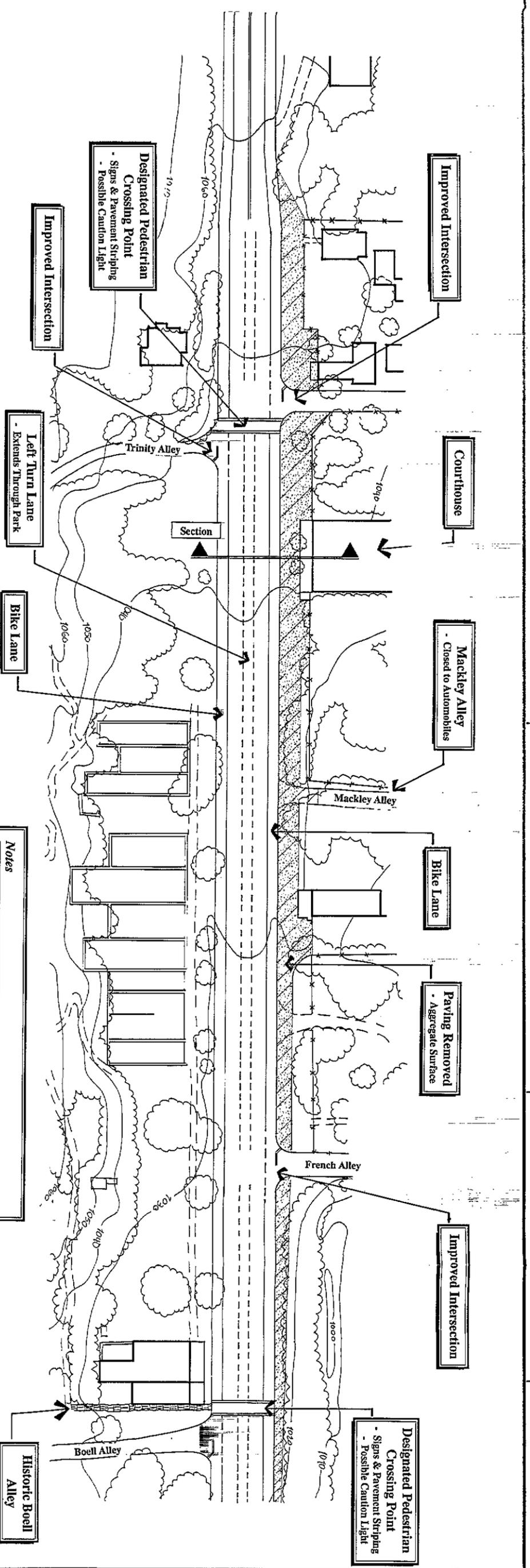
Shasta State Historic Park FACILITIES PLAN



- Legend**
- New Interpretive Facilities:**
 - + John Scott's Corral
 - + Rhodes & Lusk Corral
 - + Schiemann's Tannery
 - + St. Louis House
 - Existing Interpretive Facilities and Historic Structures:**
 - + Rhodes and Lusk Express
 - + El Dorado Hotel & Corral
 - + California Stage Company
 - + Shasta Hotel
 - + Dunns' Corral
 - + H. W. Hubbard Building
 - + Landscape Elements
 - + Empire Hotel, Livery & Corral
 - + Leo Store
 - + Litsch Store
 - + Ruins (lots 2-22)
 - + Washington Brewery
 - + 1928 & 1939 Schoolhouses
 - Administrative Area:**
 - + Ranger's Residence
 - + Maintenance Area & Ship
 - + Restrooms
 - Visitor Center:**
 - + Interpretive Displays and Facilities
 - + Orientation Center
 - + Unit Administrative Facilities
 - Parking Areas**
 - Restored Street Trees**
 - Boardwalks**
 - Park Boundary**
 - Visual Screening**

- Notes**
1. New Historic facilities are shown for graphic purposes only. The actual size, location, and extent of facilities will be determined through accepted methods of historic research.
 2. Facilities (street trees, boardwalks, etc.) that do not border park property are shown to illustrate plan intent, and will not be implemented without proper coordination with Caltrans and the adjacent land owners.
 3. See Highway 299 Proposed Improvements for information regarding safety improvements to the highway.
 4. See Land Use Plan for information regarding automobile and pedestrian circulation.



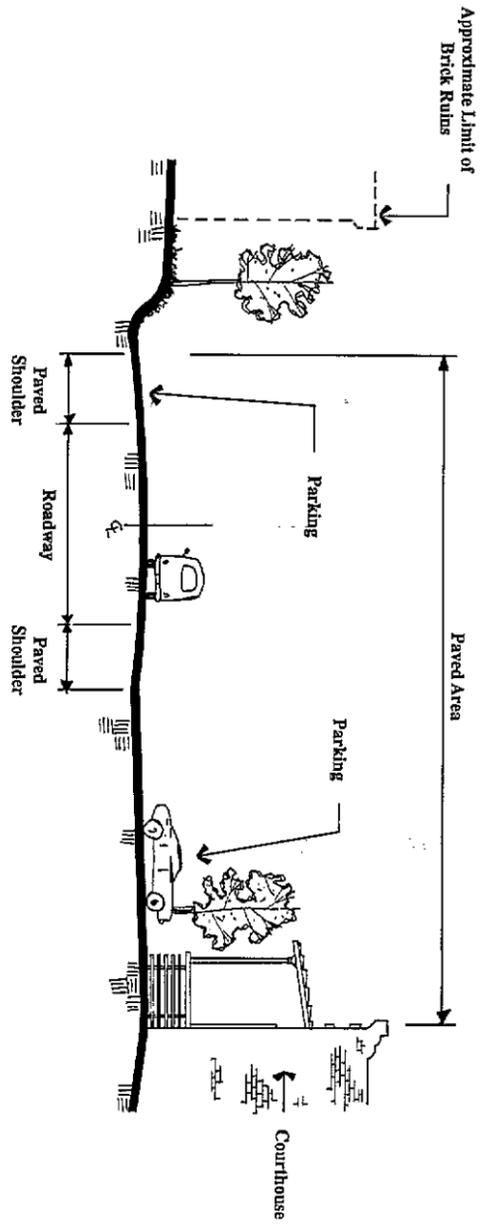


HIGHWAY 299 PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS - PLAN

Scale 1" = 50'

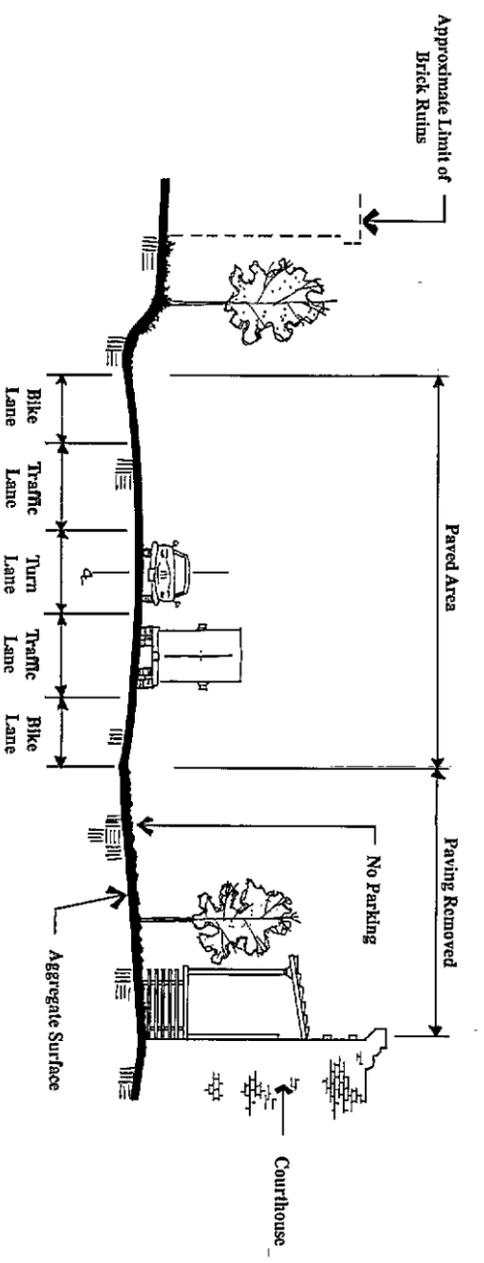
Notes

1. Highway improvements that do not border park property are shown to illustrate plan intent, and will not be implemented without proper coordination with Caltrans and the adjacent land owners.
2. Improvements include additional signs to slow traffic, elimination of passing, and increased enforcement of speed laws.
3. See Main Street Re-establishment Plan for additional information regarding other proposed improvements to Highway 299.



Highway 299 Existing Conditions - Section

Not To Scale



Highway 299 Proposed Improvements - Section

Not To Scale

DESIGNED	J. TRAPANI
DRAWN	J. TRAPANI
CHECKED	

REVISIONS	DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

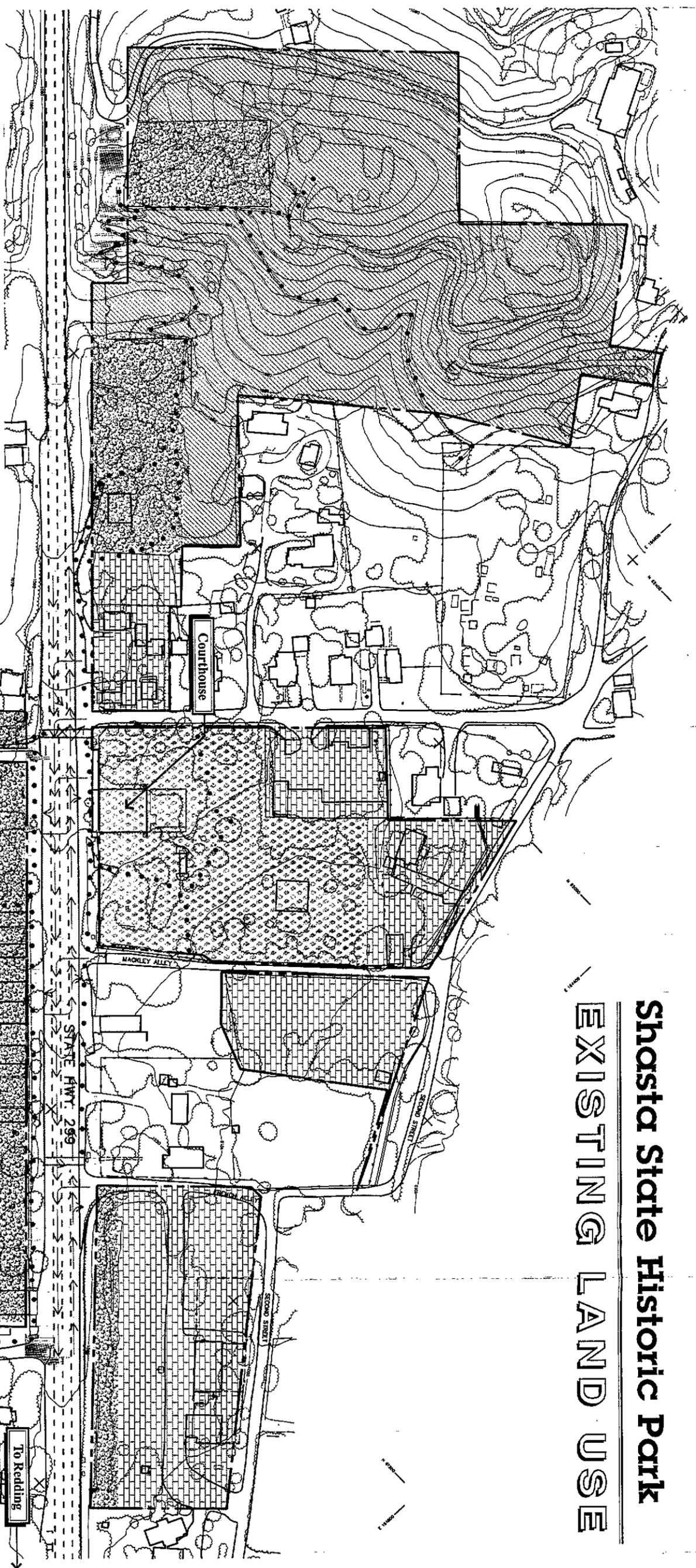
SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
HIGHWAY 299
IMPROVEMENTS
General Plan - Resource Element

DRAWING NO.
26011

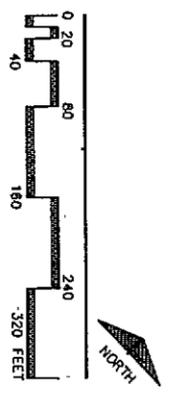
MAP
7

Shasta State Historic Park

EXISTING LAND USE



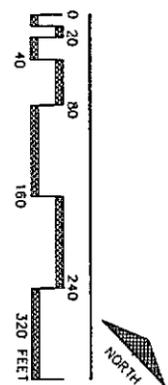
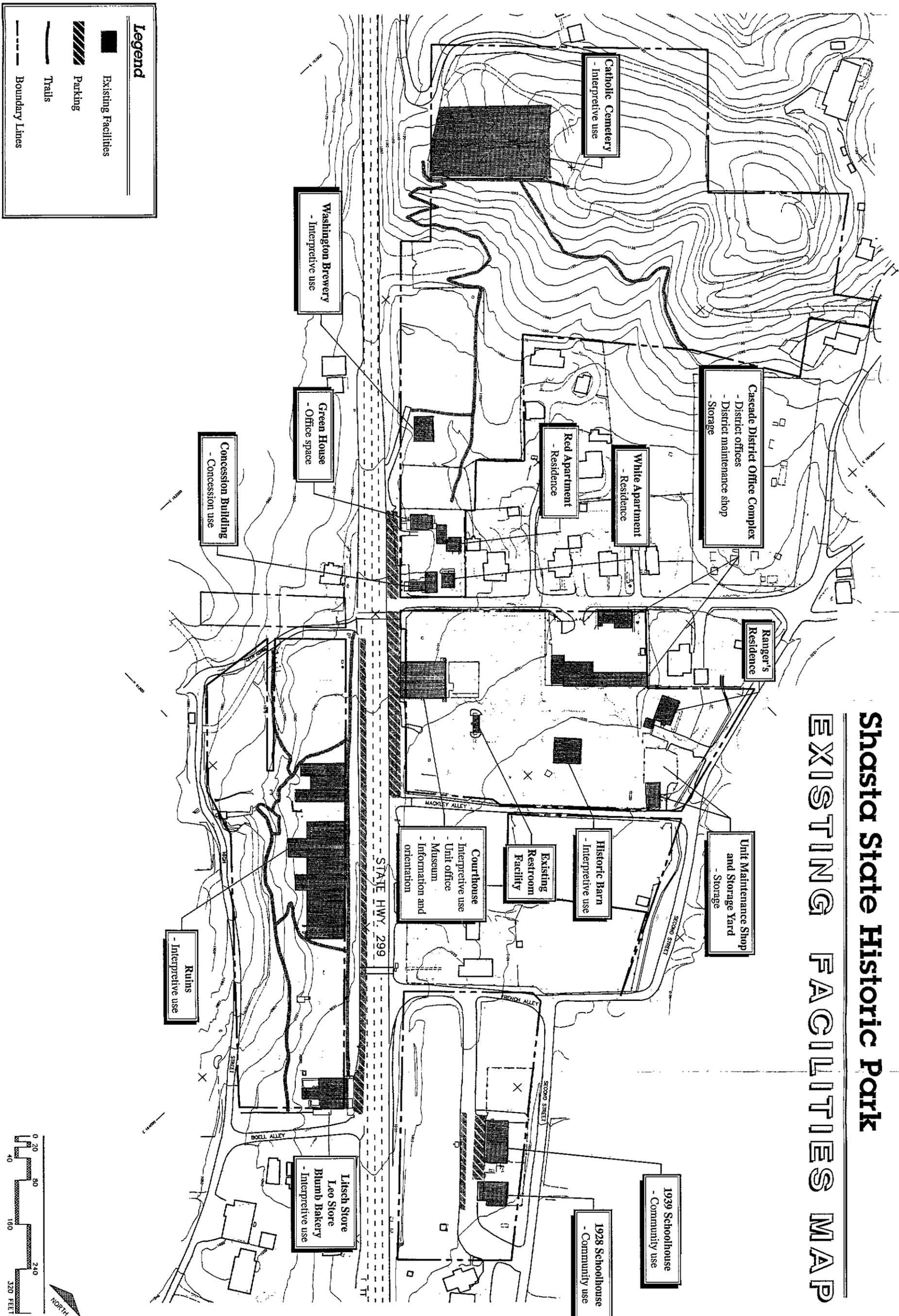
Legend	
	Interpretive Areas: + Interpretive activities
	General Use Area: + Interpretive activities + Picnic area
	Administrative Area: + Operational & administrative activities + Residential use + Concessions use + Special events
	Highway 299 Area: + Park access + Primary parking
	Natural Areas: + Passive recreation use + Open space
	+ Pedestrian circulation
	+ Primary automobile circulation
	+ Park Boundary
	+ Preservation
	+ Recreation area + Special events
	+ Ranger's residence + Overflow parking + Community use + Cascade District office complex
	+ Pedestrian circulation + Highway 299
	+ Wildlife habitat + Interpretation



SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK EXISTING LAND USE General Plan - Land Use and Facilities Element	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. TRAPANI
	APPROVED _____ DATE _____			10/91 DRAWN D. AMBAGIS
DRAWING NO. 26013				CHECKED
MAP 9				

Shasta State Historic Park

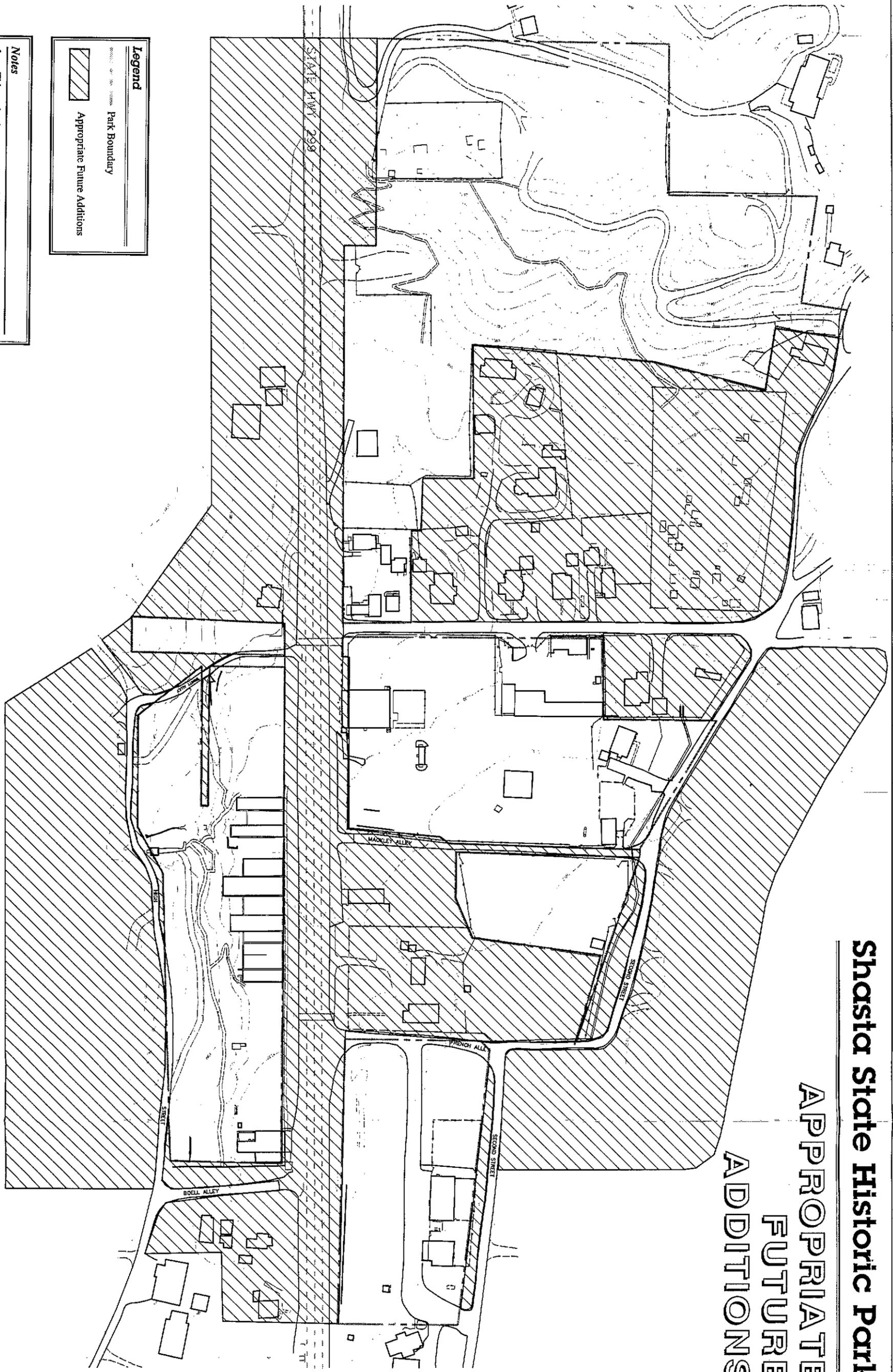
EXISTING FACILITIES MAP



MAP 10	DRAWING NO. 26014	SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK EXISTING FACILITIES MAP General Plan - Land Use and Facilities Element		RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. TRAPANI
		APPROVED _____	DATE _____	10/91 DRAWN D. AMBAGIS	CHECKED			

Shasta State Historic Park

APPROPRIATE FUTURE ADDITIONS

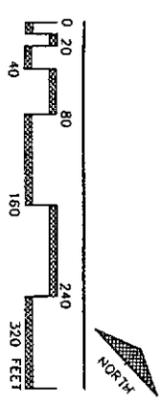


Legend

----- Park Boundary

▨ Appropriate Future Additions

- Notes**
1. This study plan was prepared for long-range planning purposes only and does not imply a land acquisition commitment.
 2. See the Future Acquisition Section of the Land Use and Facilities Element for additional information.

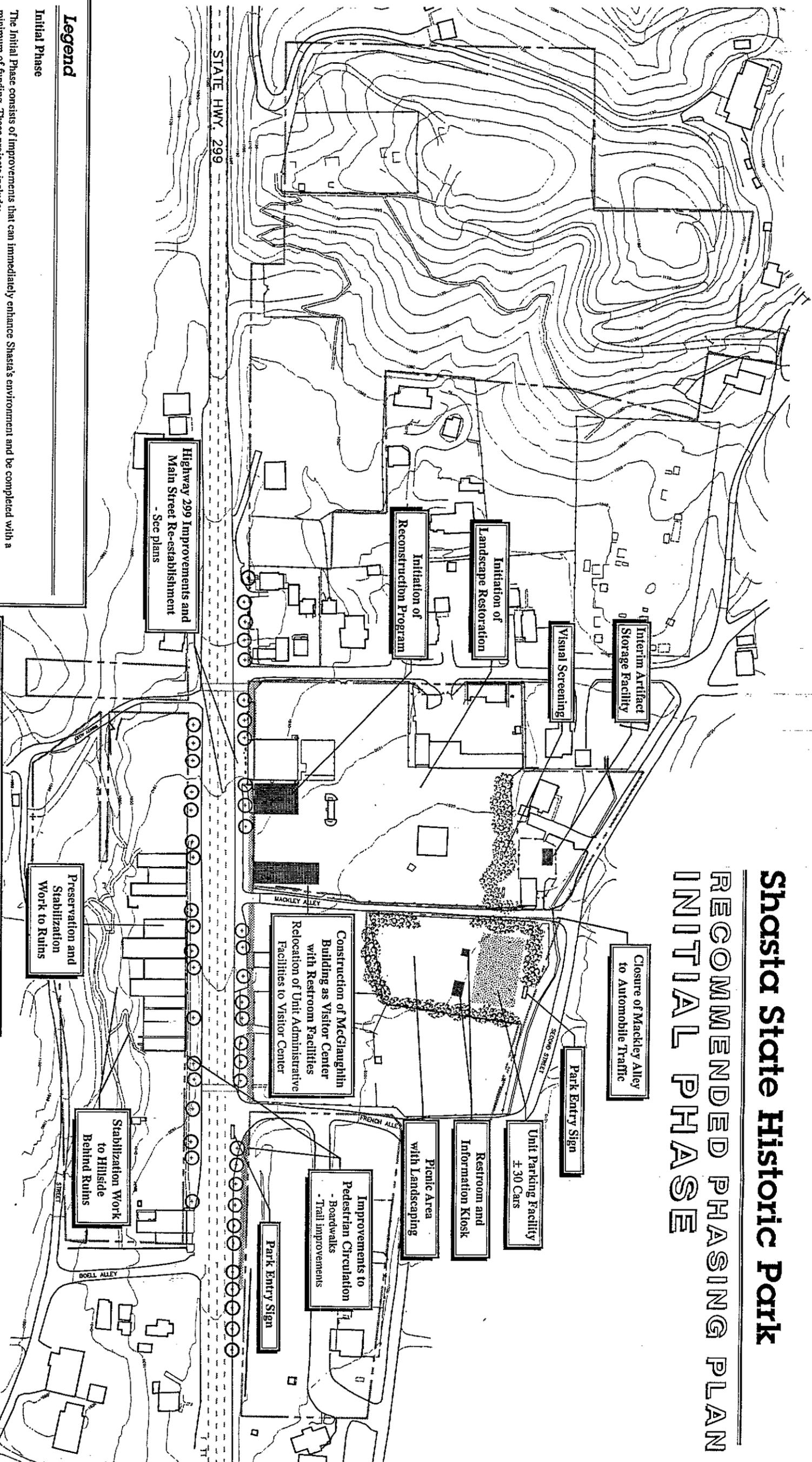


DRAWING NO. 26015	SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK APPROPRIATE FUTURE ADDITIONS General Plan - Land Use and Facilities Element	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. TRAPANI
		APPROVED _____	DATE _____	DRAWN D. Ambagis	CHECKED	

Shasta State Historic Park

RECOMMENDED PHASING PLAN

INITIAL PHASE



Legend

The Initial Phase consists of improvements that can immediately enhance Shasta's environment and be completed with a minimum of funding. These projects include:

- Construction of the McLaughlin building as a visitor center
- Relocation of administrative facilities into new visitor center
- Safety improvements to Highway 299
- Establishment of an interim artifact storage facility
- Preservation work to the ruins and commission of preservation/documentation study
- Establishment of new picnic area
- Improvements to interpretive facilities
- Establishment of unit parking facilities, including a 30 car parking lot
- Addition of an information kiosk
- Some removal of designated non-contributing building
- Re-establishment of Main Street
- Closure of Mackley Alley to automobile traffic
- Improvements to pedestrian circulation system, including improved trails, alley restorations and construction of boardwalks
- Upgrades to visitor facilities and utilities
- Initiation of building reconstruction program and landscape restoration
- Construction of new restroom in picnic area
- Establishment of visual screening
- Addition of new park entry signs
- Stabilization work to hillside behind ruins

Notes

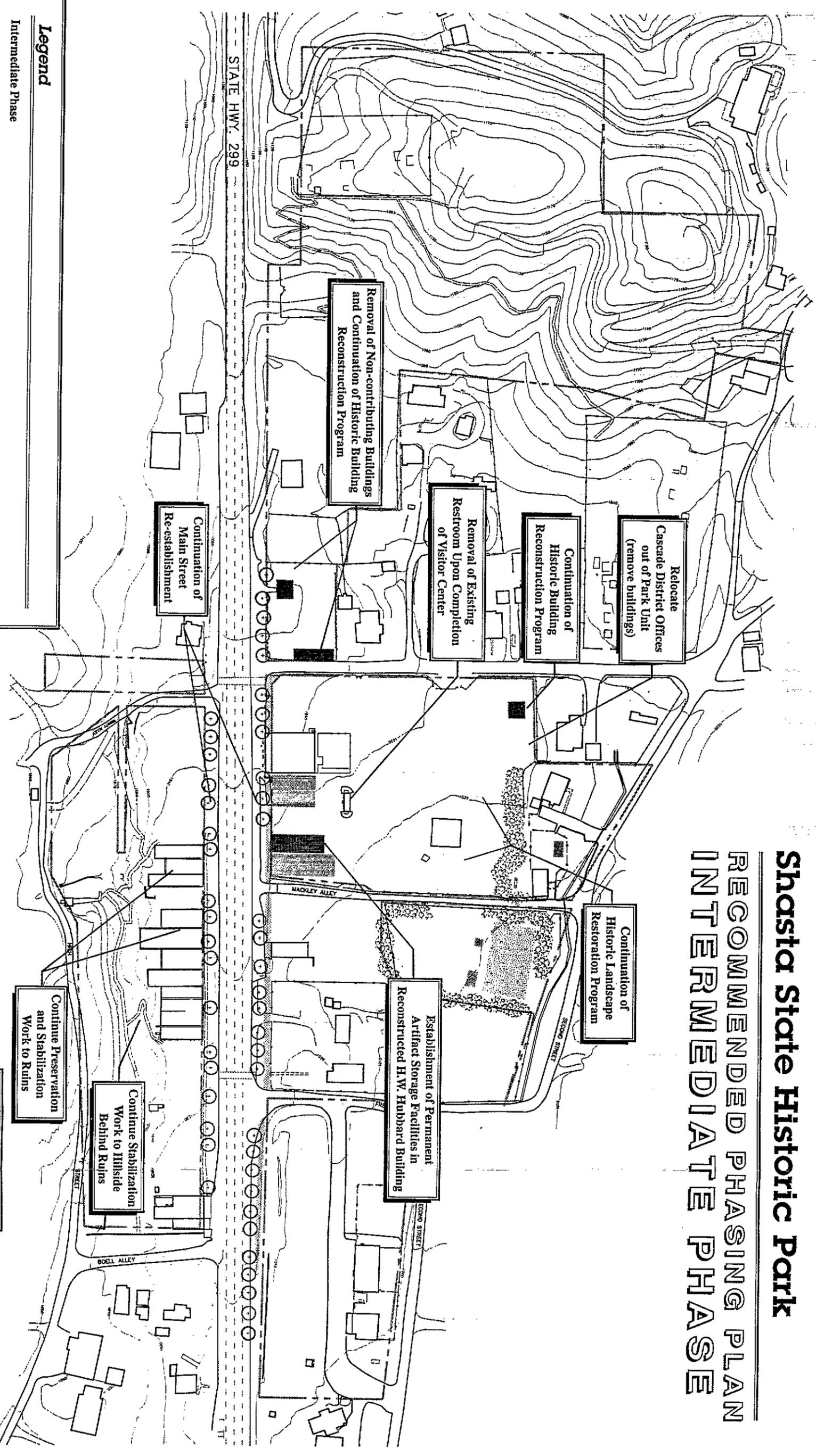
1. Reconstructions of historic buildings are shown for graphic purposes only. The actual size, location, and extent of facilities will be determined through accepted methods of historic research.
2. Facilities (street trees, boardwalks, etc.) that do not border park property are shown to illustrate plan intent, and will not be implemented without proper coordination with Caltrans and the adjacent land owners.
3. See Highway 299 Proposed Improvement Plan for information regarding safety improvements to the highway.
4. See Main Street Re-establishment Plan for additional information.

Legend

- Trees
- ▨ Visual Screening
- ▨ Boardwalk
- ▨ New Facility
- ▨ Parking Facility
- ▨ Park Boundary

Shasta State Historic Park

RECOMMENDED PHASING PLAN INTERMEDIATE PHASE



Legend

Intermediate Phase

The Intermediate Phase will consist of new improvements that will require significant advance planning and funding. The work in this phase will include the continuation of work from the Initial Phase.

- Establishment of permanent artifact storage facilities in the reconstructed H.W. Hubbard building
- Relocation of Cascade District office out of the park unit
- Additional improvements to interpretive facilities
- Additional removal of non-contributing buildings
- Continuation of historic landscape restoration
- Continuation of Main Street re-establishment
- Removal of existing restroom
- Continuation of preservation and stabilization work to ruins and stabilization work to hillside behind ruins
- Continuation of restoration and reconstruction program
- Continuation of visitor facilities improvements and utilities upgrades

Notes

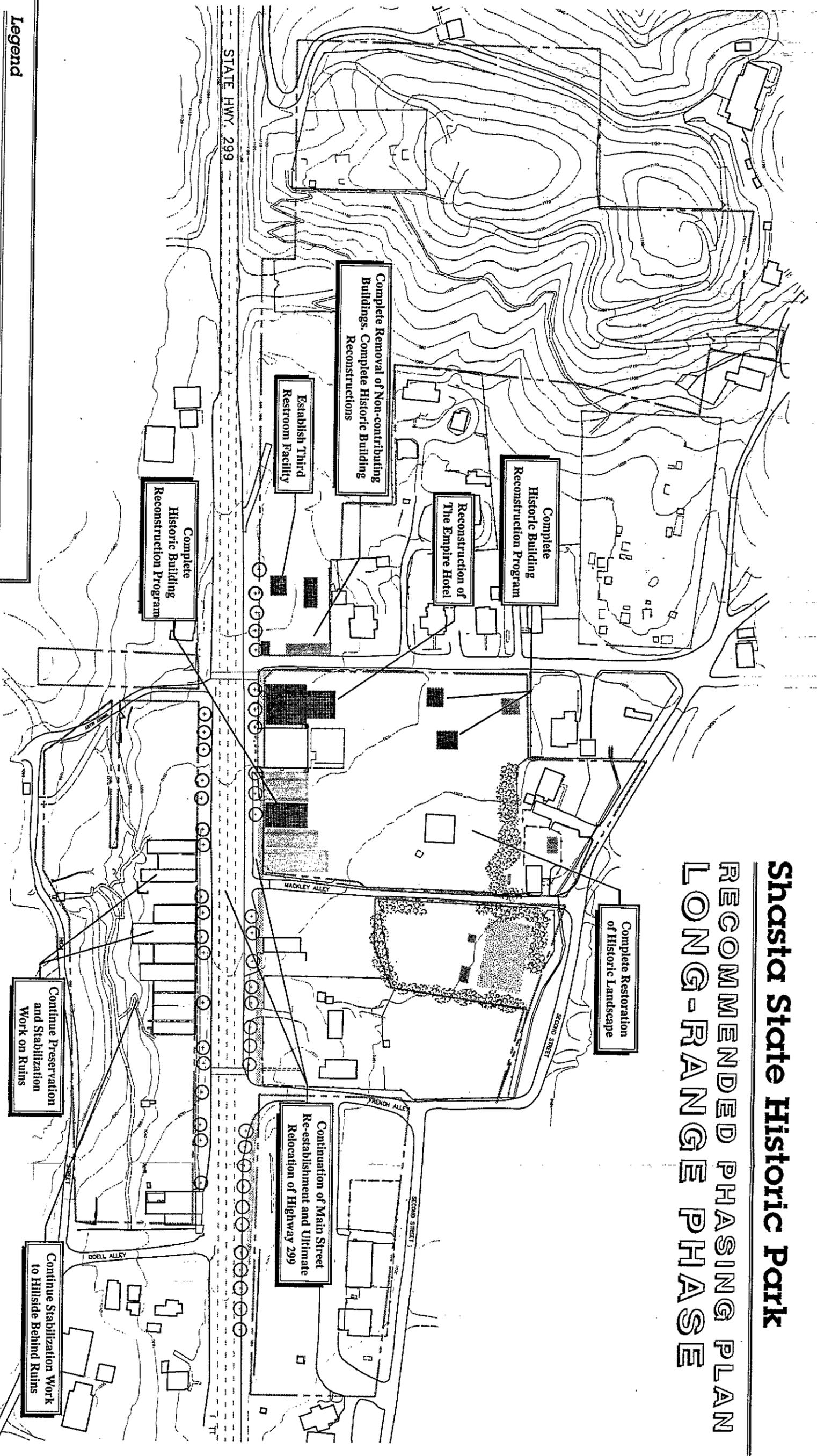
1. Reconstructions of historic buildings are shown for graphic purposes only. The actual size, location, and extent of facilities will be determined through accepted methods of historic research.
2. Facilities (street trees, boardwalks, etc.) that do not border park property are shown to illustrate plan intent, and will not be implemented without proper coordination with Caltrans and the adjacent land owners.
3. See Main Street Re-establishment Plan for additional information.

Legend

- Trees
- ▨ Visual Screening
- ▨ Boardwalk
- New Facility
- ▨ Parking Facility
- Park Boundary

Shasta State Historic Park

RECOMMENDED PHASING PLAN LONG-RANGE PHASE



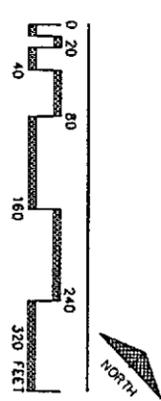
Long-Range Phase

The Long-Range Phase will consist of the implementation of projects that are long-range and will require significant funding and the continuation of the initial and intermediate phases.

- Legend**
- Construction of the Empire Hotel
 - Complete the removal of non-contributing buildings
 - Completion of historic landscape restoration
 - Additional Improvements to Interpretive facilities
 - Establishment of third restroom facility
 - Continuation of Main Street re-establishment and ultimate relocation of Highway 299
 - Continuation of preservation and stabilization work to ruins and stabilization work to hillside behind ruins
 - Completion of restoration and reconstruction program
 - Continue improvement to visitor facilities and utilities upgrades

- Notes**
1. Reconstructions of historic buildings are shown for graphic purposes only. The actual size, location, and extent of facilities will be determined through accepted methods of historic research.
 2. Facilities (street trees, boardwalks, etc.) that do not border park property are shown to illustrate plan intent, and will not be implemented without proper coordination with Caltrans and the adjacent land owners.
 3. See Main Street Re-establishment Plan for additional information.

- Legend**
- ⊕ Trees
 - ▨ Visual Screening
 - ▤ Boardwalk
 - New Facility
 - ▨ Parking Facility
 - ▭ Park Boundary



Concessions Element



Concessions Element

Concessions could contribute significantly to the historic environment of Shasta State Historic Park. In partnership with the state, they could complement the department's programs, and enhance the public's understanding of commercial activities that represent Shasta's past. This section focuses on basic issues that must be addressed with any public-private partnership in the park. A Concessions Element is a required aspect of general planning for all park units. The Public Resources Code, Section 5080.02, et. seq, describes the manner in which concessions can be operated in the State Park System.

Background Information

Definition

A concession may be defined as a grant to a person, corporation, partnership, or association for certain lands in units of the State Park System for specific purposes of providing for the general public services, products, facilities, and programs for use, enjoyment, and enhancement of recreational and educational experiences that the department cannot provide conveniently or efficiently.

Purpose

It is the department's policy to enter into concession contracts for provision of services, products, facilities, programs, and management and/or visitor services which will provide for enhancement of recreational and educational experiences, in concert with visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create an added financial burden on the state, and wherever possible, shall reduce costs and/or generate revenues to aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System.

General Concession Policies

The economic feasibility of a proposed concession shall be determined by the Concession Programs Division, with input from other departmental divisions. Final approval for development and operation of a proposed concession will be made by the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

It is the policy of the department to cultivate and encourage small business and ethnic- and racial minority-owned/operated businesses as concessionaires in the State Park System.

Specific concession proposals shall be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, as submitted to the department.

It is the policy of the department that concessions shall provide facilities, products, programs, or services at prices competitive with similar businesses outside State Park System units.

Concession History and Current Services

The non-profit organization Local Indians for Education (L.I.F.E.) sells interpretive Indian crafts and interpretive materials to park visitors, under a one-year concession contract.

Planning Considerations

Compatibility

Concessions can be an important component of the park, helping to ensure creation of a "living" historic environment. They can invite visitor involvement, as well as offering lasting mementos of the historic experience. It is important

that concession-operated businesses improve visitor understanding of early Shasta, and, in particular, the historical businesses and merchants who were an important part of the community. Concession developments, programs, or services must be compatible with the unit's classification, and must be in conformance with the Public Resources Code. The department also needs to be sure that all concessions in the park are suitable for their historic locations, and that there is a proper balance between department-sponsored activities and concessions.

Historic Units

Visitors to Shasta should be encouraged to come for the park experience, and merchants should enhance that experience with appropriate merchandise or services. In historic units, appropriate concession activities are limited to:

- Concessions that are interpretive or historic in nature, and that reflect the established primary periods;
- Special events sponsored by nonprofit associations to produce revenue for planned development, programs, and maintenance of the facility; and
- Commercial/retail-type concessions that consider:
 - a. planning and development guidelines (including compliance with historical and interpretive prime periods),
 - b. land use development plans (including compliance with strict architectural and engineering requirements),
 - c. public needs (are the services and goods offered by nearby local business?),
 - d. compatibility with the state development,

e. plans showing:

- 1) how the proposed development relates to other development and the total environment,
- 2) recreation needs,
- 3) conformity with state and local codes, laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: *Concessions at Shasta State Historic Park should be economically sound, compatible with the public interest and the Public Resources Code, and contribute to visitors' historic park experiences.*

Objectives:

When considering a concession for Shasta State Historic Park, its historical, aesthetic, and functional suitability must be established.

Concessions must conform with the Public Resources Code and the department's general concession policies.

Concession activities must be consistent with the interpretive themes and periods established by this General Plan, and must enhance visitors' historic park experiences.

Recommendations

Concession Activities

- All concessions must conform with the Public Resources Code and the department's general concession policies.
- All concessions must be compatible with the development and concepts outlined in

the General Plan, set forth herein.

- While it is not possible to predict all potential concessions activities for Shasta State Historic Park, specific proposals will be studied on a case-by-case basis for feasibility and appropriateness.

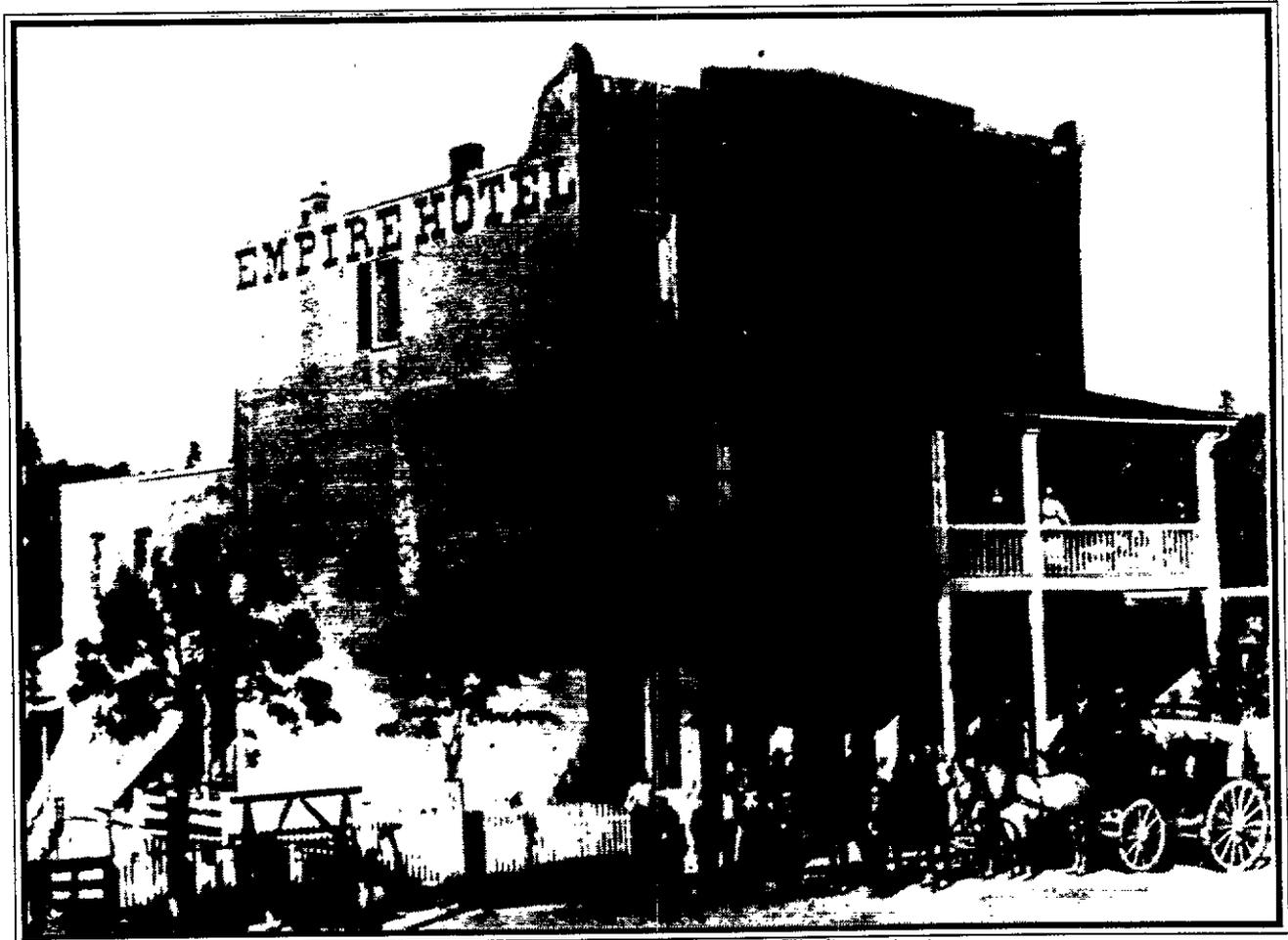
Interpretive Concessions

Concessions should enhance visitors' park experiences by recreating, furnishing, and operating a historic structure or site in a manner that is compatible with its original use and historic appearance.

The department shall consider an interpretive concession opportunity when the facility, service, product, or program directly relates to

an interpretive theme. In such cases, consistent with Public Resources Code Section 5080.02, et seq., the director shall have the option to enter into a contract, when such contractor can demonstrate unique knowledge, experience, or ability associated with the interpretive subject. The interpretive concession contract shall state the interpretive goals and objectives to be achieved by the concessionaire.

An individual or corporation wishing to become a concessionaire in Shasta State Historic Park must have, or be willing to develop, the special knowledge, experience, skills, or abilities appropriate to the particular interpretive needs of the park which can be shared with visitors. In the best cases, the primary sources of revenue for concessions should be derived from products



Reconstruction of Shasta's Empire Hotel is but one of several possible opportunities for concessions in the park.

or services which are in themselves interpretive and representative of the historic period.

Every effort should be made to have concessions in historic reconstructed buildings represent period businesses. Concessions operating as historic business should give particular attention to appropriate:

- Period furnishings (reproductions) for the interior and exterior;
- Period clothing (reproductions) that is accurate for the situation;
- Merchandise, products, or food services typical of the period and style being interpreted;
- Goods displayed in historic arrangements;
- Programs, events, or demonstrations that are historically accurate, and interpretive in presentation;
- Signs that are historic in design, construction, and use;
- Window treatments and displays typical for the period and location; and
- Period advertising and promotion.

To the extent possible, modern conveniences should be hidden from public view, or suitably camouflaged. Modern electronic cash registers, pre-recorded music, and other inappropriate, intrusive sounds should also be masked or avoided. As each concession contract approaches its expiration date, the requirements for interpretation of the site should be reviewed. By improving interpretation of each historic-style concession, the overall park interpretive program will be strengthened.

The following list represents historic businesses known to have been operated in the area be-

tween Trinity and Mackley alleys during the interpretive period, 1849 to 1895. If established and properly operated, concessions representing these businesses could make a valuable contribution to Shasta State Historic Park.

billiard parlor
book store
dry goods store
general merchandise store
grocery and provisions store
harness repair and manufacturing
hotels
printing office
restaurants
saddle manufacturing and repair
saloon
stage and wagon rides
theater productions
toys, candy, and fruit store

Refer to Appendix A for more specific recommendations on the location of potential concessions in the park.

Interpretive Facilities in Concessions

The department should consider developing interpretive facilities, such as a stage office or shaving saloon, within the confines of large concession-operated buildings, like a hotel. In a cooperative arrangement, an area or room(s) for exhibits or house museum(s) would be created by the department in a concession. Along with this, the concession would be provided the necessary information to interpret the facility. Each would be designed for high security and low maintenance, and would enhance the concession with complementary historical information and displays appropriate to the site. This would enable the department to interpret businesses and activities appropriate to a site, but which may be impractical as a business in the historic district today.

Non-Profit Associations

Sale of interpretive items and support of interpretive programs by non-profit associations in Shasta State Historic Park that are compatible with the goals of the park should be encouraged.

Merchant's Manual

The department should consider compiling pertinent historical information on Shasta, and operation of historic-styled businesses, that would be readily available to concessionaires in the form of a "Merchant's Manual" for the park. This would enhance concessions and their ability to improve visitor understanding of early Shasta.

Operations Element



Operations Element

The purpose of the Operations Element is to identify the present and future operational needs of Shasta State Historic Park. The effect of policies outlined in other elements of this General Plan on park operations will also be addressed.

Background Information

District Organization

Shasta State Historic Park is one of three historic parks located in the Cascade District. The other two historic parks are William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. The three remaining parks of the Cascade District are Castle Crags State Park, McArthur Burney Falls Memorial State Park, and Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park. The parks of the Cascade District are managed from the district office located in Shasta State Historic Park, in the community of Shasta, County of Shasta.

Jurisdiction

Shasta State Historic Park is located in the community of Shasta, approximately six miles west of Redding. Primary enforcement services are the responsibility of Shasta State Historic Park and Cascade District staff. The Shasta County Sheriff's Department provides support law enforcement services. This assistance consists of periodic back-up services to state park peace officers during after-hours alarm calls. The sheriff also has concurrent jurisdiction. The California State Police provide technical reviews of security systems for four independent systems in four structures. The California Highway Patrol has primary responsibility for vehicle traffic control and safety on Highway 299, which is a major traffic corridor that

bisects the park, with the on-site state park peace officers providing backup.

Features

This is an overview of features in the park for operational concern, while they are also addressed in other elements. An important artifact collection is housed on-site in several locations in the park. The artifacts are extensive and varied, and include the Boggs collection. Other artifacts include an extensive weapons collection, a large library of California history and art and Shasta County history, newspapers, archival documents of county records, and most of the business papers of the Litsch General Store from the 1860s to 1960, when the state acquired the building.

Historic and non-historic buildings in the park include the courthouse museum, the Litsch General Store, district offices and shops, 1928 and 1939 schoolhouse buildings, a concession building, and an 1850s pole barn, three storage buildings, a residence converted to offices, a small apartment/storage building, and the Blumb Bakery. There is also a block of brick buildings in ruins, and a rock-lined cave in the hillside that was used as a meat storage area. There is a large turf area behind the courthouse museum, as well as numerous trails on the hillside above the brick ruins. The hill above and to the northwest of the park is approximately five acres, consisting of natural vegetation, trails, and the historic Catholic Cemetery. Highway 299 traverses the park, creating modern-day traffic problems in a historic setting.

Visitation

The courthouse museum is currently open every day of the year, except Tuesdays and Wednesdays from November through February, Thanks-

giving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. The Litsch General Store, staffed by volunteers, is currently open most weekends two days a week, from May through November, and three to five days a week during the spring, summer, and early fall. It is also open by special request throughout the year when volunteers are available. From February through June, it is currently open by appointment for schools. The rest of the park is open every day of the year.



From February through June, the park is open to school groups by appointment.

Visitation follows an annual cycle. From September to the first of June, visitation consists of medium to heavy use on weekends by visitors heading west to the coast, or east to Redding. In April, May, and June, the park has very large usage from school groups, by reservations. Each year, a number of school group requests has to be refused due to limited staff and space. An ever-increasing number of "drop in" groups request access to the park. This includes school groups and tour buses. During peak periods of April to June, from 75 to 200 school children visit the park each weekday. From mid-June to the first of September, the cycle of visitation consists primarily of family groups and tour buses, with moderate to heavy usage throughout the week.

Operational Functions

Self-guided tours of the courthouse museum are preceded by staff-led orientation throughout the year, when the museum is open. Guided tours of the courthouse museum are provided periodically, as volunteers are available.

Reservations for groups are offered every day the courthouse museum is open. This includes

school groups during the school year, and service groups, such as youth organizations, Girl and Boy Scouts, and summer school groups. An audio-visual program is given several times per day when the courthouse museum is open. Off-site and in-school programs are offered on three days per week during March and April, when requested, and a maximum of two days per week from November to March.

A group of volunteers staffs the 1895-period Litsch General Store, the Christmas Open House, in previous years the Fourth of July Picnic, and interpretive programs for the community and school groups, and has developed a Town Tour. Visitor demand for the Litsch General Store is for seven days a week, March through May, to accommodate the school groups. These programs demand a substantial amount of time from park staff to train, schedule, and coordinate the volunteers.

Interpretive activities provided by staff include tours and talks in the courthouse museum, a slide show on the history of Shasta, shown in the courthouse, an audio history of Shasta outside the courthouse through use of a continu-

ous tape speaker, town tours, a self-guided brochure of the park, on-site school programs in the courthouse and/or the Litsch General Store, off-site programs to schools, and civic troupes, plus various other activities and craft demonstrations during co-sponsored special events.

Leases and Concessions

The park currently has one interpretive concession, operated by Local Indians for Education (L.I.F.E.). The building, which is non-contributing, is located at the corner of Trinity Alley and Highway 299. This concession is operated as a gift shop, selling items hand-crafted by Native Americans. L.I.F.E. keeps this building open on those winter days that the courthouse museum is closed, and offers some interpretive services to the public. This is a year-to-year agreement that may be precluded by other factors.

The Shasta Community Services District leases two school buildings, which are used as an office and a community hall. Their lease provides for maintenance to state standards. They occupied these buildings prior to the state's purchase. The sites and historic fabric of the structures are being maintained.

Special Events/Programs

Shasta SHP has long been the focal point of many community special events and programs. Located in the middle of a community that has very limited areas to congregate, the park draws them to this centralized location.

The first type of use of the park is one providing services to the community. The Shasta Community Services District leases the 1928 schoolhouse as an office and storage area. The 1939 schoolhouse is used as a community hall. Activities include weddings, dances, receptions, day school, young people's meetings, voter polling, and general meetings by the community. The annual Christmas tree lighting program is held adjacent to the school area.

A second type of activity is special events that benefit the community, and are held in and around the courthouse/pole barn area. In the past, this has included the annual Arts and Crafts Fair (this event was held in the park for 19 years, through 1990), local school graduations, church socials, weddings, and "end of the year" gatherings by local businesses.

A third type of activity is special events that are co-sponsored by the department and the Town of Shasta Interpretive Association, or separately by the department. These would include the Christmas Open House and the Fourth of July Picnic (the latter has not been scheduled since 1986).

Depending on the type of event and the sponsorship, a fee is paid to the department for use of the park. The latter two types of special events/programs can require scheduled overtime for visitor services and maintenance staff, as well as increased vigilance for care of the artifacts, historic structures, and grounds.

Staffing and Duties

The current staffing of Shasta State Historic Park consists of one visitor services State Park Ranger I, full time. Due to limited temporary help funds, the State Park Interpreter I covers the park on the ranger's days off and vacation. The courthouse museum requires a staff person to be present at all times while the building is open, due to the presence of minimally secured, high-value artifacts and paintings. Visitor services staff provides on-site interpretation, off-site interpretation, fee collection, public contact, enforcement, volunteer coordination, light housekeeping, artifact cataloging, artifact care, and historic research, and acts as lead for Green Thumb workers, the Private Industry Council, student interns, and volunteers. Due to the requirements of being a peace officer, the Ranger I also participates in mandated training, including firearms, DTs, CPR, and First Responder.



Visitor services include on-site interpretation with assistance of staff.

Currently, minimal curatorial services are provided by the visitor services ranger, with assistance provided by Sacramento and Northern Region staff. There is no identified curator in the district to perform required artifact maintenance and housekeeping.

Maintenance staffing includes one Maintenance Worker I and .7 PY of seasonal Park Aid. The Maintenance Worker I is also responsible for all maintenance tasks at William B. Ide Adobe SHP in Red Bluff and Weaverville Joss House SHP in Weaverville. The maintenance and housekeeping programs are extensive and detailed. Time and funds are provided through the department's formal Facilities Maintenance Program, which has elements and standards for historic structures, non-historic structures, grounds, roads and parking, utilities, trails, and artifacts. The facilities maintenance program consists of an inventory, plans for recognized tasks to be accomplished, budgeted funds, schedules, and a completed work history.

Permanent staff has attended specialized courses in maintenance of historic structures, and has developed techniques which work. When necessary, outside assistance is requested and provided. Use is made of seasonal employees, volunteers, court referrals, prison camp inmates, contractors, and almost every known source of labor.

Volunteers/Docents

Shasta SHP enjoys moderate success in its volunteer/docent program. Active volunteers staff the Litsch General Store. Volunteers also assist park staff in the courthouse museum, performing research, cataloging artifacts, and providing interpretation. Members of the interpretive association are responsible for reconstructing the Blumb Bakery, restoring the building used by L.I.F.E., and sponsoring the annual Christmas Open House. A shortage of volunteers/docents in the park is directly related to lack of staff for training and supervision.

Assumptions/Problem Identification

Enforcement

Problem: Enforcement situations include vandalism, artifact hunters, horseback riders in the turf area and on the trails, unleashed dogs, homeless persons using the park for non-park activities, and destruction of the cultural resources. The park also has been used as a late night drinking location by young people, especially since the city of Redding closed its parks to alcohol.

Analysis: Vandalism, although not extensive, continues to be an occasional problem, with removal of signs, destruction of equipment, and damage to facilities. Unleashed dogs have resulted in two dog bites of visitors in the last couple of years. Horseback riders have caused some erosion problems on the trails, and have forced foot traffic from trails. Transit persons,

traveling along Highway 299, have used buildings and facilities for shelter and camping. Visitors have accelerated the decay of the brick ruins by prying bricks and mortar from the ruins, climbing atop the ruins, and removing the cement caps, allowing moisture to enter brick structures. Other damages to the resources include digging for bottles, coins, and other artifacts.

Recommendations: Law enforcement problems will be minimized by well-planned patrols, public information, and trained personnel. Ongoing interpretive signing and audio-visual programs will educate visitors. Historic and non-historic structures and grounds will be maintained in a manner encouraging visitor compliance with use requirements.

Special Events/Programs

Problems: Cultural and natural resources have been negatively affected by special events/programs held in the park. Events have not been assessed for appropriateness to Shasta's historic nature, and fees need to be consistently charged, in accordance with department policy.

Analysis: Some special events affect the park, on a short-term or long-term basis, in a negative manner. Events that attract large numbers of visitors over a limited period of time strain the resources of available staff. This high number of visitors affects the natural resources on a short-term basis by congregating visitors in small areas. Turf, trees, and shrubs are affected, along with an impact on the spirit of place.

The cultural aspects of the park are affected by visitors climbing on structures, artifacts, and displays, and attaching items to historic buildings, displays, and artifacts. Public transportation to the park is limited, resulting in major traffic and parking problems. Requirements for utilities for events and the increased demand on restroom facilities require that maintenance staff continually monitor their status. The septic tank and leach lines are not designed to accommo-

date large crowds; leach lines have failed, causing effluent to surface, which is a health problem.

Small events and programs create less demand on staff and impact on resources, but still require continuous monitoring.

Recommendations: Special events and programs need to be evaluated and monitored on an individual basis, to ensure that activities are compatible with park use, and any negative impacts to the resources are minimized and resolved. Maintenance costs for events and programs are to be recovered consistent with the departmental Operations Manual, to compensate for use of the park.

Concessions

Problems: Concessions operations in the park are to be assessed for appropriateness, and require continual and periodic monitoring to ensure that operators are complying with district and department policies and procedures.

Analysis: The park currently has one concession, operated by L.I.F.E. The General Plan for Shasta accommodates increased concession operations in the park. The L.I.F.E. concession is monitored to ensure that approved items are sold, information given by operators to visitors is in keeping with park, district, and department policies, and the operators adhere to the contractual agreement with the department. This has been an interpretive agreement, renegotiated on an annual basis since 1988.

Recommendations: The concession operations in the park are to be compatible with Shasta's history and resources, and are to be routinely evaluated and monitored. Guidelines and assistance will be provided to encourage and direct concession operators to develop interpretive programs for visitors, compatible with the historical integrity of the park. Concession-operated facilities that are historically compatible with the park and its themes will be encour-

aged and pursued. Display and sales of appropriate items will be continually monitored, evaluated, and approved.

Staffing and Budgeting

Problems: The current staff of one visitor services Ranger I and a backup staff of one Interpreter I for days off and vacation coverage does not allow completion of all duties and responsibilities involved in park operations. The shortage of permanent and seasonal staff does not allow the Litsch General Store to be open on a regular basis, and it is kept closed except when volunteers are available. A curator is specifically needed to ensure proper care of the collections, considering their quality, value, and complexity.

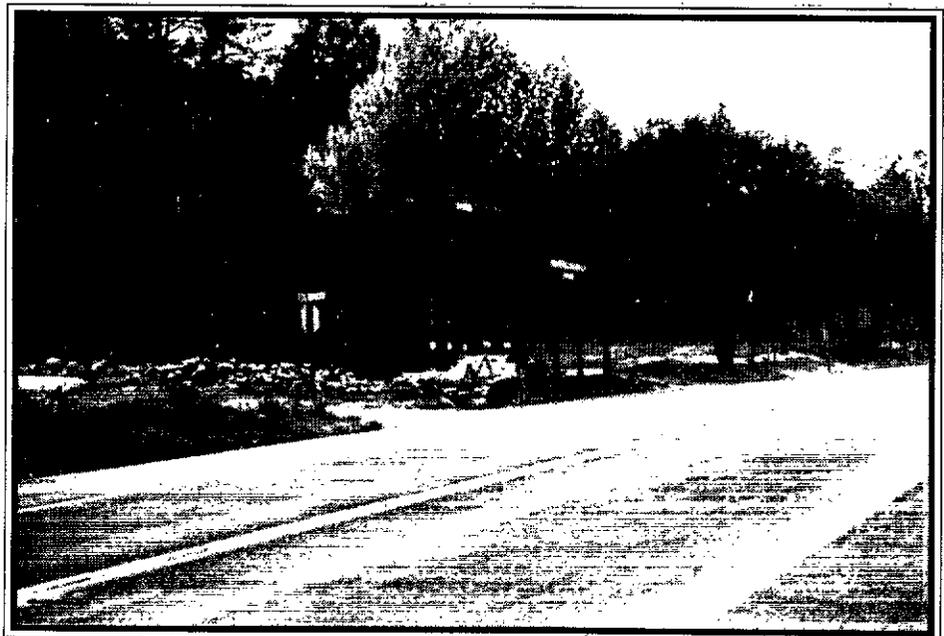
Analysis: The duties and responsibilities of the visitor services Ranger I include park operations accountability, cataloging and care for thousands of artifacts, recruitment and training of volunteers and docents, enforcement of department rules and regulations, protection of cultural and natural resources, including buildings and structures, and interpretation to visitors. All of these duties must be performed without leaving the courthouse museum, where staff is required to be located while the museum is open to visitors. There is also mandated training as a peace officer. Any increased workload would result in other projects and duties uncompleted. A recognized deficiency exists in the area of staffing for a thorough program of curatorial services, that is, regular, programmed artifact maintenance and housekeeping by trained personnel.

Recommendations: Since the current visitor services staff is inadequate to perform the full range of duties and comply with the programs as mandated by the department in a historical unit, serious consideration needs to be given to this situation. As the General Plan is implemented, continued evaluation needs to occur of the park's budget and staff for increased demands resulting from phased projects, and care of collections, resources, and structures.

Artifacts

Shasta has many thousands of artifacts on display, and stored in various buildings throughout the park. Many of the artifacts are not cataloged, nor are they properly stored for long-term preservation. The delay in cataloging all artifacts in the museum could be several decades, considering current staff and workload requirements. Budget requests for future developments shall address the need for curatorial staffing, equipment, and cataloging activities. The department will pursue adequate storage facilities.

These concerns are extensively addressed in the



The interpretive and educational activities of Shasta include interpretation of the Litsch General Store.

Interpretive Element and the Land Use and Facilities Element.

Interpretation and Education

Problems: Shasta's interpretive activities are limited to available staff for preparation and presentation, and are not as outstanding as the potential inherent in this park unit. Shasta County school programs are being revamped, with an increase of interpretation to be provided to the schools. Established interpretive and educational programs could be improved by increased recruitment and training of volunteers and docents.

Analysis: The many and varied interpretive and educational activities of Shasta include an unrefined slide show on Shasta in the courthouse museum, interpretive talks in the courthouse museum and the Litsch General Store, town tours, and after-hours self-guided tours by brochure, audio, and signage. Off-site interpretation includes in-school programs and presentations to civic groups. The basics of an environmental studies program have been developed, and are being introduced and implemented by several schools. The park is also used by schools for interpretive programs that were developed by teachers separate from park staff. The Shasta County school district has been refining the history programs for the local schools, and this will greatly increase the demand on the park (requests for school reservations).

Recommendations: Staff will develop and encourage on-site attendance at programs presented by park personnel to civic and school groups, as well as general visitors. Off-site interpretive programs will be provided to civic groups and local schools, using various methods, including audio-visual, lectures, presentations, and demonstrations. Park attendance is to be encouraged and solicited for programs through use of local and statewide public relations efforts. There will be a continuance in

developing, evaluating, and improving special events, programs, brochures, audio-visual presentations, panels, and interpretive trails in the park. Appropriate interactive interpretive programs will be developed that involve visitors to the park. The unit will assist with developing and encouraging environmental studies programs with local schools, using minimal park staff. Teachers and school staff are to be helped and trained in use of historic sites, considering the redesign of the schools' history programs.

Staff needs to train and assist volunteers and docents to develop and present interpretive activities that will enhance the park experience on- and off-site. Direction and encouragement will be provided to the park association membership to participate in interpretive activities, and in development of special events. This is also addressed in the Interpretive Element.

Security

Problems: Artifacts, facilities, and real property need continued protection from fire, theft, and vandalism.

Analysis: The unit has four separate alarm systems. These systems provide fire and intrusion protection for the artifacts and facilities located in the courthouse museum, the Litsch General Store, the concession store, and the Cascade District office and shops. The alarm systems are monitored by the California State Police, who then notifies DPR staff for call-out. The first person on the call-out list is the unit ranger, who lives in a residence on the property. There are usually in excess of two dozen call-outs per year that the unit ranger responds to, and which result in more than 100 hours of overtime annually. There are documented cases when these buildings were broken into, and artifacts stolen. However, some of the artifacts are currently stored in buildings with no intrusion alarm or fire protection systems.

Recommendations: The unit residence will be in compliance with the department's housing assessment. When appropriate facilities are constructed for storage of the artifact collection, fire protective systems and intrusion alarms will be provided. Additionally, the plan recommends the following:

- Security plans that address such concerns as theft, vandalism, and fire should be produced and incorporated into the overall park security for new and existing exhibits and storage areas.
- As a corollary, a risk management plan should be developed to enable the unit to identify and correct potential areas of risk for the collections, and to provide direction in case of vandalism, theft, fire, flood, or earthquake.

Visitor Safety

Problems: Highway 299 is a major impediment to the park, with heavy traffic and park activities on both sides of the highway. This requires continued vigilance, and mitigation efforts with Caltrans. Structures continue to deteriorate and decay. Landscape is eroding, and vegetation is intruding into buildings, structures, and trails.

Analysis: Highway 299 is the main road of movement for vehicles traveling west to the coast, and east to Redding. Park activities occur and points of interest exist on both sides of the highway, and the only way to get to each side is to cross the lanes of traffic. Several side roads enter and exit the highway within the boundary



The hillside above the ruins is slowly sliding down, and exerting pressure on the existing brick walls of the ruins.

of the park. Traffic on Highway 299 is moderate to heavy most of the daylight hours. This is the same period of time that visitors use the park. The block-long brick ruins are deteriorating, due to moisture invading the bricks and mortar. The hillside above the ruins is slowly sliding down, and exerting pressure on the existing brick walls of the ruins. Walls are buckling, and being pushed off their foundations. Vegetation is intruding into the historic structures and buildings, and is detrimental to their continued existence, and to visitor safety.

Recommendations: Removal of Highway 299 from within the boundary of the park will be encouraged and actively pursued. In the interim, negotiations with Caltrans will continue in order to improve visitor safety, as per the Land Use and Facilities Element. Visitors using the park will be encouraged to use the crosswalks, and cross the highway with care. Staff will identify and pursue methods and expertise to facilitate maintenance and improvements in buildings and landscape. Proper preservation, stabilization, and restoration methods will be employed. A primary concern is to ensure that visitors to Shasta will have safe, along with enjoyable and

educational, experiences while in the park.

Lease Agreements

Problems: Future needs and programs of Shasta State Historic Park could require use of the two school buildings. Therefore, the lease agreement with the Shasta Community Services District would be terminated, and the schools used for other purposes .

Analysis: The two school buildings, acquired by the park several years ago, have been used by the Shasta Community Services District as an office and community center, before ownership by the state in 1989. The current three-year lease expires in 1992; minimal rent is assessed based on the tenant's extent of occupancy and financial statements.

Activities in the school building community center have included weddings, day school, and young people's meetings, as well as a number of other activities. The Shasta Community Services District oversees and monitors the activities in the buildings. The district also provides housekeeping and minor maintenance to the structures.

Recommendations: A lease agreement with the Shasta Community Services District will be continued until such time as the park's needs change, and the buildings or area are needed for improvement and enhancement of the park. Each time the lease is renewed, the conditions of the agreement will be reassessed for use and management. Continuance of the lease is planned until such time as it appears likely that the state is prepared to develop and use the buildings for other purposes.

Real Property Acquisitions

Interpretive activities are severely limited to the previous historic business sections of the park. In addition, there is property in the park owned by others which precludes some park activities and/or development. The viewshed outside the park is susceptible to the impact of modern commercial development, which would detract from the spirit of place that staff is attempting to create for visitors. This is addressed in the Land Use and Facilities and Interpretive Elements.

Conclusion

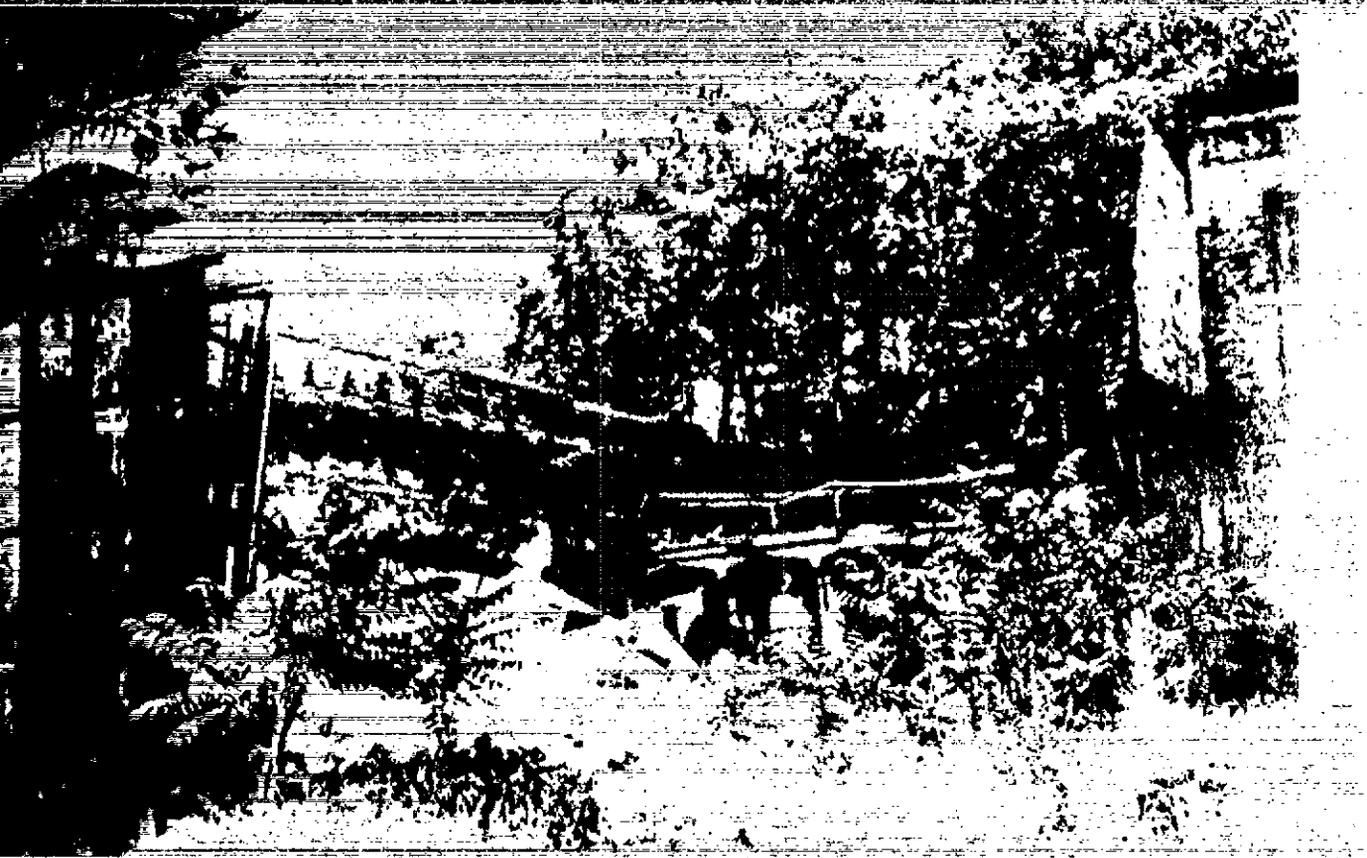
It is the goal of the park to maintain operations at the highest levels, using accepted policies and guidelines as set by the department and the State of California, with adherence to regulations, manuals, standards, and directions. This will include establishment of park hours of operations to maximize visitor contact and revenues, considering staff availability, budget limitations, and the opportunity for a safe, enjoyable, and educational experience for all visitors. Protection and preservation of the cultural and natural resources are objectives of the park, along with proper functioning of facilities interpretation, locations, and construction to accommodate the operations, maintenance, staffing, and fiscal demands and limitations of the park.



Washington Brewery, 1991.



Environmental Impact Element



Environmental Impact Element

In 1920, local residents began a campaign to save and restore the historic remains of Shasta City. Restoration, however, was delayed until after World War II. The unit was officially dedicated as a state historic park in 1962, after the opening of the courthouse museum to the public. The unit now comprises about 23 acres.

Summary of Findings

The Preliminary General Plan calls for new development as well as reconstruction of some structures that stood during the primary historic period (1849 to 1905). These changes would greatly improve visitor service and interpretation, and they would strengthen the spirit of place of Shasta. Under the proposed General Plan, a new main park entrance will be designated, and a new parking lot with adjacent visitor facilities will be built. To improve visitor safety, two pedestrian crossings of Highway 299 will be improved at each end of the park. The Empire Hotel and adjacent stables and corrals will be reconstructed, and a new visitor center will be built in a replica of a historic building. The Cascade District offices of DPR will be relocated off-site, a bus parking area will be designated, and minor highway improvements will be made.

Preface

The Environmental Impact Element (EIE) predicts the environmental effects that may result from implementation of the General Plan. Combined with the other elements of the General Plan, the Environmental Impact Element constitutes an EIR as described by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This is done for all State Park System general plans, whether or not significant environmental effects are expected.

The General Plan is considered a Program EIR because it describes the long-term plans and policies for a state park unit in a generalized way. Later, as specific parts of the plan are implemented, the department will document their environmental effects, as required by CEQA.

Project Description

A description of the General Plan is contained in the General Plan Summary. For more detailed descriptions, refer to the following sections:

Resource Element for a description of and directives for management of natural and cultural resources;

Concessions Element for policies dealing with concessions;

Land Use and Facilities Element for allowable use zones and proposed facilities development (A good summary of the developments proposed in the General Plan can be found in the Land Use and Facilities Phasing Plan, and in maps 12, 13, and 14);

Operations Element for operation and maintenance policies;

Interpretive Element for descriptions of displays, tours, and related activities.

Description of the Environmental Setting

The natural and cultural settings of the park are described in the Resource Element.

Existing Conditions, Environmental Impacts, and Proposed Mitigations

The Initial Study for the Shasta SHP General Plan EIR identified potential environmental effects related to traffic and circulation, cultural resources, drainage and water quality, erosion and slope stability, visual resources, noise, and dust. A Notice of Preparation was distributed through the state and regional clearinghouses, and yielded no responses. The EIR will focus on the potential effects listed above.

Traffic and Circulation

Traffic Safety

Existing Conditions: State Highway 299 runs along Main Street, dividing Shasta SHP into two parts. The highway is two lanes with wide, paved shoulders through Shasta. Slow traffic going uphill (west) often moves over to allow faster vehicles to pass. On the north side of the highway, the paved shoulder extends to the courthouse. Visitors generally park along the highway in this area. In 1990, Caltrans estimated an annual average daily volume (ADT) of 8,000 vehicles at a point on the highway just west of Shasta. This count is 33% higher than the 1980 ADT for the same location. The 1990 calculated peak-hour volume is 880 vehicles, putting the level of service of that stretch of highway at F (traffic exceeds capacity of road; flow highly disrupted). The posted Highway 299 speed limit in Shasta of 35 mph is universally ignored; most vehicles pass through town at 45 mph or faster. Pedestrians crossing the highway to get from one part of the park to the other do so at some personal risk. Site distance for vehicles traveling on Highway 299 in both directions is generally adequate, although a loaded truck or R.V. speeding down the Whiskeytown Grade into Shasta would be hard-pressed to make an emergency stop. Fortunately, the accident rate for Highway 299 in Shasta is below average (0.8) for similar high-

ways in California, and there have been no fatalities (source for this section: Caltrans, District 2).

Environmental Effects: The General Plan calls for improvements on Highway 299 (Main Street) in the park. All improvements that involve Highway 299 will require approval by Caltrans. These improvements include:

- Creation of a center left-turn lane where the highway passes through the park;
- Removal of the excess paved area used for passing on the west-flowing lane in the park;
- Improved sight distance for the intersections in the park;
- Off-street parking created to replace parking removed from the highway;
- Bike lanes on both sides of the highway;
- Two pedestrian crossing points marked with stripes, signs, and warning lights.

In the long term, the plan calls for relocation of Highway 299 outside the park, and re-establishment of Main Street as it was during the interpretive period (mid- to late-1800s). This would ultimately solve the traffic safety problem.

Mitigations: The measures called for in the General Plan will improve traffic safety in the park. Therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

Internal Parking and Circulation

Existing Conditions: Visitors to Shasta SHP now park along the north side of Highway 299, where there is a wide, paved shoulder. People using the old schoolhouses (mainly people from the local community) park in the lot in front of the schools.

Environmental Effects: The General Plan calls for a 30-car parking lot in the vacant lot adjacent to Mackley Alley, off Second Street (lots 99 and 100). Vehicle access to the parking lot would be from Highway 299, via French Alley and Second Street. Because this route is very narrow in places, buses would park in front of the old schoolhouses. Mackley Alley would eventually be closed to vehicular traffic. These changes would improve safety along Highway 299, but they would increase traffic on French Alley and Second Street, and would subject residents along the route to increased traffic and road noise.

Mitigations: None are proposed. To date, the department has heard no objection by local residents to the new parking lot and access route proposal. Widening the narrow sections of the access route will require action by the county.

Traffic Congestion

Existing Conditions: In 1990, approximately 95,000 people visited the park. This figure is up from 1988, but down from 1989 (see Table 1). Attendance was calculated differently before 1988, yielding much lower numbers. About one-third of the annual attendance used to occur during the Shasta Art Festival, which always took place on Mother's Day weekend in May. This special event used to cause severe congestion on Highway 299 in the park. In 1991, the festival moved to the Shasta elementary school grounds, three blocks southeast of the park. It still created traffic congestion in the park, but actual park visitation for the weekend dropped from 32,000 people (about 10,000 vehicle trips each way) in 1990 to 10,000 people (about 3,400 vehicle trips each way) in 1991. It is unknown if the festival will ever return to the park.

Over the year, perhaps 50% of park visitors are passing motorists on Highway 299, stopping for a short time to rest, picnic, or explore. This drop-in type of visit does not represent a vehicle trip generated by the park. Thus, all trip-genera-

tion figures in this report have been reduced by 50%.

The park's busy season is March through October, with more visitors on weekends than on weekdays. In the spring, however, bussed-in school groups will often raise weekday visitor totals above weekend figures. If the Shasta Art Festival is not counted, visitation has always peaked in July and August. In 1990 (discounting the fair), the park experienced its highest attendance in August. The average number of trips generated by the park for weekdays in August 1990 was calculated to be 36 round trips each way (total = 72 trips), while for weekend days, the average was 60 round trips (total = 120 trips). See Table 2 for trip generation calculations (source for this section: Shasta State Historic Park staff).

Environmental Effects: The General Plan calls for greatly expanding the park's interpretive and visitor facilities over the 20+-year life of the plan. At the same time, the population in the Redding area is expected to continue growing rapidly. For these reasons, daily visitation to the park is expected to grow steadily over the lifetime of the General Plan. It is impossible, however, to predict the growth rate for park attendance or trip generation. Much will depend on whether or how soon the developments proposed in the General Plan are carried out. Shasta SHP will have to compete with other State Park System units for increasingly limited public funds. Also, this type of facility is not represented in published trip-generation tables. It seems likely, however, that a reconstructed Shasta would draw many more visitors than at present. Added to other developments, trips generated by the park will have a cumulative effect on the worsening traffic congestion on Highway 299, from Redding to Shasta.

Mitigations: The impact of trips generated by the park on Highway 299 will be mitigated when the highway is upgraded, and Shasta is bypassed. This, however, is not in the department's authority to carry out. In the

meantime, the park is willing to cooperate with the local congestion management authority if requested to do so.

Cultural Resources

Existing Conditions: The Resource Element describes the cultural resources in the park, and their condition. All of the park's known archaeological resources are historic in nature. The Resource Element contains a detailed list of some of the more prominent historic sites and buildings in the park. Many of the structures no longer stand, but exist only as foundations and walls. The ruins (i.e., the brick foundations and walls along the south side of the highway) are continuing to deteriorate at a rapid rate. Moisture and soil creep are major causes of the

Environmental Impacts: The General Plan calls for immediate measures to protect the existing ruins. It also recommends reconstruction of ten buildings and their respective outbuildings on their historic sites. One of the reconstructed buildings (the McGlaughlin Building - lot 84) would be modified inside to be a visitor center and park ranger's office, replacing the courthouse for those functions. All preservation and restoration projects will use as a guide the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (1985). Seven non-contributing buildings will be adaptively used in the short run, but ultimately will be removed from the park. Historic structure reports will be prepared for the courthouse, the Litsch Store, and the Leo Building. The primary interpretive period will reflect the years when Shasta was the pioneer city of Northern California. The Boggs art collection will be moved from the courthouse to the 1928 schoolhouse; the schoolhouse will be adapted with proper security and climate control for that purpose. Artifacts and archives now stored in the basement of the courthouse will be temporarily moved to better quarters, such as a temporary artifact storage container, with climate control and secure locks. Later, they will be housed in the reconstructed Hubbard Building (lot 80). Historic-style concessions operations could occur in some of the reconstructed buildings. Most of the historic and reconstructed buildings and corrals will be used as house museums and for formal exhibits. The General Plan will protect and enhance the above-ground historic resources of the park.

Table 1

*Shasta SHP Attendance,
1988 - 1990*

Month	1988	1989	1990
January	2,010	1,376	1,720
February	3,020	2,429	2,693
March	4,328	4,357	4,923
April	5,247	5,487	8,075
May	36,993	43,882	41,625
June	6,238	6,991	7,505
July	6,927	8,354	7,101
August	6,615	8,527	8,190
September	4,897	6,258	4,859
October	4,681	4,750	4,148
November	3,042	3,852	2,496
December	2,512	4,033	1,975
Totals	86,508	100,258	95,312

deterioration. The reconstructed or preserved buildings are in fairly good condition, but some of the reconstructions lack historical accuracy. Stored archives, art, and artifacts are also deteriorating due to inadequate storage conditions.

Construction activities in the park could disturb undiscovered underground cultural resources. To prevent this impact, an archeological survey will precede any new construction or subsurface disturbance in the park (source for this section: Resource and Interpretive Elements of the General Plan).

Mitigations: None required.

Drainage and Water Quality

Existing Conditions: Shasta SHP is noted for its springs, seeps, seasonal streams, and high water table. The subsurface and surface drainage areas have been disrupted by construction of Highway 299, and by the foundations of the historic buildings. In some lower elevation areas, there are year-round wet areas. The leachfield for the public restroom east of the courthouse was built in a mound because the underlying soil lacked sufficient leaching capacity. During high-use periods (particularly during the Shasta Art Festival), the discharge from the leachfield has flowed to the surface.

Environmental Effects: The General Plan calls for a hydrologic survey of the unit. Upslope development has the potential of causing an increase in runoff. Any reconstruction of the remaining foundations may also complicate water drainage, and threaten other historical buildings with deterioration. Drainage inadequacies could limit leachfield operation of the new restrooms.

Mitigation: The hydrologic survey will allow drainages, surface and subsurface water flow, areas of standing water, and historic drains and culverts to be identified and mapped. The hydrologic impacts caused by existing and future park development will be assessed prior to new construction. The existing restroom and leachfield will be removed, and two new public restrooms and leachfields will be constructed. For the restroom at the proposed parking lot site (lots 99 and 100), an adequate leachfield already exists (source for this section: DPR, Cascade District and Development Division).

Erosion and Slope Stability

Existing Conditions: The local soils are moderately to highly erodible, and some erosion and soil creep has been occurring on trails, roads, and hillsides in the park.

Table 2

**Trip Generation
August 1990**

Number of Round Trips

	Sat/Sun	Mon/Fri	Monthly
Average	60	36	44
Range	42 - 90	21 - 58	21 - 90
Total	537	762	1298

Formula:

$$\text{Number of Round Trips} = \frac{N(\text{attendance}) \times 0.95 (\text{bus factor})}{3 (\text{people/vehicle}) \times (\text{drop in factor})}$$

Environmental Effects: As visitor use increases, erosion could accelerate, and cause additional resource damage.

Mitigation: The department will implement erosion control measures. Corrective measures will include revegetation with native species and restoration of natural contours (source for this section: Resource Element of the General Plan).

Noise and Dust

Existing Conditions: The park is affected by noise from Highway 299.

Environmental Effects: Construction of improvements sought in the General Plan will cause noise and dust during actual construction. This could affect park operations, and possibly some local residences.

Mitigations: Construction contracts will include language that reduces interference with park operations by construction activities. The language will cover dust control and the periods when construction activity can take place. Relocating Highway 299 will greatly reduce noise in the park (source for this section: Environmental Review Section of DPR).

Effects Found Not to be Significant

The Initial Study (Appendix B) identified a number of potential environmental effects, and these have been discussed above. None were found to be significant.

Significant Effects That Cannot be Avoided if the General Plan is Implemented

There are no significant effects that cannot be avoided if the General Plan is carried out.

Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes

Implementation of the General Plan would cause no significant irreversible environmental changes.

Relationships Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

At Shasta State Historic Park, long-term productivity may be defined as:

- Maintenance of the natural and cultural resources in a vigorous or well-preserved state; and;
- Good use of these resources to interpret California history.

The General Plan makes many proposals that would maintain and enhance long-term productivity. Short-term uses not compatible with the purposes of the park, such as certain special events, will be curtailed (see Operations Element).

Growth-Inducing Impacts

Economic activity in the Shasta area will be stimulated as use of the park grows, and concessions become established in some of the buildings. This may contribute to local growth.

Cumulative Impacts

In conjunction with other local development, implementation of the General Plan will have a cumulative impact on traffic flow on Highway 299 between Redding and Shasta (see Traffic and Circulation Impacts).

Alternatives

Alternative 1 - No Project

The California Environmental Quality Act requires examination of a "no project" alternative. The "no project" alternative is really a "no general plan" alternative. Major new development cannot be done in a unit of the State Park System if that development is not designated in a general plan. Temporary facilities, maintenance, and resource protection may be done without general plan direction, but their inclusion in a general plan increases the probability that these types of projects will be funded.

Continued deterioration of the ruins is almost assured under the "no project" alternative, and traffic safety conditions in the park would remain undesirable. This alternative is not the environmentally superior alternative.

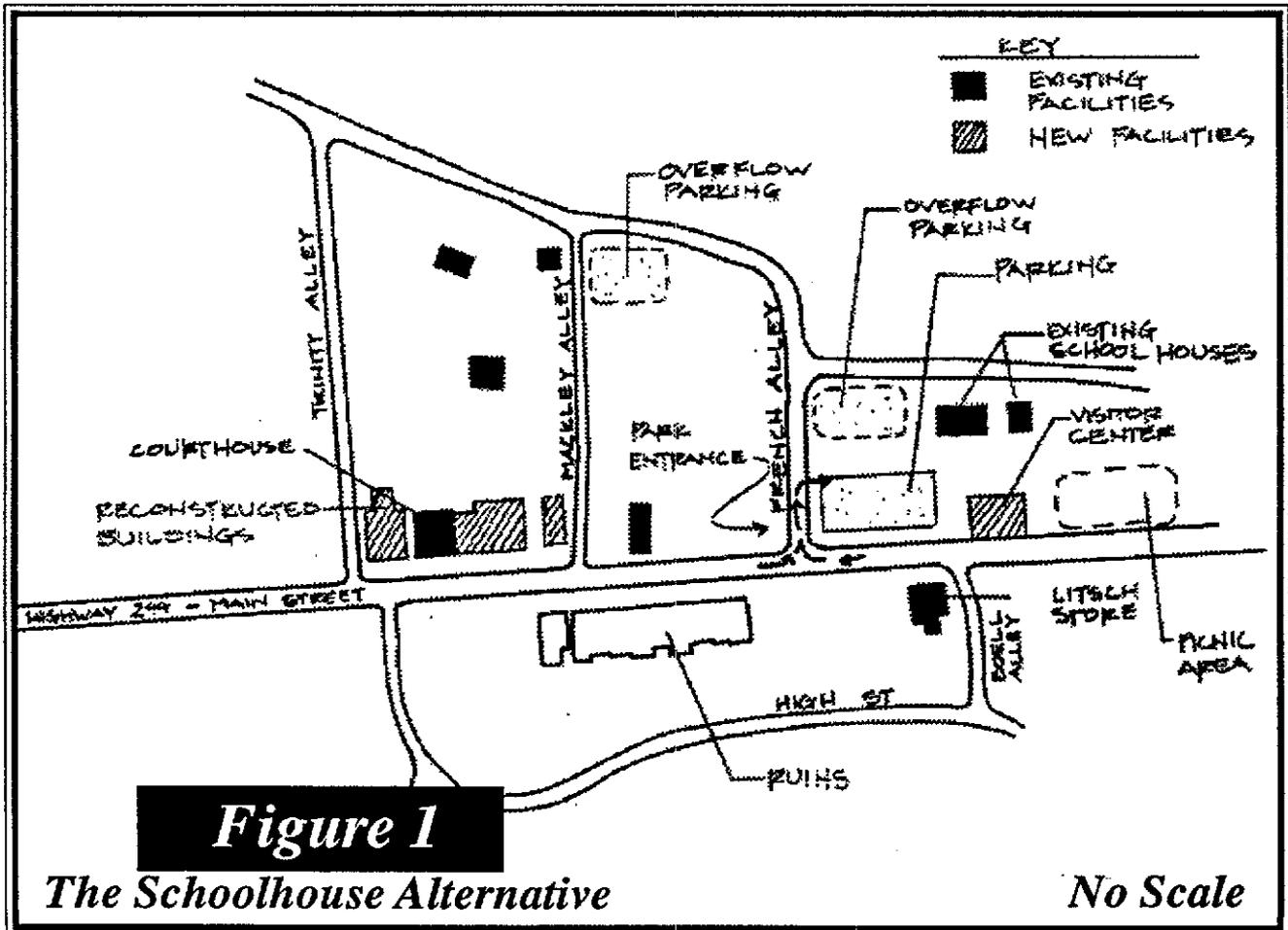
Alternative 2 - The Proposed General Plan

The environmental effects of the proposed General Plan are discussed in the main body of the Environmental Impact Element. The proposed General Plan and Alternative 3 are the environmentally superior alternatives, but neither one is clearly superior to the other.

Alternative 3 - The Schoolhouse Alternative

The Schoolhouse Alternative (see Figure 1) would be the same as the proposed General plan, except that the main parking lot, visitor center, and restrooms would be constructed on the lot occupied by the 1873 schoolhouse, and the parking lot in front of them (lots 101-111). The 1928 and 1939 schoolhouses would be left in place for adaptive use, or removed. The front 30 to 50 feet of the lots would be left free of structures for possible historic reconstructions at some future date. In the interim, this space could be improved and used as a picnic area. The McGlaughlin Building (lot 84) would be used for exhibits or a concession, not the visitor center/office envisioned in the preferred alternative. Lots 99 and 100 behind the Masonic Lodge would be used for overflow parking.

An advantage of this alternative would be the siting together of the parking lot, visitor center, restrooms, and picnic area in a location easily accessible to Highway 299. Traffic and noise impacts along French Alley and Second Street would be eliminated, except at the Highway 299 intersection. The parking lot would also be nearer to the Litsch Store/Leo Store/Blumb Bakery buildings. If, however, Highway 299 is eventually moved north of the park, and access to Shasta is from Second Street, this alternative could make parking less accessible, and increase traffic/noise impacts on residents along Second Street and French Alley. Also, adaptive use (including local community use) of the old schoolhouses could be affected by lack of parking when the park is busy, or if one or both of the buildings is removed.



Alternative 4 - The Charter Oak Alternative

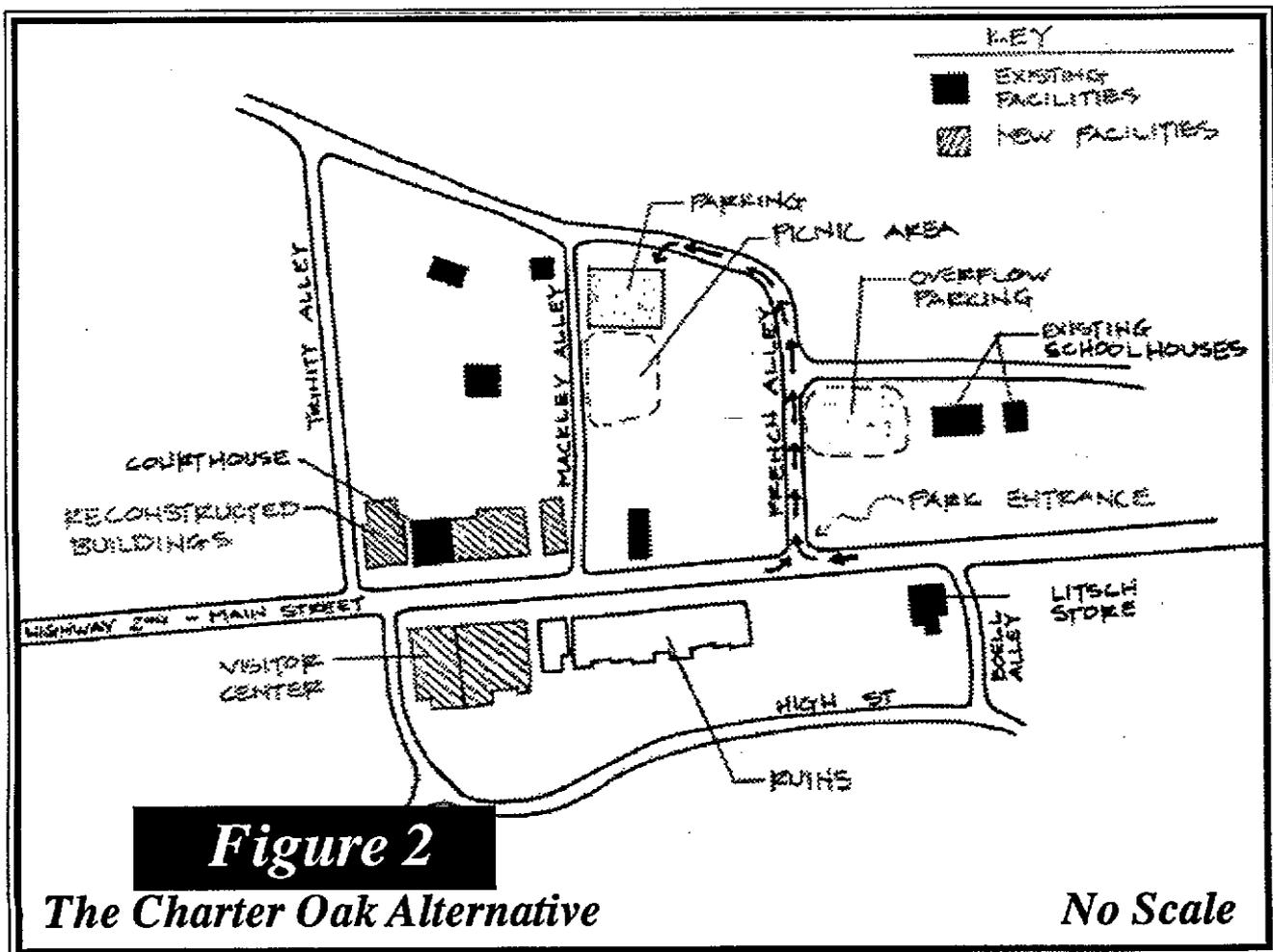
The Charter Oak Alternative (see Figure 2) would be the same as the proposed General Plan, except that historic buildings would be reconstructed along the south side of Highway 299, in the block between Trinity and Mackley alleys (lots 1 through 8). The biggest building, the Charter Oak Hotel, would house the visitor center, the Boggs art collection, curatorial space for the artifacts and archives, and park offices. The other six reconstructed buildings would contain house museums, interpretive displays, and appropriate concessions. The McGlaughlin Building would not be used as a visitor center, as envisioned in the preferred alternative.

With reconstructed historic buildings on both sides of Main Street (Highway 299), Shasta SHP would have a greater visual impact on park visitors, or anyone passing through town. This

alternative would further the General Plan goal of evoking the spirit of place of Shasta during its heyday. For the same reasons, this alternative would make Shasta more attractive to potential concessionaires.

A major problem with this alternative is that it would encourage more people to cross the highway in order to reach the visitor center and other attractions on the south side. A stoplight would be needed as a minimum to protect pedestrians. On the beneficial side, the Charter Oak Alternative could cause Caltrans to restart the Highway 299 Shasta Bypass Project.

Another problem with this alternative may be installing an adequate septic system for the Charter Oak Hotel. Good sites for leachfields may not exist on park property south of the highway. Water reduction measures such as use of low-flush toilets could alleviate the problem.



FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

The preliminary general plan/draft EIR along with the comments received and the Department's responses to the comments comprise the final EIR for this plan.

CEQA COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

The preliminary general plan/draft environmental impact report for Shasta State Historic Park was circulated for a 30-day shortened public review beginning on November 12, 1991 and ending December 12, 1991. Late comments were accepted. General plans were sent directly to the following public agencies:

- State Clearinghouse (10 copies)
- Caltrans District 2
- Shasta County
- City of Redding
- Shasta Community Services District
- Shasta Union School District

A complete list of parties to whom the preliminary general plan was sent follows this section.

Legal notice (reproduced on the following page) was published in the Record-Searchlight newspaper.

One letter of comment was received during and after the public review period. This letter and the Department's response to it is reproduced on the pages that follow.

12/12E

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

MEMORANDUM

To: MR. GEORGE RACKELMANN
Department of Parks
and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
Attention Mr. Jim Trapani

December 20, 1991

02-Sha-299-17 7/19.0
02800 - 908008
SC 90030840

From: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - District 2
P. O. Box 494040, Redding, CA 96049-4040

Subject: Shasta State Historic Park General Plan/Draft EIR

We have reviewed the above subject document transmitted with letter of November 12, 1991 by James M. Doyle, Supervisor, Environmental Review Section.

The District's letter of October 7, 1991 transmitted comments on the Shasta State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan (Draft).

The General Plan, in its present form, still does not address all of our main concerns as previously transmitted to you. These remaining concerns are as follows:

- 1) State Highway Route 299 is not to be referred to as hazardous or unsafe;
2) trees are a potential danger unless kept a distance of 30 feet from the edge of traveled way, or suitably protected;
3) the State highway right-of-way should be excepted from the historic zone on the maps; and
4) our previous comment, to not install crosswalks, referred to an increase in pedestrian crossing points above the existing three crosswalks now in place. The signing now used for visitor crossing appears adequate, based on accident history. If a future accident pattern develops related to the existing crosswalks we will reconsider all crossings for visitors' safety.

Mr. George Rackelmann
December 20, 1991
Page 3

It would be most beneficial to resolve these concerns in the preliminary general plan stage, prior to the public hearing. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Our staff is available to work with you in achieving an improved historical park envisioned in the plan that is consistent with the requirements of the State highway. We would be happy to have a representative from our Traffic Branch meet with you to discuss those items related to vehicle operations.

E. F. POCH
District Director

cc: Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Shasta County Department of Public Works
1855 Placer Street
Redding, CA 96001

✓ State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS BY CALTRANS ON SHASTA SHP GENERAL PLAN

PAGE 1, COMMENTS ON GENERAL PLAN

1. Comment: Highway 299 is not to be referred to as hazardous or unsafe.

Response: The accident rate on this stretch of 299 is below average for this type of roadway in California. The department believes, however, that improvements on Highway 299 in Shasta SHP are needed to insure a high level of park visitor safety. The measures proposed for Highway 299 on p. 117 of the Preliminary General Plan are aimed toward improving safety and include narrowing the pavement, providing a continuous left turn lane, and changing the location of a pedestrian crossing

To allay Caltrans' concern about labeling this stretch of road "hazardous or unsafe", the wording is modified on pp 116 as follows: Under "Conclusions", the text will say: "The presence and current layout of the highway create hazardous conflicting conditions for motorists and park visitors and the local community." The next sentence is stricken .

2. Comment: Trees are a potential danger unless kept a distance of 30 feet from the edge of traveled way, or suitably protected.

Response: The General Plan (Map 8) shows street trees planted on the north side of Highway 299 about 15 feet from the bicycle lane and 25 feet from the auto side. On the south side trees are shown closer to traffic (about 10 feet and 20 feet, respectively), but they would be up on the existing raised embankment. There are already some trees growing in the area designated for planting (see Map 7 and photos on p. 111 and elsewhere in the plan). The department will seek approval from Caltrans to plant additional trees as part of the Main Street restoration plan. We understand, of course, that some of the plan's proposed changes for Highway 299 may have to be modified for safety or fiscal reasons. The addition of vehicular protection measures will be addressed at that time.

A statement will added on p. 115 of the General Plan under the heading "Highway 299 Area" as follows: *"Caltrans District 2 currently maintains a right-of-way for Highway 299 through the park. Caltrans must approve any modification proposed within the right-of-way prior to its implementation."*

3. Comment: The State highway right-of-way should be excepted from the historic zone on the maps.

Response: The highway was included in the primary historic zone in order to show the General Plan's long range goal of reestablishing Main Street as it was in the historic period (see The Long Range Concept, p. 17). This cannot be done, of course, as long as Main Street also serves as Highway 299. To clarify the situation, the following will be added to the appropriate General Plan maps: 1) footnotes stating that Highway 299 is not part of the primary historic zone; 2) labeling of Main Street.

4. Comment: No new crosswalks beyond the three that exist are needed. Based on accident history, the existing signing is adequate. The existing crossings will be reconsidered if an accident pattern develops.

Response: The General Plan recommends the removal of one crosswalk and the relocation of a second to better direct visitors to the parks interpretive features. This is a detail that can be worked out between the two district offices. The final recommendation under "improvements to Highway 299", p. 117, will be changed to say: "Improved pedestrian crossing areas. ~~including improved striping, signs, and crossing lights.~~"

PAGE 2: COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

1. Typo on p. 181 was pointed out and has been corrected.
2. Typo on p. 182 was pointed out and has been corrected.
3. Comments regarding the Initial Study:

a) Comment: There is no evidence that the department performed tests or surveys on which to conclude that there are no adverse environmental impacts for Native American archaeological sites, rare and endangered plant species, soils unsuitable for leachfields, noise exposure, presence of underground fuel storage tanks.

Response: Archeology - During preparation of the Resource Element of the General Plan, a records search was done by the Archaeological Clearinghouse at CSU Chico, and a team of two historians and an archaeologist conducted a field investigation of the unit. Previously, one cultural site was investigated for an administrative project and two building sites were archaeologically excavated for building reconstructions. Reports of the above are on file at the Resources Protection Division offices in Sacramento.

Response: Rare/Threatened/Endangered Plants - Shasta SHP is only 23 acres in size, is partly developed and has been largely disturbed in historic times. The department consulted the Department of Fish and Game's Natural Heritage Data Base, and a botanist field checked it during preparation of the Resource Element.

Response: Unsuitable leachfield soils - The soils are briefly described on pp 25-26. The existing leachfield is not adequate and the General Plan calls for a hydrologic survey which will include an assessment of potential leachfield sites. According to the Cascade District, there is an existing leachfield not presently in use that should adequately serve the restrooms at the proposed parking lot site (see p. 185).

Response: Noise - The General Plan mentions Highway 299 as a "auditory distraction" (p. 43, Esthetic Resources), and the Environmental Impact Element (pp 183,185) briefly discusses noise from traffic on side streets and from construction, and it states that relocation of Highway 299 will greatly reduce noise in the park.

The Federal Highway Administration standard for residential property (exterior) affected by highways is $L_{eq} = 67$ dB (equivalent to $L_{dn} = 65$ or 66). Local noise ordinances standards for recreational, commercial and institutional land uses are usually set at L_{dn} of 65 or 70 dB. The buildings and ruins fronting Highway 299 are within 50 feet of the traffic lanes and are exposed to noise levels of L_{dn} of 65 dB or greater, placing these buildings at or above these noise standards.

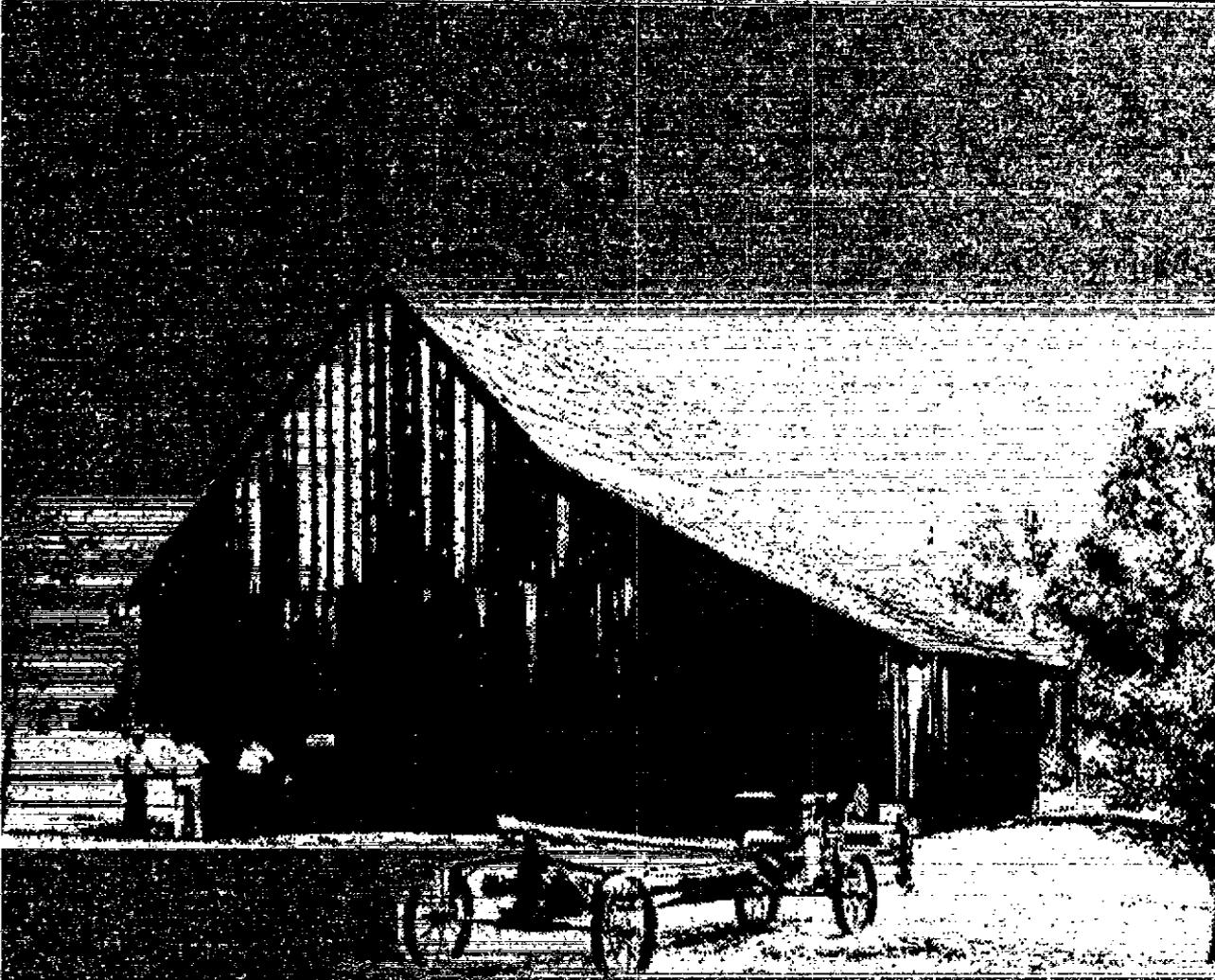
The department would prefer a quieter park, but this is not possible as long as Highway 299 runs through it. Shasta was a rowdy, noisy town in its youth, so in that respect things have not totally changed.

Response: Underground fuel tanks - The Cascade District has an inventory of all facilities on the 23 acres owned by the department. There are two active underground steel fuel tanks on the property: one for fuel oil, and one for unleaded gasoline. Two other tanks from an abandoned gas station were abated (filled with sand) under county supervision several years ago. The department knows of no other underground tanks within the unit.

b) Comment: A Negative Declaration, not an EIR, is called for if there are no significant impacts.

Response: It is true that a Negative Declaration would be suitable for this plan, as the plan will cause no significant environmental impacts. The department, however, has followed the practice of circulating State Park System unit general plans as EIRs. The public review and response to comments features of EIRs fit well with the public review and commission hearing requirements of general plans.

Appendix A





**APPENDIX A
SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

Documentary research of Shasta State Historic Park is incomplete at this time. What follows represents a "best guess" as to some of the historic activities that occurred on selected parcels at the peak of the town's development. (Note: this is not intended as a complete history of each lot.) Additional archeological and historical research will be required before any structure is rebuilt. Tentative recommendations for the use of parcels are given with the understanding that activities in reconstructions should generally reflect their use in the primary interpretive period.

LOT NUM.	DATE	TYPE/SIZE	CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
001	1853	wood, 2 stories, 26' X 80'		Hotel Francaise*	hotel (1853) sheriff's office (David Corsant-1853) restaurant (Madam Gavand's-1853) billiard saloon (1855) boarding house (1857)	restaurant concession, billiard concession	1853 1855
001	1857	yellow brick, 3 stories, 40' X 104'		Charter Oak*	saloon (Charter Oak-1858; McTurk-1860) hotel rooms, second floor (1860) county offices (1861) ballroom, theater, third floor (1860) newspaper office (Shasta Courier-1861) saddlery (G. C. Schroter-1861)	saloon & restaurant concession, hotel (lobby & rooms) concession, hotel room house museum, ballroom, theater newspaper adaptive house museum, 1861 saddlery house museum and/or concession	1860 1860 1860 1861 1861
002	1855	brick, 1 story, 20' X 80' X 14'h		James N. Downer Bldg.*	hardware store (Downer's-1855) saloon (Chas. McDonald)	hardware store house museum	1855
004	1855	brick, 1 story, 21' X 70' X 13'h		Washington Meat Market*	meat market (Klotz' Washington-1855) grocery (Hoffman's-1858) meat market (Garrecht & Hoff-1864)	meat market house museum	1855

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONS.	TYPE/SIZE CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
005	1854	brick, 1 story, 20' X 70' X 13'h, with later additions	A.J. Stevenson & Co.*	general merchandise (A.J. Stevenson- 1857; Rosenbaum & Albert-1858)	general merchandise concession	1857
006	1855	brick, 1 story, 61' X 70', 4 stores	Callaghan Block*	groceries & provisions (J.D. Callaghan -1857; D. Lynch-1860) dry goods (Wiener & Darega-1855; New York Store-1857) drug store (C. Roethe, City Drug Store-1857) books, stationery (A. Roman, Shasta Book Store-1857) express office (Alta Express-1858) toys, candy & fruit (J.M. Downer-1859) saloon (The Smile-1860)	groceries & provisions store house museum or concession, drug store house museum, book, stationery store concession, express office house museum, toys, candy & fruit store concess.	1857 1857 1857 1858 1859
007	1859	brick, 1 story	Gettleson Building*	billiard saloon (Gilmour's-1860)	Mae Helene Bacon Boggs Gallery, formal exhibits	1859
008	1857	brick	M. & C. Goldstone*	dry goods (M. & C. Goldstone-1857)	dry goods store house museum and/or concession	1857
009	1854	brick, 1 story, 22 1/2' X 85'	Daingerfield & Co.	grocery store (Wm. S. Fitch-1854)	preserve ruin & interpret	

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE	TYPE/SIZE	CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
010	1853	brick, 2 stories, 21' X 62'		Hollub & Isaacs	dry goods & clothiers, downstairs (Hollub & Isaacs-1853; Shasta Pioneer Dry Goods) billiard saloon upstairs (Blossom & Francis-1853; Bella Union-1855)	preserve ruin & interpret	
---				brick & wood	Grotefend Alley	alley	walkway
---				brick & dirt	Tenderfoot Alley	alley	walkway
011 to 028		various		various	stores, offices, houses, corrals	stabilize & preserve as ruins or open space, and interpret (#11 oldest brick bldg. in Shasta)	1849- 1895
029	1855	brick, 1 story, 19' X 50'		Henry Leo Bldg.	furnishings and dry goods bakery warehouse post office (1890)	warehouse & post office house museums, interpretive sales	1878- 1895

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONS.	TYPE/ CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
030	1856	brick, 1 story	Fuller & Cushing Bldg.	grocery (Fuller & Cushing-1856; Cushing and Bros.-1857) post office (1857)		
			Litsch Store (same building)	grocery (Litsch-1873) temporary bakery store (Blumb-1878) general merchandise (Litsch-1878)	general store house museum	1878- 1895
031	1878	wood, 1 story	Blumb Bakery	bakery, saloon (Blumb-1878)	bakery adaptive house museum	1878- 1895
---		dirt, later stone	Van Schiach Lane, later Boell Alley	alley alley	walkway	
078		wood, corral	Loag's Horse Market Empire Livery and Corral	horse market, corral (Loag's-1853) livery, corral and garden (Empire-1857)	barn, yard & garden for hotel	1857
078	1857	brick, 3 stories, 40' X 140'	Empire Hotel	dining hall and bar (Empire-1857) lobby, hotel rooms (Empire-1857) shaving saloon, bath house (Young's Saloon-1857) stage office (California Stage Co.-1857)	restaurant concession, hotel (lobby & rooms) concession, shaving saloon house museum, stage company office house museum	1857 1857 1857 1857

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONSTRUCT'N	TYPE/SIZE	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
078	c.1853	wood, 1 story, with basement, lot 24' X 160', burned 1860	Ball & Norris Building Post Office Building St. Louis House	express and banking office (Shasta Express-1853) post office (1854) saloon (St. Louis-1858) billiard saloon (McTurk & Bro.-1860)	formal exhibits, billiard saloon house museum	1860
079	1853	brick, 1 story, 65' X 70', with basement, 3 businesses	Loag's Block	saloon (Beehive-1858) billiard saloon, upstairs (Metropolitan -1858) restaurant, downstairs (Metropolitan -1858) newspaper office (Shasta Courier-1858) saddlery (G.C. Schroter-1861) county offices, courtroom, jail (1861)	courthouse, jail, county offices house museums, formal exhibits	1861
080	c.1851	wood, ? stories, with basement	Charles Smith House Shasta Hotel	house (Smith-1851) hotel (Shasta, also Charles H. Smith -1856)	hotel house museum	1856
080	c.1853	wood, ? stories, with basement, lot 16' X 38'	Miner's Inn Rhodes & Lusk Express Banking & Express Lot	hotel rooms (Miner's Inn-1853) express and banking (Rhodes & Lusk -1853) (lot sold in 1861)	express and banking office house museum	1853

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONS.	TYPE/SIZE CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
080	c.1851	wood, corral, barn	El Dorado Corral	corral and livery stable (El Dorado -1853)	corral	1851
080	1853	wood, ? stories, with basement	El Dorado Hotel	hotel and bar (El Dorado-1853) stage office (Hall & Crandall-1853) hat store (G. Colburn's Eagle Hat Store-1858)	hotel adaptive house museum for ELP programs, stage office adaptive house museum	1853 1853
080	c.1854	wood, corral	Dunn's Corral	corral (Roop's; Roop & Wilson; Dunn's-1854)	corral & livery stables, interpretive exhibits	1854
080	c.1851	wood, ? stories, with basement	H.W. Hubbard Building	miner's provisions, beds, storage (H.W. Hubbard-1854) shaving parlor & bath house (Wells Shaving Saloon-1860) doctor's office (Drs. Raymond & Olendorf-1860)	miner's provisions store house museum, collections storage (basement), curatorial facilities, doctor's office house museum	1854 1860
080		wood, barn fence, ditches	David Casey's Slaughterhouse Scheiermann's Tannery	slaughterhouse (Casey's-1854) tannery (Scheiermann-1860)	open space, formal exhibits on meat handling practices in 19th century	1854

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONS.	TYPE/ CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
081	1857	wood, corral and barn	Empire Stables & Corral	corral and stable (Empire-1857)	corral	1857
082	1857	wood, corral and barn	California Stage Co. Corral	stage corral & stable (California Stage Co.-1857)	formal exhibits, stage & wagon concession, large artifact storage	1857
084	c. 1853	wood and stone, 22' X 125' X c. 30', 1 story, with basement	John Cox Greathouse & Bros. McGlaughlin Bldg.	hay barn (Cox-1853) (McGlaughlin-1855)	visitor & interpretive center: formal exhibits, vignettes reference library & archives park offices public restrooms interpretive sales area archival storage	1855
---		gravel	Mackley Alley	road to slaughterhouse & tannery	walkway	
100		wood, corral	Grotfend Corral	corral	parking, picnic area	

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONS.	TYPE/ CONSTRUCT'N	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
102- 103		various	various	hotel smithy general merchandise	open space, outdoor mining exhibits, parking	
101, 107, 108	1939	brick	Shasta School	school	multi-purpose: park community meeting hall, classroom, ESP programs, public restrooms	
108, 109 110	1928	brick	Shasta School	school	Mae Helene Bacon Boggs Gallery, art storage	
108		brick	Shasta School*	school (1873-1926)	school room house museums, formal exhibits	1878- 1895
146		wood barn	Bragg & Isaacs* Isaacs	blacksmith (Bragg & Isaacs's-1858, Isaacs)	blacksmith's shop adaptive house museum	1858
153 & 155			Catholic Cemetery	cemetery	walking tours	
156		wood		house and gardens	open space, "Reading Springs" ESP program	1849- 1850

**SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT**

LOT NUM.	DATE CONSTRUC'T'N	TYPE/SIZE	HISTORIC NAME	HISTORIC USE (date)	RECOMMENDED USE	INTERP. DATE
157	brick and wood, 2 stories		Washington Brewery and Litsch House	brewery (Washington) house (Litsch)	formal exhibits on breweries and bakeries	
158	wood, 2 stories		Shasta Bakery	bakery, saloon, corrals	open space	
159	wood corrals, sheds		John Scott Corral (1856)	stables, sheds, corrals (Scott-1856)	corrals, stables, sheds formal exhibits on transportation ESP program large artifact storage	1856

* Proposed for development after Highway 299 is relocated out of the park.

Appendix B



INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

State Clearinghouse # 90030840

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- A. Name of Project: Shasta State Historic Park General Plan
- B. Checklist Date: 9/6/90
- C. Contact Person: Roger Willmarth
Telephone: (916) 324-6419
- D. Location: Old Shasta, Shasta County
- E. Description: The general plan establishes policies for development, operation, resources protection, interpretation, and concessions for Shasta SHP.
- F. Persons and Organizations Contacted: DPR staff at HQ and Shasta SHP.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. (Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers. Also, mark with an asterisk (*) and explain all "no" answers that might reasonably be questioned.

- | A. Earth. Will the proposal result in: | Yes | Maybe | No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Unstable earth conditions such as slope failure or mudslides?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Change in natural topography or major ground surface relief features?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or lake?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|
 | | | |
| B. Air. Will the proposal result in: | | | |
| 1. Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The creation of objectionable odors?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|
 | | | |
| C. Water. Will the proposal result in: | | | |
| 1. Changes in the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- 4. Discharge of pollutants into surface waters, or any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?.....
- 5. Alteration of the bed of a lake, stream or river?.....
- 6. Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavation?.....
- 7. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supply?.....
- 8. Exposure of people or property to water-related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?.....
- 9. Significant changes in the temperature, flow or chemical content of surface thermal springs?.....

D. *Plant Life.* Will the proposal result in:

- 1. Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plant (including trees, shrubs, grass, and aquatic plants)?.....
- 2. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare, threatened or endangered species of plants?.....
- 3. Reduction or deterioration of any rare or endangered plant community?.....
- 4. Reduction of acreage of any agricultural crop or pasturage ?.....

E. *Animal Life.* Will the proposal result in:

- 1. Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)?.....
- 2. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, threatened or endangered species of animals?.....
- 3. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?.....
- 4. Deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat?.....

F. *Noise.* Will the proposal result in:

- 1. Increase in existing noise levels?.....
- 2. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?.....

G. *Land Use.* Will the proposal result in:

- 1. A substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?.....

H. *Energy and Natural Resources.* Will the proposal result in:

- 1. Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources or energy?.....
- 2. Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable resources?.....

I. *Risk of Upset.* Will the proposal result in:

- 1. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?.....
- 2. Possible interference with emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?.....

- J. *Population and Housing*. Will the proposal result in:
1. The alteration, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of the area?.....
 2. Effecting existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?.....
- K. *Transportation/ Circulation*. Will the proposal result in:
1. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?.....
 2. Affecting existing parking facilities, or create a demand for new parking?.....
 3. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?.....
 4. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?...
 5. Alterations to waterbone, rail, or air traffic?.....
 6. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?.....
- L. *Public Services*. Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:
1. Fire protection?.....
 2. Police protection?.....
 3. Schools?.....
 4. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?.....
 5. Other governmental services?.....
- M. *Utilities*. Will the proposal result in a need for new systems or substantial alterations to the following utilities:
1. Electric power or natural gas?.....
 2. Communication systems?.....
 3. Water?.....
 4. Sewer or septic tanks?.....
 5. Storm water drainage?.....
 6. Solid waste disposal?.....
- N. *Human Health*. Will the proposal result in:
1. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?.....
 2. Exposure of people to potential health hazards?.....
- O. *Plan Conformance*: Will the proposal result in:
1. Conflict with the State Park System's unit's adopted general plan?.....
 2. Conflict with the Department of Park and Recreation's Resource Management Directives?.....
- P. *Aesthetics*. Will the proposal result in:
1. The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?.....
 2. New sources of light or glare?.....
- Q. *Recreation*. Will the proposal result in:
1. An impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?.....

R. *Cultural Resources* .

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archeological site?..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

S. *Mandatory Findings of Significance* .

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

III. DISCUSSION OF POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND POTENTIAL MITIGATIONS (See Attached Comments)

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and an environmental impact report will be prepared due to policy requirements.
- I find that although the proposed project could have significant effect on the environment there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Date: 9, 6, 90

Roger Willmuth

DISCUSSION:

A2. Reconstruction of the historic buildings and new parking lots will cause some displacement and compaction of the soil

C2. There will be a minor increase in the amount of water runoff due to the new parking lots and reconstructed buildings.

G1. There will be alterations to the present land use, in order to continue the restoration of the original character of the park and expand visitor facilities. Restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings will occur on what are presently vacant lots

K1, K2. It is possible that the project will result in creating a greater demand for visitor facilities and parking. An increase in visitors will cause additional vehicular movement. The demand for parking may not only be effected by an increase in visitors but it may also be influenced by the elimination of parking along the highway.

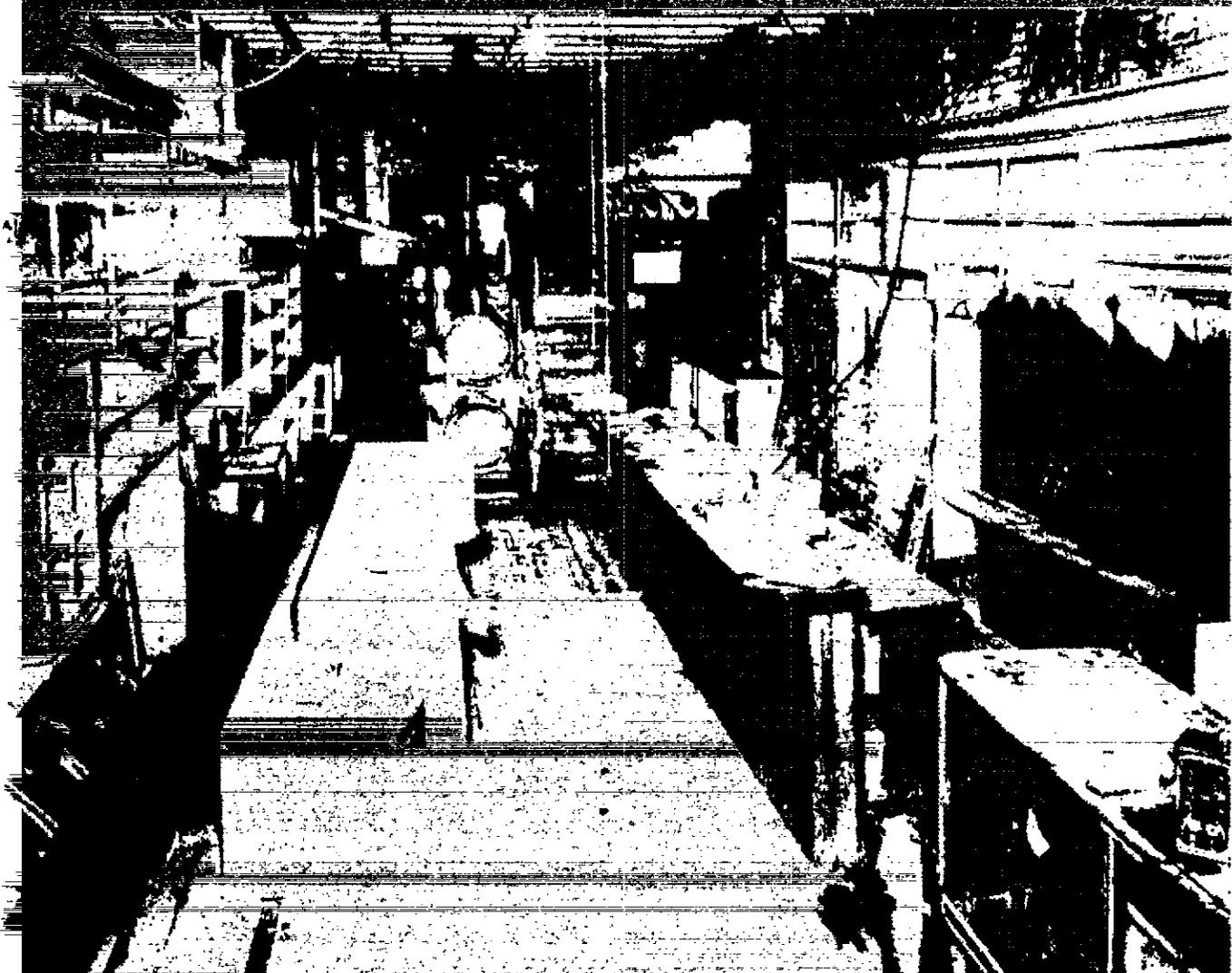
K4. It is possible that the proposed entry to the park and designated pedestrian crossing points will alter the circulation of people throughout the park. It is also possible that the highway bypass proposal will substantially alter circulation.

Q1. The plan will have a positive impact on the quality and quantity of recreational opportunities by the increase in restoration of historic buildings with interpretive uses and an increase in visitor facilities.

R1. The plan calls for archeological investigations to precede reconstruction.

S3. The effects of this project combined with others, such as Highway 299, may cause adverse parking and traffic conditions.

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