

Cultural Landscape Report, Part I
for
Tower House Historic District
in the Whiskeytown Unit
of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation Area
Shasta County, California



Prepared for
National Park Service



by
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Chapter 1 – Introduction

Management Summary

The Tower House Historic District is located within the Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area (NRA) in Shasta County, California (Figure 1). Although managed primarily for its recreational values, the recreation area also contains a variety of historical sites, which are used for interpretive purposes. The Tower House Historic District represents one such site. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, the Tower House Historic District contains a variety of historic resources associated with several different historic contexts. Although the bulk of these resources are associated with the activities of the Levi Tower and Charles Camden families, the current boundaries of the district also include the remains of the El Dorado mine. The latter property is not historically associated with either Camden or Tower. Its only affiliation with the other resources in the district is temporal, i.e., it was operated during the period of significance established for the Tower House Historic District.



Figure 1. Project Area location map.

The 1300-acre Tower House Archeological District, nominated to the National Register in 1980 as a supplement to the Tower House Historic District, overlaps the boundary of the 1973 nomination. Nine prehistoric sites, including obsidian flake scatters, probable village sites, house pits, and a campsite are named as contributing resources. Historical archeological resources include debris scatters presumed to be associated with the Camden house and stone foundations that may be associated with either Camden's or Tower's improvements. This nomination "hypothesizes" other debris scatters that may be associated with the tenant house. However, none was identified.

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) Part I, is to identify the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the historical significance of the Tower House Historic District. The results of this study will be used to guide long-term management of the site. The need for the completion of a CLR was identified in the 1998 General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA. However, this document contains no specific recommendations regarding the level of preservation treatment for the site.

Previously, the most intensive stabilization, restoration, and interpretive efforts have focused on the buildings within the district – particularly the Camden house and the associated tenant house. Treatment for these buildings was outlined in a 1973 Historic Structures Report (HSR).¹ Other than the stabilization, restoration and adaptive reuse of the buildings, park service-sponsored modifications include the addition of the public parking lot and the construction of the pedestrian bridge over Clear Creek. Additional modifications to the historic district outside the purview of the park service include the realignment and widening of Highway 299, conducted by the California Department of Transportation. With the exception of the historical building rehabilitation, these modifications have impacted the historical integrity of the district, either through the addition of new noncontributing elements, or by truncating the continuous distribution of historical resources within the site.

Historical Summary

The historically significant activities within the Tower House Historic District began with Levi Tower's 1851 purchase of squatter's rights to a parcel of land at the confluence of three drainages, Clear Creek, Willow Creek and Mill Creek.² On this parcel, strategically placed at the junction of two trails leading to nascent mining districts in the upper Sacramento River valley, Tower established a hotel. In order to provision his hotel Tower planted extensive orchards and gardens, raised hogs and chickens for slaughter, and grew sufficient hay to supply his own livestock as well as that of his customers. Over time Tower and the Tower House gained a reputation for graciousness and a high standard of service, perhaps uncharacteristic for the mining frontier. Tower's operation attracted other businesses as well, such as the California Stage Company, which chose this location for a stage stop and point of transfer for its stage line heading north toward Yreka.

Tower's original partner and eventual brother-in-law, Charles Camden, also contributed to the development of the built environment within the district, though his interest lay principally in placer mining and the development of industries to support his mining ventures along Clear Creek. In order to work these claims efficiently, he needed surface water, and in order to get

water to his claims he needed ditches and flumes. Camden surveyed the location of ditches that would carry water from Mill Creek and Crystal Creek eastward to his placer claims. Camden required lumber to build flumes associated with his ditches. However, the cost of lumber from local mills was prohibitively high, so he decided to build his own sawmill, locating it near the confluence of Mill Creek and Clear Creek. Camden hired men to build his ditches, to cut timber from the surrounding hillsides, and to run the sawmill. He concentrated on working his claims, selling his surplus water and milled lumber to other miners. In addition to his commercial ventures, Camden also established a residence adjacent to the Tower House, which he occupied more or less permanently until he ceased actively working his mining properties in the 1890s.

Camden's other major investment in the area economy was in transportation. In the early 1860s he negotiated a "franchise" for the operation of a toll road between Shasta and the Tower House. Earlier, Camden's brother-in-law, Levi Tower, had constructed a rough track between these two points and had rebuilt the bridge over Clear Creek. In 1861, Camden began supervision of the road construction; his crews completed the road by the following spring. For the next 50 years, Camden was responsible for the maintenance of the road. Travelers paid their tolls at the Tower House, adjacent to his residence.

It was not until the turn of the century that any major new development occurred within the historic district. In about 1909, the Camden family constructed a tenant house complex in the vicinity of the old mill yard – the latter abandoned as a commercial venture for nearly 50 years. This complex included a house and a barn as well as a chicken coop. By this time Camden was an elderly man and lived with his daughter, Grace Richards, and family. Since the late 1890s, they had resided at the Camden ranch only during the spring, summer and early fall, spending their winters in Oakland. The adjacent Tower House and a small, two-acre patch of orchard had been sold and operated independently from the Camden family interests.

In 1919, the Tower House burned to the ground, thus ending the hotel/resort operations at the site. The operations of the California Stage Company had ceased, *circa* 1915, and the sawmill had been abandoned for decades. The agricultural workings of the "home ranch," as Charles Camden referred to it, continued through the 1930s. Camden's granddaughter, Philena Hubbard, had inherited the ranch upon the death of her aunt, Grace Richards, in 1933. Hubbard's family occupied the house seasonally through the 1930s. However, in 1940, Hubbard moved to Colorado, after which time the only permanent resident of the site was the caretaker.

In 1969 Philena Hubbard sold the Tower House Ranch to the National Park Service. Historical resources remaining on site at that time included the Camden house and its associated outbuildings, the house and barn in the tenant house complex, a segment of the old Weaverville-Shasta road, and remnants of the orchards and ornamental vegetation. The mill had been removed from the property in the 1950s, as had the improvements associated with the California Stage Company.

The Tower House Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, for its association with early Euro-American settlement in northern California. The district includes resources associated with transportation, as well as agricultural, and mining contexts.

Scope of Work and Methodology

The Scope of Work (SOW) for this project states that the site history and analysis and evaluation sections of this CLR are to focus on the approximately 20-acre area surrounding the Camden house and grounds and the associated tenant house complex, including former orchards, pastures, and ditches. Following guidance in the SOW, descriptions of the old El Dorado mine are included only in the existing conditions chapter of the report. The information including in this CLR, Part I, will be used by park service personnel to develop appropriate treatments for historical resources.³ Although this report focuses on only part of the historic district, all of the historical resources that contribute to district eligibility, especially the irrigation systems, will be included in the treatment section, CLR, Part II, to be prepared by park service personnel.

HRA and Amphion personnel conducted a field visit in April of 1999, during which time they documented the existing condition of district resources. The field documentation was made to ground-truth the area, using existing drawings and plans. Project personnel also conducted research in the recreation area headquarters, including a review of historical photograph collections, research files and library collections. The research area's library provided most of the available secondary sources required for preparation of this report. Many of the secondary sources, such as the HSR for the historic district, the Historic Resource Study (HRS) for the recreation area, and the special ditch report, had been provided to us prior to the field visit. The HSR and HRS prepared in 1973 and 1978, respectively, were very thoroughly researched, including extensive county courthouse research in deed records as well as a review of materials from the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley. Text from the original deeds, leases and liens are included in these reports.

HRA also contacted the California State Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to obtain the General Land Office (GLO) survey plats of the project area, which contain information regarding early development of the site. In addition, the BLM historical indexes for the pertinent townships revealed the pattern of land withdrawal and patenting within the historic district, including both homestead and mineral patents. HRA obtained copies of the mineral survey plats for the two mining claims pertinent to this project.

In August of 2000, Cheryl Miller returned to the site to document potentially historic vegetation. Also in 2000, Herbert Hubbard, great-grandson of Charles Camden, donated family diaries, correspondence and photograph collections to the NRA. Whiskeytown park ranger Clinton Kane copied and excerpted many of the diaries and scanned historical images, which he then forwarded to HRA for further analysis and use in this report. The Hubbard collection will be accessioned and archived in the recreation area's museum.

Amphion and HRA used a variety of graphic sources to prepare the existing conditions and historic base maps, including: historical aerial photographs, USGS topographic maps, and a modern survey of the Camden house and grounds (incorporating an area of approximately 2.5 acres). Historic-period cartographic and photographic documentation for some parts of the district proved to be fairly good, especially the area in the immediate vicinity of the Tower House and Charles and Philena Camden's home. However, the exact locations of some improvements, especially the buildings in the mill yard, are estimated upon verbal descriptions and interpretations of historic-era photography.

Description of Study Boundaries

The study boundaries for this project include the approximately 20 acres in direct proximity to the two primary building clusters at the site, the Charles Camden house and grounds and the tenant house and barn. This area is considerably smaller than the total area included within the boundaries of the historic district. The 2.5-acre parcel of land containing the Charles Camden house, associated outbuildings and grounds had been previously intensively surveyed and mapped for the park service. Another previous survey effort completed in 1997⁴ provided a detailed survey map of the Crystal Creek ditch, which is located outside the core area as defined in the SOW. Although the entire irrigation system, extending to the intake coffer dam, is outside of the current study area, it is historically integral to the development of the core area and will be addressed in Part II of this document.

Summary of Findings

The Tower House Historic District has sustained a substantial amount of change both during and since the historical period. Virtually all of the resources constructed by Levi Tower, including the Tower House itself, were either removed or destroyed long ago. The sawmill constructed by Charles Camden in the early 1850s is no longer present, nor are the agricultural buildings that served his ranch nor the buildings constructed to support the operations of the California Stage Company. Overwhelmingly, the resources that remain date to the later period of occupation – from *circa* 1900 to the 1940s. These include Charles Camden's house and grounds and his tenant house complex. Both of these complexes retain integrity from the later period of development.

Remnants of the site's once-extensive orchards are also present. However, the extant agricultural vegetation is a fraction of what was present during either Tower's or Camden's tenures. This is also true of the ornamental vegetation associated with the Camden house and the tenant house complexes. Contemporaries of Tower and Camden noted the verdant character of the Tower House resort in an otherwise hot, dry country, and "vegetation" would have been an important landscape characteristic during the historical period. The loss of both agricultural and ornamental vegetation adversely affects the integrity of the district. Although the vegetation itself has been lost, the relationship of the orchards and fields to some of the developed areas is still apparent within the larger spatial organization of the site. The remnant fruit trees do have value, since they can contribute information regarding species and/or variety – information that may supplement the historical documentary record.

Another significant impact to the district's integrity is the presence of the modern highway. The elevated grade of this structure truncates the site so that there is no apparent connection between the agricultural activity areas on the north side of the road with those on the south side of the road. This condition is exacerbated by the almost complete removal of buildings, structures and orchards from the area north of the roadway.

Following are some specific recommendations regarding changes to the National Register documentation and additional research needs:

■ Documentation

1. The boundaries of the Tower House Historic District should be amended to more accurately reflect land use and ownership relative to Levi Tower and Charles Camden. A revised boundary could incorporate the lands within the cash entry patent of Charles Camden, as well as the adjacent Chitwood placer claim, which was also patented by Camden (Figure 2). Although this boundary may exclude the Kate Camden gravesite, the grave could be included as a discontinuous feature.

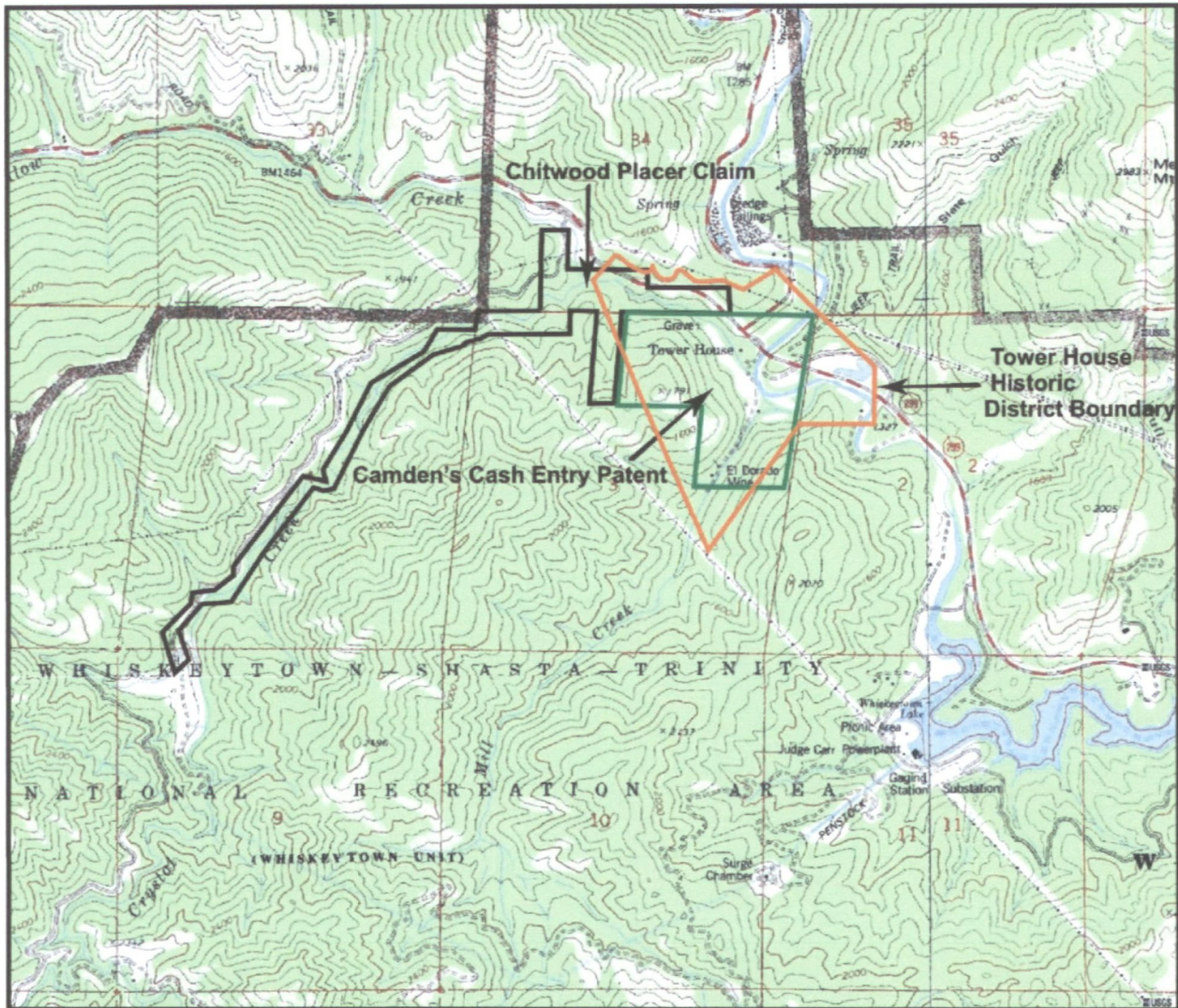


Figure 2. Proposed National Register boundary revision showing the locations of the Chitwood Placer Claim and Charles Camden's cash entry patent. The proposed new boundary would incorporate the area within the two adjacent claims. The orange line represents the existing National Register property boundary.

2. Section 8 of the nomination should be updated to include information regarding the importance of Charles Camden. The historical resources that remain at the site are almost all associated with Charles Camden's tenure. Of the two men, Camden's contribution to community development was perhaps the more significant and lasting. Although the story of the Levi Tower hotel and resort is an interesting one, none of the improvements built by Tower or associated with the Tower House remain standing, with the possible exception of a few fruit trees. The El Dorado mine, which would also lie outside the proposed boundary, should be reevaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. If the El Dorado mine is historically significant within the context of area mining development, then it would be more appropriate to nominate it to the National Register individually.
3. Revise the period of significance for the district to reflect the periods for which the site has integrity. The National Register database indicates that there are two periods of significance for the district: 1825-1849 and 1850-1874. Virtually none of the resources remaining within the district dates to either period. The exception is the Camden house, the original component of which was constructed in 1852. However, the current appearance of the Camden house, and of the site as a whole, dates to the later period of Camden's occupancy. National Register guidelines clearly state that a property must possess historic integrity for all periods of significance entered.

■ **Additional Research**

1. Evaluate the age and condition of the remaining fruit and ornamental trees. If possible, determine the variety of the apple trees. This will aid the park unit in identifying which varieties of fruit trees would be appropriate to use should managers decide to reestablish the orchards. In addition, data from this effort can also contribute to the park service-wide inventory of historic orchards. There may be value in the genetic stock depending upon rarity. If feasible, consider taking cuttings from the fruit trees to be used as grafts.

Determining the age of the ornamental and native trees in the Camden house complex and in the vicinity of the tenant house will aid the park in determining which trees were part of the historic scene and thus should be saved.

2. Archaeological testing could provide information on the locations of former buildings, structures, and waste disposal areas located at the property. The exact locations of the Tower House and of the agricultural outbuildings north of the highway have not been documented; neither have the locations of the fish and lily ponds referred to in historical documents. Remote sensing techniques, such as ground penetrating radar, followed by ground-truthing with traditional excavation methods, could be used to relocate these resources. In turn, this information would prove valuable to restoration efforts.

Chapter 1 Endnotes ---

¹ Anna Coxe Toogood and David G. Henderson, *Historic Structure Report, Tower House Historic District, Historical and Architectural Data Section, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California* (Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, 1973).

² Note that the historic-period names for area creeks are different from modern nomenclature. During Tower and Camden's time, the stream currently called Mill Creek was initially called Granite Creek. Similarly, these two families called the stream that runs behind (south of) the Camden House, Crystal Creek rather than Willow Creek as it is named on modern USGS topographic maps. Unless referenced in a direct quote, creek names used in this report parallel those used on modern maps.

³ Appendix A contains a list of the contractor's suggestions and recommendations for treatment of the historical resources in the district.

⁴ Shelly Davis-King, "Bringing Water to the Garden: A Description of Two Ditches in the Tower House Historic District, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Shasta County, California," Report prepared for USDI National Park Service, San Francisco, CA, 1997.

Chapter 2 – Site History

The Pre-Contact Period

Prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in a variety of settings throughout the Whiskeytown Unit. These sites represent almost 7000 years of use by native peoples and include habitation sites, seasonal camps, resource procurement sites, and what may be a spiritual site high on Shasta Bally with a view of Mount Shasta.¹ With regard to the ethnographic present, the historic district lies within the traditional territorial boundaries of the Wintu people, a large area that includes the northern Sacramento River, its tributaries to the east and west, and portions of the upper Trinity River drainage.² The Wintu utilized the area for hundreds of years before the arrival of Euro-Americans in the nineteenth century. Wintu life centered on permanent villages situated along rivers and larger streams such as Clear Creek. Deer and acorns were the primary food items, supplemented by a wide variety of other plant and animal resources. Traditional ties to Whiskeytown remain strong among contemporary Wintu people.³

Explorers and trappers began visiting the upper Sacramento Valley in the early part of the nineteenth century. Parties of settlers soon followed, on their way to central California and Oregon. In 1848 gold was discovered on the Trinity River just west of Whiskeytown. Tributary streams soon proved equally rich and boom towns, such as Shasta, Whiskeytown, and French Gulch, grew quickly to accommodate the large numbers of miners, known as "forty-niners."

Development of Tower's Hotel and Road House, 1851–1868*

Charles Camden and Levi H. Tower came to the Whiskeytown region with a rush of forty-niners in the spring of 1850. After the two men explored gold prospects on the Trinity and Salmon Rivers, Camden headed farther north to investigate potential claim sites in Shasta County while Tower returned to Unionville (Arcata) on Humboldt Bay to buy supplies and mules. A month later Camden sent news to Tower that he had located a claim on Clear Creek near the future site of the Tower House. The site lay at the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek, a convergence of valleys that ultimately placed Camden and Tower's development at the center of the regional transportation network connecting Shasta City, Yreka, and the Trinity gold fields.

At the time of Camden's arrival the site was occupied by a man named Schneider, who sold mining supplies from an 8' x 10' log cabin on the site. By November of 1850, Camden had finished building a cabin for himself about a mile from the future site of the Tower House on the south side of Clear Creek. One of Camden's first improvements associated with his mining operation was the construction of reservoirs, required to control stream flows.⁴ After mining for several months, Camden rejoined Tower, who had been traveling to Sacramento and San Francisco on business, and the two made a lucrative trip north, selling mining supplies in the

* See historic base map, 1851–1868 on page 18.

Yreka area. They made it back to the Clear Creek claim late in April, 1851, and, after considering several other sites in the area, decided to stay.

Tower's economic interests strayed from mining the following winter, and on February 12, 1852, he claimed and posted notices for a parcel of land located at the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek and Crystal Creek. Tower purchased the rights to Samuel Francis' improvements including his trading stand and a "house bridge and all appurtenances," for \$575.00 cash.⁵ The deed transferred land located:

at the Crossing of Clear Creek and at the fork of the trail leading from Shasta to Weaverville and to Scotts River likewise lying in the fork of Said Creek together with the Houses Corralls the free bridge and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining these premises have heretofore been known as the free bridge House.⁶

The bridge was "a simple hewed-log crossing capable of supporting mule trains and wagons." There was no toll, and the rough lodging house on the other side was therefore known as the Free Bridge House.⁷ The property was well situated. Shasta Bally formed a dramatic southern backdrop. Four streams converged in the vicinity (Crystal, Willow, Mill, and Clear Creeks) and a mule trail from Shasta divided on the banks of Clear Creek and ran north and west from its division.⁸ This strategic location on the primary routes west and north to the Trinity River diggings, to the Yreka-area digging, and to the commercial center of Weaverville "helped to attract a good business."⁹

With the purchase of land by Tower, both men held property in the area. However, they decided to dissolve their economic partnership so that each might pursue his own interests, Tower in the hotel business, and Camden to concentrate on mining. Camden constructed a small house alongside Tower's newly acquired hotel, and when his friend's sister, Philena Tower, arrived to help her brother with his business, Camden soon proposed to her. Around the same time, Levi Tower became engaged to Mary Jane Shuffleton and the two couples married at Camden's cottage in a double ceremony on November 11, 1852.¹⁰ With Philena's marriage to Camden, Tower granted his sister the land upon which her husband's new home was situated, and a right to use the water from his irrigation ditches. The Camden house¹¹ was originally a one-story, two-room rectangular cottage with a doorway centered on the front elevation. It was sided with hand-split clapboard and roofed with wood shingles.¹²

The lodging house included in Tower's purchase from Samuel Francis "was just a long log house containing the bar, dining room and lodging place." Tower immediately enlarged the building, adding a kitchen and dining room in the fall of 1852. By spring of 1853, after a hard winter's labor, Tower had completed construction of a new three-story wood-frame hotel containing 21 rooms. On March 26, 1853, the *Shasta Courier* reported that "Mr. L. H. Tower has . . . built a large and elegant house at his old stand, the Free Bridge House, a few miles this side of French Gulch. He has long enjoyed the reputation of keeping one of the best hotels north of Shasta."¹³ The original log structure was probably incorporated in the new building, adapted to use as the bar of the hotel. Tower oversaw the construction work, which was carried out by carpenters hired from San Francisco.¹⁴

were also grown, on unspecified "valley land" that by about 1860 covered a reported 60 acres. At an unknown date, Tower planted an *allee* of black walnut trees along the toll road (Figure 4), between the Clear Creek Bridge and the Tower House.¹⁹

While Tower set about transforming the streamside meadows into cultivated fields, Camden turned his mining lands and waters to profitable production. In the summer of 1852 Camden increased the size of his placer-mining operation, an effort that required more water than flowed through his diggings at the time. He set about engineering and contracting for the excavation of a system of ditches that, eight years later, would measure 5-6 miles in length. Water in excess of his needs would be sold to other area miners. The construction of the flumes associated with the ditches was delayed somewhat, due to the prohibitively high cost of lumber. Camden's solution

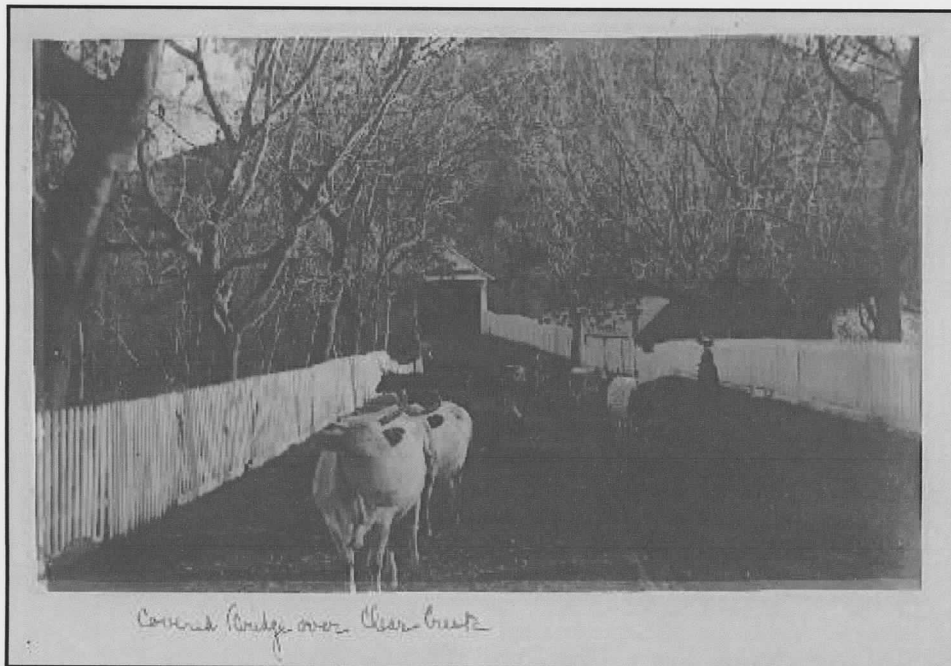


Figure 4. Looking east along the toll road to the covered bridge. Note the *allee* and the wood fence that lined the road. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collection, Whiskeytown NRA.

was to construct a sawmill on his property, using the output to build his own flumes and trestles, and selling the surplus lumber to other buyers. The mill was completed in February, 1855,²⁰ and was placed in immediate use processing timbers to further the construction of his mining flumes and for commercial sale (Figure 5). Camden let the contracts for cutting and hauling logs for his sawmill by the thousand feet, and hired the sawing the same way. Men hired to run the mill set up housekeeping in a newly completed house adjacent to the mill.²¹ Summer water flows were insufficient to run both the mining and milling operations, so the sawmill operated only during the winter. Summer mining was conducted in the bed of the creek.²²

Between 1855 and 1858 Camden constructed the upper ditch from Crystal Creek to Tower House and built a high trestle at the upper end of the orchard across Clear Creek with three lines of 12-foot bored pine logs, each line measuring 900 feet in length. This log pipeline connected the ditch on the west side, to the ditch on the east side, both of which were 75 feet higher than the elevation of the log flume, forming an inverted siphon. During this period Camden also built

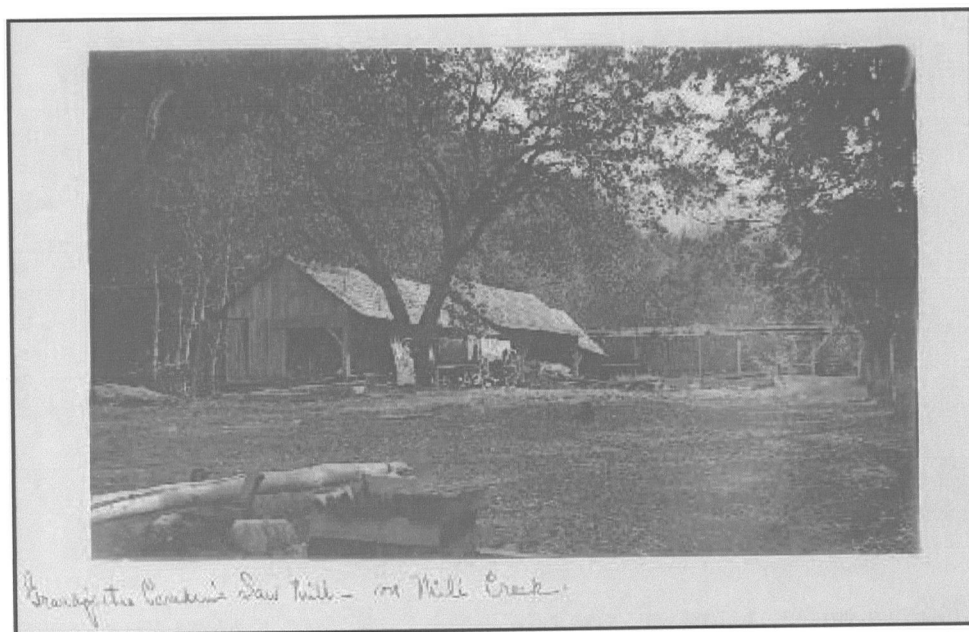


Figure 5. Photograph of the Camden sawmill *circa*, 1890. Note the elevated flume in the background. The house referred to by Philena Tower Camden was likely located to the left, just outside the photo. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.

a 50-foot-high flume from his ditch near "Canada's" house to a ditch he had constructed on the north side of Clear Creek, thereby conveying water to "Riggs Point." An additional high ditch from Mill Creek covered the "Jackson" and other mining claims.²³ Despite temporary setbacks like the February 1858 storm on Clear Creek that blew down his flume near Tower House, Camden prospered at placer mining for 18 years.²⁴

While Charles Camden tended to his business interests, Philena managed the household and cared for their children in the cottage next to the Tower House. The Camdens hired local Indian laborers to help with the household chores, including the washing. They also "adopted" an Indian girl, whom they named "Kate," to help with the care of the children (Figure 6). Years later, Philena Hubbard described Kate as a nursemaid. However, Kate would have been only 8 to 10 years older than the Camdens' eldest daughter, Ada, so it may be more appropriate to describe her as a playmate or companion rather than a nursemaid. In many respects she appears to have been treated as a member of the family. In 1855, Philena Hubbard recorded in her diary that a visitor, Mrs. Clark, brought "a doll apiece" for Kate and Ada.²⁵ Kate traveled with the family to Charles' home in England, and apparently remained with the Camdens until she died in 1871 at age 27. She is buried on a hill to the north of the Camden house.

Like Charles Camden, Levi Tower also attempted to expand and diversify his business interests by acquiring and developing real estate in the region. In the fall of 1853, his real estate ventures had a direct physical and economic impact on the Tower House: with the help of two principal associates, a Mr. Ferington and a Mr. Wingate, Tower promoted and financed a wagon road from Shasta to his hotel.²⁶ Around this time Tower also began to charge a toll for the use of the bridge that had come with his Clear Creek property.²⁷ In the summer of 1858, Tower replaced the original bridge.²⁸

Figure 6. Photograph of the Camden family, *circa* 1860. Charles and Philena Camden, Ada on Charles' lap with Kate holding Grace. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.

Tower's garden and orchards had matured beautifully by this time. A report on Shasta County farms in 1858 lavished praise on the Tower House grounds and the man who planted them:

He now has thirty acres inclosed [sic] with good fence, and thoroughly cultivated. The orchard contains one thousand trees of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, etc., all choice varieties of working fruit There are also four hundred grape vines One of the apple trees shown the Committee was from seed planted in the Spring of 1854. In the Spring of 1857 it blossomed – set and ripened fruit in the month of July – matured a second crop in August, and set a third, which were as large as English walnuts when the frost came and interrupted their growth. The first and second crop reached an average of twelve and one-half inches in circumference – were slightly tart and of excellent flavor. . . . There is also a nursery on the place of one thousand trees, assorted fruits, beside fine rows of gooseberry, currant, raspberry, and strawberry bushes, all bearing profusely. The buildings now consist of the hotel, 40 by 60 feet, two and one-half stories high; store, 20 by 40 feet; barns and sheds covering an area 80 feet square; carriage and smith-shop, and other out buildings necessary to complete a first-class country home and hotel. Water from springs in the adjacent hills is brought in leaden pipe, and continually plays from several sparkling fountains in the yard, and also a hydrant, to which a hose 50 feet long being attached, it throws the water through a three-quarter inch nozzle 100 feet high.

The proprietor's books show an outlay of 60,000 dollars on the improvements of the place, a current monthly expense of 1,500 and an income of 50,000 dollars per annum. The owner not being at home the vacancy was well supplied by the present manager of the hotel, Samuel Francis, Esq.²⁹

An undated (*circa* 1860) watercolor of the Tower House complex shows a well-maintained building complex (hotel, Camden house, sawmill, stables) divided by the all-important toll road, surrounded by young orchards,³⁰ and framed by the slopes of Shasta Bally. The largest orchard is located north of the toll road, between the channel of Clear Creek and the road to French Gulch – in the field later referred to as the French Gulch field. Additional trees in discernible rows are located in the area between the Tower House and the Camden house. Charles Camden's ditch is



visible at the base of the hill slope south of Crystal Creek, carried over Mill Creek by an elevated flume (see Figure 5). A road extends toward Mill Creek and the buildings associated with the sawmill (Figures 7 and 8).

By the late 1850s, Tower House had become a regional center of transportation, communication, and politics, as well as an inn and resort. In 1858 a telegraph line ran between Shasta and Weaverville, with Tower House probably serving as a telegraph office. The hotel stood at this time at the junction of three county roads, and, by 1861, when the Union Democratic Senatorial Convention met there, Tower House qualified as a separate electoral district.³¹ By 1867, the district counted 27 residents, 20 of whom were miners, two of whom were hoteliers.³²

Figure 7. Circa 1860 painting of the Tower House and associated development, view to south/south-east, Shasta Bally in rear of photo. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



Figure 8. Looking southeast toward the Tower House and the road to Shasta, circa 1860. Note the orchard adjacent to the east edge of the barnyard, north of the Tower House. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

On November 1, 1858, the California Stage Company leased a small parcel of land on the south side of the Shasta-Weaverville road, west of the Tower House, from Camden and Tower. Provisions of the lease included the requirement that the company maintain a substantial fence around its improvements, which included a stable. Tower and Camden would be allowed to "collect and hold" all manure from the stables, and discharge it into a 40-foot-square hog pen adjacent to the stable. The company immediately established a stage stop at this location; by 1862, the stage company owned a road from Tower House to Callaghan Ranch near Yreka.³³ With the lease of the stable and stable yard, Camden granted the stage company free access to water from his ditch.³⁴ By 1867, the company's stable included a barn and fences west of the Tower House on the south side of the Weaverville road.³⁵

The generally prosperous appearance of the Tower House complex belied financial difficulties. In 1852 Tower lost property to fire in the town of Shasta, a scenario that was repeated the next year. On August 24, 1853, Tower mortgaged the hotel to Isaac Swab for \$2,000. The following winter, on February 28, 1854, Tower again mortgaged his hotel to a variety of lenders for a total of \$18,186. The next month he mortgaged the property yet again, this time to one Thomas W. Dawson for \$2,500. In 1855 more Tower House mortgages appear on the books: on May 25, various parties lent Tower \$12,385 on the hotel, and on August 25, William Shock supplied another \$1,100. On November 3, 1856, Charles Camden paid \$2,000 to Tower for a mortgage on a property listed as Tower Ranch.³⁶ In 1857, Tower's ranch on the Sacramento River was sold at public auction to satisfy his debts.

Finally, in the fall of 1858, Levi Tower filed for bankruptcy in district court and was released from his debts.³⁷ A month later Charles Camden purchased the Tower House and the Sacramento River Ranch and immediately leased them back to Tower. Though he legally owned no real property, the 1860 tax records attribute to Tower 40 acres of improved land and 120 acres of unimproved land. Ultimately, it was Charles Camden who, in 1870, received a cash entry patent to the parcel of land claimed by Tower in 1852.³⁸

By 1861, Tower no longer even managed the Tower House, a position filled by G. I. Taggart. Tower died of typhoid in San Francisco on November 17, 1865. He was buried five days later on the Tower House property, his grave marked by a headstone and footstone in the southwest end of the back field – above the south bank of Willow Creek (Figure 9).

In 1861, as Levi Tower faded from the local historical scene, Charles Camden began to expand his activities on and around the Tower House property:

At about this time, and before, there was a great need of better wagon roads, and the subject was continually agitated. Mr. Tower had made a makeshift road from the Tower house to Shasta, and Mr. Wm. Lowden was making one from the Tower house into

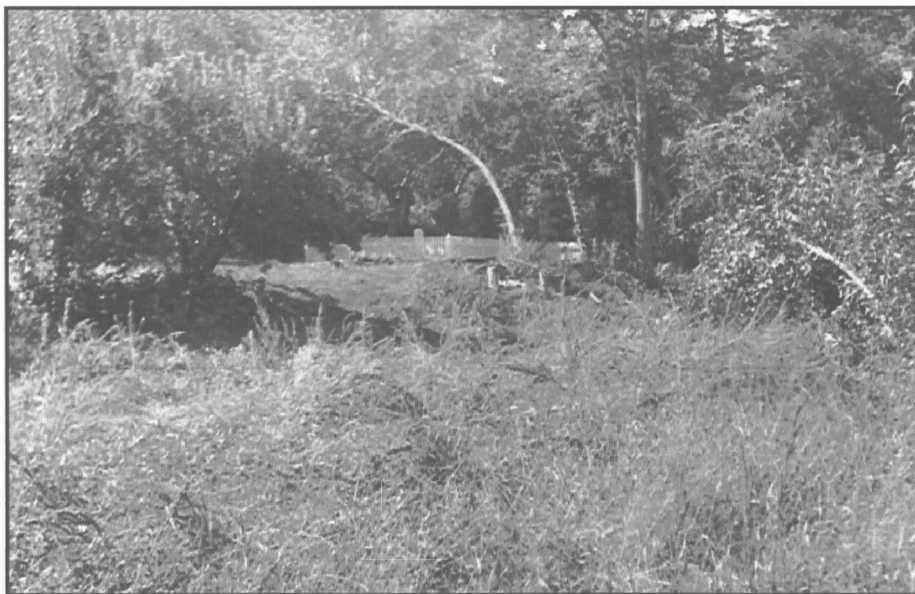


Figure 9. Tower Grave in October of 1910, already enclosed in a white picket fence. Photo taken from north bank of Willow Creek. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Trinity county; also Mr. Tower and other parties were doing work on one toward Scott mountain and into Siskiyou county. There seemed a necessity for a better one from Shasta to the Tower house . . . I obtained a franchise for twenty-five years (later it was extended to fifty years) and began work under my own supervision and management in January, 1861, and had it ready for travel the following May. There was, however, two miles of it that had been built over the Shasta divide by Crocker & Co., which I afterward bought for \$6,500.00. The total cost, including changes made afterward, contrary to expectations, was \$20,000. The investment turned out to be a good one.³⁹

In 1891, authors of a work entitled *Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California* described the road as:

a great undertaking, beneficial to [Camden] and the community. It winds its way through and over the mountains, in some places cut out of solid rock, and forms many loops and abrupt turns. The whole road is an easy grade, is kept in good condition and affords its far-seeing and wise builder a nice income in tolls; and it has greatly aided in the settlement and development of the county.⁴⁰

According to his granddaughter, Camden "had to keep that road up. Constant, constant, there were men working on that toll road every day. Every day."⁴¹ Tolls for the Shasta Road were collected at Tower House.⁴²

Additional transportation improvements, associated with construction of the toll road, included the 1864 reconstruction and covering of the Clear Creek Bridge (Figure 10). The covered oak-timber bridge stood until *circa* 1911, when it was torn down during road reconstruction.⁴³

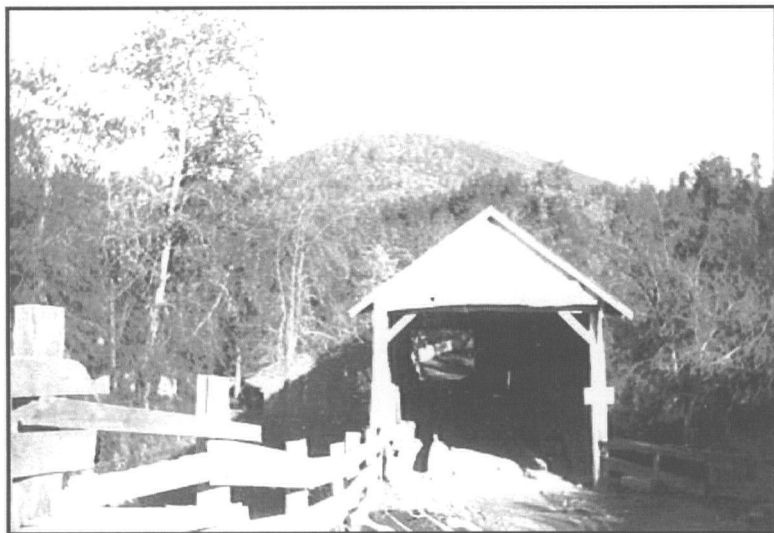


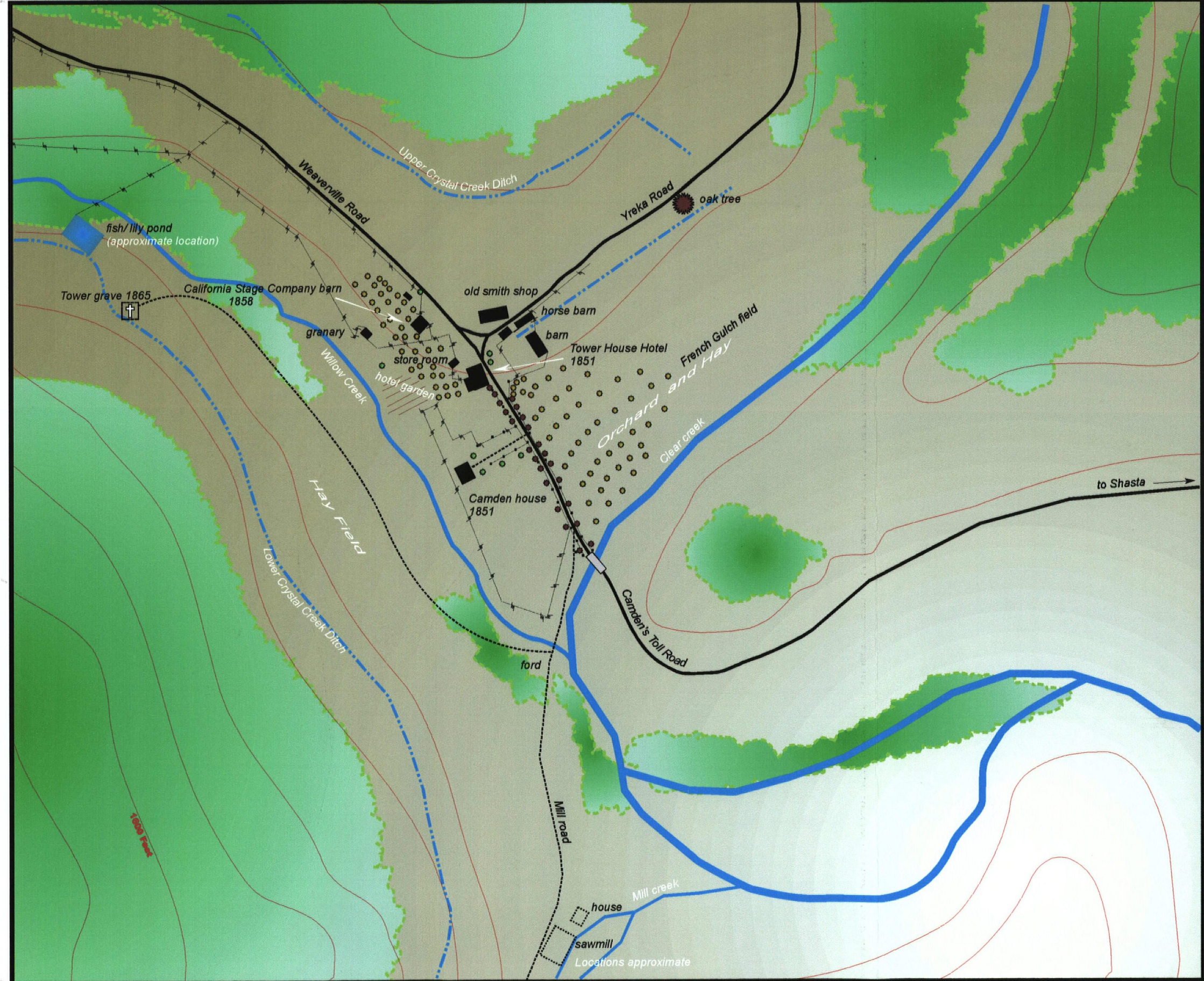
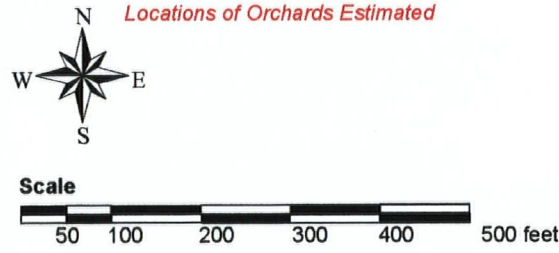
Figure 10. Looking west to Camden's covered bridge over Clear Creek – Tower House beyond. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Tower's death in 1865 left Camden in complete control of the Tower House property, a situation that might have proved profitable were it not for the growth of Redding, California, during the 1870s. As a railroad center and home to the mainline of the California-Oregon Railroad, Redding quickly drained traffic from the Shasta area and especially from the Shasta-Whiskey Creek-Tower House road. Beginning in 1865, Camden rented the hotel to "unsatisfactory" tenants. In 1869, he sold the hotel along with about 2 acres of orchard to Andy Cusick.⁴⁴ From this point onward, the Tower House operated as an independent commercial venture by people outside the family.⁴⁵

Historic Basemap
1851-1868

Legend

-  Native forest (boundaries estimated)
-  Wood fence
-  Wire fence
-  Fruit orchard
-  Introduced tree (variety unknown)
-  Walnut alley
-  Oak
-  Structure
-  Building / Structure approximate location
-  Creek
-  Irrigation ditch
-  Major road
-  Two-track or gravel road
-  Topographic contour (20 feet)
-  Bridge
-  Grave site
-  Garden



Development of the Camden "Home Ranch," 1869–1912*

In 1868, during the winter months, Camden began moving his family to Oakland, California, primarily "on account of the children attending school there and on account of my investments there and in San Francisco."⁴⁶ This change may have been the impetus for Camden's decision to divest himself of some of his business interests in Shasta County. In addition to the hotel, Camden sold the sawmill. Although a profitable enterprise if properly supervised, Camden had difficulty finding reliable men to cut timber and run the mill. Without being present to supervise daily operations, he elected to sell the mill, which he did in 1868.⁴⁷ Through both transactions, however, Camden retained the bulk of the land included in Tower's original claim. (Camden's cash entry patent for the lands originally claimed by Tower may have been an effort to clear his title to the property, for, although Tower had made improvements to the land, he had never actually secured a patent.)

Even though the Camdens began spending the winters in Oakland the ranch adjacent to the Tower House was considered the "home place." While their children were in school, the family spent only the summers at the ranch, during which time Charles Camden attended to the annual maintenance and upkeep of the toll road, to his local mining ventures, and to the operation of the ranch. However, after the completion of their daughters' schooling, the Camdens again spent the majority of their year at the ranch.

Although Camden had given up working his placer claims himself in 1868, he retained his interest in mining properties, continuing to locate and patent claims. One such claim covered the 94-acre Chitwood Placer Mine, located directly adjacent to Camden's cash entry patent. A government surveyor prepared a mineral survey plat of the claim in July of 1873 (Figure 11). The boundary of the claim incorporated about a mile of the creek bed of Crystal Creek, the area in the vicinity of the Willow-Crystal creek confluence, as well as additional lands adjacent to the north and west of Camden's cash entry claim.⁴⁸

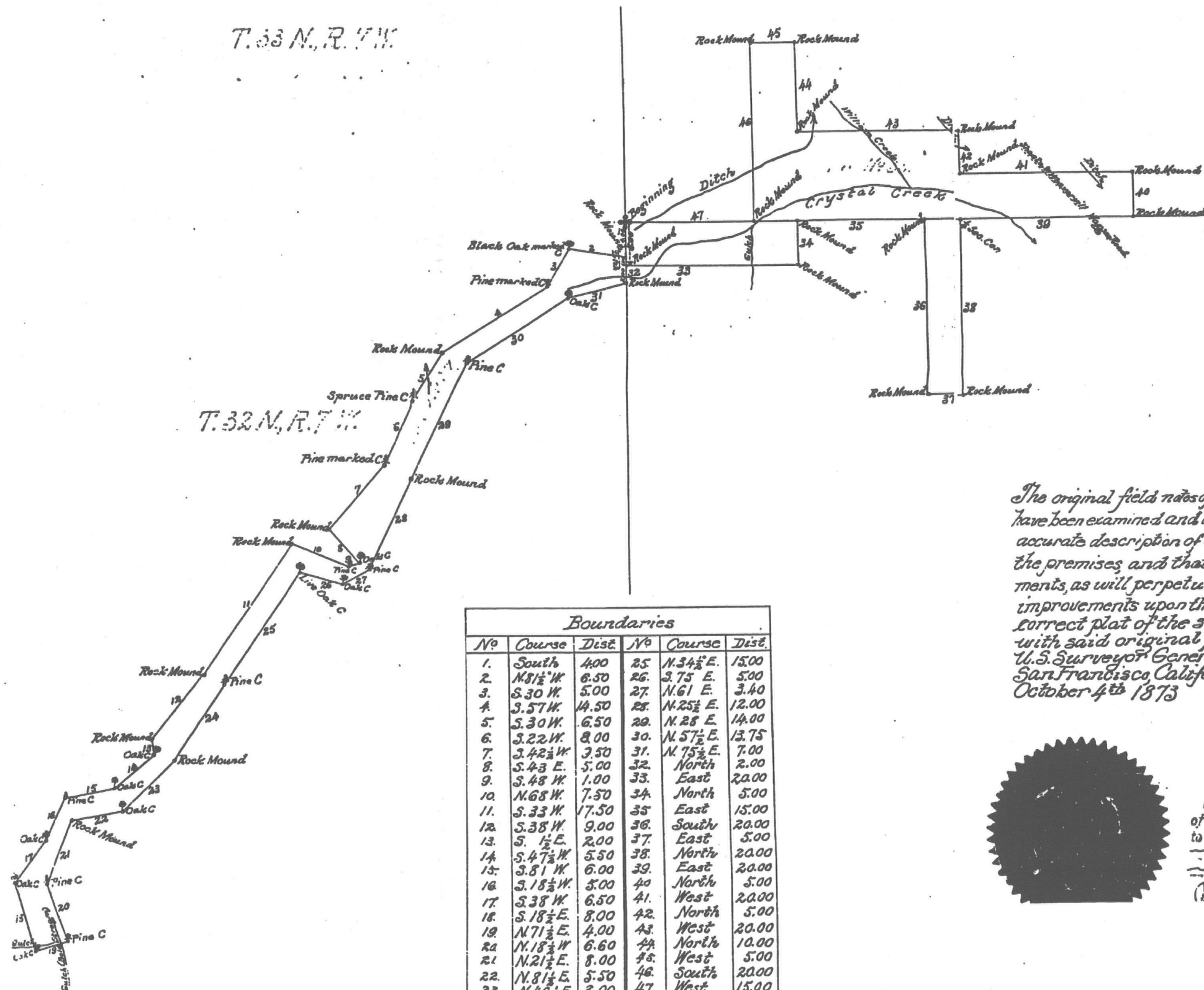
Between 1880 and 1900, additions to the Camden house included a second story and an extension of the gabled roof over the entire length of the house. In 1898, Camden contracted for the construction of a new hay barn, and, in 1899, one of his hired hands completed a new chicken house.

During this period, Camden also improved the grounds surrounding his house. By the late 1800s, flower beds lined both sides of the front walkway (Figure 12), and trees shaded the yard, watered by a series of wooden irrigation boxes. A croquet court occupied a portion of the yard, where the family gathered also for tea and sports such as archery (Figures 13, 14 and 15). Ivy grew on the walls of the Camden house, shading it in the summer months (Figure 16). A lily pond was located at the west end of the back field, just past Tower's grave, the latter planted with roses (Figure 17).⁴⁹

* See historic base map, 1869–1912 on page 25.

T. 33 N., R. 7 W.

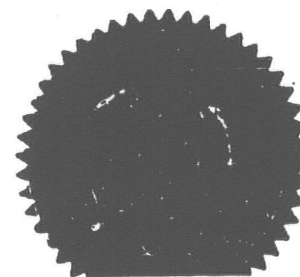
T. 32 N., R. 7 W.



Boundaries					
No	Course	Dist.	No	Course	Dist.
1.	South	4.00	25.	N. 34 1/2° E.	15.00
2.	N. 81 1/2° W.	6.50	26.	S. 75° E.	5.00
3.	S. 30° W.	5.00	27.	N. 61° E.	3.40
4.	S. 57° W.	14.50	28.	N. 25 1/2° E.	12.00
5.	S. 30° W.	6.50	29.	N. 28° E.	14.00
6.	S. 22° W.	8.00	30.	N. 57 1/2° E.	13.75
7.	S. 42 1/2° W.	3.50	31.	N. 75 1/2° E.	7.00
8.	S. 43° E.	5.00	32.	North	2.00
9.	S. 48° W.	1.00	33.	East	20.00
10.	N. 68° W.	7.50	34.	North	5.00
11.	S. 33° W.	17.50	35.	East	15.00
12.	S. 38° W.	9.00	36.	South	20.00
13.	S. 1 1/2° E.	2.00	37.	East	5.00
14.	S. 47 1/2° W.	5.50	38.	North	20.00
15.	S. 81° W.	6.00	39.	East	20.00
16.	S. 18 1/2° W.	5.00	40.	North	5.00
17.	S. 38° W.	6.50	41.	West	20.00
18.	S. 18 1/2° E.	8.00	42.	North	5.00
19.	N. 71 1/2° E.	4.00	43.	West	20.00
20.	N. 18 1/2° W.	6.60	44.	North	10.00
21.	N. 21 1/2° E.	8.00	45.	West	5.00
22.	N. 81 1/2° E.	5.50	46.	South	20.00
23.	N. 46 1/2° E.	8.00	47.	West	15.00
24.	N. 32 1/2° E.	10.00			

Plat
of the
Chitwood Placer Mine,
situated in
Shasta County, California,
claimed by
Joseph Chitwood & Charles Camden,
surveyed by
William Magee, U.S. Dep. Surv.
July, 1873.
Containing 94 ³⁵/₁₀₀ Acres
Scale 100 ft. to 1 inch
Var. 16° 45' E.

The original field notes of the survey of the Chitwood Gold Placer Mining Claim, from which this plat has been made, have been examined and approved and are on file in this Office, and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of the said Mining Claim, as will if incorporated into a patent serve fully to identify the premises and that such reference is made therein to natural objects and permanent monuments, as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof. I further certify that the value of labor and improvements upon the said Mining Claim is not less than five hundred dollars and that this is a correct plat of the said Chitwood Gold Placer Mining Claim or premises, made in conformity with said original field notes of survey thereof.
U.S. Surveyor General's Office
San Francisco California
October 4th 1873



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C. Sept. 29, 1899
I hereby certify that this is a true copy
of the plat of official survey of the land
to which it relates, on file in this office.

J. R. Hardenbergh,
U.S. Surv. Gen. for Cal.

Figure 11. Copy of the Mineral Survey Plat for the Chitwood Placer Mine, dated July, 1873.



Figure 12. Circa 1900 photograph of the front walkway, looking from house north to front yard gate. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

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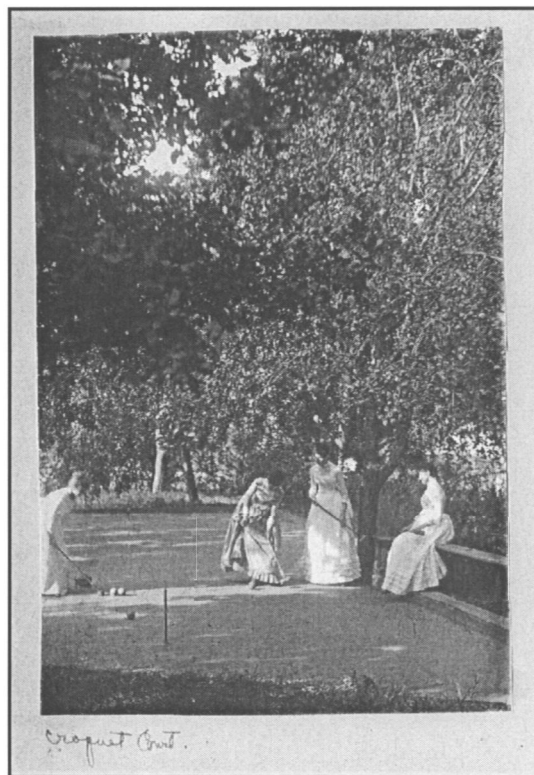


Figure 13. Circa 1890 photograph of the croquet court in the Camden's yard. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

▶ ▶ ▶ ▶



Figure 14. The Camden family and friends in the yard, prior to 1893. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



Figure 15. Mary Camden with her bow in the front yard. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

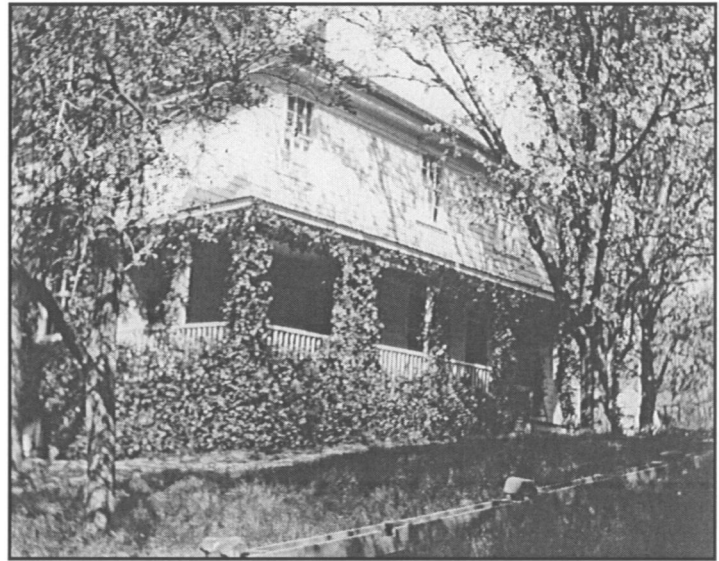


Figure 16. Circa 1910 photograph of the Camden house, showing ivy on front porch. Note wooden irrigation box in lower right corner of photo. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

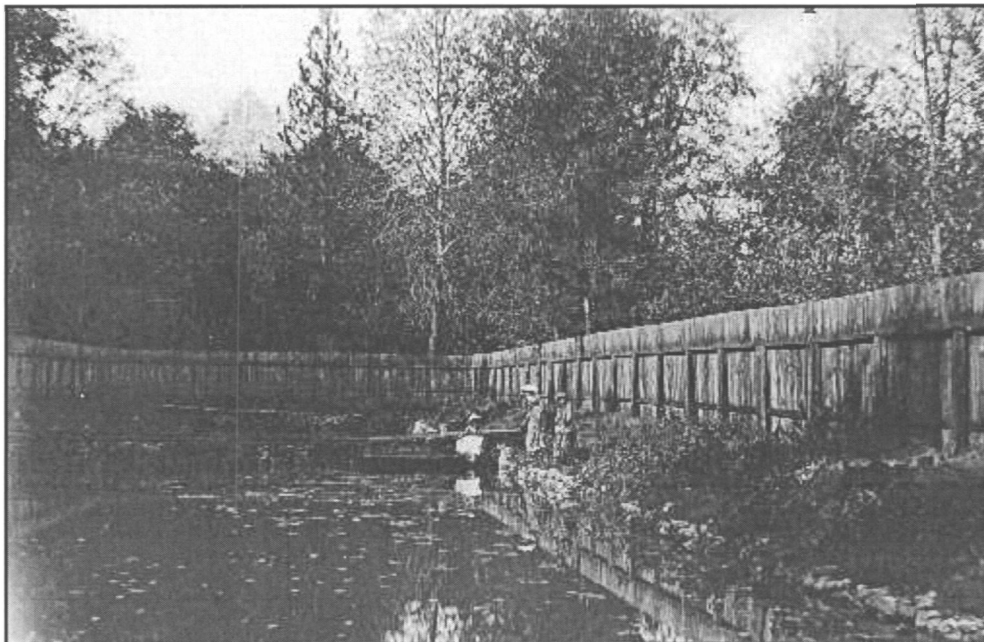


Figure 17. The lily pond west of Levi Tower's grave, circa 1890. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Camden also was indirectly involved in the addition of improvements to support the Tower House. In 1881 he registered an agreement with hotel-owner Andy Cusick, permitting the latter to "erect on his (Camden's) ground near the blacksmith shop a small house to be used by his brother and relatives."⁵⁰

By 1895, Camden had sold his mining and timber interests and attended "only to the home place and ranch and toll road in Shasta Co., as well as his other interests in Oakland and San Francisco."⁵¹ In the spring of 1899, Camden deeded the home ranch to his daughter and son-in-law, Grace and Austin Richards.⁵² The property included "one hundred and nineteen acres and forty nine hundredths of an acre." For some years, possibly since the death of his wife in 1893, Charles Camden had been living with the Richards. Entries from the Camden Ranch log book for the years 1898 and 1899 indicate that Camden and the Richards spent the majority of the year at the home ranch.⁵³ Camden, who was then in his early 80s, continued to supervise the repair of the toll road and to direct the agricultural operations at the ranch.

Ranch logbook entries indicate that Camden directed and supervised both the crews maintaining the toll road, as well as the agricultural operations at the ranch. Hired hands helped with the ranch work. Fritz Oding and his brother Henry did much of the heavy work such as plowing, harrowing and irrigating. Fritz lived in the "house by the mill," presumably the one built in 1855 to house the mill workers.

In the early spring (late February or early March), Mr. Camden started seeds for the vegetable garden in "hot beds." The largest vegetable garden appears to have been the "mill garden," the exact location of which is unknown. There, they planted early rose potatoes, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots (two varieties "Long Ondings" and "White Vosges"), salsify, peas ("Champions of England" and "Little Gems"), corn, musk-melons, lima beans, white beans, green beans, eggplant, cucumbers, and okra. Artichokes were planted near the hay barn and an asparagus bed was planted near the "apple house."

Besides the garden produce, clover and alfalfa hay were grown in several fields on the home ranch. Ranch hands sowed and irrigated alfalfa in the "field north of the Avenue" and in the "horse lot." Reference is also made to a "field back of the mill," a "Weaver[ville] road field," a "field back of the house," and a "field across the bridge."⁵⁴ At the end of the 1899 season, the Camden ranch had yielded 91 loads of hay, averaging one-half ton per load; Mr. Camden supervised the weighing and storing of the hay in various locations on the property, including the "hay barn" and the California Stage Company barn.⁵⁵

In addition, Camden continued to care for the orchards, including pruning trees, removing dead trees, and replanting new stock. In 1898, Camden ordered 50 new peach trees, which Fritz planted in the French Gulch field. A notation made by Camden, possibly in 1902, lists the number and type of trees in each of six locations at the ranch. These included: the "field across the Avenue" with 53 apple trees and 100 peach trees; the "field back of [the] stage barn" with 10 apple trees; the "field back of [the] house" with 210 apple trees and 60 pear trees; the "horse lot" with 10 apple trees and 6 peach trees; the "Dooryard"⁵⁶ with 25 apple trees and 10 pear trees; and the "calf lot on [the] Mill road" with 12 apple trees and 6 pear trees. He sold the crop to local buyers, keeping enough for the family's own use (Figures 18 and 19).

When Camden was absent during the winter, he left lists of chores for Fritz Oding, who, in addition to doing most of the heavy ranch chores, acted as a caretaker for the Camden house and

the toll road. Some of these winter chores included "looking after" the road and ditches after storms, caring for the horses, cattle and chickens, cleaning out the gardens and trimming trees.

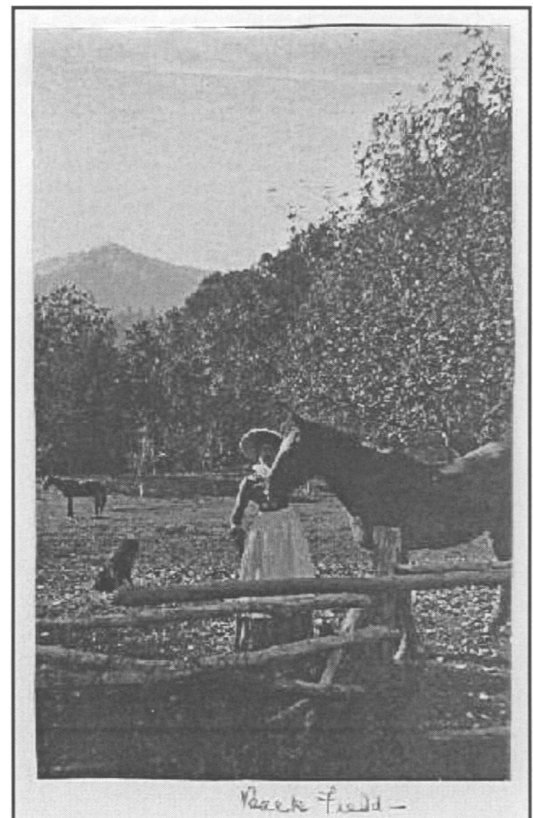
Just how long Camden continued to supervise the agricultural work at the site is unknown. However, it does appear that Charles Camden was the major force behind the agricultural operation. He died in April of 1912, and by November of the same year, Grace Richards had negotiated a lease agreement with a tenant rancher (Frank Ponti), the terms of which turned all agricultural operations over to the lessee. Initiated in 1912, the agreement was repeatedly extended for periods of between one and five years, through the mid-1930s.



Figure 18. Overview to south through the French Gulch field, *circa* 1900? Note the row of fruit trees along the upper (west) edge of the field. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



Figure 19. *Circa* 1890 photograph of the "back field." Fruit trees visible at edges and interior of field. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

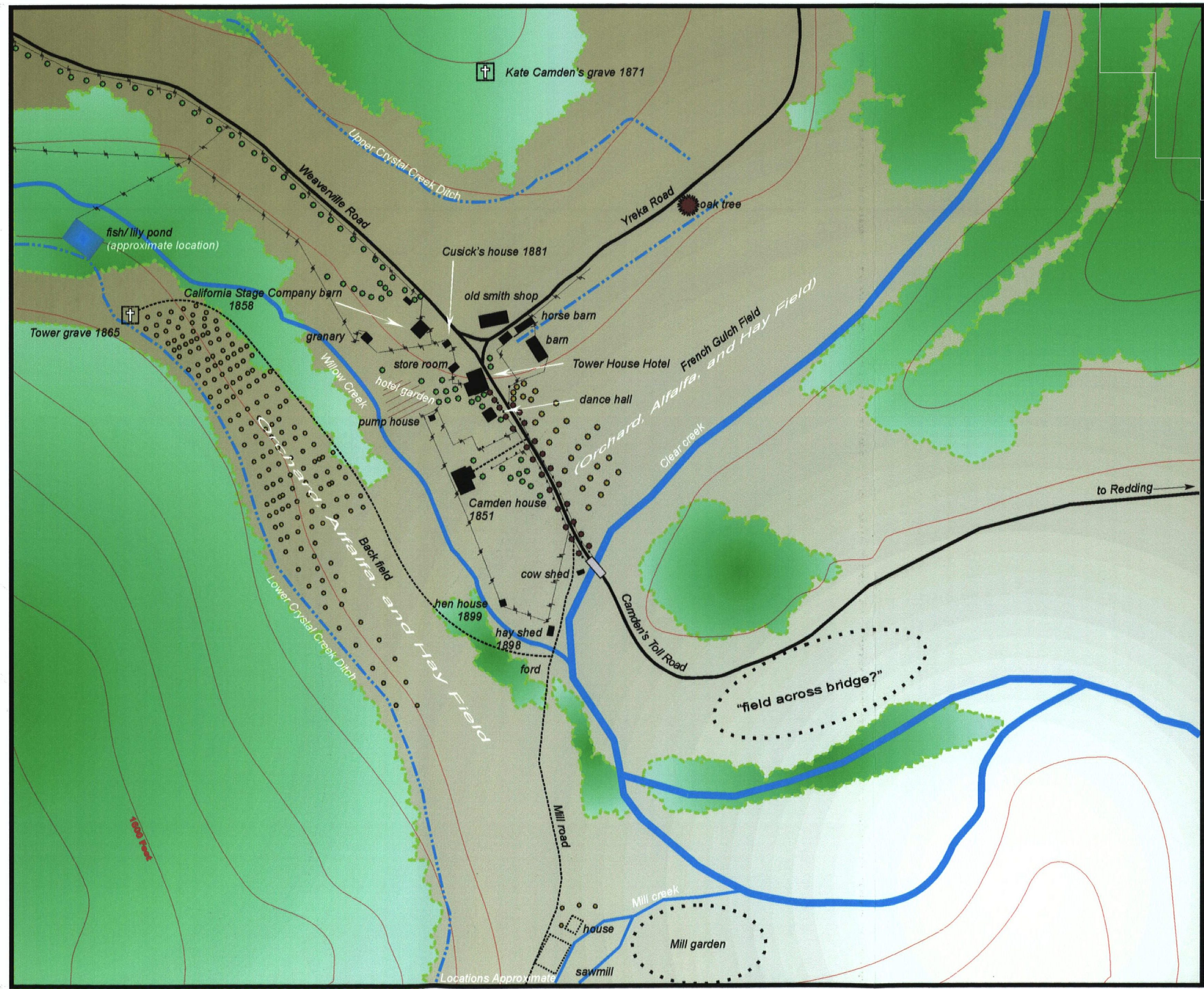


Historic Basemap 1869-1912

Legend

-  Native forest (boundaries estimated)
-  Wood fence
-  Wire fence
-  Fruit orchard
-  Introduced tree (variety unknown)
-  Walnut allee
-  Oak Tree
-  Building/Structure
-  Building/Structure approximate location
-  Creek
-  Irrigation ditch
-  Major road
-  Two-track or gravel road
-  Topographic contour (20 feet)
-  Bridge
-  Grave site
-  Garden

Locations of Orchards estimated



The Tenant Farmer Era, 1913–1933*

The death of Charles Camden in 1912 represented the end of an era. Besides turning over the Camden ranch operations to a tenant farmer, Grace Richards also sold her father's toll road to the county, thus divesting herself of most of the responsibility for her father's remaining commercial endeavors in Shasta County. In addition, the operations of the California Stage Company were diminishing because of the availability of other transportation options, leaving the Tower House as the only commercial venture on site. Although the Richards continued to occupy the Camden house during a portion of most years, it is apparent that their investment of time and energy in the ranch was greatly diminished compared to the personal interest demonstrated by Charles Camden.

Under the terms of the lease between Grace Richards and Frank Ponti, the latter was to have the use of the home ranch, excepting the 2-acre Tower House Hotel property, the Camden house and yard, Levi Tower's graveyard, and the lily pond. Ponti agreed to "occupy, till and in all respects cultivate the premises . . . in a farmer like manner" the ranch property (Figure 20). Specifically, he agreed to keep the fences and buildings in good repair, to prune and spray all the fruit trees, and to keep horses and cattle out of the fields at times when they could damage the ditches and fruit trees. Ponti was also responsible for half of the labor and supplies necessary to maintain the "long ditch" on Crystal Creek – the other half of the same was to be provided by the owners or lessees of the Tower House Hotel. For the use of the ranch, Ponti paid an annual rent of \$200.00. For her part, Grace Richards reserved the right to access any part of the ranch at any time, the right to cut firewood and to harvest fruit for her own family's use.⁵⁷



Figure 20. Frank Ponti plowing the back field, *circa* 1915. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Leaving the agricultural operation to Ponti, the Richards continued to spend their summers at the ranch, where they made alterations to the house and added a few buildings within the grounds; however, most of these did not support the agricultural operations of the ranch. A kitchen was added to the Camden house in 1913, as was a small upstairs

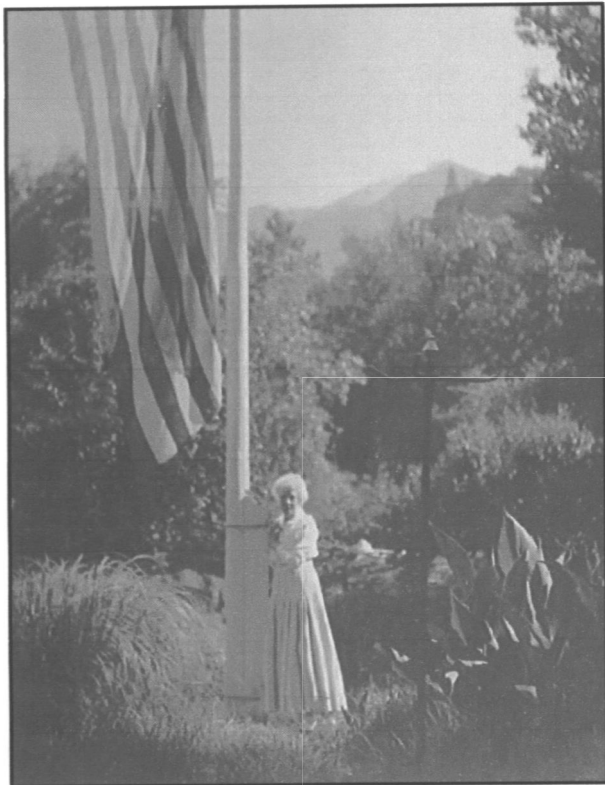
washroom and French doors between the living room and the porch. That same year saw construction of a woodshed and pumphouse/gas acetylene-manufacturing carbide house. A new footbridge was constructed across Willow Creek, immediately behind the Camden house, connecting the house with the back field. A dark-green, wood-frame carriage house with a gable roof was added approximately 300 yards southeast of the Camden house.⁵⁸ Also in 1913, Mr.

* See historic base map, 1913–1933 on page 32.

Richards built a clean-out house, designed to extract pinecones, leaves and other debris, on the upper Crystal Creek ditch, about one mile west of the Tower House. This ditch, the course of which had been altered since its construction in 1852, supplied the house with its domestic water supply. Mr. Richards also created 13 crossings of Mill Creek by setting stepping stones in the streambed, facilitating access to Shasta Bally.⁵⁹

Between 1913 and 1915, the Richards financed the construction of a new tenant house in the vicinity of the closed sawmill. Philena Hubbard remembered the house being in place by 1913. However, Andrew Ponti, son of the tenant farmer, Frank Ponti, was told that the new tenant house was built around 1914 or 1915, a year or two after his birth in 1913. In any event, this new house replaced an earlier one in the same location. (The earlier house was likely the one constructed in 1855 to house the mill workers.) Sometime after 1914, a vehicular bridge replaced the ford on the Willow Creek-crossing on the road to the mill.

Judging from testimony from later occupants of the site, the character of the Camden house yard changed little under the Richards' tenure. Grace Richards' niece, Philena Hubbard, who spent her childhood summers at the Camden house, provides a description of the house and grounds as they appeared in the first decades of the twentieth century. Wild cherries grew along the banks of Willow Creek and Clear Creek. The yard included fig, apple, walnut, pie cherry and black tart cherry trees, as well as a large oak tree. Shasta daisies and hydrangeas were



planted in the flower beds adjacent to the walk and the yard contained rose arbors. Ivy continued to shade the house. Sand paths, raked smooth every morning by the gardener, surrounded the house. "Nature's hay" – rye, meadow grass, and clover, interplanted with an apple orchard – filled the "back field." More apples, peaches, and pears grew in the orchard in the French Gulch field. Confirming many of these memories, historical photographs show a verdant yard, a lush flower-lined path extending from the front porch to the front yard gate, ivy shading the front porch and a flagpole in the yard to the southeast of the Camden house (Figure 21).⁶⁰

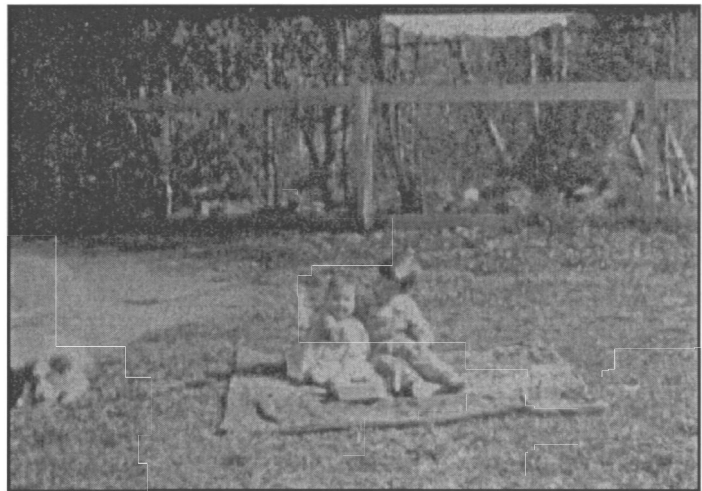
Figure 21. Circa 1910 photograph of unknown woman by flagpole in Camden yard, southeast of the house, view is northwest (?). Note lamp standard adjacent. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Hubbard also remembers at least two lily ponds being located at the site in the late 1910s and early 1920s. One was located behind the Camden house, between the house and Willow Creek, the second was the one above Tower's grave on the south bank of Willow Creek. Both ponds were fed by the ditches constructed by her grandfather. Potatoes, tended by the estate's tenant farmer, were grown in sandy soil south and west of Willow Creek.⁶¹ A mailbag hung on a long

pole extending through the white picket fence. The mail carrier would grab the bag as he went by and throw the incoming mail on an ivy bed near the gate. By the 1930s the yard was lighted and contained a stone barbeque.⁶²

The tenant house, south of the Camden house, was also planted with ornamentals, although on a smaller, less formal scale. Andrew Ponti described large native oak trees to the north of the tenant house. He indicated that his father planted "Cypress" (incense cedar) south of the house. A fence made with milled posts and enclosed with chicken wire surrounded the yard (Figure 22); a boardwalk extended to the front door. The raised boardwalk was a practical concession to the flood irrigation employed to water the yard and garden. This garden, Ponti reported, contained tomatoes, beans, and pumpkins. Roses lined either side of the boardwalk and the front of the porch. The front porch was shaded with Virginia creeper. Snowball bushes flanked the front gate on the outside of the fence.⁶³ A flowerbed at the west edge of the lawn contained pink phlox on the south side of the front gate and zinnias on the north side of the gate. Iris were planted along the south edge of the yard, and loganberry along the north edge of the yard.

Figure 22. Photograph of the Ponti children, about 1915, inside the tenant house yard. Note the board and wire fence. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



Andrew Ponti also remembered a small level terrace on the east side of Mill Creek, near its confluence with Clear Creek, which provided space for a vegetable garden.⁶⁴ A 5-foot board fence, with a swinging gate along the north segment and at the road junction, defined the barnyard. A white cherry tree was planted just outside the barn door.⁶⁵

While the Richards and Ponti families continued their domestic and agricultural activities at the site, major changes occurred in the infrastructure associated with the commercial stage company and hotel operations. The California Stage Company ceased operations in about 1915. By 1919, the company's barn, located on leased land west of the Tower House, had been "torn down." Another major change occurred in January of 1919, when the Tower House accidentally burned. The structural remains of the hotel were pushed into its foundation and the whole buried.

As early as 1914 the California Highway Commission had been planning to construct a new road through the area. Described as the Trinity County Lateral, plans for this road drawn in April, 1914, show a new right-of-way line running through several buildings, including the Tower House, the California Stage Company barn, the cottage built in 1881 for Andy Cusick, and another unidentified building (Figure 23). By May, 1919, the new highway had not yet been constructed, although it appears that plans were continuing to develop. H. S. Comly, a surveyor from Dunsmuir, California, sent a letter with an attached sketch map of the site to Fritz Oding, indicating an appropriate location for Oding's proposed "new house" (Figure 24). According to this sketch map, the highway centerline would cut through the middle of the remains of the

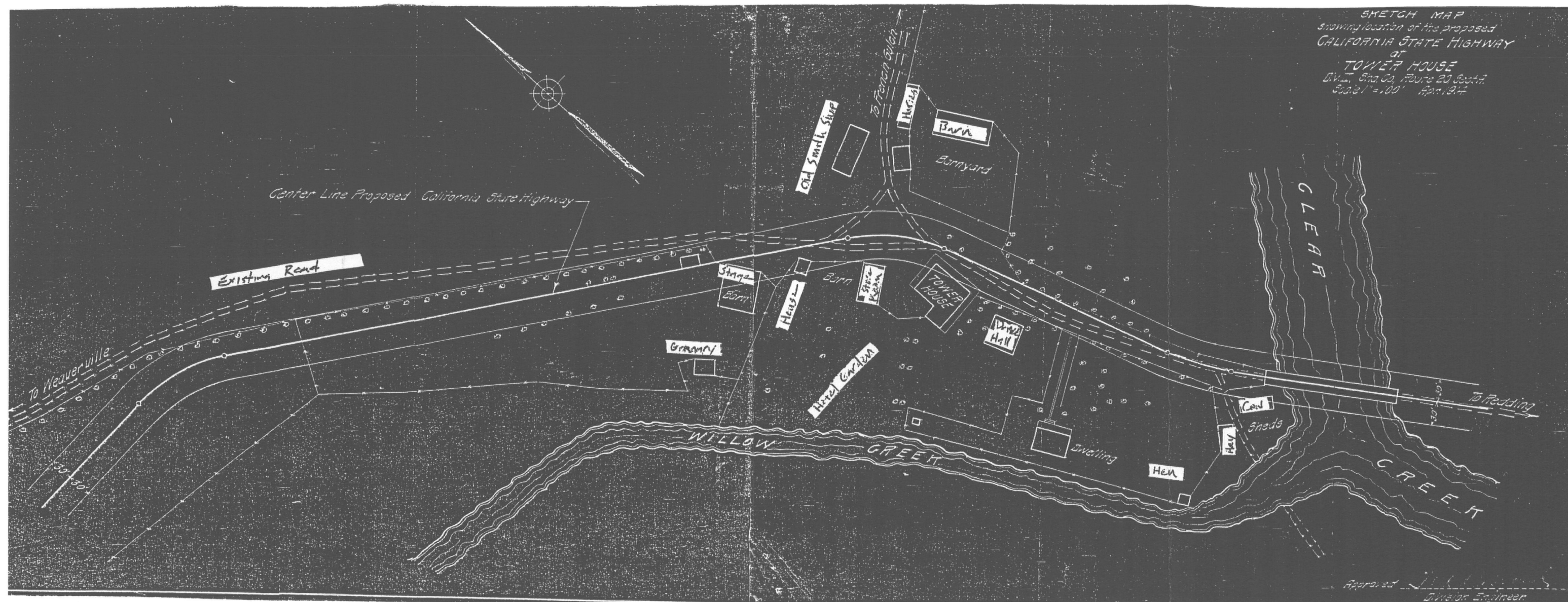


Figure 23. Sketch Map showing location of the proposed California State Highway at Tower House. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.

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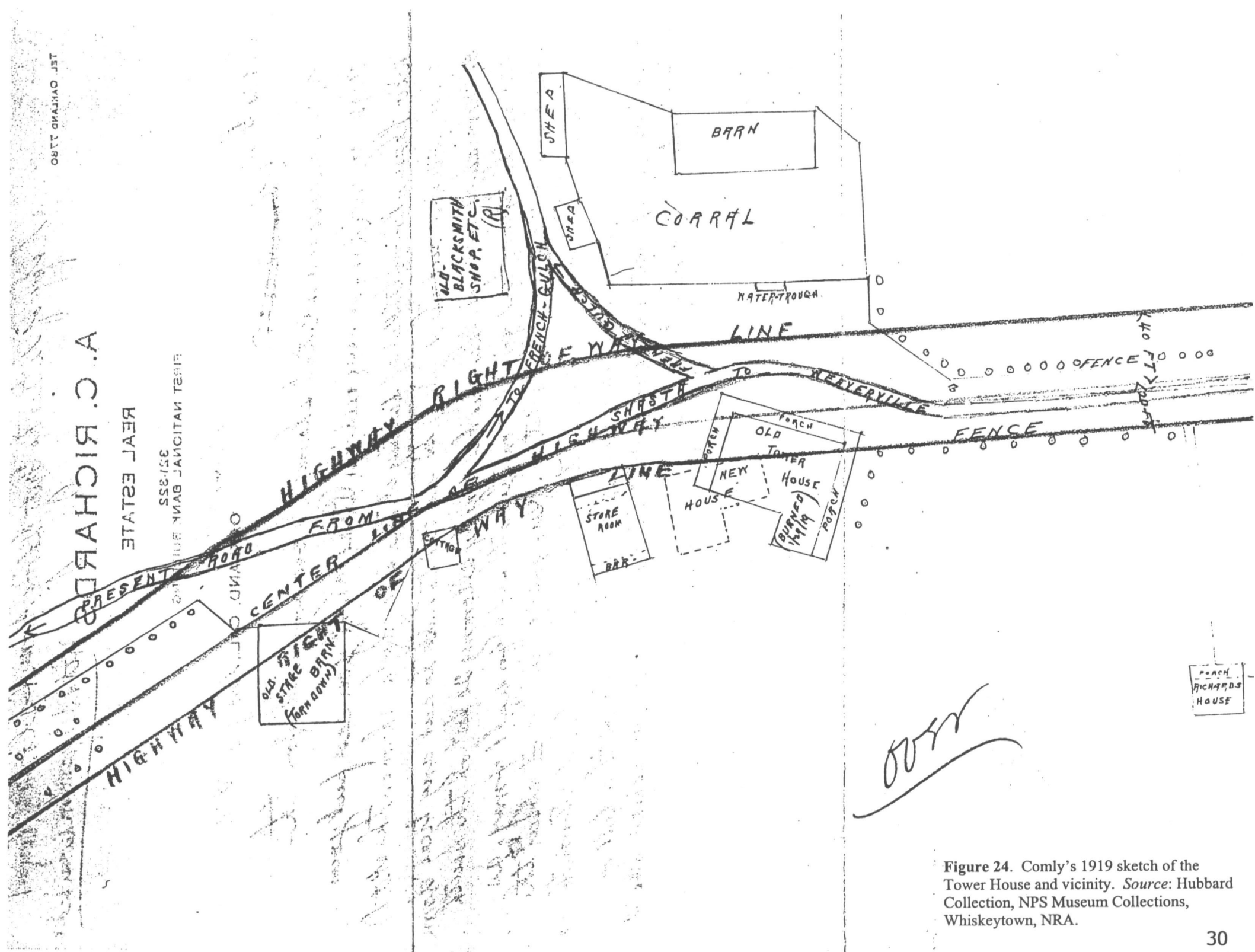


Figure 24. Comly's 1919 sketch of the Tower House and vicinity. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.

Tower House as well as the site of the old California Stage Company barn. The new highway was finally constructed in 1924,⁶⁶ along the alignment indicated in the 1919 sketch map.

In 1923, the provisions of the lease between Grace Richards and Frank Ponti were modified. Instead of paying Richards annual rent for the use of the farm, Ponti was to receive \$50 per month from Richards to "keep the place in as good [a] condition as possible." She also agreed to pay for any extra help that Ponti might need in caring for the home ranch.⁶⁷ This change in Ponti's status appears to mark the beginning of a gradual decline in the maintenance of infrastructure associated with the ranching operations and with the operation of the ranch itself. From this point forward, few new improvements were added to the site. Rather, buildings associated with the agricultural operations at the property fell into disrepair and were gradually removed from the site.

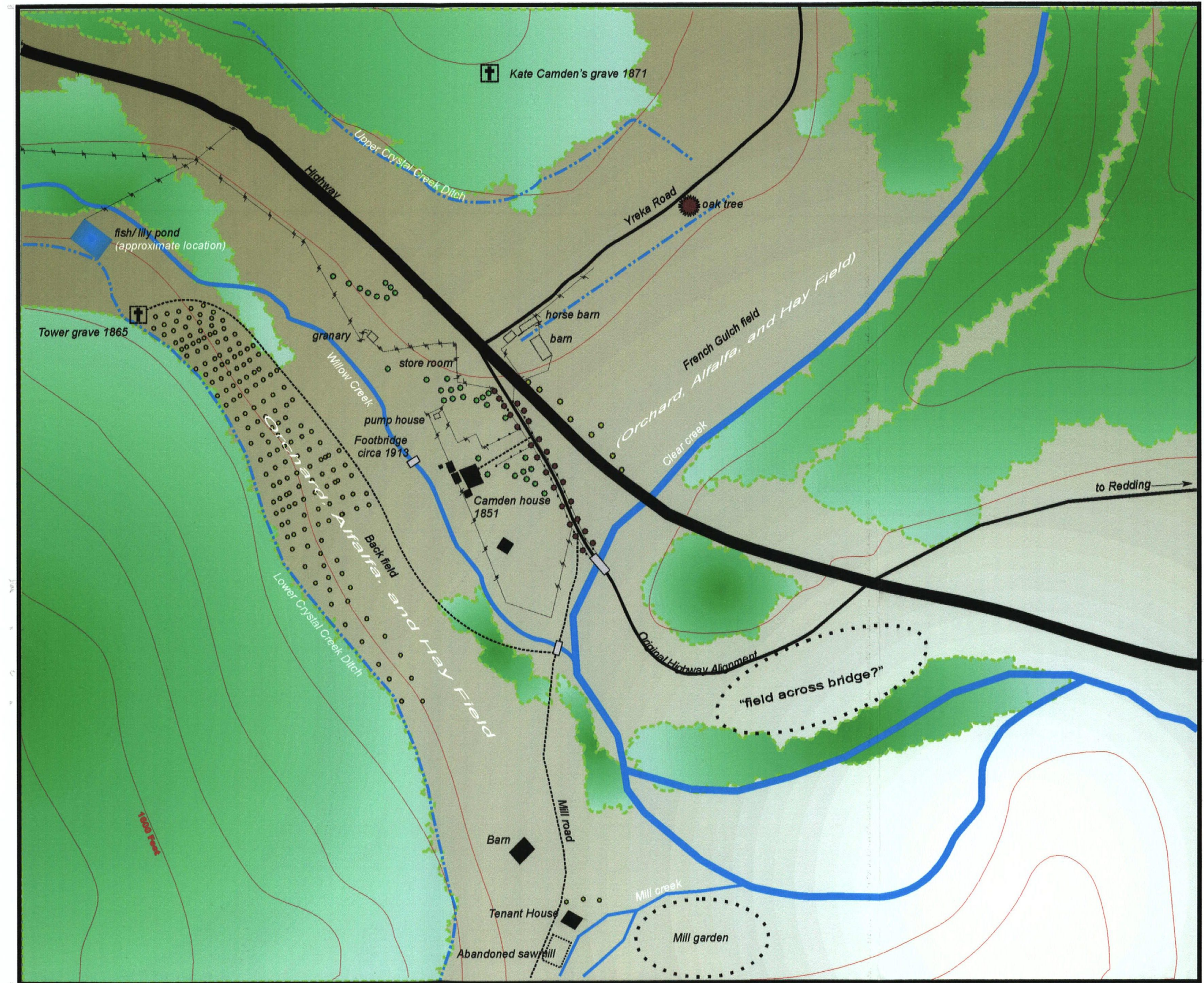
Exceptions to this trend include the parcel of land containing the Tower House, which Fritz Oding continued to own. In 1929 or 1930 Oding's son, Carl, tore down the blacksmith shop (which had been constructed sometime before 1864) and built a cattle shed over a portion of the old foundation. In 1929 Carl Oding made some improvements to the water distribution system to the Camden house, including replacement of the old wooden irrigation boxes that irrigated the lower portion of the Camden house yard with a stone-lined ditch. He may also have been responsible for the design of the water tank, connected to the upper Crystal Creek ditch.

Historic Basemap
1913-1933

Legend

- Native forest (boundaries estimated)
- Wood fence
- Wire fence
- Fruit orchard
- Introduced tree (variety unknown)
- Walnut allee
- Oak tree
- Building/Structure
- Building/Structure approximate location
- Creek
- Irrigation ditch
- Major road
- Two-track or gravel road
- Topographic contour (20 feet)
- Bridge
- Grave site

Locations of Orchards estimated



Waning Years, 1933–1969*

Grace Richards died in 1933, leaving the ranch to her niece, Philena Hubbard. Although Hubbard had visited the ranch as a child, she had never been a permanent resident. In 1933, she was a married woman with a family, and continued the trend of occupying the site during the summer months. Andrew Ponti stated that his family left the site in the mid-1930s, an indication that either Frank Ponti or Hubbard terminated the lease agreement between Frank and the Richards. The departure of Ponti likely marks the end of intensive agricultural use of the site. Instead of a tenant farmer, the Hubbards employed a series of caretakers.

Between 1934 and 1941, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard visited the site principally during the summer months, accompanied by their four children who at that time were in their late teens. During the time spent at the site, they continued to care for the ornamental plantings within the yard surrounding the Camden house, as well as those in the vicinity of the Levi Tower graveyard. Members of the family as well as the caretaker pruned the roses lining the front walkway to the Camden house and in the vicinity of Levi Tower's grave. The family continued to use the old croquet court in the yard southeast of the house, to enjoy the swimming holes in Clear Creek and to gather fruit from the many trees remaining at the site. Journal entries from this period specifically mention apples, white peaches, "pound pears," and quince.⁶⁸ During this period, the Hubbards sold hay from the back field to a local rancher, but there is no indication that either they or the caretaker cared for the crop themselves.

Journal entries also indicate that the Hubbards primarily concentrated on caring for, and adding to, the ornamental plantings in the yard surrounding the house. In 1937 Mr. Hubbard and Ed Warner planted two American holly and two native azaleas "along the garden path," which, at that time, contained daffodils, roses and Cape forget-me-nots. They also planted an eastern birch near the flagpole, two "butternuts" by the raspberry bed near the garage, a bittersweet near the kitchen, and two dogwoods near a large cedar tree near Willow Creek. At unspecified locations within the yard they also added two eastern beech, three high-bush cranberries, an oak leaf hydrangea, three lace vines and three filberts. Warren also created a "new bed of phlox on the other side of the tennis court." Garden maintenance tasks for the caretaker included removing a dead walnut tree from the drive and a white fig tree from the yard, separating the dahlia bulbs in an existing bed, grafting a "Lady Applescious" onto a "regular" apple tree, removing some of the old roses from the garden path, and replanting the iris bed.⁶⁹ (Figures 25 through 31 illustrate the appearance of the Camden house and yard during Philena Hubbard's tenure 1933 to 1941.)

Between 1933 and 1939, the family spent a part of most years – usually the summer months – at the site. In April of 1940, however, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard moved to La Veta, Colorado, where they had purchased a ranch. Members of the family, including Philena Hubbard, continued to visit the Camden ranch for the next three years; however, the length of each stay gradually decreased.

* See historic base map, 1933–1969 on page 37.

Figure 25. Front walk of the Camden house, 1935. Note hydrangeas adjacent to both sides of the walk, and the mature cherry trees on either side of the porch. Stone lined path on west side and cement path leading west. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

▶ ▶ ▶ ▶



Figure 26. Front walk of the Camden house, from house north to yard fence, 1935. Note roses on both sides of path. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

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Figure 27. Path past flag pole looking toward the garage, 1935. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

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Figure 28. Overview of the lawn near the "deck tennis" court, in 1935. This may be the area northeast of the house. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

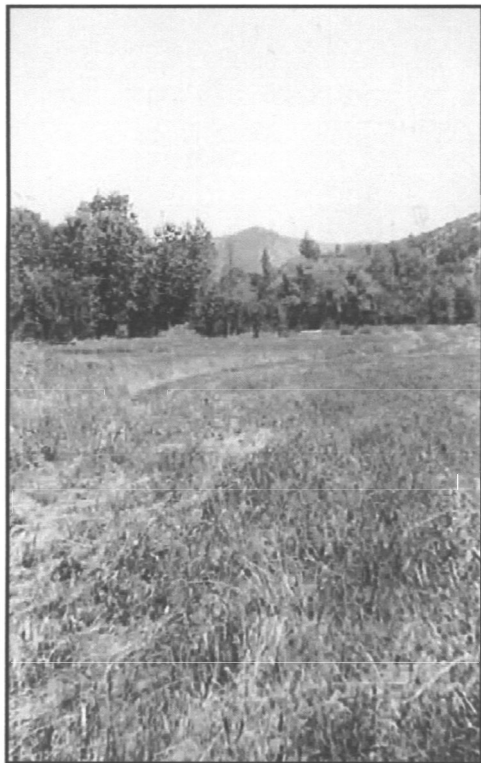


Figure 29. Looking west from the lower end of the yard toward the Camden house, 1935. Note the flagpole. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Figure 30. Back field in 1935, view is to northwest. Toward Tower Grave (?). *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



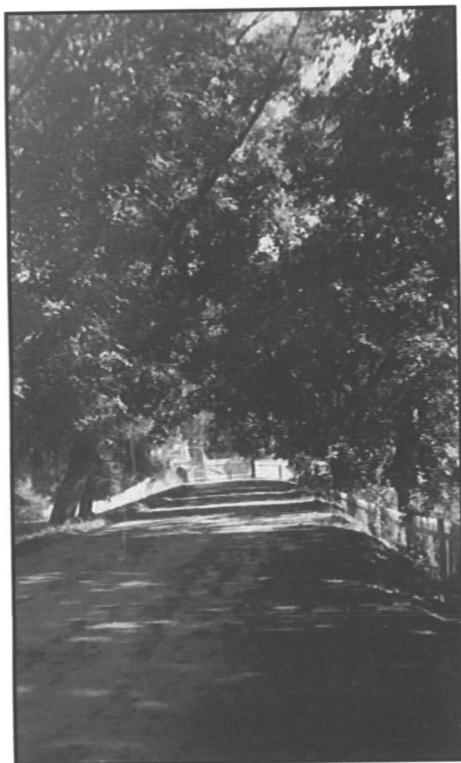


Figure 31. Looking east along the highway alignment in front of the Camden house, in 1935. By this time, the highway had been rerouted north of its original location, leaving this segment of road in front of the Camden house and the original highway bridge in place. Note that both sides of the road are fenced. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



Upon visiting the ranch in June of 1941, Hubbard's newly married son and daughter-in-law found a substantial amount of damage to the outlying areas of the site, including the Camden house yard, the back field and the ditches – the results of an early spring flood. Caretaker Ed Warren took them on a tour of the property. Both the upper and lower Crystal Creek ditches had been affected. Damage to the lower ditch was the most severe: the entire length was filled with sand and the flood had established a new channel about

50 feet from the intake dam. The back field was filled with 2 to 3 feet of sand, as was the ground around the garage southeast of the house.

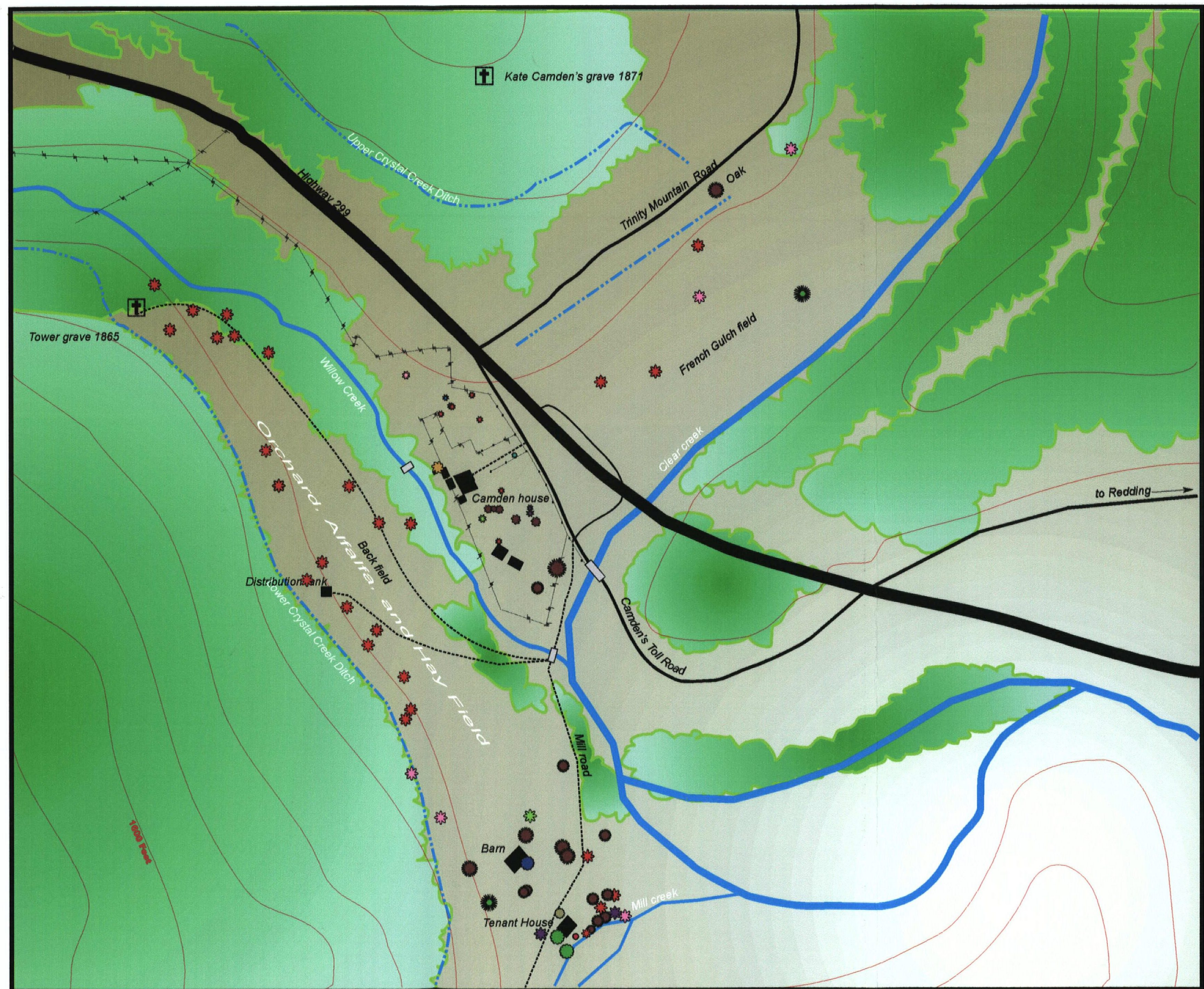
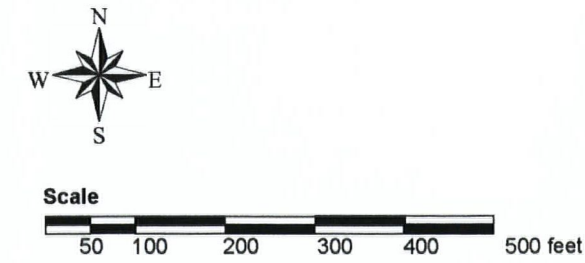
Philena Hubbard arrived at the site in October and recorded more damage in the house journal. Two large cedar trees in the yard had fallen over and the caretaker used one for fence posts to replace the old fence along the back field – another casualty of the flood. The bridge across the Mill Road had been washed away as had the footbridge over Willow Creek behind the house; the Mill Road itself was a mass of boulders and debris. By October, the Hubbards had ordered timbers for a new footbridge between the house and the back field. Apparently, most of the flood damage was limited to the areas adjacent to Crystal Creek and Willow Creek. The French Gulch field was untouched: Hubbard noted that she had leased the French Gulch field to the Forestry Department for three years. In October, the fire suppression crew still occupied the area, and they were "keeping the place neat."

Philena Hubbard's visit to the site in October of 1941 appears to have been her last. Her son and daughter-in-law stayed at the house briefly in 1943, but after that the family did not return. Since the ranch remained in Hubbard's ownership, she was obliged to a minimum level of upkeep. She arranged for the dismantling of her grandfather's sawmill, which had become a hazard and an eyesore. *Circa* 1955, she added a small caretaker's cottage to the property – northwest of the Camden house, presumably in the vicinity of the old Tower House. In 1956, the remainder of the walnut trees in the *allee* planted by Tower were cut and sold to a gunsmith, who used the wood for stocks.⁷⁰ In a 1970s interview, Philena Hubbard noted that after she moved to Colorado, most activities at the ranch ceased, except for "watering," undertaken by a series of caretakers employed until 1969 when she sold the property to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.⁷¹

Historic Basemap 1934-1969

Legend

- 
Native forest
- 
Wood fence
- 
Wire fence
- 
Filbert
- 
Tree of Heaven
- 
Apple
- 
Pear
- 
Plum
- 
Cherry
- 
Cedar
- 
Maple
- 
Ponderosa Pine
- 
Viburnum
- 
Oak
- 
Tree of Heaven
- 
Spirea
- 
Building/Structure
- 
Building/Structure
approximate location
- 
Creek
- 
Irrigation ditch
- 
Major road
- 
Two-track or gravel road
- 
Topographic contour (20 feet)
- 
Bridge
- 
Grave site



Park Service Operations, 1969-2001

After purchasing the property in 1969, the park service initiated a variety of planning studies. When acquired by the park service, most of the buildings as well as the grounds were in poor condition. Three decades of neglect, as well as vandalism, had taken their toll, especially on the buildings and the orchards (Figure 32). For a 4- to 5-year period in the early 1970s, the park service placed a trailer on the property. Located north of the Camden house near the orchard remnant, the trailer was used for housing park staff. Part of the rationale for placing living quarters on site was that a park service presence would discourage vandalism.

Documentation of the district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places was initiated in 1971 and completed in 1973. A Historic Structure Report for the Tower House Historic District was also completed in 1973. Recommendations from this document have guided the stabilization and restoration of the buildings and structures within the site and the development of visitor service facilities.

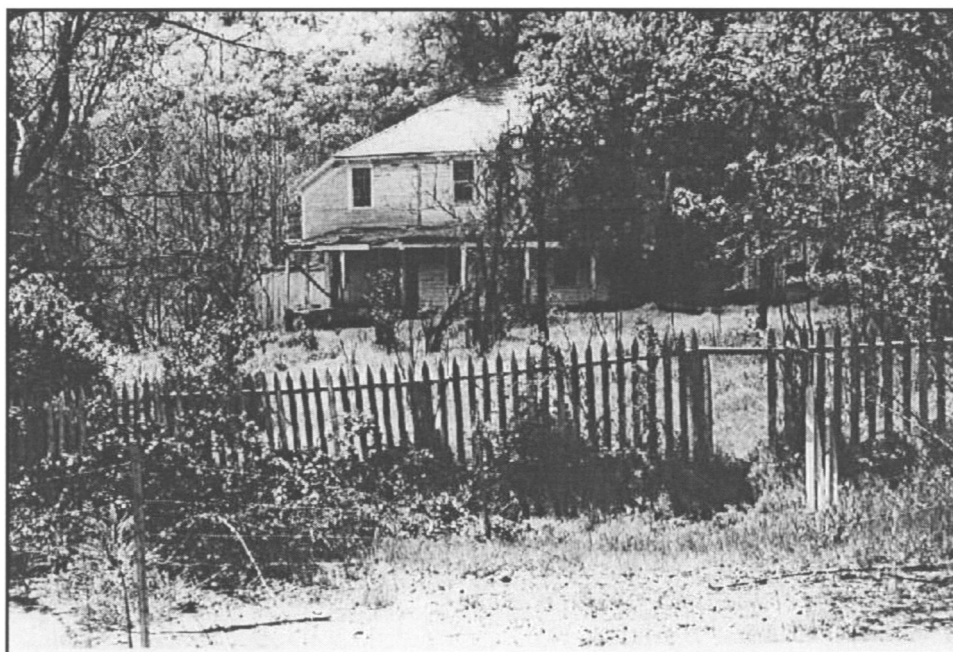


Figure 32. The Camden house *circa* 1965. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Modifications that have occurred since the park service acquired the ranch include the removal of the *circa*-1955 caretaker's cottage.⁷² The dilapidated footbridge across Willow Creek, present in 1973, has also been removed. Additions to the property include the parking lot and footbridge over Clear Creek (built in 1985), the latter constructed on the stone piers of an earlier highway bridge. The road up Mill Creek, which provides access to the tenant house complex, has been improved (including the construction of a new vehicular bridge and side drainage ditches to channel the overflow from Willow Creek during periods of high water).

All of the principal buildings associated with the Camden house and the tenant house complexes have been stabilized, restored, or rehabilitated. In addition, some of the fences that were in place when the site was purchased from Hubbard have been rebuilt in kind (e.g., the white picket fences surrounding the Tower grave and the Camden house yard). In 2000, the park service enclosed the front yard of the tenant house with a fence.

In addition to the modifications made by the park service, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has continued to improve Highway 299. During the late 1980s, Caltrans replaced the bridge over Clear Creek and realigned the intersection of the highway with the Trinity Mountain Road. During this project, the two-track access road that formerly accessed the Camden house from the north side of the highway was eliminated.

Chapter 2 Endnotes

¹ The 1300-acre Tower House Archeological District, nominated to the National Register in 1980 as a supplement to the Tower House Historic District, is composed of nine prehistoric sites, including obsidian flake scatters, probable village sites, house pits, and a campsite. Historical archeological resources include debris scatters presumed to be associated with the Camden house; dry laid field stone foundations of the Tower House and associated outbuildings; and miscellaneous debris in the vicinity of the tenant house and El Dorado mine (Roger E. Kelly, Regional Archeologist, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, Tower House Archeological District Site H2215," March 1980, *passim*). A 1998 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) archeological survey of the Tower House Site (CA-Sha-192/479/H) yielded a collection of more than 39,000 prehistoric artifacts, including abundant groundstone and flaked stone representing occupation of the site for a period of roughly 5000 years, with a possible earlier occupation dating to 7500 years before the present (B.P.). The data indicated that at least three broad chronological components are present in the deposit, including Component I dating from 7480 to 5450 years B. P.; Component II dating from 4780 to 1450 years B. P.; and Component III dating from 1360 to 110 years B. P. The bulk of the prehistoric materials represents Component II, with little evidence of Components I and III found in the study collection (Dames and Moore, *The Archaeology of the Tower House Site, CA-SHA-192/479/H, Shasta County, California*, submitted to California Department of Transportation Environmental Branch, Sacramento, California, June 1998, p. i).

² Frank R. Lapena, "Wintu," in *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer (Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), pp. 324-340.

³ National Park Service, General Management Plan & Environmental Impact Statement, Whiskeytown Unit, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, 1998. Additional information regarding American Indian interest in, and use of, lands within the Whiskeytown NRA is available in the report entitled "Ethnographic Overview and Traditional Use Study of American Indian Affiliations within Whiskeytown NRA" by Geri D. Emberson, submitted to the National Park Service in 2000.

⁴ Charles Camden, *The Autobiography of Charles Camden: Being a Synopsis of Main Occurrences in His Life from August, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Four up to Nineteen Hundred* (San Francisco: privately printed and published after his death, by the author's family, 1916), preface.

⁵ The land that Tower claimed apparently had several prior claimants, for the next month Tower paid \$921.00 for Joseph Roop's interests in the property. Roop was the Administrator for John Gilmore, who had been Samuel Francis' partner.

⁶ Anne Coxe Toogood and David G. Henderson, *Historic Structure Report, Tower House Historic District*, p. 24. On file at Historical and Architectural Data Section, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California, Denver Service Center, United States Department of the Interior, 1973. According to the timeline serving as a preface to Camden's autobiography, Tower bought the land for Tower House in the spring of 1851 and took possession the following fall.

⁷ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 56.

⁸ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 55.

⁹ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 55.

¹⁰ Camden, *Autobiography*, p. 158.

¹¹ Philena Camden Hubbard reports that, from ca. 1900 until ca. 1940 (and possibly earlier), the Camden house was known as Tower house, as distinct from Levi Tower's Tower House Hotel. To avoid confusion, the following narrative follows the current NPS name conventions: Camden's residence is referred to as the Camden house. Tower's hotel is referred to as Tower House. Mrs. Herbert L. [Philena] Hubbard to Anna Toogood, November 13, 1972, Folder A-101-1, Camden Correspondence, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

¹² Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, pp. 61, 95, 100-101.

¹³ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 26 taken from Boggs, p. 159.

¹⁴ Camden, *Autobiography*, p. 155.

¹⁵ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 27, taken from *Shasta Courier*, March 11, 1854, as quoted in Boggs, p. 191. Toogood explains that both Levi and Jason Tower were listed in the 1852 census. Levi was 31, Jason 26. Both were from Rhode Island, leaving Toogood to speculate that they were brothers or cousins.

¹⁶ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 27; Jayne Hubbard to NPS VIP Gwen Nichols, August 3, 1994, Cultural Files A-101-9, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

¹⁷ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 2, taken from "Gardening," *Shasta Courier*, May 28, 1853.

¹⁸ General Land Office Survey, partial survey of Sections 1–12, T32N R7W (surveyed in 1868, approved in 1869), and Sections 31 – 35, R33N R7W (surveyed in 1869, approved 1872). Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Sacramento, CA.

¹⁹ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 69.

²⁰ Entries in Philena Tower Camden's diary from 1855 indicate that Charles Camden finished the sawmill in 1855, not 1853 as Charles Camden indicated in his autobiography. Philena's entries indicate that the sawmill was run for the first time early in March. Since Camden wrote his autobiography nearly 50 years after the events in question, Philena's diary is probably more accurate, as it represents a daily chronicle of events, recorded at the time that they actually happened. Philena Tower Camden diary, 1855, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

²¹ Philena Tower Camden's diary of 1855, entry for April 8, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

²² Camden, *Autobiography*, pp. 155-157.

²³ Camden, *Autobiography*, p. 160.

²⁴ Toogood, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 23.

²⁵ Philena Tower Camden diary, 1855, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA. Entry for the second week of January, 1855.

²⁶ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 31, taken from *Shasta Courier*, November 19, 1853.

²⁷ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 32.

²⁸ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 60. Also in 1858, a gate was added to the corral north of the road across from the hotel.

²⁹ Report on Shasta County Farms, from Appendix to California State Journals, 10th Session, 1858, p. 226. Copy available in NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

³⁰ The "Tower House Garden Book" of 1859, lists 23 varieties of pears, 11 varieties of apples and 4 varieties of plums. This document is included in this report as Appendix B. Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

³¹ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, pp. 45-46.

³² Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 50.

³³ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 51.

³⁴ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 77-78.

³⁵ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 60.

³⁶ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, pp. 75-76.

³⁷ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 35.

³⁸ Document No. 1359, Land Patent Records, Bureau of Land Management. Camden received a patent to the land under the Act of April 24, 1820, 3 Stat. 566, on October 10, 1870.

³⁹ Camden, *Autobiography*, pp. 159-160.

⁴⁰ Anonymous, *Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1891), p. 644.

⁴¹ Mrs. Philena Hubbard, interviewed by unidentified NPS employee at an unknown date in the 1970s [hereafter Hubbard Interview], p. 18. Transcript on file in Cultural Files A-101-10, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

⁴² Toogood asserts that tolls were collected at the Tower House based upon information presented in *My Playhouse was a Concord Coach*, by Mae Helen Bacon Boggs, published in 1942, Howell-North Press, Oakland, California.

⁴³ Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 58.

⁴⁴ Camden, *Autobiography*, p. 170.

⁴⁵ Cusick sold to John Shed circa 1893. In 1899, the Sheds sold the Tower House to Mr. and Mrs. Shields, who had formerly run an eating establishment in Chama, New Mexico. By 1911, Fritz Oding was leasing the property, described at that time as containing 14 bedrooms, a parlor, dining room, laundry, kitchen, bar room, dance hall, and store. Log Book, entry for March 12, 1898, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁴⁶ Camden, *Autobiography*, p. 170.

⁴⁷ It appears, however, that Camden may have sold only the mill buildings, not the land upon which it was located. A Log Book entry from 1898 indicates that the mill was being boarded up, due to "lack of money," and that the house built originally for the sawmill workers was instead occupied by Camden's hired ranch hand, Fritz Oding. Log Book, 1898-1900, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁴⁸ William Magee, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, "Plat of the Chitwood Placer Mine," Shasta County, California, United States Surveyor General's Office, Fresno, California, 1873.

⁴⁹ Log Book, 1898-1900, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁵⁰ Quoted in Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 59.

⁵¹ Chronology provided by Jayne A. Hubbard to Tracie Jones, Seasonal Interpreter, Whiskeytown Unit, August 25, 1990, File 101-3, Camden Correspondence, Whiskeytown Headquarters NRA.

⁵² Deed, Charles Camden to Grace Richards, May 12, 1899, Folder A-103-2, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters; Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, pp. 64, 66, 99.

⁵³ Excerpts from the first two years of the Camden Ranch log book are included in this document as Appendix C.

⁵⁴ The field across the Avenue corresponds to the French Gulch field; the "field back of the house" is likely the one south of Willow Creek, referred to by Philena Hubbard as the "back field." The field back of the mill may be a reference to the level meadow on the east side of Mill Creek. The locations of the "Weaverville road field," the "horse lot," and the "field across the bridge" are not indicated in the historical documentation.

⁵⁵ Log Book, 1898-1900, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁵⁶ Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, defines a "dooryard" as, "a yard into which the door of a house opens." Based upon this definition, the dooryard would correspond to the area in the immediate vicinity of the Camden house.

⁵⁷ "Lease of Camden Ranch to Frank Ponte" Binder 2 #15, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA. Note that the tenant farmer's name is spelled Ponte on the lease.

⁵⁸ The woodshed, tool shed, and pumphouse do not appear in period photographs. Philena Hubbard dates the woodshed to ca. 1865 and the tool shed and pumphouse to the 1910s. These dates are corroborated by Architect Henderson's building assessments (Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 65).

⁵⁹ Hubbard Interview, p. 14; Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, pp. 52, 59, 63-67, 96.

⁶⁰ A list of tasks compiled by Charles Camden to be accomplished during the winter of 1899/1900 includes, "get flag pole." Although historical photographs show a flagpole in front of the Tower House as early as the 1860s, the

flagpole in the Camden yard may date to the turn of the century. See Binder 2, 1st page, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁶¹ Hubbard Interview, *passim*.

⁶² Patricia Hawkes to Fran Corcel, July 8, 1986, Folder A-101-2, Camden Correspondence, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

⁶³ Andrew Ponti, walking tour with NPS interpreter Vicki Webster, June 6, 1985, Folder A-107-2, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters; Drawing per conversation with Andrew Ponti, September 23, 1983. Also, transcription of 9/23/1983 interview with Andrew Ponti., Museum Collection WHIS 1259, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

⁶⁴ The garden area described by Andrew Ponti may be the same as the "mill garden used by Camden and the Richards *circa* 1900.

⁶⁵ Drawing per conversation with Andrew Ponti, September 1983, Museum Collection WHIS 1259, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

⁶⁶ Toogood, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 30.

⁶⁷ "Lease of Camden Ranch to Frank Ponte." Binder 2, #15, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁶⁸ The quince tree stood by the croquet court, southwest of the house. Entry for October 10, 1941. Diary from July 19, 1938 to August 21, 1943, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

⁶⁹ Tower House Journal, November 19, 1934 to July 17, 1938, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA. Excerpts from this diary are included in this report as Appendix D.

⁷⁰ Mrs. Herbert L. [Philena] Hubbard to Anne Toogood, November 13, 1972, Folder A-101-1, Camden Correspondence, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters; Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, pp. 69, 96.

⁷¹ Mrs. Herbert L. [Philena] Hubbard to Anne Toogood, November 13, 1972, Folder A-101-1, Camden Correspondence, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters; Toogood and Henderson, *Historic Structure Report*, p. 62.

⁷² Mrs. Herbert L. [Philena] Hubbard to Anne Toogood, November 13, 1972, Folder A-101-1, Camden Correspondence, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.

Chapter 3 – Existing Conditions*

Environmental Context and Setting

The Tower House Historic District is located on the eastern slope of the Trinity Mountains in Northern California, approximately 16 miles west of Redding. The site is physically and visually contained by the ridge of the Trinity Mountains to the west, by Shasta Bally (elevation 6,209 feet) to the south and by Merry Mountain (elevation 2,983 feet) to the northeast. The district lies at the confluence of three creeks, Clear Creek, Willow Creek and Mill Creek. Historically, this location was an important crossroads connecting western communities on Humboldt Bay and the Pacific Ocean with the regional supply town of Old Shasta and Yreka, a supply center for the Trinity County gold fields. As currently listed, the historic district incorporates approximately 300 acres and includes resources that relate to gold mining (both placer and hard rock mining), transportation, early settlement and agriculture.

Existing Land Use

The National Park Service manages the lands and resources within the Tower House Historic District for a variety of purposes, including interpretation, visitor services and employee housing. The Camden house and grounds and the El Dorado mine are used for interpretation. The Camden house has been restored to its *circa* 1913 appearance and park service interpreters lead tours of the interior during the summer season. The buildings that remain at the El Dorado mine have been stabilized. However, interpretive tours of the mine site have been suspended pending cleanup of mercury-contaminated soils. In addition, interpreters conduct gold panning demonstrations on the gravel bars of Clear Creek.

A system of interpretive/recreation trails has been developed, mainly within the portion of the district south of Willow Creek. For the most part, these trails follow historical roadways or parallel the course of water diversion ditches constructed by either Levi Tower or Charles Camden. Other development associated with visitor services includes a public parking lot and restrooms (both located on the east side of Clear Creek), interpretive waysides, and picnic areas. Portable picnic tables are located in the vicinity of the Camden carriage house, and adjacent to the west bank of Clear Creek, south of the footbridge that leads from the parking area to the Camden house.

The tenant house has been rehabilitated for use as employee housing, and the barn has been stabilized. Vegetation in this area is a mixture of native and ornamental species, some of which were planted during the historical period. Occupants of the house sometimes plant a vegetable garden.

With the exception of some routine maintenance and irrigation, the ornamental and agricultural vegetation associated with the district is managed on a "status quo" basis. The lawns adjacent to the Camden house and the tenant house are mowed during the growing season. In

* Maps of Existing Conditions are on pages 73, 74, and 75.

addition, a local garden club has planted daffodils and other perennials in the yard in front of the Camden house. The few fruit trees remaining from the once-extensive orchards are not maintained and the former hay fields are allowed to lie fallow. Periodically, however, the agricultural fields are burned in an effort to control noxious weeds, such as the invasive star thistle, and to combat the encroachment of small trees and other weedy vegetation from the riparian margins into the fields.

Spatial Organization

The current configuration of cultural resources associated with Tower and Camden can be divided into several areas that relate directly to historic-period land uses. These areas include the Camden house and its associated yard (the primary building cluster remaining from the historical period), the outlying agricultural fields, the tenant house and barn, and the Levi Tower and Kate Camden gravesites. With the exception of the water conveyance systems, the majority of improvements occur on the level to gently sloping ground above the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek.

The area that incorporates the Camden house and yard is defined by the remnant of the old highway on the northeast, by the streambed of Willow Creek on the southwest, and by the streambed of Clear Creek on the southeast. The buildings that remain within the Camden yard are oriented towards the old highway/toll road, which has provided the primary access to the site since the beginning of the historical period.

The two primary agricultural fields are located beyond the Camden house and yard. The French Gulch field, consisting of approximately 9 acres, is located northeast of the Camden house across Highway 299. This field occupies the area between the Trinity Mountain Road and the channel of Clear Creek. The ground surface slopes gently from northwest to southeast towards Clear Creek. This field is flood irrigated with water from the upper Crystal Creek ditch, with water drawn from Crystal Creek, nearly a mile and a half to the south.

The 20-acre "back field" is located on a terrace above the south bank of Willow Creek. The field occupies the area between Willow Creek and the base of the steep hill slope that defines the limits of the area suitable for agricultural development. At its northwest and southeast ends, the terrace narrows, restricting its usefulness for agricultural purposes. This field would have been watered from the lower Crystal Creek ditch, located on the hill slope above it to the south.

The tenant house and barn are located at the southeast corner of the back field, on the west bank of Mill Creek, in the area originally occupied by Camden's sawmill. The front of the house is oriented towards the Mill Road, which runs between the house and the barn. The barn, located west of the Mill Road, is sited at the base of the steep hill slope that defines the southwest edge of the "back field."

The historic district also contains two gravesites. At the northwest end of the back field, the Tower grave consists of a 24-foot-square enclosure surrounded by a white picket fence. The enclosure is large enough for multiple graves, but only contains that of Levi H. Tower. The second gravesite, that of Kate Camden, is located on the crest of the ridge on the north side of Highway 299, west of the Trinity Mountain Road. This grave is located within the right-of-way

corridor for a high voltage power line. Both of these gravesites are located in areas unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

Circulation

The historic district is divided by California Highway 299, an east/west route through the mountains connecting the Central Valley with the Pacific Ocean. This two-lane highway is the primary access road for visitors to the historic district and is an important transportation corridor through the region. The alignment of Highway 299 and the associated bridge over Clear Creek have been changed and widened three times, the most recent improvements occurring in the 1990s.

The portion of the district located north of Highway 299 is bisected by the Trinity Mountain Road. This north/south-oriented, two-lane paved road provides access to the community of French Gulch before extending to Highway 3 and to the town of Yreka. An abandoned segment of the original, unpaved alignment of the old Yreka Road, the predecessor to the Trinity Mountain Road, is still visible east of the current alignment. Traces of another old trail, probably the original alignment of the Weaverville Road, are also visible on the northeast side of Highway 299, west of the old blacksmith shop. A two-track road, constructed to access a high-voltage power line, branches from the Trinity Mountain Road and leads to the Kate Camden grave.

Park visitors access the core area of the site from the south side of Highway 299, where a short spur road leads to a parking lot on the north bank of Clear Creek. From the parking lot, a paved trail leads west, across Clear Creek, to the east edge of the Camden house yard. The pedestrian bridge over Clear Creek is built on the stone piers of an earlier highway bridge (Figure 33), in approximately the same location as Tower's covered bridge. Traces of the historic toll road are also visible on the east side of the modern footbridge (Figure 34).

West of Clear Creek, constructed on the same alignment as Camden's toll road, a remnant of the old highway connects the pedestrian bridge to Highway 299. The park service uses this old road segment as a service road, providing vehicular access to the Camden house and to the tenant house complex south of Willow Creek. A metal gate at its west end restricts general vehicular access from the highway (Figure 35). From the west end of the footbridge, one can either access the Camden house or the portions of the historic district that lie south of Willow Creek.

The Camden house and yard contain both pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems. A concrete path leads from a gate in the front yard fence to the front porch of the house (Figure 36), continuing around its north side to the rear of the building. From the rear (northwest corner) of the building, a stone-lined, dirt footpath leads to the former location of a footbridge across Willow Creek (Figure 37). Vehicular access to the Camden house is located at the south end of the yard, where a two-track road branches from the dirt road leading to the Willow Creek bridge, and heads northwest past the garage and carriage house (Figure 38). The surface of this path may have been graveled at one time.

The portion of the district lying south of Willow Creek is accessed from a dirt road leading south from the service road, across a bridge over Willow Creek. Three two-track roads branch from the bridge on the south bank of Willow Creek. One segment, referred to historically as the "mill road," leads south along the edge of the back field through the tenant house complex and

on to the El Dorado mine (Figure 39). A second branch leads west-northwest through the field to a concrete spring tank on the west edge of the back field. A third branch leads along the northeast edge of the back field to the Tower grave.

Circulation within the tenant house complex is informal, consisting of a pedestrian path leading to the front door of the house, and a two-track spur road that accesses the area near the barn. Both the pedestrian path and the access road stem directly from the Mill Road.

Access to the El Dorado mine is via the Mill Road. The stamp mill and the storage shed located there are located directly adjacent to this road. There are some informal paths up the slope behind the two remaining buildings, apparently made by visitors exploring the site area.

Several recreation trails link the historic district to other areas in the Whiskeytown Unit of the National Recreation Area. The Mill Creek Trail uses the Mill Road, then swings west to join with the Crystal Creek campground located 4 miles to the southwest. The Clear Creek Vista Trail connects to the Mill Creek Trail south of the El Dorado mine and swings back north to connect with Whiskeytown Lake near the Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse. Within the district, the Water Ditch Trail parallels the Mill Creek and Lower Crystal Creek ditches, connecting the El Dorado mine complex with the confluence of Willow and Crystal Creeks. A second on-site trail connects a small parking area on Crystal Creek Road to the clean-out house on the upper Crystal Creek ditch.



Figure 33. Looking east to footbridge. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 34. Looking southeast – segment of abandoned toll road, east of foot bridge.
Source: HRA 1999.

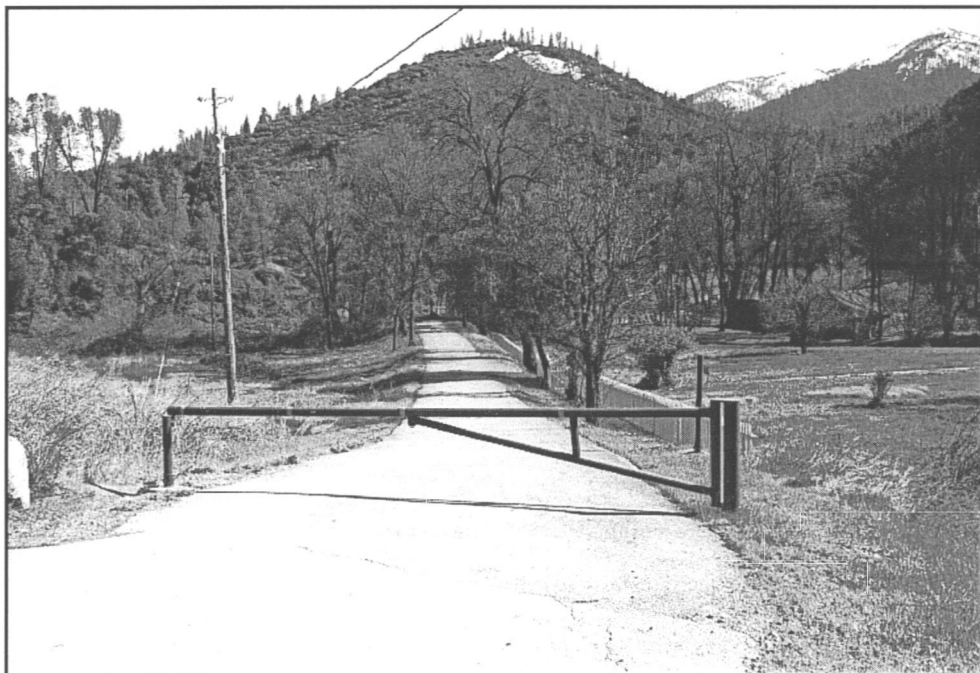


Figure 35. Looking southeast along old highway segment, now used as service road.
Source: HRA 1999.



Figure 36. Looking southwest – concrete walk to front of Camden house. *Source:* HRA 1999.

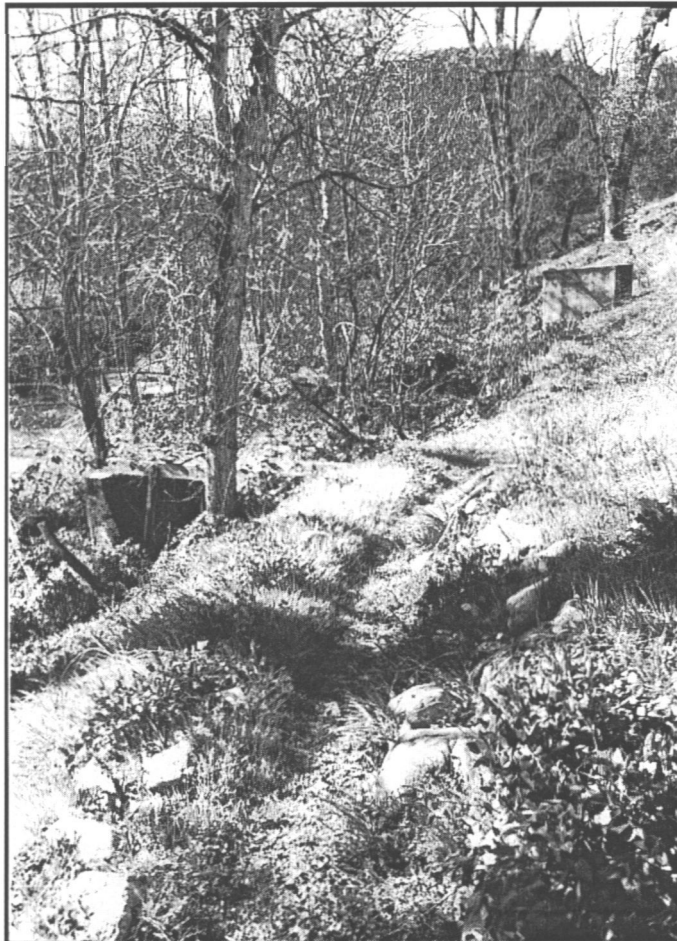


Figure 37. Looking northwest – path to foot bridge behind Camden house. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 38. Looking northwest – access road into yard past carriage house and garage. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 39. Looking southeast along Mill Road – tenant barn at base of hill. *Source:* HRA 1999.

Buildings and Structures¹

The majority of the buildings and structures in the historic district are associated with Camden's domestic and agricultural activities at the site. A few buildings are associated with the El Dorado mine, and a few are modern. The following text is divided into two major subsections; the first describes the buildings and structures located within the area corresponding to Camden's "home ranch." Building and structure descriptions are grouped by the four areas identified under spatial organization. The three principal water conveyance systems associated with the home ranch (each of which is counted as a structure) are described separately. The second section describes the buildings and structures associated with the El Dorado mine.

Buildings and Structures Located within Camden's "Home Ranch"

Camden's house and yard

There are seven buildings located within the area referred to as the Camden house and yard. The Camden house is the principal building and the focal point for interpretation at the site. It is a vernacular, two-story, wood-frame building, with a hipped roof covered with sawn cedar shingles. A small addition on the northwest elevation modifies the building's rectangular plan. An open, shed-roofed porch extends across the majority of the front (northeast) elevation. The exterior walls are covered with clapboard and two types of drop siding with vertical corner-board trim. The exterior walls are painted white (Figure 40).

Four ancillary buildings are located directly behind the Camden house (Figure 41). The pumphouse is a small, one-story, wood-frame building with a front-gable roof. The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens and the roof with sawn cedar shingles. The guesthouse and the servants' quarters are virtually identical. Both are one and one-half-story, wood-frame buildings with gable roofs. The exterior walls are covered with drop-lap siding with vertical corner-board trim, and the roofs with sawn cedar shingles. These two buildings are connected by a wooden deck. The fourth building immediately adjacent to the Camden house is the woodshed. This is a one-story, wood-frame building with a shed roof. The exterior walls are finished with vertical boards and battens, and the roof is covered with sawn cedar shingles.

Two additional buildings are located at the lower (southeast) end of the Camden house yard. These include the garage and the carriage house (Figure 42). The garage is a one-story rectangular building with a shed roof. The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens and the roof is covered with sawn cedar shingles. The carriage house is a one-story, wood-frame rectangular building with a front-gable roof. Exterior surface finishes are the same as those of the adjacent garage. Both of these buildings are painted green.

Structures in the vicinity of the Camden House and yard include a five-foot-square concrete structure (possibly associated with the irrigation system), located above the north bank of Willow Creek, west of the footings for the former footbridge (see Figure 37). At the northeast side of the Camden yard, a dry-laid stone wall retains the raised grade of the old highway, now used as a service road (Figure 43). Another dry-laid stone wall retains the slope above the footpath that leads from the rear of the Camden house to the concrete footings for the old pedestrian bridge across Willow Creek.



Figure 40. Front (northeast) elevation of the Camden House. *Source:* Whiskeytown NRA.



Figure 41. Rear (southwest) elevation of the Camden house. *Source:* HRA 1999.

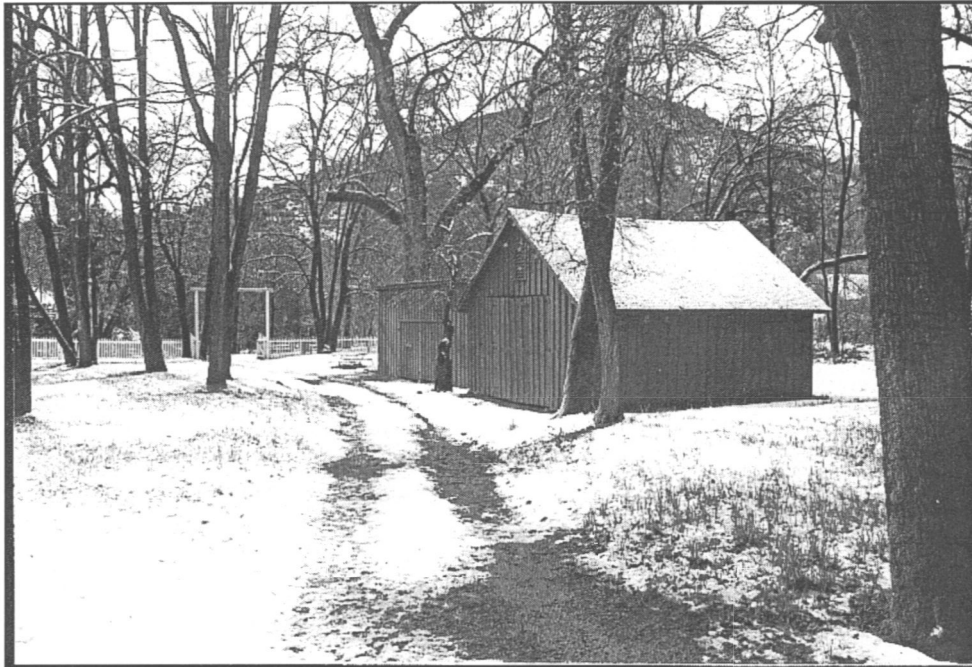


Figure 42. View to southeast to Carriage house (right) and garage (left) *Source:* HRA 1999.

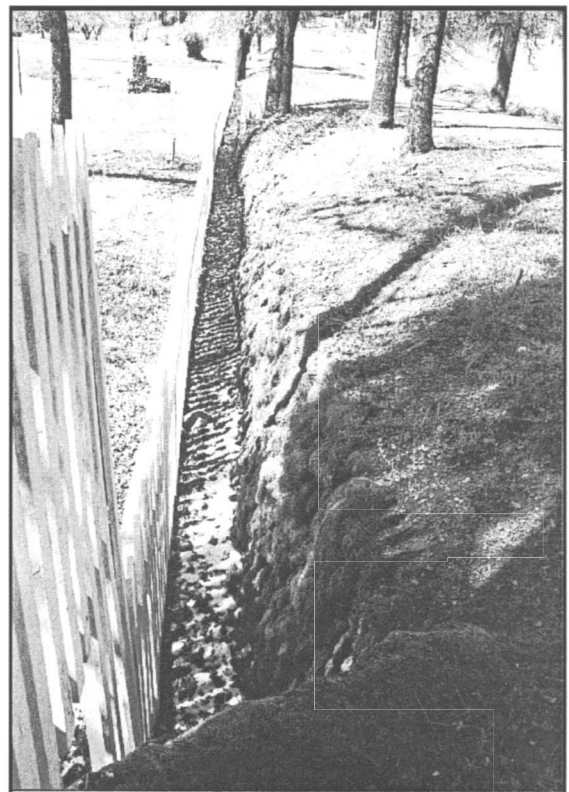


Figure 43. Stone retaining wall associated with road grade. *Source:* HRA 1999

Tenant house and barn

The tenant house and barn are located at the southeast end of the back field. The house is a wood-frame building with an L-shaped plan (Figure 44). The northern leg of the L is oriented east-west, is one and one-half stories high, and has a gable roof. The south leg is oriented north-south, is one story in height and has a half-hipped roof. The exterior walls are covered with drop-lap siding and the roof with sawn cedar shingles. An open porch with a shed roof, supported by turned columns, wraps around the front (northwest) elevation and the two side elevations. The barn, located across the Mill Road from the house, is a one and one-half story, rectangular, timber-frame building (Figure 45). It consists of a central, one and one-half-story gable roof component, flanked on either side by a one-story shed-roofed wing. The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens and the roof with sawn cedar shingles.

Structures in the vicinity of the tenant house and barn include a series of dry-laid stone walls within and adjacent to a channel of Mill Creek. These walls are believed to be associated with the sawmill built by Camden.

Agricultural fields

A concrete delivery tank, believed to supply water to the tenant house, is located in the back field, at the end of a two-track access road. This is a small concrete structure with a shed roof (Figure 46). In addition, drainage ditches have been excavated adjacent to the Mill Road along the southeast end of the back field, in order to keep water off the road during periods of high water (Figure 47).

Currently, the French Gulch field does not contain any buildings or structures other than those associated with the irrigation system (described below). However, the stone foundation remains of the original blacksmith shop, and a later storage shed constructed atop a portion of the foundation, are located on the west side of the Trinity Mountain Road, opposite the French Gulch field. This shed is one story in height, with a shed roof covered with corrugated metal roofing. The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens.

Water conveyance systems

Three water diversion and conveyance systems, each of which consists of diversion dams, head gates, ditches, flumes and other engineered structures, once transported water to various parts of the historic district and beyond. Three separate systems carried water from Mill Creek and from two separate points of diversion on Crystal Creek. The system on Mill Creek appears to have provided water to the old Camden sawmill, and possibly to irrigate the yard of the tenant house and parts of the back field. This system diverts water from a headgate located above the El Dorado mine and consists of sections of open, unlined ditch, alternating with sections of enclosed pipe.

The lower Crystal Creek ditch diverts water from Crystal Creek, just above its confluence with Willow Creek. The remains of a concrete diversion dam are located in a section of the streambed that had been abandoned when the stream channel changed course. Water flowed eastward through an open unlined ditch constructed along the base of the hill slope above the back field. Historical photographs show that this ditch was carried across the Mill Creek drainage on an elevated flume. It is assumed that water from this ditch was used to irrigate the back field.



Figure 44. View to south of the tenant house. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 45. Tenant house barn – looking west. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 46. Concrete distribution tank in back field – looking west. The lower Crystal Creek ditch is located just above the structure. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 47. Modern drainage ditch adjacent to Mill Road, view to north from south side of Clear Creek. *Source:* HRA 1999.

The third and most elaborate system is the upper Crystal Creek ditch. The point of diversion for this system is located a mile west of the Tower House, where a concrete coffer dam diverts water into a concrete-lined ditch excavated in bedrock. Along the course of this system, open sections of stone- and concrete-lined ditches alternate with elevated metal flumes and plank walkways. The ditch is carried across Highway 299 via an inverted siphon, and proceeds eastward to a point on the hill slope above the French Gulch field. The portion of the system north of the highway consists almost entirely of an open unlined ditch excavated into the hill slope. Besides the diversion dam, flumes and walkways, structures associated with the upper Crystal Creek ditch include a "clean-out" house (designed to extract pine cones and other debris from the water flowing through the system), and a redwood storage tank, which supplied the Camden house with water for both irrigation and domestic use (Figures 48 and 49). The ditch continues northeastward past the storage tank to the hill slope above the north end of the French Gulch field. A buried pipe carries water down the hill slope, beneath the Trinity Mountain Road, to supply irrigation water to that field. A field ditch is visible at the west edge of the French Gulch field, below an abandoned road segment.

Only the upper Crystal Creek ditch is in working condition and is visible in its entirety (though it is not carrying water and the head gate has been shut due to needed repairs). The Mill Creek and Lower Crystal Creek ditches are no longer connected to their head gates and most of the ditches are filled-in. These two ditches meet at a point on the hill slope above the back field and are currently referred to as the Camden ditch or Tower ditch. The path adjacent to these ditches (the Water Ditch Trail) currently serves as an interpretive trail.

Modern structures

Modern facilities within the Camden home ranch include a prefabricated pit toilet and metal water tank located in the vicinity of the visitor parking lot. Two modern bridges, including the footbridge over Clear Creek and the steel I-beam vehicular bridge over Willow Creek on the Mill Road (Figure 50), are also located within the area included in the Camden home ranch. Two sets of high-voltage transmission lines cross the historic district (one on the north side of Highway 299 and the second near the district's southern boundary). Local electrical power lines and telephone lines provide power and communications to the Camden house and the tenant house.

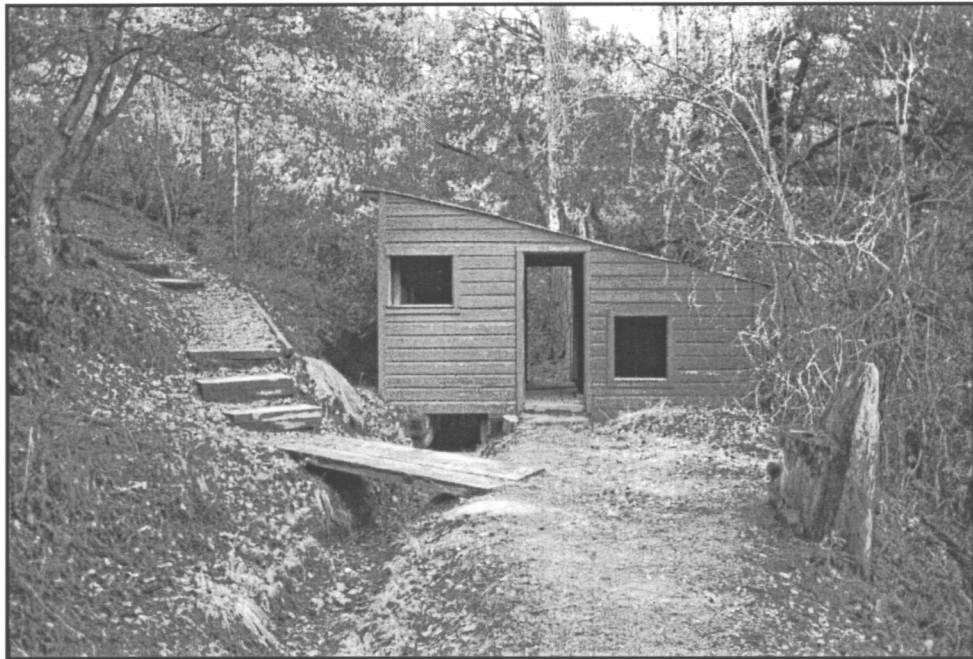


Figure 48. Clean-out house on upper Crystal Creek ditch. *Source:* HRA 1999.

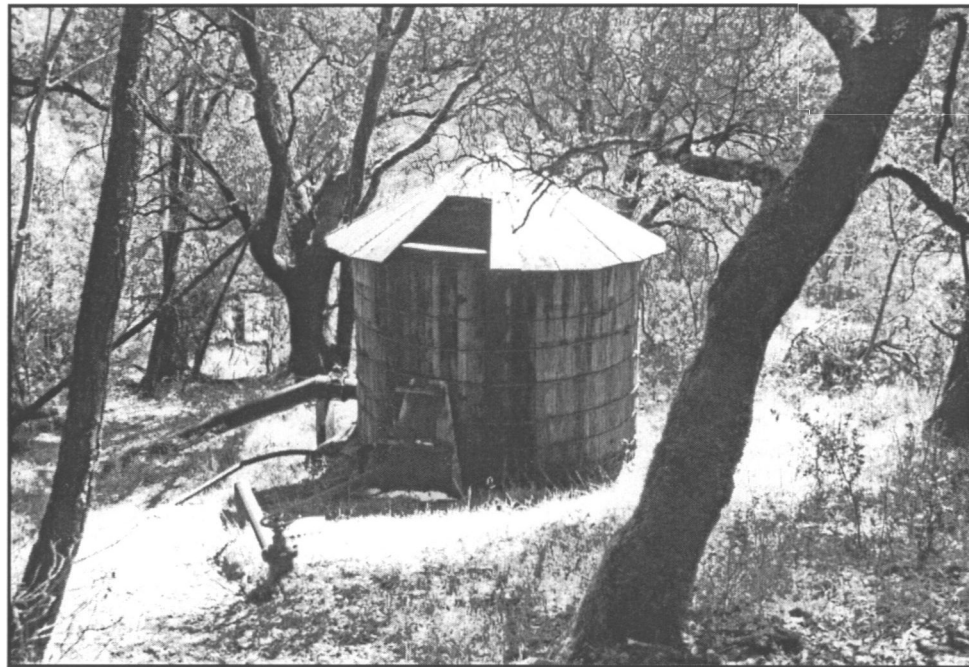


Figure 49. Redwood storage tank associated with upper Crystal Creek ditch. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 50. Looking southwest at modern bridge over Willow Creek. *Source:* HRA 1999

El Dorado Mine Buildings and Structures

The El Dorado mine is located approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the Camden tenant house, on 40 acres of patented land. Buildings include a wood-frame structure that currently houses a one-stamp mill and a service shed. The stamp mill is a one-story, wood-frame building with an irregular plan. It has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal roofing, and exterior walls covered with vertical boards and battens. An elevated wooden platform adjacent to the mill has been enclosed with a vertical board fence (Figure 51).

The service or equipment shed is a one-story, wood-frame rectangular building with a shed roof covered with corrugated metal roofing (Figure 52). The exterior walls of the south third of the building are enclosed with boards and battens; the north two-thirds of the building were left open on the east and north sides. The park service has screened the former open elevations. This area is currently used to display a collection of mining equipment.

Structures in the vicinity of the El Dorado mine include a dry-laid stone retaining wall at the rear of the service shed. In addition, a series of stone retaining walls on the hill slope above and south of the service shed marks the location of the gardens formerly used by the occupants of the property. On the hillside above the site are two concrete tanks that collect water for distribution to the complex.



Figure 51. Looking north-northeast at El Dorado Mine stamp mill. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 52. Looking north at El Dorado Mine equipment shed (note stamp mill to right of shed). *Source:* HRA 1999.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the historic district consists of a complex mixture of native and non-native species.² In the absence of agricultural practices and routine maintenance, some of the plants introduced to the site by Tower, Camden and their descendants have naturalized. These include the native incense cedar and the exotic Tree of Heaven, Himalayan blackberry and sweet cherry trees. Because each area of the site contains a slightly different configuration of vegetation, the following description information is divided into several parts, beginning with the overall character of the native vegetation. Separate descriptions are provided for the Camden house and yard, the tenant house and barn, the agricultural fields and the two gravesites. Vegetation at the El Dorado mine is discussed separately.

Native vegetation

The historic district lies at the margin of two vegetative zones. The native plant communities in the historic district vary relative to the topography, soil and aspect. On the logged hill slopes above the drainage bottom, dry sites with shallow soils are dominated by shrubs, predominantly whiteleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*); also present are scattered foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Moister slopes contain canyon live oak savannas, consisting of canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepsis*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). A particularly fine specimen canyon oak is located adjacent to the east side of the Trinity Mountain Road near the north end of the French Gulch field. Scattered conifers such as Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) also occur within the site. Along the creeks, riparian vegetation consists of white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), mixed willow (*Salix*) species, big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and wild grape.

Camden house and yard

The vegetation within and adjacent to the Camden house and yard consists of a mixture of native and exotic species. The northeast edge of the yard is formed by the service road. A mixture of valley oaks and locusts line both sides of the road. The placement and spacing of these trees are irregular. The riparian vegetation associated with Willow Creek forms the southwest boundary of the yard. Major species in the riparian zone include white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), mixed willow (*Salix*) species, big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and wild grape. In addition, vinca (periwinkle) has naturalized on the northeast bank of the creek at the rear of the yard where it forms a dense mat of vegetation. The area in front and on both sides of the Camden house is planted in lawn (consisting of a variety of exotic grass species), interspersed with clusters of trees and shrubs. The predominant trees in the yard are native or naturalized species including black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) and ash (*Fraxinus* species). The locust and oak trees occur in scattered stands throughout the site; the ash trees are restricted to a single thicket of 20 small trees behind the house, near the bank of Willow Creek. Other native trees include a single cottonwood (*Populus* species) and a California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), both located at the rear of the house near the creek. Two willows (*Salix* species) are located in the lower (southeast) portion of the yard near the service road, and a single big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) grows adjacent to the north corner of the house. Single specimens and small stands of incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) are located in several parts of the yard. Two ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) are located in the southeast corner of the yard, near the old highway/toll road.

Fruit and nut trees also occur within the yard adjacent to the Camden house. Apple trees predominate: a group of six trees in the area north of the front walk form barely discernible rows (Figure 53). A single crabapple tree is also located in this vicinity. The two remaining apple trees are located in the yard to the southeast of the house. The yard also contains five filbert trees and a pear tree in the area southeast of the house and a single cherry tree towards the north end of the yard. A single walnut (*Juglans* species) stands adjacent to the southeast elevation of the Camden house; several small persimmon trees are located at the rear of the house.



Figure 53. Overview to south showing apple trees north of Camden house. *Source:* HRA 1999.

In addition to the trees, the yard contains several exotic ornamental shrubs and climbing vines. These include two lilac bushes near the front picket fence toward the south end of the yard, and a mock orange (*Philadelphus* species) planted adjacent to the north side of the front walk, just inside the gate. Two unidentified varieties of rose are located slightly farther north of the front walk, near the front yard fence, and a single *spirea* is located adjacent to a wire fence that divides the north part of the yard. A single patch of English ivy survives at the base of a large oak at the rear of the Camden house.

The old flower beds that line the front walkway currently contain daffodils (planted in 1993). A small bed by the north elevation of the house contains iris.

Tenant house and barn

The composition of vegetation adjacent to the tenant house and barn is similar to that found near the Camden house in that it consists of native and exotic, agricultural and ornamental species. A strip of riparian vegetation parallels the banks of Mill Creek, which runs behind (southeast) the house. Beyond the banks of the creek, the predominant native trees include valley oak and canyon live oak, many of which are of sufficient size to have been present during the historical period. A few big leaf maples, a large alder and a large ponderosa pine are also located in the immediate vicinity of the tenant house and barn. Two large incense cedars are located south and west of the house. In addition, at least two large chokecherry bushes are located in the vicinity of the barn, on the west side of the Mill Road. Exotic trees in the vicinity include a cluster of three Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) in front of the barn and a single common

mulberry (*Morus alba*) southwest of the house. (The mulberry tree could have been planted for either its ornamental value or as a fruit-bearing tree.)

The area also contains a mixture of non-native fruit trees, including five apple trees, a plum, a pear, and a sweet cherry. The majority of the fruit trees are located in the area northeast of the house between the Mill Road and the channel of Clear Creek.

The occupants of the house tend flower beds that line the front path. Two snowball bushes (*Viburnum* species) mark the former location of the front yard fence. What appears to be a cultivated grape, growing from old rootstock, is located in the middle of one of the *Viburnums*.

Agricultural Fields

The two primary agricultural fields associated with the property, the back field and the French Gulch field, currently contain a mixture of native and exotic grasses, a few fruit trees remaining from the orchards, native tree seedlings and invasive noxious weeds such as yellow star thistle. The back field is bounded on the northeast by the band of riparian vegetation associated with the Willow Creek stream channel, which includes willow, pine, oak, ash and poplar. Wild asparagus is found among the understory in this area. A band of vegetation, consisting of naturalized exotics, fruit trees and native species, defines the southwest edge of this field. Vegetation in this band includes big leaf maple, Douglas fir, oak, red bud, *ceanothus*, California buckeye, manzanita, snowberry, and spicebush, as well as sweet cherry and grape. In general, it appears that native and naturalized exotic trees and shrubs are expanding into the middle of the field from the northeast and southwest margins (Figures 54 and 55).

Besides the naturalized fruit trees in the mix of vegetation at the base of the hill slope, the back field also contains a number of fruit and nut trees believed to be orchard remnants. Apple trees are the most common, followed by sweet cherries, pears, a single plum, a single walnut and a single filbert. These trees are distributed unevenly around the perimeter of the field; several apple trees in the northwest corner, near the Tower grave, form faintly discernible rows. Pear trees and sweet cherries are also located in this vicinity. The row and spacing patterns are currently difficult to discern because of the overgrown character of the area, which includes young native trees and fruit tree seedlings.

The vegetation in the middle of the field is a mixture of native and exotic grasses with dense thickets of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), persimmon and willow seedlings growing in moister, low-lying portions of the field. Yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) has invaded the open areas of the field, which also contain native and non-native tree seedlings, such as Tree of Heaven and willow.

The character of the vegetation in the French Gulch field, located north of Highway 299, is similar to that found in the back field. A band of riparian vegetation, associated with the channel of Clear Creek, defines the southeast edge of the field. Himalayan blackberry is spreading from this margin towards the interior of the field, which already contains large thickets of this exotic plant. Prominent native trees in the vicinity include a large canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) specimen at the northwest edge of the field and a ponderosa pine at the northeast edge of the field (Figure 56).



Figure 54. Overview to northwest of back field from tenant barn. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 55. Overview of backfield looking southeast from vicinity of Tower grave. Note native trees encroaching from riparian zone. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 56. Overview of the French Gulch field, looking north from Highway 299. Note riparian zone to right and dense thickets of Himalayan blackberry. *Source:* HRA 1999.

Orchard remnants in the French Gulch field include five apple trees, three sweet cherry trees, a fruiting quince and two walnut trees (*Juglans* species). The apple and cherry trees are distributed throughout the upper half of the field; however, there is no discernible pattern to their spacing. The portions of the field that have not been overtaken by blackberries contain native and exotic grasses. Yellow star thistle has become established in this field and walnut seedlings are also common.

Levi Tower grave

The Levi Tower grave is located at the northwest edge of the back field. This site is located at the edge of the riparian zone associated with Willow Creek, which forms a dense screen of ash, willow and oak along its northeast side. Currently, there are two large incense cedars growing inside the fenced enclosure and numerous small trees around the perimeter of the fence. Groundcover inside and outside the fence consists of native grasses and forbs.

Kate Camden grave

The Kate Camden grave is located on top of a hill north of the core area of the site. The fenced gravesite is surrounded by second growth forest consisting of foothill pine with manzanita as the major understory shrub. The area within the enclosure is planted with iris.

El Dorado mine

Located on a narrow terrace between the channel of Mill Creek and a steep timbered hill slope, the vegetation in the vicinity of the El Dorado mine also consists of a mixture of native

and non-native species. However, in this part of the historic district, non-native species are principally remnants of the ornamental plantings associated with the former residence. The hill slope above the site is covered with second- or third-growth forest consisting of foothill and ponderosa pine with a moderately dense understory. A band of riparian vegetation parallels the bank of Mill Creek. Ornamentals that have naturalized in this area include vinca, which forms dense stands in the moister areas of the site. Ivy, St. Johnswort and iris bulbs occur in the rock-lined terraces constructed along the base of the hill slope behind the mine.

Small-scale Features

A variety of small-scale features are found in association with the developed areas within the district. The largest concentration occurs in the vicinity of the Camden house and yard, including at least three varieties of fencing, yard ditches associated with the irrigation systems, yard furnishing, modern park service signage and stone borders associated with area circulation systems. The yard is defined by three types of fencing. A wooden picket fence, with two gates, extends along the northeast and southeast sides of the yard. Within the picket fence, a pedestrian gate is located at the north end of the front walkway. A double vehicular gate is located in the southeast edge of the yard, leading to the two-track road past the garage and carriage house. In addition, a gatepost near the junction of the service road and the road to the tenant house may indicate the location of a previous pedestrian gate. A metal post and barbed wire fence encloses the yard north of the front walkway, and a wooden post and hog wire fence encloses the southeast corner and the rear of the yard.

Yard ditches associated with the irrigation system include a stone-lined ditch, one foot in width that parallels the south side of the front walk, makes a right-angle turn and then extends into the lower portion of the yard (Figure 57). Another ditch parallels the southeast elevation of the Camden house. This ditch is made of formed concrete and is also about a foot in width.

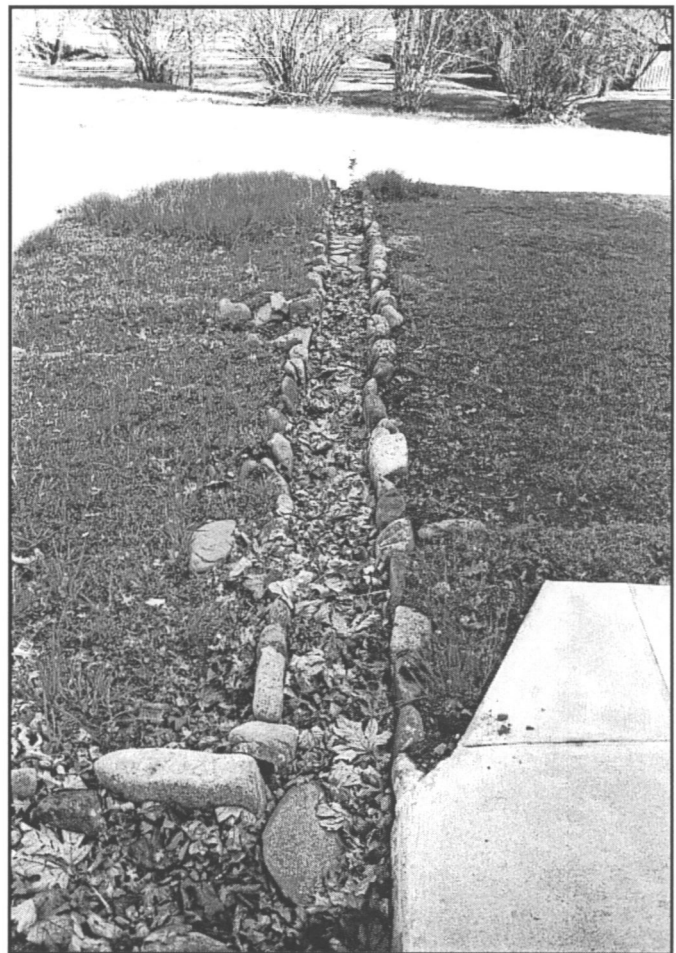


Figure 57. Stone lined ditch in Camden yard – looking southeast.
Source: HRA 1999.

Camden yard furnishings include a barbecue made of mortared river cobbles, located in the yard in front of the house, south of the front walk. Three metal lampposts, missing their fixtures, are located in the vicinity of the barbecue (Figure 58). A metal rose arch, supported by wooden posts, is located in the grassy area on the north side of the front walkway (Figure 59). Area signage includes park service signs (the "Camden House" sign and the "pedestrians only") placed within and adjacent to the yard. Additional signage associated with the highway includes the advertising sign for the French Gulch Hotel and the Trinity Mountain Road sign.

Small-scale features in the vicinity of the tenant house and barn include the newly constructed front yard fence and a cluster of three park service signs in front of the tenant house.

The French Gulch field is fenced on three sides. Wooden posts support a variety of fencing materials including barbed wire and hog wire (Figure 60).

Both the Tower grave and the Kate Camden grave are fenced, and each has a head and footstone. Tower's grave is enclosed with a wooden picket fence. Tower's concrete headstone and footstone are located within the enclosure (Figures 61 and 62). Kate Camden's grave is enclosed with a chain-link fence. A concrete headstone marks the location of Kate Camden's grave, and a holder for another headstone lies adjacent to Camden's headstone (Figures 63 and 64).



Figure 58. Overview to south of Camden yard, stone barbeque and two light fixtures.
Source: HRA 1999.



Figure 59. Metal Rose Arch, looking northwest from front walk. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 60. Pole and hog wire fence around French Gulch Field. *Source:* HRA 1999.

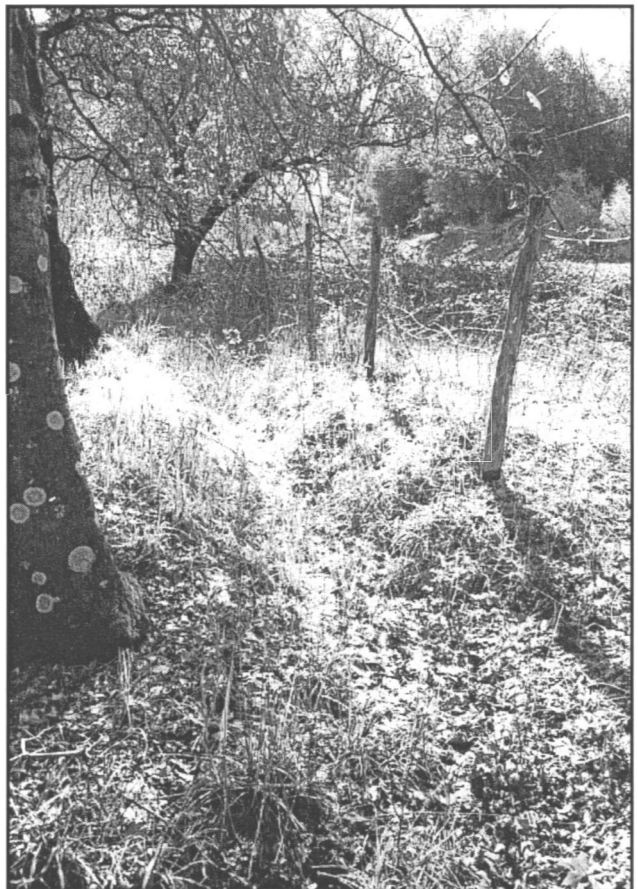




Figure 61. Tower's gravesite, looking east. *Source:* HRA 1999.

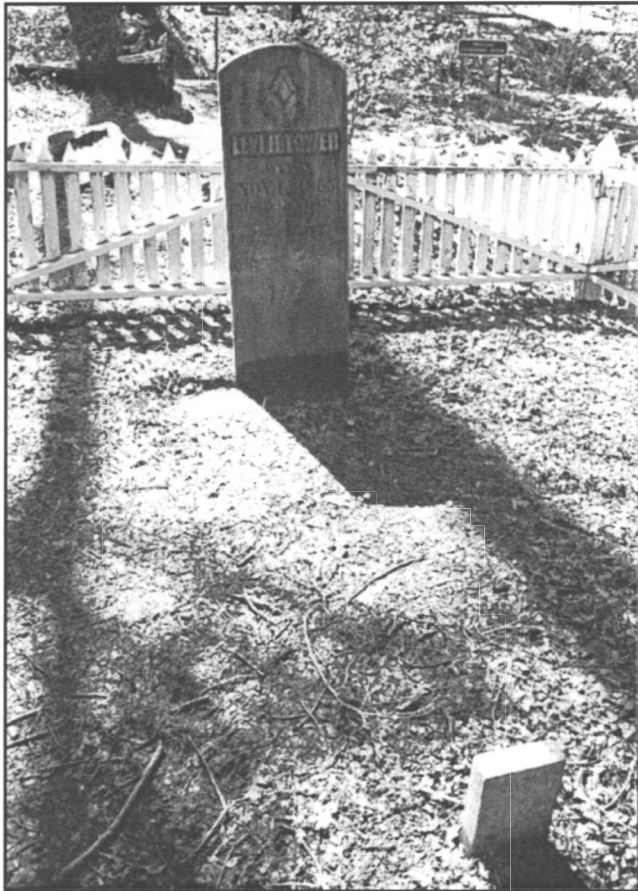


Figure 62. Detail of Tower's head and footstone. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 63. Chain link fence around Kate Camden's grave. *Source:* HRA 1999.



Figure 64. Kate Camden's headstone. The inscription reads: "In Memory of Kate Camden (Indian) Died Dec. 1st 1871 Aged 27 years" *Source:* HRA 1999.

Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric archaeological resources

The lands included in the Tower House Historic District overlap with those of the Tower House Archaeological District, the latter listed in the National Register in 1985. The archaeological district consists of nine prehistoric sites, the larger of which are located on the terraces adjacent to the confluence of Willow, Clear and Mill creeks (Figure 65). The amount of archaeological investigation conducted at the sites varies, with one (CA-SHA-192/H) having been subjected to intensive testing, and a second (CA-SHA-479) having been the subject of a data recovery effort conducted to mitigate the adverse effects associated with the realignment of the Highway 299 Clear Creek bridge.

The archaeological investigations at site CA-SHA-192/H and CA-SHA-479 yielded evidence of at least three periods of prehistoric occupation: the earliest dating from 5530 to 3200 B.C; a later occupation dating between 2830 and 1050 B.C.; and the most recent from A.D. 590 to 1400. The most intensive occupation of the site occurred during the middle period. Archaeological evidence from this period includes implements associated with the processing of plant foods, as well as with various aspects of hunting and fishing.³ The results of this data recovery effort indicate that the vicinity of the Tower House Historic District was used with varying intensity as a prehistoric occupation area throughout much of the prehistoric period.

Other than the initial recording and subsequent monitoring, little work has been conducted at the remaining seven sites in the archaeological district. However, all of the sites are counted as contributing resources within the district, and the impact of future undertakings at the Tower House Historic District will have to be evaluated with regard to their effects on the underlying prehistoric sites.

Historical archaeological resources

Site CA-SHA-192/H, located on the terrace above the north bank of Willow Creek, has yielded domestic refuse materials that represent use of the site over a one-hundred-year period beginning in 1850.

Other historical archaeological remains known to occur within the district include the foundation remains of Charles Camden's sawmill, located in the vicinity of the tenant house. In addition, the remains of some placer mining may be found on the hill slope just above the lower Crystal Creek ditch, an area within the boundary of the Chitwood Placer claim.

The remains of the Tower House may also occur within the district. The exact location of this building has never been determined, and it is possible that the roadbed of Highway 299 covers all or a portion of the foundation. The remains of the barns, sheds and other outbuildings associated with the Tower House Hotel (features of site CA-SHA-479), are located in the French Gulch field, southeast of the Trinity Mountain Road. Park service representatives indicate that they are visible in the French Gulch field when the blackberries are cut back.

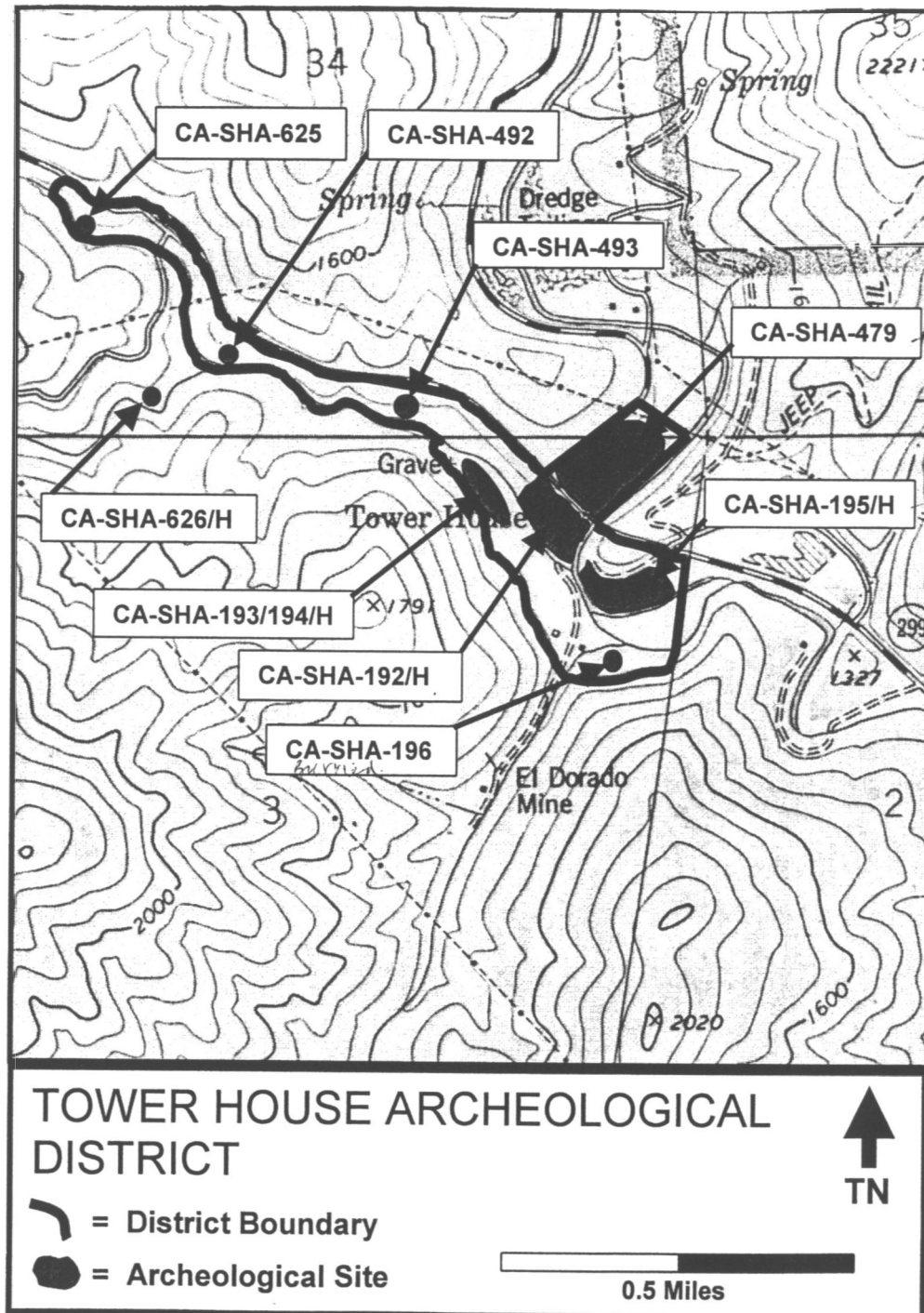
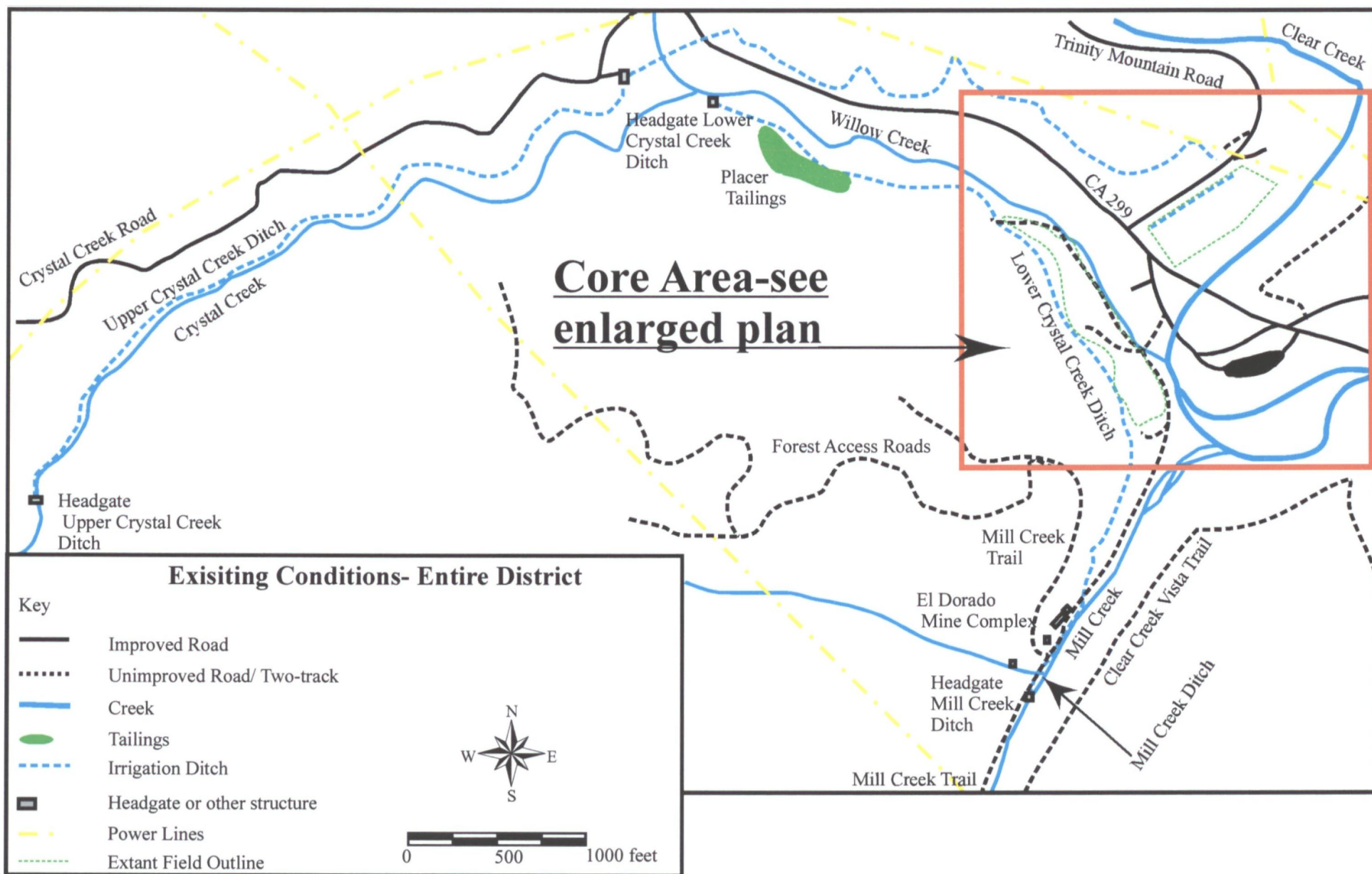


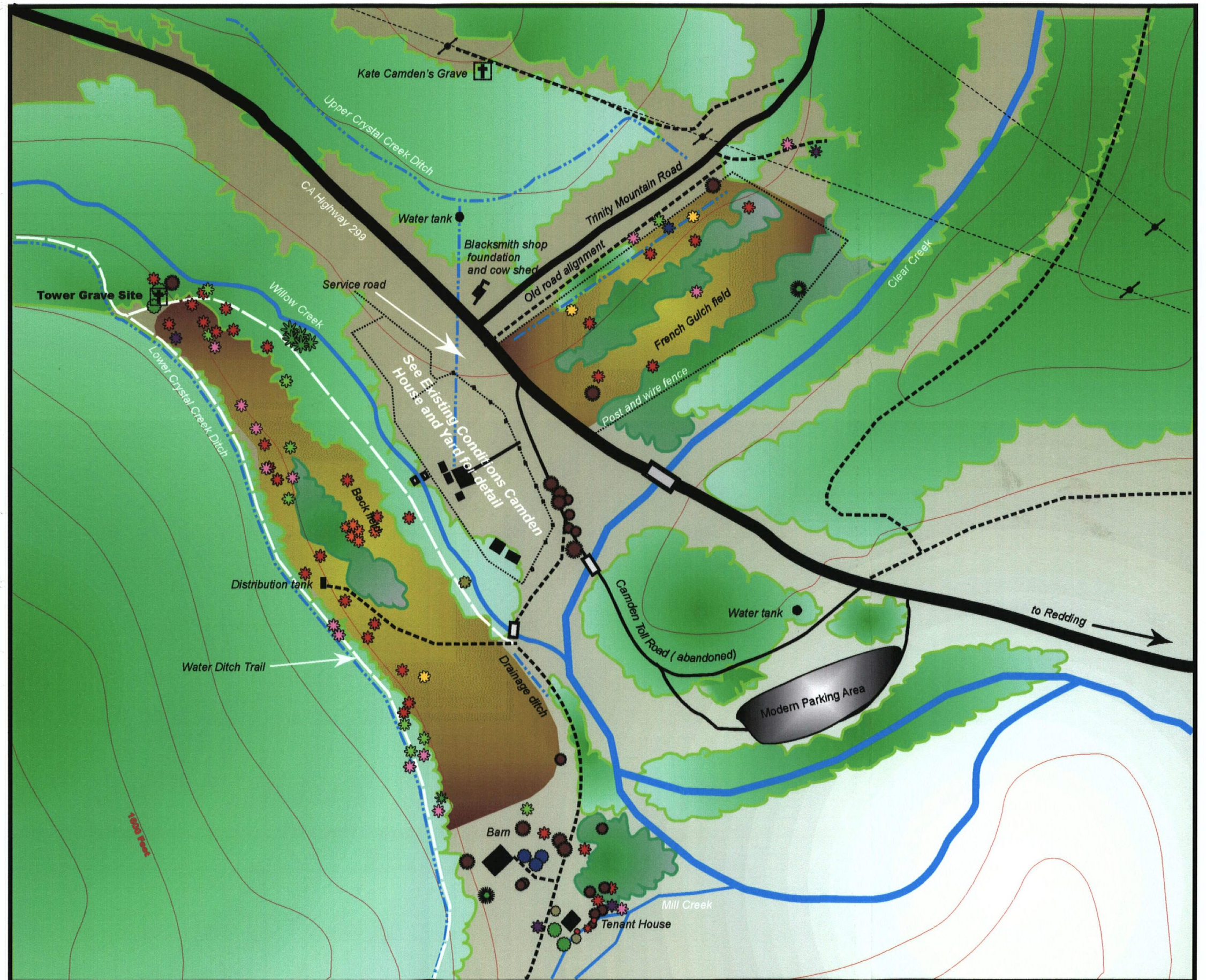
Figure 65. Tower House Archaeological District Boundary and location of individual sites.

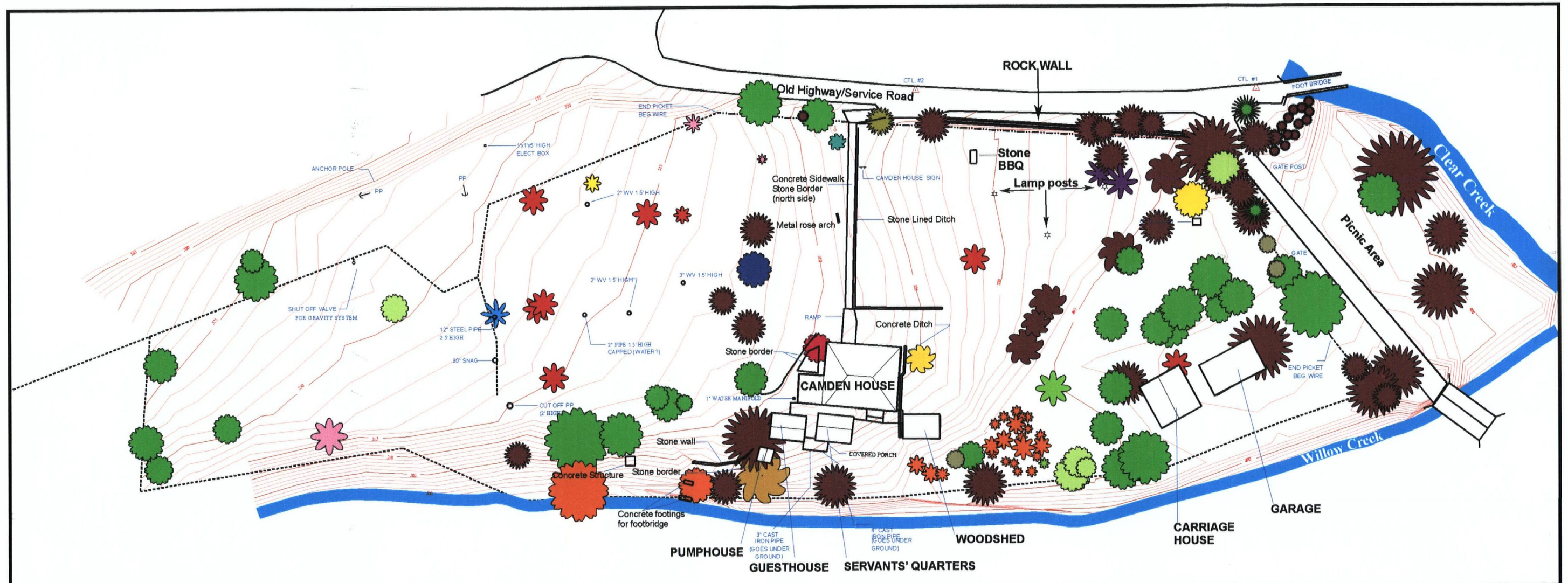


Existing Conditions- Core Area

Legend

-  Himalayan blackberry and other brambles
-  Native forest
-  Persimmon
-  Pear
-  Apple
-  Plum
-  Cherry
-  Walnut
-  Filbert
-  Cedar
-  Maple
-  Chokecherry
-  Lilac
-  Ponderosa Pine
-  Viburnum
-  Oak
-  Tree of Heaven
-  Wood fence
-  Wire fence
-  Utility pole and transmission line
-  Building or Structure
-  Creek
-  Irrigation ditch
-  Paved highway
-  Two-track or gravel road
-  Pedestrian trail
-  Bridge / Piers
-  Grave site





Existing Conditions Camden House Yard

Legend

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|----------------|
| Apple | Filbert | Cedar | Rose | Valley oak |
| Pear | Walnut | Willow | Lilac | Live oak |
| Crabapple | Buckeye | Locust | Spirea | Tree of Heaven |
| Cherry | Mock orange | Cottonwood | Pine | Ash |
| Persimmon | Maple | | | |

- Wire Panel Fence
 - - - - - Wood Panel Fence

Scale (approximate)



Chapter 3 Endnotes _____

¹ Detailed descriptions of the district's historical buildings are available in Toogood and Henderson's 1973 Historic Structure Report. Descriptions of the Mill Creek ditch and the upper Crystal Creek ditch are available in Davis-King's 1997 "Bringing Water to the Garden."

² Appendix E contains a list of selected existing vegetation within the core area of the district, tied to numbered GPS point locations. An accompanying orthophotoquad shows the location of the vegetation.

³ Russell Bevill and Elena Nilsson, *The Archaeology of the Tower House Site, CA-SHA-192/479/H, Shasta County California*. Report prepared by Dames & Moore for the California Department of Transportation, Environmental Branch Headquarters, Sacramento, California, June, 1998.

Chapter 4 – Analysis and Evaluation

The following chapter discusses the landscape characteristics that defined the site during the historical period and assesses whether or not these characteristics and their associated features retain integrity and contribute to the eligibility of the district as a whole. The general cultural landscape characteristics that defined the site historically include: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, buildings and structures, vegetation, circulation, constructed water features and small-scale features.

The reader should keep two things in mind while reading this material. First, the portion of the district included in this analysis, i.e., the lands owned and occupied by Levi Tower and Charles Camden, represents a single landscape that evolved over time, and second, that the influence of Levi Tower was short-lived when compared with that of Charles Camden.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features that influenced historical development within the Tower House Historic District include local landforms, hydrological systems, native vegetation and geology. At the heart of the district, near the confluence of three perennial streams, level terraces, coupled with dependable water sources, provided areas suitable for human settlement. The juxtaposition of these two natural systems – level ground and perennial water – have attracted human settlement since the prehistoric period (Figure 66).

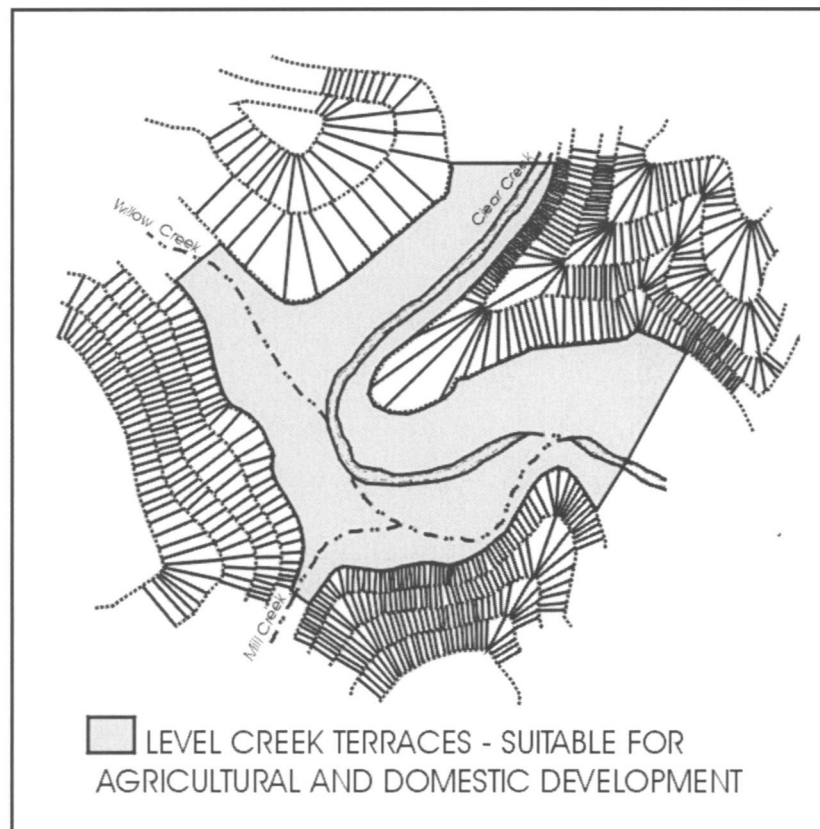


Figure 66. Natural systems and features contributing to the historic district.

During the historical period, some of the same natural systems and features that had attracted American Indian inhabitants to the area also drew Levi Tower and Charles Camden. Tower's decision to build his hotel at this site was likely based upon a variety of cultural and natural factors. Principal among these factors was the fact that the site lay at the junction of two existing trails, one an east-west route between Weaverville and Shasta City, and the other a north-south route to the Yreka gold fields. Although the selection of the site appears to have been in response to the trail junction, the area's natural systems and features influenced the character and extent of Tower's development. In contrast to the previous trading establishment located there, Tower set about building infrastructure that would distinguish his venture. He diverted water from local streams to irrigate orchards,¹ gardens and hayfields. Produce from his agricultural endeavors made his hotel virtually self-sufficient, while the surplus was sold for cash.

Camden's attraction to the site was based upon a different suite of natural resource values. Mainly, he was impressed by the area's placer gold deposits, and by the amount of water available to work them. He diverted water from two area creeks, Mill Creek and Crystal Creek, for the purpose of working his placer claims, primarily located downstream from the Tower House along Clear Creek. In order to transport water to his claims, he surveyed the locations of ditches along the hillsides below the points of diversion, using a gradient of between 9 and 27 feet per mile. In some places, flumes were necessary to carry ditches over or around natural obstructions. Because local milled lumber was prohibitively expensive, Camden constructed his own water-powered sawmill, which he supplied with timber from the surrounding forests. He used the first products of the sawmill to finish construction of his own flumes, and sold the surplus to other area miners and residents. He sold his surplus water to other placer miners and also used water from his ditches to irrigate the agricultural fields and orchards associated with his brother-in-law's hotel operation and later part of the property that he referred to as his "home ranch."

Summary

With few exceptions, the characteristics of the natural environment that attracted Tower and Camden to the site remain readily apparent. The underlying landforms of the site, including the level terraces suitable for agricultural development and the surrounding forested hill slopes, remain intact. The exception is the truncation of the terrace north of Willow Creek by the realignment of Highway 299. This new roadway bisects the site (visually and physically), obscuring the relationship of the buildings located at the south edge of the terrace, south of the highway, with the agricultural fields north of the highway. The streams that Tower and Camden relied upon continue to flow through the site. The hillsides surrounding the site once again contain stands of timber, although the species composition and density of the forest differs from that of the historical period. Although most of the placer gold deposits have been removed from area creek beds, evidence of this removal is present in some areas in the form of placer tailings.

Contributing landscape features associated with this characteristic include the channels of Mill Creek, Willow Creek and Clear Creek, and the terraces above the creeks used for agricultural production and construction of infrastructure associated with domestic and agricultural use.

Land Use

Historically, land use patterns within the Tower House Historic District corresponded to the diverse activities of Levi Tower and the Charles Camden family. Historic uses included industrial, commercial, agricultural and residential/domestic activities. The district derives its name from Tower's commercial hotel operation known locally as the Tower House. In addition to the infrastructure required to lodge guests, Tower planted orchards north of his hotel (in the field later referred to as the French Gulch field), and to the west of his hotel. His vegetable garden is believed to have been located behind the hotel, on the north bank of Willow Creek. The exact location of Tower's hay fields is unknown; however, it is likely that he used the field south of Willow Creek (later referred to as the "back field") for this purpose. In addition, he raised chickens and hogs (also to supply the table), and kept horses. His barn, corrals and blacksmith shop were located adjacent to the Tower House, to the northeast, across the Weaverville Road.

In contrast to Tower's interests, Charles Camden's early improvements within the historic district related to his mining endeavors and to establishing a permanent home for his new wife. Between 1851 and 1852, Camden built a small cottage adjacent to the southeast side of the Tower House, which served as his primary residence and the base of operations for his mining and subsequent toll road ventures until about 1868. Also in the mid-1850s, Camden contracted for the construction of at least three ditches to provide water to his placer claims along Clear Creek, most of which were located downstream from the Tower House. He built a sawmill to provide building materials for the flumes associated with his water conveyance systems. The sawmill was located on the west bank of Mill Creek, south of Clear Creek, adjacent to its power source and removed from both Camden's residence and the Tower House.

Over the years, new land uses were added in the immediate vicinity of the Tower House. However, most of the additional infrastructure associated with these uses was simply added within previously existing activity areas. Camden and Tower's 1858 agreement with the California Stage Company added a new commercial use to the area, extending development to the west of the Tower House.

After Tower's death in 1865, Camden completely controlled of all commercial ventures within the site. In 1868, Camden stopped working his placer claims himself, and began moving his family to Oakland during the winter months so that his children could attend school. He sold both the sawmill and the Tower House, but, with the exception of the 2 acres of orchard included with the Tower House, he formalized his title to the remaining lands originally claimed by Tower. Camden referred to this property as the "home ranch." Although he did not expand his agricultural landholdings, he appears to have managed the ranch for its agricultural potential, expanding upon the work begun by Tower. Whereas Levi Tower's orchards were located north of Willow Creek, the orchard in the back field is believed to date to Camden's tenure. Historical documentation from 1898 through 1900 indicates that Camden continued to take a personal interest in ranch operations, constructing new buildings for storing agricultural products and for sheltering animals, and maintaining the orchards.

In addition, Camden continually expanded his cottage and improved the grounds surrounding his house. Around the turn of the century, the lower portion of Camden's yard still contained a

group of agricultural buildings, including a hay shed, cow shed and a chicken coop, while the upper portion of the yard contained the house and ancillary buildings.

The tenant farmer era (roughly 1913 to 1933), marks the beginning of a gradual decline in land use related to agriculture. Initially, the tenant farmer continued ranch activities on a status quo basis. However, the agricultural production from this small property was often insufficient to cover the annual rent and provide for subsistence needs. During the mid-to-late 1920s, the role of the tenant farmer changed to that of a caretaker. Other than the construction of a new house for the tenant farmer, there is no indication in existing documentation that the Richards invested either time or money in agricultural operations. After Philena Hubbard inherited the property in 1933, she terminated the lease agreement with the tenant farmer and instead hired a caretaker. The caretaker tended to some irrigation, but other aspects of the agricultural operation, such as haying, maintaining orchard trees and keeping livestock, ceased.

A major change in the commercial uses of the site occurred in 1919, when the Tower House burned. This ended all commercial and industrial ventures within the district. The sawmill operations had ceased in 1898, and the California Stage Company abandoned its operations on site in about 1915.

Figure 67 illustrates the changes in land use during the various historical periods.

Summary

The historical land uses that formed the cultural landscape of the Tower House Historic District are obsolete. Land use cannot be counted as a contributing landscape characteristic.

Spatial Organization

Historically, the resources associated with Tower and Camden's activities were organized into five primary landscape areas. These included the building clusters associated with the Tower House, with the Camden house and yard, and with the sawmill (later used as the tenant house complex), and the outlying agricultural fields. The Tower House and Camden's residence were both oriented toward the Weaverville Road. Between these two complexes, the orientation of buildings and structures adjacent to the roadway created a zone of intensive development on both sides of the road. Tower House improvements were loosely clustered around the intersection of the Weaverville and Yreka roads. Barns, corrals and other agricultural outbuildings straddled the Yreka Road, north of the Weaverville Road, while the hotel and an associated store were located south of and directly adjacent to the Weaverville Road, just west of the road junction. The hotel garden was located at the rear of the building, near the north bank of Willow Creek. After 1858, the buildings and structures associated with the California Stage Company occupied the area immediately west of the hotel, south of the Weaverville Road. This area may also have contained fruit orchards.

Camden's house and yard were located southeast of the hotel, on the south side of the Weaverville Road. Unlike the hotel, however, the Camden home was set back from the road – near the south edge of the terrace. As indicated in historical photographs, during the early period of development the lower portion of Camden's yard, the area adjacent to Clear Creek, contained

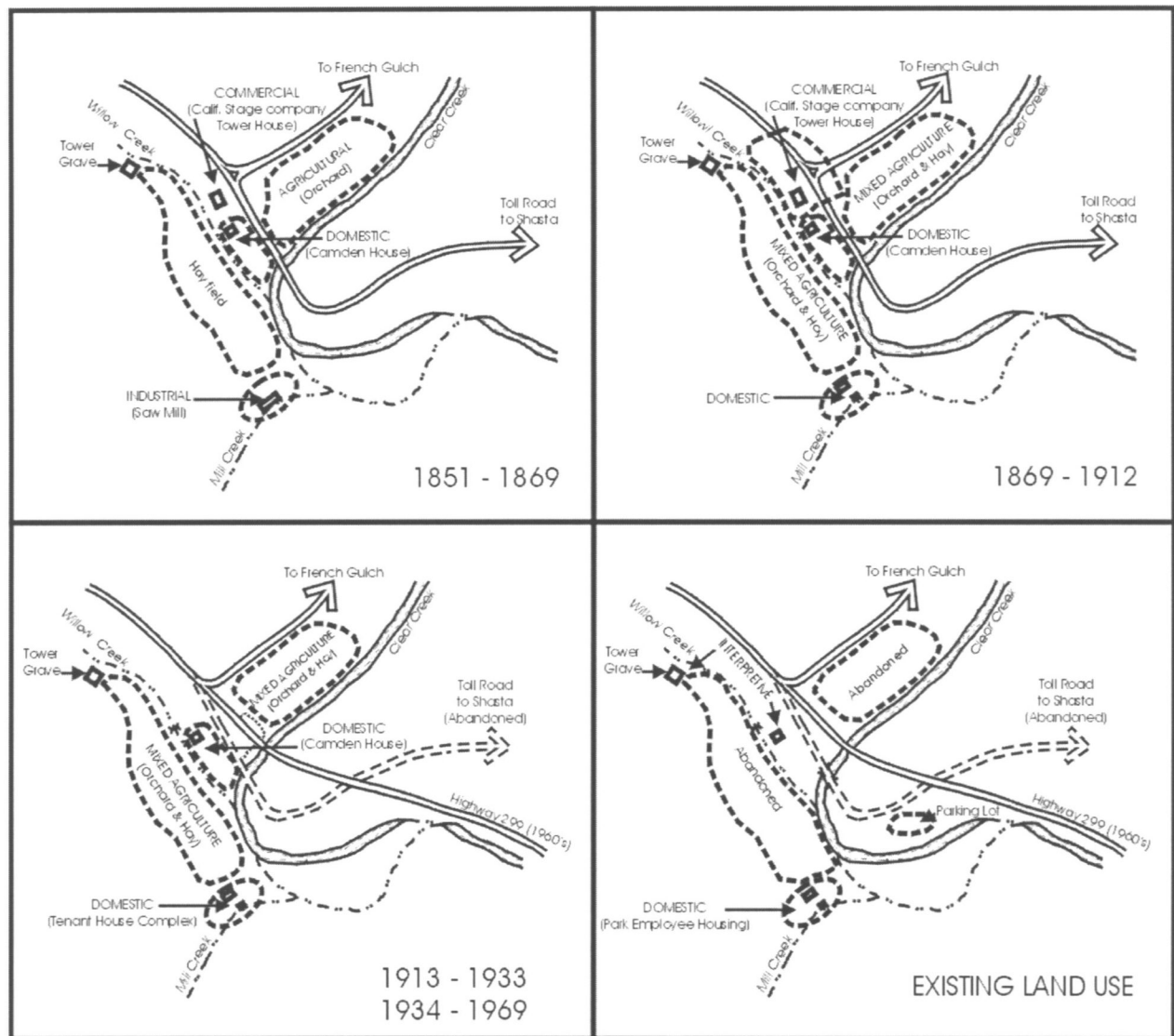


Figure 67. Changes in land use during the various historic periods.

a small group of agricultural buildings and corrals. As the family's interest in the agricultural workings of the ranch waned, these buildings were removed. Sometime after 1919, the garage and carriage house were added to the lower portion of the yard.

The larger agricultural fields originally developed by Tower lay beyond the zone of intensive development. The two main fields, the French Gulch field and the back field, occupied the terraces directly adjacent to area creeks. Available historical documentation indicates that the orchards planted by Tower were located in the French Gulch field and on the terrace west of his hotel, north of Willow Creek. He may have used the back field for growing hay. Later, during the period when Camden operated his home ranch, both the French Gulch field and the back field, were used for mixed agricultural purposes. Several other fields and gardens are mentioned in diary and journal entries from the period around the turn of the century. These include the

"Weaverville Road field," the "Mill field," and the "field across the bridge." Reference is also made to a "mill garden," to strawberry and asparagus patches, and to a vineyard. The exact locations of most of these are unknown. The vineyard, however, was located somewhere within the Camden "door yard," possibly west of the house.

The buildings associated with the sawmill, including the mill, a house, and a lumber shed, were located adjacent to the west bank of Mill Creek, south of Clear Creek. After the mill closed around 1900, the Camden's hired hand lived in the mill workers' house. During the subsequent tenant farmer era, a new house and barn were added in this vicinity.

In addition to the areas noted above, the district also contains two gravesites. The criteria for selecting the sites are unknown. Tower's grave is located at the northwest edge of the back field, in a rather scenic area adjacent to Willow Creek. Kate Camden's grave is located on a hilltop to the north of the site. The only similarity between the two sites is that they are both located in areas where they would not be disturbed by most other uses. There is no documentation to indicate why Kate Camden was not buried in the same graveyard as Levi Tower.

Summary

Today, the larger patterns of spatial organization remain discernible within the landscape. Two of the three original building clusters, the Camden house and yard, and the tenant house and barn, are still in place, although less internally complex. Above-ground evidence of the improvements once associated with the Tower House is limited to the foundation of the blacksmith shop, which is located west of the Trinity Mountain Road. The relationship between the building clusters and the two primary agricultural fields also has been sustained. The overall organization of the cultural landscape reflects historic patterns and contributes to the significance and integrity of the district.

Circulation

Access to the site

The establishment of the Tower House was initiated in response to its critical location at the junction of two trails – the east-west route, connecting coastal towns with the interior, and another connecting this through-road with mining districts to the north near Yreka. During the historical period, the character of the east-west route changed from a rough dirt track to an improved road constructed on a raised grade. During the height of historical development (*circa* 1865), traffic was restricted from accessing the Camden yard and the agricultural fields to the north, by a high board fence, constructed inside the *allee* of black walnut trees. The character of the intersection of the Weaverville and Yreka roads during the early period is unknown. By 1914 a wye intersection had been established at this road junction.

Incorporation of the east-west route (including the Weaverville Road and Camden's toll road) into the system of California state highways resulted in re-engineering of the entire roadway, including abandonment of a segment of old road located directly in front of the Camden house. The character of the road intersection also changed, from a wye to a T-shaped junction.

Internal Circulation

There is relatively little historical documentation regarding the character of the circulation systems that connected the various activity areas associated with Tower and Camden's developments. During the early years, access between the activity areas located north and south of the Weaverville Road was controlled by the *allee* and fence. A gate in this fence, located just west of the covered bridge, provided access to the corral at the lower end of the yard. This approach to the Camden property continued to be used throughout the historical period, as indicated by the Richards' construction of the carriage house and garage near the southeast edge of the yard. Through traffic, moving along Camden's toll road east of the district and the Weaverville Road, bypassed the entrance to Camden's lower yard, and stopped at the Tower House to pay their toll. The Tower House was located directly adjacent to the road, with space for parking in front of the hotel.

Historically, the agricultural fields and the sawmill south of Willow Creek were reached by using the road through the Camden corrals, which led to a ford across Willow Creek (near the approximate location of the current bridge). A dirt two-track road, referred to historically as the Mill Road, led from the ford to the sawmill and to the mine beyond. The Mill Road may date to the earliest period of development within the district, possibly as early as 1855, when the sawmill first began to operate. The Willow Creek ford was replaced with a vehicular bridge prior to 1935, but not before 1914.

No documentary information is available regarding the two-track access road that leads through the back field to the Tower gravesite. It may have been established prior to the time that Tower was buried, since some type of road would have been necessary to haul hay from the field to the Willow Creek ford. The road that leads to the concrete distribution tank in the back field was likely established when the tank was built. However, neither feature has been dated.

Circulation to and through the areas north of the Weaverville Road is similarly poorly understood. During the early years of development, the field could have been accessed directly from the Yreka Road. The two-track access road that currently leads from the Trinity Mountain Road to the north end of the field may represent a historical access point. Although the current, most direct access route to Kate Camden's grave is the modern transmission line maintenance road, this does not represent a historical path. The historical access to this gravesite has not been documented.

During the modern era, after realignment and reconstruction of Highway 299, a two-track access road led from a pullout on the north side of the highway, eastward to the west bank of Clear Creek, then south along the creek bank, beneath the highway bridge and into the lower end of the Camden yard. This access road was eliminated when Caltrans constructed a new highway bridge over Clear Creek in the 1980s.

With the exception of the information derived from historical photographs, circulation within the Camden house and yard is also poorly understood. The walkway to the front of the house appears to be original to the site, but has evolved from a sand path to a concrete walk – the latter in place by the mid-1930s. Informal paths, probably the sand paths that Philena Hubbard remembered, led around the rear of the house, and from the southeast side of the house down through the Camden yard. The exact location of the latter path is unknown. The path to the

footbridge would have been constructed when the bridge was first installed, prior to the mid-1930s and possibly as early as the turn of the century.

Circulation associated directly with the tenant house complex is also poorly documented. The only mention of historical circulation in this area comes from the interview with Andrew Ponti, who indicated that a boardwalk extended from a gate in the front yard fence to the front porch of the house. A variety of informal paths probably linked the house with the barn as well as area gardens and fields.

After purchasing the site in 1969, the National Park Service made several changes to the district's circulation systems, most of which are associated with visitor access and are located on the east side of Clear Creek, outside the core area. In the early 1990s, the park service constructed the parking area and a new footbridge on the stone piers of an earlier highway bridge. They also closed the abandoned highway segment to public entry, and built a new bridge over Willow Creek. No changes have been made, however, to the alignment of the internal access roads and trails.

Summary

The circulation systems that historically brought people to the site lack integrity and no longer contribute to the significance and eligibility of the historic district. The current highway has been developed according to Federal Highways standards in both width and alignment; a new bridge carries the two, 12-foot driving lanes across Clear Creek and through a cut in the toe slope of a low lateral ridge. The new, engineered road does not respond to the natural topography as did the original east-west route.

In contrast to the external access systems, the internal circulation systems of the site, especially those in the area south of the highway, appear to be intact. Access to the lower part of Camden's yard is in the same location as it was historically, as is the Mill Road. Both of these roads, as well as the track leading to the Tower gravesite, appear to be in their original alignments and remain unpaved. Similarly, the primary circulation features within the Camden house yard retain integrity.

Contributing landscape features associated with "circulation" include: the remaining segment of the old highway in front of the Camden house, the two-track road branching from the old highway into the lower portion of Camden's yard, the Mill Road, the track along the north edge of the back field leading to Tower's grave, the stone-lined path leading from the rear of the Camden house to the site of the pedestrian bridge over Willow Creek, the front walk of the Camden house, and the walk around the north side of that building.

Noncontributing circulation features include: Highway 299, the Trinity Mountain Road, the road to the distribution tank in the back field, the trail to the public parking area, and the transmission line maintenance road that leads to the Kate Camden gravesite.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings

Historical development within the Tower House Historic District began sometime prior to 1851, with the construction of a small log "trading stand" and a bridge over Clear Creek. Levi Tower purchased these improvements and the right to claim the land from the owners, and began construction of the building that would form the nucleus of his hotel/resort, known as the Tower House. During the height of development, Tower's buildings included the hotel and associated outhouses, a blacksmith shop, barns and corrals. Under a lease agreement, the California Stage Company also maintained a stable and corral at the site. Other than the Tower House, there is very little information regarding the character of these improvements, other than that gleaned from historical illustrations. The Tower House itself was a large, two-and-one-half-story frame building, vernacular in style. The remaining outbuildings appear also to have been constructed of milled lumber – a ready supply being available from Camden's adjacent sawmill.

Charles Camden's building improvements included his house, originally designed as a simple, one-story, two-room frame cottage, and several outbuildings added to the site over an extended period of time, by both Camden and his heirs. Although the Camden house is a rather large building, certainly more elaborate than a typical homestead residence, it is essentially "vernacular" in character. Its form and the materials used in its construction are typical of the simple building forms found throughout the West for the majority of the historical period. Unfortunately, there is no graphic evidence of the architectural character of the agricultural buildings once located within the lower portion of Camden's yard. However, references gleaned from journals and diaries indicate that they too were likely vernacular in character, with shingle roofs and board and batten walls. The buildings added to the site by Camden's daughter, Grace Richards, are constructed in a simple vernacular style, with the form of the buildings reflecting their function (e.g., the large double doors on the garage).

The buildings constructed to house and support Camden's sawmill also were vernacular, with shallow gable roofs covered with shakes and shingles and the exterior walls covered with plain vertical boards. The house and barn, apparently added to the area after the mill ceased operating, followed in the vernacular tradition, using simple lines and materials. Historical records indicate that the tenant house was enclosed within a fence on at least the north and south sides, forming an area described as the "old mill yard."

Structures

During the historical period, Charles Camden constructed at least three water conveyance systems, principally to convey water to mining claims but also used for irrigation and domestic purposes. The upper Crystal Creek ditch is reported to have been used to provide irrigation water to the orchards and hay crop in the French Gulch field. Also, it seems apparent that the Mill Creek ditch was designed to provide water to the back field and possibly to the sawmill. The lower Crystal Creek ditch (referred to as the Willow Creek ditch in the 1997 ditch report) is likely the "Camden Ditch" shown on the GLO plat surveyed in 1868. This ditch extended eastward through and beyond section 2, carrying water to Camden's placer mining claims downstream along Clear Creek (see Figure 3). This ditch could also have supplied water to the back field.

Summary

The historical buildings that remain on site possess integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling and association, and contribute to the significance and eligibility of the district. In general, they are in good condition, having been subject to stabilization and restoration efforts, conducted according to the Secretary of the Interior's standards for preservation. Conversely, the ditches are in fair to poor condition, which in this instance affects their historical integrity. For example, towards its western end, the lower Crystal Creek ditch (a.k.a. Willow Creek ditch) is almost completely filled, and reads more like a constructed trail than a ditch. Similarly, the Mill Creek ditch, which consists of alternating segments of open canal and buried pipe, is obscured by vegetation. The headgates of both of these ditches have been breached. The upper Crystal Creek ditch is in good condition and possesses historical integrity. This ditch continues to function, providing water to the Camden house as well as the French Gulch field.

Contributing buildings include the Camden house, pumphouse, guesthouse, servant's quarters, wood shed, garage and carriage house, and the tenant house and barn. Noncontributing buildings include the modern pit toilet in the parking area.

Contributing structures include the Mill Creek ditch, the upper Crystal Creek ditch, and the lower Crystal Creek ditch (a.k.a. Willow Creek ditch). In the vicinity of the Camden house, contributing structures include the stone retaining wall that is part of the abandoned highway segment, the stone-lined ditch parallel to the front sidewalk, and, the concrete ditch that parallels the south elevation of the house. The foundation of the blacksmith shop may also be counted as a contributing structure. (The modern cow shed atop the foundation does not contribute to the eligibility of the district.) Noncontributing structures include the Clear Creek footbridge, the Willow Creek vehicular bridge, the concrete distribution box at the south edge of the back field, and the small concrete structure in the Camden yard, northeast of the house.

Vegetation

Native Vegetation

During the historical period, both Tower and Camden manipulated the native vegetation of the site, using it for a variety of purposes. Timber on the surrounding hill slopes was cut as raw material for the sawmill; terraces were cleared to accommodate orchards and pasture. The clearing of native plant communities, altered the character of vegetation within and adjacent to the district. A variety of naturalized native and non-native trees and shrubs has invaded the disturbed areas. Also, the second growth forest on some hill slopes above the developed portion of the district is denser than during the historical period, Figures 68 and 69.



Figure 68. Circa 1855 photograph of the Tower House – looking northwest. *Source:* courtesy of Ralph Hollibaugh.



Figure 69. 2000 photograph of the Tower House Historic District – looking northwest. *Source:* Steve Thede, Whiskeytown NRA.

Tower House hotel complex

Besides the fruit trees planted to support his hotel, Levi Tower's most important contribution to the ornamental vegetation within the site was the planting of the walnut tree *allee* between the covered bridge and the hotel. This feature defined the character of the historic road corridor for most of the historical period. Other than this single feature, there is little evidence to indicate that Tower planted other ornamental vegetation in the vicinity of his hotel. He did plant extensive orchards adjacent to the northwest side of the hotel and kept a vegetable garden behind the building on the terrace above Willow Creek.

Camden house and yard

Information regarding the vegetation within the Camden house and yard is derived from historical photographs and the remembrances of Camden's descendents. Landscaping within this area evolved over time, with Camden and later the Richards and the Hubbards, altering the mixture of native and ornamental vegetation within the yard. Basically, the ornamental plants used in the yard were those generally available to the public and suited to the local climate. Ornamental shrubs included commonly available varieties such as lilacs, roses and hydrangeas, as well as pampas grass. Due to Charles Camden's relative prosperity, the extent of ornamental plantings probably exceeded those found at other small farms and ranches in the area.²

Photographs of the yard during the early years show a moderately dense stand of trees, enhanced at the north edge by the walnut tree *allee*. Trees within the yard included a mixture of native and exotic, with a grassy understory. Native trees identifiable from photographs or identified in oral histories include oaks and locust, in addition to a few cedars. During this early period, Camden also planted a variety of fruit trees around his house. A 1902 inventory of fruit trees lists 25 apple trees and 10 pear trees within the "door yard," i.e., the yard surrounding his house. In some instances, the fruit trees appear to have been valued as much for their ornamental purposes as for the fruit that they provided. An example of this is the two cherry trees planted on

either side of the front walk, just outside the front porch of the Camden house, which were still present during the mid-1930s (Figure 70).



Figure 70. Front walk in 1935 – note flowering cherry trees, ivy along front path, and heavily pruned tree adjacent the sidewalk. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

English ivy covered the wall of the house, providing shade during the summer months. A bed of lilies was located adjacent to the north side of the house. Wide flower beds lined both sides of the walk leading to the front porch and included hydrangeas and roses. Camden's descendents indicated that the beds also contained daffodils and Shasta daisies in oral history interviews.

The lower portion of the yard, the area near the agricultural buildings, appears to have remained in a more natural state. A photograph of the lower yard from the early 1900s (during the Richards' tenure) shows a narrow path through a dense shrubbery including exotic grasses such as pampas grass, with limbs of a variety of native oak tree visible above the shrubbery. This part of the yard is also believed to be the location of some of the berry patches referred to in diary and journal entries from the late 1800s through the 1930s. In the 1930s a raspberry patch was located in the vicinity of the garage, and the area also contained a strawberry patch. The vineyard referred to in diary and journal entries between 1898 and the 1930s may have been located in the front yard adjacent to the north side of the house.

When the Hubbards inherited the property in the mid-1930s, they added some new varieties of plants to the yard, including highbush cranberries, American holly, and several eastern birch. They also created new beds of phlox near the croquet court and expanded previously existing dahlia beds. They removed some of the "old roses" in the flower beds along the walkway. Philena Hubbard's diary entries indicate that at this time the yard contained native trees such as oaks and cedars – the latter used for fence posts after being blown down in a storm. The upper part of the yard directly opposite the house continued to have a more manicured appearance (with mowed lawn interspersed with trees) as compared with the lower portion of the yard (Figure 71).

Figure 71. Looking northwest toward the house from the lower yard, 1935. Note the character of the grass in the immediate foreground, as compared to the mowed area near the house. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



Tenant house and barn

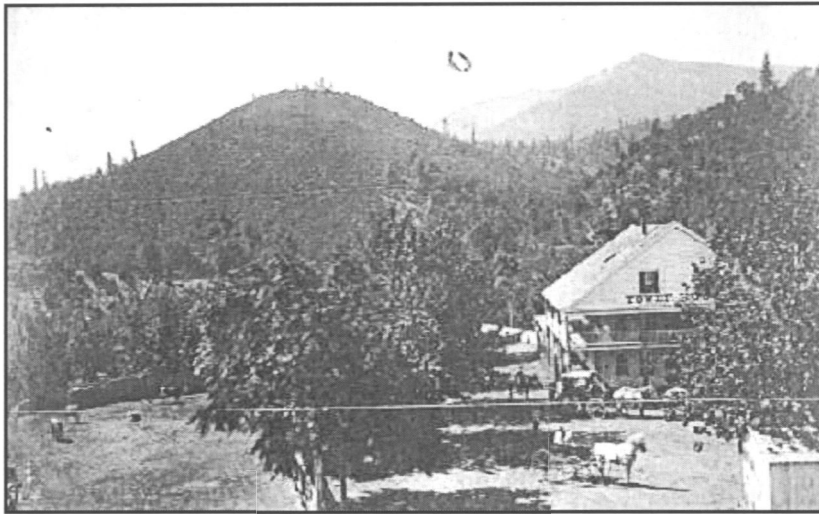
When this area was first developed for use as a sawmill, there would have been very little manipulation of the native vegetation other than clearing to make room for the mill, the lumber storage shed and the workers' house. Historical photographs from the 1880s or 1890s show native oak trees and a band of rather dense riparian vegetation adjacent to Mill Creek. Better documentation is available from the period after the tenant house was built. Andrew Ponti, who spent his early childhood at the site, from 1915 to the mid-1930s, indicates that native oak trees grew in the vicinity of the tenant house, and that his father planted incense cedars outside the yard fence. Inside the yard, flower beds contained perennials such as roses, snowball bush, and phlox, as well as annuals such as zinnias. Climbing roses grew adjacent to the porch and Virginia creeper, supported by chicken wire, grew on the northeast walls of the house. Flower beds were placed at the edges of the fencing and adjacent to the boardwalk with lawns in between.

Ponti also grew a variety of fruits and vegetables for their own use, some of which was grown within the fence surrounding the yard. The meadow on the east side of Mill Creek, south

of Clear Creek, provided extra garden space. Philena Hubbard noted that the tenant farmer grew potatoes in "the sandy soil" south of Clear Creek.

Agricultural Fields

Although the documentary record vividly describes the orchards planted by Levi Tower, evidence regarding their specific location is limited to that available in graphic sources, such as historical paintings, photographs and GLO survey plats. Survey plats from 1869 indicate that, at that time, the orchards were limited to lands north of Willow Creek principally in the French Gulch field. Comparing this with a painting of the site believed to date to the mid-1860s and with two *circa*-1860 photographs corroborates this information. The photographs show rows of fruit trees in the southwest end of the French Gulch field, between the Tower House corrals and Clear Creek (Figure 72). Tower also grew hay to support his business. Land suitable for hay



production was limited to the level terraces adjacent to area streams. The back field would have been one such area.

Figure 72. Looking southeast towards the hotel and corrals *circa* 1860. Note the trees in the field beyond the corral. *Source:* NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

The documentary record better depicts the character of the agricultural fields during the 1890s and first decade of the 1900s, after Charles Camden had incorporated them into his "home ranch." During this period, both the French Gulch field and the back field contained orchards as well as livestock forage crops. The back field contained the largest orchards, with 210 apple trees and 60 pear trees. The French Gulch field contained 53 apple trees and 100 peach trees. Oral history testimony indicates that the fruit trees in the back field were interplanted with hay. Unfortunately, it is difficult to determine the exact arrangement of orchard versus forage crops within the fields. An undated photograph of the French Gulch field show a single line of fruit trees planted along the west, sloping edge of the field – presumably adjacent to the field ditch that runs along that edge. The area below the trees appears as hay field or pasture. The same is true of the historical images of the back field, which show a central, open area of fine-textured grasses, interspersed with fruit trees and defined by a buck and rail fence. Other historical images of the district's orchards show trees spaced at standard intervals in evenly spaced rows. The only remaining evidence of this type of spacing appears in the northwest corner of the back field, where some dead and dying apple trees form discernible rows.

In addition to the orchards in the two principal fields, historical documentation indicates the existence of at least three other small orchards. These include the "calf lot on the Mill Road," which contained 12 apple trees and 6 pear trees, the "horse lot" with 10 apple trees and 6 peach trees, and a "field in back of the stage barn" with 10 apple trees. The cluster of apple and pear

trees north and west of the tenant house may indicate the location of the calf lot. The trees behind the stage barn probably represented the remains of a part of Tower's original orchards.

Several other hay fields are also referenced in turn-of-the-century documentation. These include the "mill field," the "field across the bridge" and the "Weaverville Road field." All of these appear to have been used primarily for the production of livestock forage crops including clover and alfalfa. The mill field may refer to the area on the east side of Mill Creek, south of Clear Creek, which today appears as a natural meadow. The field across the bridge was likely located near the current public parking lot, and the Weaverville Road field may refer to the area northwest of the California Stage Company barn.

In addition to the mixed agricultural and hay fields, the district contained at least two vegetable gardens. The garden to support the Tower House was located behind (west) of the hotel, adjacent to the northeast bank of Willow Creek. It was used throughout the historical period, until the hotel burned in 1919. During the late 1890s and early 1900s, the Camden family used the "mill garden" as their primary garden space. Other than being located in the vicinity of the mill, its exact location is unknown.

The rate of decline of the orchards and other agricultural vegetation after Camden's death is difficult to estimate. Judging from historical documentation, the level of maintenance of the orchards and hayfields gradually declined through 1940. Generally, it appears that the orchards, hayfields and gardens were maintained on a status quo basis during the tenant farmer era and as long as the Hubbards continued to occupy the site on a seasonal basis. Herbert Hubbard, Philena's son, spent time at the site during the middle and end of the 1930s. During this time, he remembered the biggest orchard being located in the back field – a pattern established during Charles Camden's operation of the ranch. During this period, they also sold the hay crop from the back field. The rate of decline undoubtedly accelerated after the Hubbards moved to Colorado, leaving maintenance of the property to a caretaker. Without routine maintenance of the fruit trees and the irrigation systems to support them, the health of the orchards declined. Similarly, the hayfields suffered from a lack of active maintenance, which allowed noxious weeds to invade the area and permitted vegetation from bordering riparian zones to encroach their outer edges.

Levi Tower grave

At the time of Tower's death in 1865, the gravesite lay at the edge of an agricultural field, on the south bank of Willow Creek, near the riparian zone. There is little documentation of either the native or ornamental vegetation within or adjacent to the gravesite. Journal entries from 1898 indicate that the family maintained roses that had been planted at the grave and that the site had already been fenced. Close examination of a 1910 photograph of the grave indicates that, at that time, there were no large trees growing within the enclosure. Vegetation surrounding the enclosure appears to have been a mixture of native trees and shrubs.

Maintenance of the gravesite appears to have continued as long as the family occupied the site on a seasonal basis, i.e., through 1940. After this period, and since the park service has managed the site, there has been little manipulation of the vegetation within and adjacent to the fenced enclosure. Its position adjacent to the riparian zone of Willow Creek allows native and naturalized tree species, such as incense cedar, locust and *Ailanthus* to encroach.

Kate Camden grave

The documentary record fails to describe either native or ornamental vegetation in the vicinity of Kate Camden's grave during any phase of the historical period. That someone cared for the grave is attested to by the presence of the iris within the fenced enclosure.

Summary

In general, the landscape characteristic of "vegetation" lacks integrity and no longer contributes to the integrity of the district. Descriptions of the Tower House from the late 1850s through the end of the century repeat the theme of verdant growth, of an oasis in an otherwise parched landscape. Lack of maintenance and irrigation has led to the almost complete elimination of the orchards. Only a few fruit trees remain in the French Gulch field, in the back field and in the vicinity of the tenant house. Six apple trees, forming discernible rows, are located on the northwest side of the Camden house, within the property boundary of the old Tower House hotel. Non-native naturalized species have invaded the fields, including dense thickets in the French Gulch field and the back field, which contain a mixture of Himalayan blackberry, native and exotic tree seedlings.

The ornamental vegetation in the vicinity of the Camden house and the tenant house complex has similarly declined. Most of the remaining trees are native trees, clustered in the lower portion of the yard. A single apple tree, a cherry tree and a pear tree, a walnut and a few filberts remain in the lower portion of the yard. The two large cherry trees that flanked either side of the front walk have been removed. Currently, the flower beds adjacent to the front walk are narrow and contain mostly daffodils – planted by a local garden club in the 1990s. In addition to the trees mentioned above, remnant ornamental plant materials that likely date to the historical period include the mock orange adjacent to the front walk, a rose in the area north of the front walk, lilacs in the lower part of the yard and the English ivy behind the house. These remnant materials continue to contribute to the historical character of the area.

Constructed Water Features

Oral history interviews and historical photographs indicate that the site formerly contained at least one, and possibly two ornamental ponds (referred to by various informants as either "fish" or "lily" ponds). One of the ponds was located northwest of the Tower gravesite, between the lower Crystal Creek ditch and the south bank of Willow Creek. Presumably, the pond was fed by water from the ditch. This was a large rectangular feature, enclosed with a tall board fence. The banks appear to have been lined with stacked stone. The date of construction of this pond is unknown; however, judging from historical photographs it was probably in place by the 1870s. Charles Camden's great grandson, Herbert Hubbard, indicated that it was "gone" by the mid-1930s, when he began spending time at the site with his family.

Reference to a second pond comes from an interview with Philena Hubbard, conducted in the 1980s. She indicated that there was a small pond in the lower part of the Camden house yard. No further documentary evidence was found.

Summary

There is no surface evidence of the pond in the vicinity of the Tower gravesite.

Small-Scale Features

During the historical period, prominent small-scale features included fencing and site furnishings. Fences were important features, since they marked the boundaries of use areas and controlled circulation through the site. During much of the historical period, a tall board fence lined both sides of the Weaverville Road between the Clear Creek Bridge and the Tower House. This fence controlled access into Camden's yard and into the French Gulch field north of the road. By the 1930s, the original fence had been replaced with a shorter picket fence, most likely because of the realignment and reconstruction of the roadway in the early 1920s. The fence along the west side of the road, also defined the edge of the Camden house front yard.

Cartographic documents from 1914 show that the French Gulch field was fenced along its southeast and northeastern margins. In addition, fences defined a pasture north of the hotel complex, between the west side of the Weaverville Road and Willow Creek. The type of fencing is unknown.

Fences also originally defined the boundaries of the old mill yard, and later the tenant house. Historical photographs from the mid-1880s to 1890s, show that the back field as well as the area in the vicinity of the sawmill, was enclosed with a buck and pole fence. The back field was fenced as late as the 1930s, although the character of the fencing is unknown. Diary entries indicate that the Hubbard's caretaker erected a new fence around the back field after a 1939 flood destroyed the old one. The caretaker used a fallen cedar tree from the Camden's yard to make posts for the new fence. In 1971, the park service installed a new post and barbed wire fence around the perimeter of the back field.

Other than the board fence that paralleled the old road segment, the character of the fencing around the Camden yard during the early historical period is poorly documented. Most photographs from the mid-1880s and 1890s show only the white picket fence parallel to the roadway, but there is no evidence to indicate that the remainder of the yard was fenced. By 1914, however, the yard was enclosed by fences on all sides. The fence at the southeast end of the yard separated it from the corral and barnyard. Photos from the 1930s, show the north boundary fence consisting of hog wire affixed to vertical posts with a board along the top (Figure 73).

Besides fencing, several other small-scale features were present during the historical period – most located within the Camden yard and at the two gravesites. From the turn of the century until after the Hubbards left the site in 1940, a large flagpole stood in the vicinity of the garage, in the lower part of the yard. In addition, a *circa*-1915 photograph shows a lamppost adjacent to a footpath leading past the flagpole. The three lampposts remaining within the yard may represent a second generation of fixtures, since they do not appear to match the fixture in the 1915 photo. Other small-scale features known to date to the later historical period include the cobblestone barbecue located south of the front walk, and a series of stones that line the path past the north side of the house. Photographic documentation from the 1930s indicates that these features were present by this time.

Other important small-scale features present during the historical period include the headstones for Levi Tower and Kate Camden. Tower's headstone contains his name, date of birth and death as well as the emblem of the Masons.

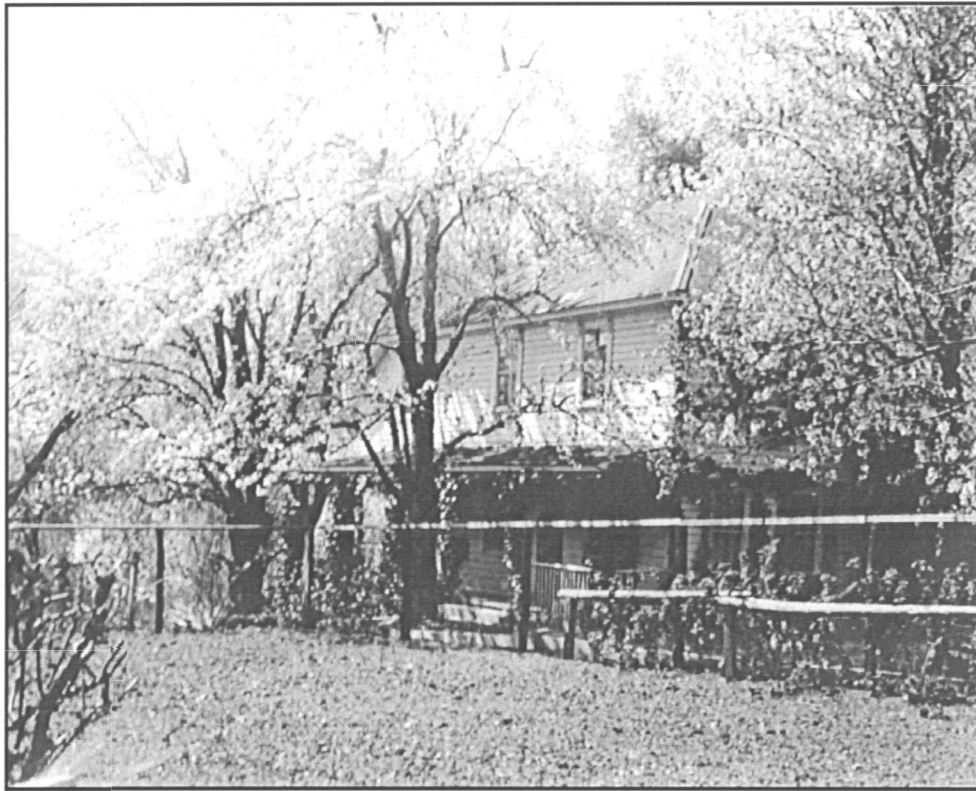


Figure 73. Photograph of the front of the Camden's house in the mid-1930s. Note the character of the fence north of the house. *Source:* Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Summary

Small-scale features, especially fences, were important during the historical period, when they defined property boundaries, and controlled access to various parts of the site, including the agricultural fields. Although little remains of the original historical fabric, most of the remaining fences located in the vicinity of the Camden house appear to occupy their historical alignments. Some, such as the picket fence in front of the house and the Tower gravesite fence, are replacements-in-kind.

Some of the fences present during the historical period have been removed. Most notably these include the fence that defined the mill yard and later, the tenant house complex, and the fence around the back field. Changes to the fencing in the French Gulch field include the removal of a fence along the southwest edge of the field, and the addition of a fence along the southeast edge, parallel to Clear Creek. In addition, the historical pattern of fencing along the north side of the Camden yard has been altered.

Contributing small-scale features include: the fences that define the boundary of the Camden house yard (including the post and wire fence at the rear of the yard and the painted picket fence at the front and side yards), the fence around the Tower gravesite, and the fence that surrounds the French Gulch field. The remaining yard furnishings can also be counted as contributing features, including the lampposts, the stone barbecue, metal arch, and the stones adjacent to the paths. The gravestones at the Tower and Camden gravesites, as well as the reconstructed fence around the Tower grave, also contribute to the eligibility of the site.

Noncontributing small-scale features include: the modern park service signage located throughout the site; modern lighting at the intersection of Highway 299 and the Trinity Mountain Road; the advertisement for the French Gulch Hotel (located in the field near the blacksmith shop); the metal gate at the junction of Highway 299 and the abandoned segment of the toll road and the chain link fence surrounding Kate Camden's grave.

Statement of Significance

The following is the statement of significance included in Section 8 of the 1971 National Register Nomination form:

Levi Tower built the Tower House, first known as the Free Bridge House, in the early 1850's to serve travelers on the roads connecting Shasta, Yreka, Weaverville, and the mining community at French Gulch. Subsequent farm operations developed to supply the hotel. Charles Camden reportedly but a few years after the completion of the Tower House, married Levi's sister and erected the structure known today as the Camden House. Camden, a prominent figure in the area, engaged in gold mining operations and apparently farming activities. He built a toll road to Shasta.

This site typifies the accommodations available to travelers to the gold fields and on the Old California-Oregon Trail. Subsequent activities here are representative of the settlements of this section of the country, both in gold mining, traveling, and farming.

The nearby gold mining operations, though as far as known now was not associated with Camden (Bickford mine) is a good example of one-man latter-day mining that showed a small profit. Still in working order, it can be made to demonstrate the techniques of mining and ore extraction.³

By today's standards, this statement is both inadequate and inaccurate. Although the spatial organization established by Tower is still discernible, all of the buildings and structures as well as the vegetative features (the *allee* and the orchards) once associated with the hotel are no longer present. The remaining cultural resources cannot adequately represent the activities of Levi Tower.

In contrast, the district retains many of the improvements made by Charles Camden. Most important among these are the Camden house, and the remains of his original ditches. We should point out, however, that although Camden operated the site as a working ranch, the infrastructure and amenities that he established there are not necessarily typical or "representative" of area farming. In contrast to the majority of the men who came to California to make their fortunes in the mines, Camden was an entrepreneur, with varied economic interests, including mining, road construction and real estate. During his later years, Camden operated the ranch as a "gentleman

farmer." Using income from a variety of sources, he improved his house and grounds, adding amenities such as fish ponds and croquet courts that were unusual for rural agricultural properties. Although many of Camden's improvements are no longer present, the remaining resources are adequate to represent Camden's use and development of the site.

Based upon historical events and an analysis of the integrity of the site, the primary period of significance is between 1869 and 1912, when Charles Camden used the land within his cash entry patent (the same land claimed earlier by Levi Tower) in developing his home ranch. Resources dating to this period include the overall spatial organization of the site, the Camden house, which serves as the focal point of the district, a few features associated with internal circulation and irrigation, and the archaeological remains of the sawmill. The second period of significance is between 1913 and 1933, when the Richards retained the ranch but turned over agricultural operations to a tenant farmer. Few changes were made to the site during this period, other than the addition of a new tenant house and barn, and the carriage house and garage adjacent to the Camden house.

There is no historical justification for extending the period of significance through the Hubbard's occupation. Ending the period of significance in 1933 may be problematical in terms of classifying some resources as contributing or noncontributing. For example, the dates of construction of the barbecue and the light fixtures can only be approximated. However, since there is little evidence to indicate that the Hubbards made any additions to the site other than changes in the landscaping within the yard, it is appropriate to count these as contributing resources.

Summary

Based upon the evaluation of character-defining features, the cultural landscape of the Tower House Historic District exhibits key patterns, relationships and features that contribute to the historical significance of the district, specifically its association with the activities of Charles Camden.

Within the district, the character of the two building clusters differs from that of the outlying agricultural fields and the irrigation features that supported them. The vicinity of the Camden house and yard and the tenant house complex, contain all of the eligible buildings within the district, as well as the majority of the contributing circulation features and small-scale features. The vicinity of the Camden house and yard and the abandoned highway segment is the only part of the district where the relationship between the original road alignment and its effect on the development of other site improvements is readily apparent.

The outlying agricultural fields contribute to the character of the district in a different way. Although they no longer contain orchards and forage crops, these open, undeveloped areas continue to read as fields and to contribute to the historical scene.

Chapter 4 Endnotes _____

¹ Little is known about Tower's irrigation systems. He probably diverted water under a "riparian" right, i.e., he used the water for irrigating lands adjacent to the point of diversion.

² It should be noted that during most of the historical period, from the 1850s to 1919, the Camden's front yard ended just north of the front walkway. A plat of the site drawn in 1914 shows a fence line paralleling the front walk, then making a series of right-angle turns to enclose a small irregularly shaped area northwest of the house. This fence marked the boundary between the hotel property and the Camden's residence. Camden's heirs regained a small part of the hotel grounds from Fritz Oding in about 1919, after he failed to make interest payments on a \$4,000 loan. This bit of property corresponded to the area directly adjacent to the north side of the front walk. Binder 1 #34, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

³ F. Ross Holland, Jr., National Register Nomination for the Tower House Historic District, May 24, 1971. National Park Service, San Francisco, California.

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Appendix A

Consultant's Treatment Recommendations

Treatment Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered as suggestions only; they do not carry the weight of formal treatment recommendations that are typically found in Part II of a CLR. The park service has not yet determined which level of preservation treatment will be appropriate for the site, a necessary step that must take place prior to the adoption of a formal treatment plan. The following recommendations are based upon research findings specific to the Tower House and the prior experience of Amphion Environmental and HRA project personnel at other sites and with other preservation issues. For the most part, the recommendations would result in arresting deterioration of various resources within the district, and would fall under the treatment strategy generally defined as *preservation*. Some recommendations, however, include actions that may be classified as *reconstruction* treatments.

1. Develop an emergency vegetation management plan that emphasizes information-gathering and stabilization of remnant historic ornamentals and agricultural vegetation. With regard to information gathering, contract with horticultural experts to develop a historic plant inventory for the site. Information could be derived from the various historical journals and photographs included in the Hubbard Collection in the NRA archives. In addition, specialists should be asked to identify the variety of the fruit trees that remain on site, and ensure that they are represented in national germ plasm repositories. Emergency stabilization efforts should include the removal of dead wood from the historic-era fruit trees as well as mowing around the trees in order to protect them from rodents and other pests.

2. Reestablish the edges and texture of agricultural fields by eliminating naturalized trees and shrubs. Both the field margins and portions of the interior are obscured by intrusive native and non-native vegetation such as the Himalayan blackberry patches. The existing fence lines in the French Gulch field could be used as the margin boundary for that field. In the back field, the base of the hill slope on the south, the Mill Road, and the track to the Tower gravesite could be used as the boundary for that field. Both fields have extensive blackberry patches and although these may be descendents of varieties introduced by Tower, their presence in the middle of the fields is inappropriate. Similarly, the back field should be rid of naturalized trees and shrubs, including the tree of heaven and black locust, which are spreading out of the riparian zone towards the middle of the field. This could be accomplished either through cultivation or burning; the goal would be to establish and maintain an area of fine-textured vegetation through the middle of both fields. These actions could also aid in the control of noxious weeds that have invaded the site.

3. Using evidence derived from historical maps and photos as well as from archaeological investigations, reestablish the fences around the Camden house and the tenant house. An appropriate template for the Camden yard would be the fence lines as illustrated in the 1914 highway department sketch map. For the tenant house, historical photographs show that the snowball bushes in the front yard were enclosed within the fence.

4. Using evidence derived from historical photographs, consider reestablishing some of the ornamental landscape plantings that formerly contributed to the historical character of the district. In the vicinity of the Camden house the plantings are greatly diminished. In particular,

there is no ivy growing on the front of the house, and the beds along the front walk, which formerly contained perennials such as hydrangeas and Shasta daisies, now contain mostly daffodils. Structural elements from the garden remain within the yard (i.e. the irrigation system, the formal walks, and a metal arch for climbing vines), providing key points of reference to begin restoration efforts. Also, the oaks and locust trees that currently line the abandoned highway segment along the north side of the Camden house yard appear to represent a mixture of volunteers and planted trees. They do not convey the same feeling as the earlier walnut tree *allee*. If the park eventually decides that "restoration" will be the preferred treatment strategy reestablishment of the walnut *allee* would greatly enhance the historical character of the site

In the vicinity of the tenant house, we recommend a landscape plan that uses the flower and shrub varieties described by the son of the last tenant. His remembrances date from the late 1920s through the mid-1930s.

5. Both the Mill Creek and the lower Crystal Creek ditches have deteriorated to the point that, in some areas, they appear more like trails than like ditches. Although it may be impractical to restore the ditches to working condition, excavating the fill dirt and clearing both living and dead vegetation from the ditch canals and around the pipeline on the Mill Creek ditch would aid in interpreting these features. These structures would have been cleaned and repaired continuously during their period of active use; further neglect will only continue their deterioration. During the later part of the historical period, the open ditch associated with the lower Crystal Creek ditch may have been replaced with a buried pipe. Testing (either remote sensing or traditional excavation) should be conducted to determine if this is indeed the case.

6. Carefully clear the native vegetation from the archaeological remains of the sawmill in order to stabilize and interpret the industrial uses at this site.

7. Reestablish a pedestrian path between the Camden house yard and the back field. This could be accomplished by building a new footbridge over Willow Creek, directly on, or in the vicinity of, the footings for the old footbridge.

8. Protect and interpret the remnant historic structures (such as the original highway alignment) as well as the remaining boundary demarcations such as field and yard fences.

9. Remove the trees growing inside the fence at the Levi Tower gravesite.

10. Attempt to identify the historical access to the Kate Camden gravesite, and include this area in site interpretive brochures. Some historical photographs show a track leading northward, up the first major drainage west of Clear Creek. A pedestrian survey of this area may yield evidence of a travel path.

Appendix B

Tower House Garden Book
1859

Garden Book

Tower House

Garden Book

1859

Dr Goodrich



Summer Year

2	Madalino	4
2	Stacorn Perding	3
2	Battelle +	5
2	Bloodgood	11
1	Gargone	18

Autumn Year

2	Stecher de Angordine	6
1	Orgalien or White Dye	19
2	Seckel	3
2	4 Lemish Beauty	20
2	Ornis Bordo de Jenson	11
2	abbe	14
2	Findante de Antomni	15
1	Bergamos	17
2	Orgalien or White Dye	19
2	Paradise de Antomni	18
2	St. Ghisbain	12
2	Washington	22

Winter Pear

2. Admiral Bueren Smith

2. Wasser versetzen

3. Recin of Manifested

1. *Mytilus edulis*

E. nuplus memmo

S. blumbergii

Robert

Prince Albert

	(6)
1	✓ Ee
	Hoe
1	Ble
	Ser
1	La
	ne
	pra
	wor
	Din
1	Gm
	Di
1	MW
1	Ae
1	Ks
	St.
1	Dr

Pears

Burr's Pears	7
Norcross	12
Makfield	1
Julia	18
Remus	10
	16

Apples

1 Each Apple of fruit	11
Hesperian (Each)	1
1 Blue Rainier	3
1 Each one further	8
1 Lady Apple	3
1 Newton Pippin	1
1 Garden Drop of fruit	4
1 Golden Bell	2
1 Limber Twig of fruit	1
1 Gravenstein	6
1 Each	11

Pears

1 White Magnum Bonum	3
1 Jefferson	2
1 Arkansas purple	1
1 Imperial purple	1
1 Imperial Gage	4

Appendix C

**Camden Ranch Log Book
1898 - 1900**

Camden Ranch Log Book, March 5, 1898 to September 30, 1900

Selected excerpts from 1898 and 1899. Prepared by HRA. Original document available in Hubbard Collection, Whiskeytown NRA Archives

1898

March 5 Peach Trees in bloom Mill being boarded up due to lack of money

March 6 Camden planting seeds in "hot bed" celery, cauliflower, egg plant peppers, tomatoes and lettuce. In cold bed near Grace's wild strawberry bed, white celery, lettuce, cauliflower and parsley

March 7 Plowing in orchard across road, Fritz helping Herbert plant some new peach trees (50) that Mr. Camden sent up.

March 8 Mr. Camden Fritz and I planted the following vegetables in the mill garden
Early rose potatoes, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots (two varieties Long Ondings, White Vosges) salsify Peas (Champions of England and Little Gems).

March 9 The Hobarts busy plowing and sowing for garden and hay.

March 10 Reference to Camden beginning repair work on toll road, w/ 20 men.

March 12 Joe Shed returns with Mr. & Mrs. Shields (who formerly kept R.R. eating house at Chama N. Mexico) to whom he has sold the Tower House for \$4,000 cash. They take possession at once.

March 23 Reference to Mr. Camden laying off his work crew and settling their "board" with the Tower House – meaning men housed at Tower House.

March 28 "Mr. Camden lets contract for building new hay barn at \$40.000, all materials to be furnished on the ground by him. Contractor's name is Joseph Share.
Mr. Camden planted first corn, also some melons and beans in Mill garden, and 8 short rows of carrots near hay barn, just west of artichokes.

March 29 Mr. Camden began irrigating garden, Grace and I began watering yard flowers.

March 30 Mr. Camden irrigating garden, Fritz hauling lumber from mill yard for hay barn and cutting limbs from big oak in cow yard. I watered road and flower garden.

March 31 Mr. Camden plants 8 more rows of Early Rose potatoes (presumably in the mill garden)

April 9 Indians washing (clothes?) Grace and I went walking above fish pond. Got some wild buckwheat greens on ditch above horse lot.

April 11 Irrigated vegetables in Mill garden. Fritz irrigated horse lot—2nd time.

April 12 Fritz irrigated orchard in evening.

April 14 Mr. C. planted in Mill garden 5 rows corn, 2 hills cucumbers, 1 row okra, 1 row musk melons

April 15 I irrigated vegetables, Finished fixing battens on barn. Fritz cleaned up in Mill yard and irrigated it to show tenants what ought to be done.

April 16 Irrigated in mill garden and planted 3 ½ rows potatoes. In pm watered road and flower garden

April 19 Irrigated strawberries in mill garden

April 20 Fritz began painting roof of hen house. I began on outside of dwelling house, big lot of cattle went up country.

April 21 Our wedding anniversary (7 years) Mr. Camden planted in mill garden ¼ rows McKeag bean, ½ row gem peas, ½ row lima beans, 2 rows white beans. I worked on painting house, Fritz on barn.

April 22 Cresta takes yearling bull.

April 25 Mr. Camden set out two rows tomatoe [sic] plants from hot bed

May 1 First ripe strawberry

May 2 Irrigated mill garden nearly all day, fixed water box at tenant house. Mr. Camden planted more corn, Big gates were finally hung in good form.

May 3 Painting summer kitchen; Fritz brothers laying stone gutter.

May 6 Painted new barnyard gate in PM. Had first strawberries for tea.

May 10 22 years today I landed in Cal, at Oakland

May 11 Fixed busted water pipe from water closet . . . Fritz mowed orchard

May 16 Worked all day cleaning up old Mill. Fritz getting cow for baby [believe this is a reference to Mary Camden Whitmore's baby], and fixing up shed for cow.

May 17 We all worked at fixing a cow shed in barnyard.

May 22 First new potatoes and first cherry pie.

May 24 Hoed and weeded in garden all day.

May 26 Irrigated garden

May 27 Worked a little in barn and on meat safe door. Fritz fixing pig pen.

May 30 Fixed pond up Mill Creek.

May 31 Finished meat safe.

June 2 Picked cherries in P. M.

June 6 Worked in garden all day

June 7 Austin picked cherries and worked in garden in P. M.

June 8 Grace and Fritz worked in garden after tea.

June 9 Papa and Grace worked in garden in A. M. Papa watered garden. Fritz picked cherries. Dennis and Henry cutting Hay in field in back of house.

June 11 Fritz watering garden.

June 12 Cusman cutting hay across bridge

June 14 Cusman and papa weighing and taking in some hay. Transplanted last phlox and asters, papa planted corn.

June 15 Papa planted out young celery plants, Grace put up wild black berries

June 16 Bringing in hay.

June 24 Fritz and Mr. C weighing hay.

June 27 Mr. Camden watering garden.

June 28 Fritz mowing dooryard.

June 29 Shortened grape vines in vineyard,, Grace put up currant jelly.

July 1 Austin finished watering Mill garden, road and lawn.

July 4 Irrigated garden all day, Fritz watering vineyard.

July 5 Worked all day in Mill garden

July 6 Fritz cleaning out bridge.

July 7 Balance of hay put in barn today. Fritz and I hoeing in garden all day.

July 9 Irrigated veg. Garden

July 11 in garden all day, Fritz ditto

July 12 Fritz digging potatoes.

July 13 Austin planted last corn for table use and fodder corn, set rows of 1st sweet corn. Had first corn of the season at dinner.

July 15 Irrigated garden. Mr. C put out cabbage plants for Fall cabbage.

July 16 Irrigated garden some.

July 18 Watering garden and avenue. Fritz digging potatoes.

July 19 Irrigated gardens

July 21 Irrigated gardens, /fritz hauling wood from Mill Creek.

July 25 Irrigated again all day. Mr. Camden bought sorrel mare from Shields for \$25.

July 26 Austin watering Veg. Garden, Fritz hauling wood.

July 27 Trimmed raspberry hedge in garden, Fritz finished hauling wood.

July 28 Worked on raspberry hedge again.

July 30 Irrigated garden all day. Fritz mowing and cleaning Crystal Creek ditch.

Aug 3 Irrigated in garden all day. Fritz mowing ditch, and topping trees.

Aug 4 Watered garden, Fritz topping trees.

Aug 5 Fritz fixed water trough.

Aug 6 worked in garden all day, Fritz irrigating dooryard.

Aug 8 Irrigated all day. Cresta the cow died.

Aug 9 Irrigated some, worked in flower garden. Fritz buried Cresta and got in hay from ditches.

Aug. 10 Fritz trimmed hedges.

Aug 11 Fritz fixed little gate to veg. Garden and helped cleanup Hobart veg. Patch, burning weeds.

Aug 14 First eggplant and peppers today.

Aug 15 Austin planted grass from Oakland yard, watering road. Fritz mowing dooryard. Grace fixed some corn for next spring. First tomatoes and cantaloupes today.

Aug 16 Austin worked in veg. Garden all day.

Aug 17 Fritz bringing in cut grass.

Aug 19 Aut watered road and flowers.

Aug 20 Mr. C and Aut irrigated all day.

Aug 22 Aut trimmed blackberry vines.

Aug 23 Fritz chopping Ailanthus trees at stage barn, Aut picking maxbane apples and watering road and flower garden.

Aug 24 Budded peach trees at house in A. M. Gathered more apples for jelly and watered portion of veg. Garden in P. M. Fritz trimming and cleaning up ditch by grave yard.

Aug 25 ACR cutting alfalfa today.

Aug 26 ACR cutting apples and watering veg. Garden.

Aug 27 Watered veg. Garden, road, and flower garden.

Aug 29 Aut picking apples, watering garden and picking small white beans. Fritz watered horse lot.

Aug 30 Aut cutting apples.

Aug 31 Aut working in flower garden. Strawberries for tea.

Sept 2 Fritz fixing strawberry bed.

Sept 3 Fritz irrigating and cleaning up around house, Aut watering garden.

Sept 5 Fritz planting strawberry bed near house, Aut working in veg. Garden.

Sept 6 Aut cutting apples, Fritz working garden and mowing grave yard.

Sept 7 Fritz and Grace working around house and in garden.

Sept 9 Irrigated garden all day. Fritz fixing strawberry plants.

Sept 10 ACR irrigating.

Sept 13 Aut and Ino in garden and picking fruit.

Sept 17 Fritz irrigating orchard, Aut in garden.

Sept 18 Last mess of white currants.

Sept. 19 Fritz working in garden.

Sept 20 Fritz mowing orchard, Last mess of white Currants.

Sept 21 Fritz working in orchard, on grass and picking apples.

Sept 22 Aut waters flowers and road.

Sept 27 Fritz picking apples.

Sept 28 Fritz picking apples

Sept 29 Fritz picking apples. ACR watering veg. Garden and picking up filberts.

Sept 30 Fritz picking apples. ACR working in flower garden and watering road. Mr. C. gathering garden seeds.

Nov 13 papa pruning grapes.

Nov 14 papa finished pruning grapes.

Nov 17 pruned roses.

Nov 19 Fritz and Grace worked in garden.

Nov 29 Grace making mince meat, Fritz planted slips along mill road

1899

March 2, Mr. C planted in hot bed seeds of Tomato (4), Celery (2), Egg Plant and lettuce, Peppers.

Mar 3 Mr. C planted in veg. garden- onions, spinach(2 rows), gem peas (1/2 row), admiral peas (1/2 row), lettuce plants (2 rows). Fritz making bed for asparagus plants, Caspar cleaning brush from calf lot.

Mar 4 Fritz and Aut finish asparagus bed (100 plants in 3 rows 18 inches apart, plants 12 inches apart). Aut plants hydrangea for Grace. Fritz fixing strawberry bed. Casper cleaning up brush, trimming hedges.

Mar 5 Fritz and Henry went to work trimming trees.

Mar 6 Mr. C. planted in veg. garden at Mill
5 rows early rose potatoes
1 row salsify
1 row parsnip
1 row early carrots
3 rows Cow carrots-vasges
1 row long orange carrots

Fritz, Henry, Casper trimming trees, Aut fixing old water closet. Berg still on road near Oak Bottom.

Mar 7 Worked all A. M. cleaning and burning brush in avenue. Casper still at it in orchard across ave [presumably in French Gulch Field]. Fritz and Henry also at it in vineyard and along gulch wood. Berg still on road near Oak Bottom.

Mar 8 Fritz hitched team and smoothed out mole hills a little, then helped Henry with trimming, burning. Casper finished in the orchard and began on trees on Weaver Road. Aut fixed cellar door.

Mar 9 Fritz, Henry and Casper still on trees. Aut made lily bed for Grace.

Mar 10 Aut tinkering around all day. Grace cleaning house. Casper still at work on locust trees in field on Weaver Road. Fritz and Henry finished over at graveyard, and began cleaning up around house. Berg still working on rocky places near Grizzly Gulch. Mr. Camden getting tools ready to take down wood tomorrow.

Mar 11 Mr. Camden leaves for Shasta taking tools to foot of divide on thoroughbrase wagon, took about 20 shovels, nearly as many picks, 2 mattocks and sledges, axe and hatchet. He returned about 5 pm with load of chicken and cow feed. Fritz Henry busy all day cleaning with brush etc on creek back of house. Carter at same kind of work up Weaver wood. Aut trimmed blackberry vines in vineyard and cleaned up vineyard. Elk horns came to Me from Cheyenne.

March 13 We began work on road this a.m.

Mar 15 Fritz cleaned out stables and mill and fixed head gates of ditches so as to turn off ____ water.

Mar 16 Fritz took axe and shovel and went over to Whiskey Town to cut out trees and fix turnouts. Mr. C went up Mill Creek and to dam above graveyard, and broke up big boulder in middle of road around rocky point on French Gulch road. In p.m. he nailed up fence where broken on lower side Weaver road. Aut went to head of house ditch in a.m. and removed stuff from ditch. In p.m. went up Mill Creek, under old mill, to dam above graveyard and around on French Gulch Road.

Mar 17 Fritz and Henry working hauling wood into piles to be cut up at leisure. Mr. C. sowed a little alfalfa across ave. [French Gulch Field] and Fritz harrowed it in with brush harrow. Aut hoed up mullen in a.m.

Mar 18 Mr. Camden cleaning up around house. ACR making irrigation boxes. Fritz and Henry cleaning up mill yard. Westlake brought out new two horse harrow from Redding.

Mar 20 Fritz and Henry still cleaning up. Mr. C fixes teeth in harrow . Aut put some --- in barn.

Mar 21 Fritz at home cleaning up around stage barn, etc.

Mar 23 Mr. C trimmed some sticks for beans and peas. Fritz cleans out hen house, stage barn. ACR filed saw, ground hatchet, fixed hinge on old door at lumber shed.

Mar 24 Fritz and Henry cleaning out irrigating ditch at pear orchard. ACR went to French Gulch in a.m. on sled mare for meat. In p.m. nailing up old pickets on fences on Weaver Road and fixed box on road near vineyard.

Mar 25 Fritz and Brother burning and cleaning at pear orchard acres on Weaver road field. Mr. C braced up broken shed near bath room and Aut finished reframing it and put a few shakes on buildings in Mill Yard. Rasmussen sawing wood all day.

Mar 26 Pear, peach and cherry trees in full bloom. New steel range came on team this a.m.

Mar 27 Grace and Aut working in flower garden all day. Fritz spading in celery patch and fixing strawberry beds.

Mar 28 Fritz and Mr. C blasting boulder out of veg. Garden. Mr. C planted first corn, also cucumbers, squash (a little early?) REMEMBER in planting corn to cover from lower side first, then from upper side, leaving shallow ditch on upper side. Pat corn down with hoe when covered.

Mar 30 Mr. C at home fussing with new stove. Fritz working at vineyard.

April 6 Fritz hauling manure.

April 7 Fritz picking rock from field across bridge, Chinese Charley plowing same field.

April 8 ACR at home all day helping Grace in garden, watering road. Fritz splitting out locust posts on weaver road. Chinese Charley plowing in orchard across road.

April 10 Aut spading in flower garden. Fritz hauling locust posts to field back of mill. Henry picking up stone and cleaning ditches in same field and in horse lot. Berg took contract to cut up all down wood for \$30.

April 11 Aut work in veg. And flower garden. Berg at work on his wood contract. Chinese Charley plowing next to house lot.

April 12 Mr. C setting boxes in veg. Garden in a.m. Aut watering strawberries. Fritz plowing ditches to irrigate alfalfa. In p.m. plant 17 rows potatoes in orchard across road. Rows 3 feet apart – potatoes in rows 15 inches apart. Grass a little better today. Henry working on road below Whiskytown.

April 13 Mr. C Aut at work in veg. garden in afternoon irrigating, planting more corn – 5 rows “Country gentleman” - Fritz up Crystal Creek ditch in afternoon fixing flumes and turning in more water in P.M. Fritz irrigating alfalfa horse lot mill yard. Aut watering road flower garden. Henry on road, Mr. C also planted okra and two rows small white winter beans also planted today ½ row McKeng pole beans, ½ row watermelon, ½ row lima beans.

April 14 Mr. C. pegging ground above ditch for post holes. Aut cutting brush willows in field back of Mill in A.M., and fixing arbor frame for morning glory vines in P.M. Fritz busy all day irrigating alfalfa. Henry on road all day, finishing his job and came home.

April 15 Mr. C busy starting berg digging 80 feet holes above ditch near grave yard. Aut cleaning croquet ground and irrigating veg. garden. Fritz, Henry start at 12 to repair bridge at old Quartz Mil near grizzly gulch, taking team Aut 3. 12 foot plank - They returned at 2 P.M., hauled some manure to melon patch and boxes to house. Aut irrigating in garden and moving sand box at croquet ground. Mr C. planted two more rows of corn.

April 16 Cool day – all home. Grace and I take walk up to pipe. Fritz offering planting potatoes in Fritz’ garden.

April 17 Mr. C planting squash (winter) and in melon patch back of mill. Fritz irrigating and spading up vineyard. Aut fixing fence around garden and along French Gulch Road.

April 18 Aut fixing fences on Weaver road in AM and watering garden in PM – Fritz irrigating alfalfa. Mr. C irrigating around house. Berg still digging post holes. Casper spading in vineyard

April 19, Aut put in whole day watering veg. flower gardens, road. Casper finished vineyard at noon and put in half day on "Canada's" ditch. Fritz, Henry setting posts above ditch and moving old rail fence in pear orchard. Ben at work on wood.

April 20, Fritz and Aut plowing, harrowing, little piece of ground for squash near apple house in AM. Mr. C staking off line for fence near stage barn. Henry cleaning up near grave yard getting ready to fence. Berg digging post holes back of mill. Aut fixing old fence on Weaver road in PM.

April 21, (8th Anniversary) Mr. C. irrigating and looking around. Berg cutting wood again. Henry at work on ranch clearing out old fence near grave yard.

April 24, Fritz and Henry pulling down fence on upper side Weaver road.

April 25 Mr. C. transplanted to garden two rows tomato plants (in rows 3 feet apart, plants 4 feet apart).

April 26 Fritz and Henry building fence

April 27 Fritz and Henry building fence – Berg cutting wood, Mr. C in garden and hose, Aut fixing ___ at stage barn and spading in garden.

April 28 Fritz and Aut hauling blue gravel from up Mill Creek to stage barn, Fritz getting big rock off ditch near flume below mill and in veg garden.

April 29 Fritz fishing fence and ___ near fish pond. Aut cleaning up around house, (5) men on road.

May 1 Hard frost last night that nipped potatoes, beans and such things as were not (covered?). Fritz has a holiday to fix up his house at mill. Mr. C. and Aut plant 5 more rows corn, replant beans . . . melons.

May 2 Fritz busy around place, cutting out limbs from trees. Howard's (2) men finish on the Shasta end of road, and the five on this end also finish road now in good shape and not yet dusty.

May 3 Gave Fritz another day off to fix his house. Henry and he worked at it all day, Aut irrigated veg garden all day.

May 4 Fritz and Aut hauling manure from Shield's barn (Tower House Hotel), and piling it in orchard across road.

May 5 Aut irrigated roses, watered road and cleaned up in flower garden, Fritz hauled manure from new chicken house site, to field near new asparagus bed in AM and worked on his house in P.M. Henry begins on hen house.

May 6 Fritz going on to Redding to be married.

May 7 Watered road and flowers.

May 8 Worked in garden all day. Henry finishing up Fritz' house. Fritz and wife arrived at 4:15 PM.

May 9 Fritz up early as usual in spite of being married yesterday. He irrigated fields all day. aut busy all day in veg garden. First full mess of strawberries for tea. Henry finished foundation for hen house.

May 10 Fritz irrigating and mowing door yard. Henry's 3rd day on hen house, had floor laid. Aut in veg garden in AM.

May 11 Fritz mowing grass and working around house; Henry on hen house ...Began transplanting celery

May 12 Fritz and Henry building wire fence, and fishing ditch where broken in orchard. Aut irrigation potatoes veg garden and transplanting celery.

May 13 Fritz and Henry finished wire fence; Henry works on hen house; Fritz waters door yard and cleans up near yard. ACR in veg garden all day

May 15 Frost last night nipped beans, squash in garden. Fritz irrigating and brushing out trail along new fence. Henry on hen house, Aut planted more corn . . .

May 16 Henry putting shakes on hen house, Fritz hauling in wood from road,

May 17 Fritz finished hauling in wood from road Henry finished roof of hen house, Aut thinning out onions parsnips . . .

May 18 ACR works in veg garden Henry on hen house, Fritz piling wood and hauling gravel in Ave.

May 19 Fritz mowing clover near vineyard, Henry about done on hen house.

May 20 Fritz finished hauling gravel to Ave, cutting clover near vineyard. Henry finishing hen house, Aut in veg garden.

May 22 Transplanted peppers and egg plant

May 23 Fritz turning and raking clover, Henry whitewashing chicken house, Aut in veg garden.

May 24 Henry finished whitewashing new hen house. In PM he worked on wall on road on F. Gulch road. Fritz cleaning pig pen . . .

May 26 Fritz . . . training cloves in P.M. Aut . . . planting "little gem squash" near apple house.

May 27 Fritz cocking up clover hay

May 28 Weeded and hoed asparagus bed

May 29 In veg garden all day, Fritz cutting trail above wire fence, hoeing potatoes.

June 1 Fritz whitewashing new hen house and old water closet

June 2 Planted 5 rows corn and set out few more egg plants. Fritz turning hay in AM. In PM he & Henry hauled in the four small loads of clover cut two weeks ago today.

June 3 Fritz killing weeds, fixing old hen house and putting racks on little peach trees.

June 5 Aut in beg garden in AM

June 6 Fritz hoeing squash patch in PM

June 7 Henry Oding hoeing potatoes all day across road. Fritz hoeing squash patch near apple house. We all pick wild strawberries on ditch.

June 8 Fritz putting props under fruit trees and sacks on you peach trees in AM. Henry cutting dead limbs out of Ave in AM. In PM they blow patch near vineyard and begin on patch near asparagus. Aut partly paints grave yard fence.

June 9 Fritz, Henry finish plowing near asparagus and harrowed field across bridge. Aut in veg garden all day.

June 10 Fritz irrigating, Henry trims trees for Mr. Shields (owner Tower House)

June 12 Fritz began cutting alfalfa this morning near asparagus bed and finished painting grave yard fence.

June 13 Fritz & Henry cutting hay, Sam Winzell turning it. Aut in veg garden.

June 14 Fritz, Sam working in hay field, Aut in beg garden and up ditch in AM.

June 15 Fritz, Henry and Sam working in hay in back of apple house- Began hauling to barn in a.m. Aut and Grant making pale fruit ladders.

June 16 Fritz and Henry hauling in hay, Sam cocking up. Aut in veg. garden, planted more corn in garden.

June 17 Aut irrigating garden wood. Planted ½ row bush beans below cabbage and ½ row summer squash near little gate. Fritz and Henry hauled in balance of hay from orchard back of

house. 23 loads in all from that field, 4 loads of clover from near vineyard have also been put in barn.

June 18 Neut around field and ditches in a.m. Planted out more tomatoes after 10.

June 19 Henry working in garden. Fritz mowing door yard.

June 20 Henry cutting hay back of Mill, cut it all today. Fritz mowing door yard and graveyard and irrigating fields. Aut in veg. garden. Paid Wilson \$35 for his interests on Mill Creek.

June 21 Henry spreading and raking hay back of Mill. Fritz working in garden and bringing sluice boxes, self shooter tools as fine Wilson's claim on Mill Creek. Aut in veg. garden.

June 22 Aut and Fritz in veg. garden all a.m. Henry fussing with hay back of Mill. In p.m. Aut watering veg. garden. Fritz and Henry mowing near big tree on Weaver Road.

June 23 Fritz and Henry mowing on Weaver Road near big tree.

June 24 Fritz and Henry finished cutting on Weaver Road and began on field across ave.

June 26 Had Henry and Fritz pull down and haul out old cabin on Mill Creek and then haul in hay from field back of Mill. In p.m. they cock up hay on Weaver Road.

June 27 Fritz and Henry Raking and cocking hay on Weaver Road. Aut hoeing in celery and celery patch.

June 28 Fritz and Henry cutting & cocking hay in orchard across road. Aut irrigating vegetable garden. Mary lawnmower lawn.

June 29 Fritz and Henry cutting and cocking hay across ave.

June 30 Fritz and Henry hauling hay from field on Hass road. They hauled 8 loads to stage barn. Aut in veg. garden

July 1 Fritz and Henry finished cocking hay across ave., dug potatoes on garden, etc.

July 3 Fritz, Henry and Casper hauled balance of first crop of alfalfa (13 loads) from field across ave. Aut planted more corn and 2 rows for fodder near gate in veg. garden, and irrigated door yard.

July 4 worked in veg garden in a.m.

July 5 Fritz irrigating, working in vineyard and trimming hedges in garden and on Mill Road. Henry weeding squash patch, fixing apple drying house. Knocking nails from old cabin and fixing ground for corn Aut in veg. garden and around house.

July 6 Fritz fixing corn ground near asparagus and in garden. Henry on road looking after check holes and bridges. Aut in veg. garden and about house.

July 7 Fritz fixed up dams on Mill and Crystal and turned in more water. Chinese Charley began taking water from ditch at \$5 per month. In p.m. Fritz dug second patch of potatoes in garden. Aut hoeing in garden.

July 8 Aut irrigated veg. garden and door yard and made whitewash. Fritz got big rocks off Gulch Road, and dust from bridge.

July 10 Fritz whitewashing front fence. Henry mowing clover near vineyard.

July 11 Fritz whitewashing and looking after gardens. Henry cutting spreading clover near vineyard.

July 12 Aut watered road, flower and veg garden. Fritz whitewashing. Henry raking hay and pulling weeds.

July 13 Aut irrigating and looking around. Fritz whitewashing fence. Henry and Casper pulling weeds in field across Clear Creek.

July 14 Aut irrigating around house. Fritz, Henry and Casper hauling hay from near vineyard and tuplatter pulling weeds across clear creek.

July 15 Fritz fixing dams to get more water, Henry mowing pear orchard and fish pond. Aut irrigating at house.

July 17 Fritz sick. Henry pulling weeds near asparagus bed. Aut in veg. garden all forenoon and at house in flower garden in afternoon. Planted 2 rows turnips for winter and last corn to eat (4 rows) in veg. garden.

July 18 Irrigated in veg. garden and planted some fodder corn, Fritz attending to water in fields and trimming ivy, Henry pulling weeds near asparagus.

July 19 Fritz and Henry pulling weeds in veg. garden near asparagus and potatoes across ave.

July 20 Fritz, Henry, & Casper killing weeds, Aut in garden and door yard.

July 21 Fritz working around house and in veg. garden

July 22 Henry pulling weeds. Fritz irrigating. Aut ditto. Sold first apples to Bufference-Peddler.

July 24 Fritz whitewashing, Henry cleaning vineyard and mowing weeds in hors lot and on ditch. Aut in veg. garden- planted fodder in first corn.

July 25 Fritz whitewashing. Henry cutting alfalfa. Aut irrigating. Planted some radishes and lettuce(1/2 row each)

July 26 Fritz and Henry cutting alfalfa, putting it in wiwons and cocks. ACR planting corn fodder near asparagus, watering road and garden.

July 27 Fritz and Henry putting up alfalfa back of house. Aut gardening, watering.

July 28 Fritz and Henry haying back of house.

July 29 Fritz, Henry and Casper hauling alfalfa, Aut irrigating door yard in a.m. Henry packing in bedding for horse lot. Aut in veg. garden.

July 31 Fritz, Henry cutting alfalfa on Weaver Road and killing weeds. Aut in veg. garden and fixing ground for fodder area asparagus

Aug. 1 Fritz, Henry in hay at big tree on W. road. Aut planting fodder near horse lot – watering road, flowers and garden.

Aug 2 Put 8 new planks on Whiskeytown Bridge. Got some feed in town and bring home old water trough. Fritz mows graveyard and fixes upper dam. Aut weeds in orchard, fixes ground for celery.

Aug 3 Fritz, Henry, and Casper hauling hay to Stage barn. Henry mowing back of mill. Fritz planting celery, putting creek under _____. Aut around house and garden.

Aug 4 Henry mowing clover back of mill. Fritz digging potatoes. Both digging potatoes with plow. Aut irrigating and looking around.

Aug 5 Fritz, Henry finish digging potatoes in a.m. in p.m. they put up hay back of mill. Aut irrigating door yard all day.

Aug 6 Busy in house all day.

Aug 7 Fritz cleaning up, burning weeds and raking hay. Aut hoeing and irrigating.

Aug 9 Fritz and Henry cutting alfalfa across ave. Aut nailing up peach boxes and looking around place.

Aug 10 Fritz and Henry hauling hay. Aut irrigating.

Aug 11 Fritz and Henry cocking hay. Aut irrigating. Fritz's wife says she will come and work for a few months.

Aug 12 Fritz and Henry hauled last of 2nd crop of hay to stage barn and hotel in a.m. Aut around home all day.

Aug 14 Fritz helping pick fruit for buyers in a.m. Mowing door yard in p.m. Henry and Casper filling holes on road.

Aug 15 Fritz mowing door yard and picking peaches. Aut irrigating. Henry and Casper on road.

Aug 16 Henry and Casper finish filling holes. Fritz cutting door yard. Aut irrigating.

Aug 17 Fritz raking lawn and fixing C. C. dam. Henry mowing horse lot ditch. Aut irrigating, hoeing in garden.

Aug 18 Fritz fixes fence on cow yard. Aut doing nothing. Morrison buys Dennis claim.

Aug 19 Fritz trimming C. C. ditch. Aut irrigating door yard and wood. Lowdens came for apples and peaches.

Aug 21 Fritz trimming C. C. ditch. Aut working around house.

Aug 22 Fritz finished trimming C. C. Ditch. Aut watering veg. garden.

Aug 23 Fritz working around house.

Aug 24 Fritz irrigating and cutting little ailanthus trees. Aut around house again. Sold fruit to Mr. Smith.

Aug 25 Fritz trimming blackberry vines and working in garden. Aut hoeing and raking.

Aug 27 Home all day, busy selling fruit in a.m.

Aug 28 Gathering peas, apples for people who come for them.

Aug 29 Fritz cutting apples. Aut gathering fruit and irrigating garden.

Aug 30 Fritz cutting apples.

Aug 31 Fritz cutting apples. Aut going about place in a.m. and selling fruit in p.m.

Sept 1 Fritz cleaning grass from ditch. Aut working on box to sulfur fruit.

Sept 2 Aut making sulfur boxes.

Sept 3 Tom Harris came down to see about buying fruit.

Sept 4 Henry began fixing back pond. Emilie began cutting peas, Fritz and Aut helping E. Lowden gather peaches and pears.

Sept 5 Fritz trimming above ditch. Aut irrigating and making fruit drying trays. Henry working on back pond.

Sept 6 Brown came for more fruit. Fritz and Aut help. Desmond's hogs invade us.

Sept 7 Aut to Shasta and bring home dog "Maje" initiate him on hogs in cow yard. Fritz working around house, picking filberts. Henry working on back porch

Sept 8 Fritz and Aut picking peaches for Peddler Wright all a.m. Fritz picking filberts in p.m. Aut making fruit trays. Henry still working on back porch. Tom Harris returned about fruit gave him until 14th to receive cash (\$100).

Sept 9 Fritz picking apples. Aut finishing sulfur boxes. Henry finishes back porch job. We cut some more peaches, apples and fill up the sulfur box.

Sept 10 Neut with Fritz to get the cattle out of the field above stage barn and went through orchards, counting trees. Brown came for more fruit.

Sept 11 Henry making "slop cupboard". Fritz picking up apples above stage barn. Aut irrigating and selling fruit. Dipped(?) prunes. Grace and Aut peeled more peaches for sulfer boxes.

Sept 12 Fritz and Henry cleaning up old lumber from back porch in a.m. In p.m. they work on little bridge. Aut picking fruit, irrigating and tinkering..

Sept 13 Fritz trimming ditch and helping Henry on Bridge. We get stringers across creek late in PM. Aut irrigating storm ditch with Canada.

Sept 14 Fritz henry on little bridge. Aut goes to Shasta. Tom Harris pays \$100 for bal[ance] of fruit coop. Shields cows trimmed in our pasture.

Sept 15 Fritz, Henry finish bridge at noon, and both go on road in PM. Aut tinkering around.

Sept 16 Aut budding peach trees, watering etc.. Fritz, Henry on road, washing 4 mile post. Harris began picking apples. Sam helping him. Aut (with boards) one row of celery.

Sept 18 Fritz doing odd jobs. Henry and Louis on road. Aut picking tomatoes, beans raking lawn. Grace putting up tomatoes.

Sept. 19 Fritz finished trimming ditch and began mowing. Aut in garden and watering road. Grace putting up ploom in garden.

Sept. 20. Fritz mowing alfalfa. Aut working on lawn.

Sept. 21 Fritz mowing all day. Henry in PM. Aut cutting lawn. Croquet set came.

Sept 22 Aut went to Shasta. Fritz cutting lawn. Henry mowing alfalfa.

Sept. 23 Fritz and Henry putting up hay and cutting clover. Aut irrigating door yard and road.

Sept 25 Fritz and Henry working in hay. Aut picking apples.

Sept 26 Fritz piling wood in A.M. In P.M. helping Henry put up hay. Henry finished cutting hay at 10 A.M. Aut irrigating garden, picking apples Desmond hogs came back. Lively time with dogs.

Sept 27 Fritz and Henry cocking hay in AM and hauling it in P.M. Aut picking apples.

Sept 28 Fritz and Henry finished hauling hay. Grace and Aut went to upper dam on C Creek in A.M. Aut watering road picking apples in PM

Sept 29 Fritz picking apples in door yard. Aut goes to Shasta.

Sept 30 Fritz picking apples – mowing graveyard. Fixing creek above little bridge. Aut loafing – bad cold.

Oct 1 Fixed croquet ground in A.M.

Oct 2 Fritz cleaning up vineyard, planting strawberry bed. Aut making cider. Mr. Shields goes to Los Angeles.

Oct 3 Fritz fixing strawberry beds. Aut making cider. Grace putting up apple jelly, mango pickles.

Oct 4 Fritz fixing strawberries. Aut around house in AM and down ditch to “Canadas” in PM.

Oct 5 Fritz on “Canada” ditch. Aut watering road and in garden. Mr. Camden came on stage today.

Oct 6 Fritz on Canada ditch. Aut working on water closet till noon.

Oct 7 Fritz cleaning up yard in AM. Henry fixing break in pipe of Packers Priest in P.M. Aut with Chris.

Oct 9 Fritz hauling red dirt for “Canada” ditch. Chris, Angela, Grace, Aut working on seat for croquet ground. Mr. Shields returns from Los Angeles.

Oct 10 Fritz finished hauling red dirt at noon. Worked on graveyard dam in PM. Bryan feeding produce and small cooked potatoes with barley to pigs. Chris, Aut finished out new strawberry plants – St. Joseph in ground of celery patch.

Oct 11 Fritz working on dam and picking apples, pears in door yard. Mr. C. and Aut picking corn in AM –

Oct 12 Fritz fixing rocks in creek above new bridge in AM, and hauling in old rails in PM. All around house in AM< In PM Chris Angela Aut and Grace went up Gulch to old Hobart place and called on Mrs. Morrison. Aut went to head of house ditch to lower gate, saw _____ above fishpond.

Oct 13 Fritz and Henry shoveling out turnouts on road. Picked egg plant peppers and tomatoes and a few squash. Poker in eye

Oct 14 Chris sketching in AM. All walk to China Charleys in PM

Oct 16 Mr. C plants rows of spinich. Fritz gives notice that he leave Nov. 1st. Eggs (?)

Oct 17 Mr. C trimming out raspberry vines in AM. Aut chasing hogs and cleaning of roof. In PM Mr. C in garden cutting corn etc.. Aut cleaning pips on W road. Fritz concludes to stay – he and Louis on road.

Oct 18 Aut cleaning roofs.

Oct 19 Aut goes up to hind gates, turns water out of Mill Creek, and opens (wide) waste gate at Mill.

Oct 20 Fritz cleaning stuff in back of flumes. Aut gathering nuts and cleaning out gutters on roof.

Oct 21 Fritz fixing “Canada ditch” in AM. Aut cleaning roof gutters, picking walnuts in PM kill pig.

Oct 22 Mr. C cut up pig

Oct 23 Fritz working on “Canada” ditch. Aut cleaning off porch roof and picking nuts and squash.

Oct 24 Mr. C pruning trees in graveyard. Trimming blackberries. Aut picking apples, grapes, coons have taken nearly all of mission.

Oct 25 Fritz, Sam and Louis on wood Chaney Fox (Dep Sheriff) with Frank, come down to arrest Fritz on complaint of Henry who [went?] of bareheaded and barefooted to Gulch in night thinking Fritz was after him to kill him. Fox and I drive down road to see Fritz, and all conclude Henry is crazy. Henry comes back in PM and Emilie gets him dinner. Fox starts for Redding with Henry at 5 PM. Fritz goes to house in eve and says he wants to quit and go mining on his claim. Poor Emilie. Trouble in Shields family too.

Oct 26 Fritz on road this end – Sam and Louis between Oak Bottom, Stella and Mr. Camden goes to Redding. Aut picking apples. Fritz is to walk to Redding tonight. Emilie stays with us.

Oct 27 Aut picking apples in PM. Mr. C home from Redding at 12:30. Emilie here to supper until 10 PM when Fritz came. Henry not held by Lunacy Commission. "Banckie" saw Mrs. Jenö at Depot Hotel, says she is coming on stage tomorrow and will stop at J.H. for a few days. Sam and Louis on road. Mrs. Jenö asked Mr. C to let her ride out with him, but he said he "had company".

Oct 28 Sam and Louis on road, finished to 4 mile house. Henry came back on stage, Fritz laid off and the Odings were alone all day with their trouble. Henry left at 5 PM for Gulch to spend the night. Mrs. Jenö came up on stage but Mr. Shield would not let her stop – "house was not open for boarders at this time of year. Short of help etc" Good for him.

Oct 29 Henry spends day with Fritz E and goes back to Gulch in PM. Eva Shoem Aker and daughters call on their way home from Gulch, also Mr. Dubron from Keswick and Miss Kerrell from Shasta – Mrs. Jenö sends word by stage ____ (with whom she went up yesterday) to make arrangements for her to stay at Toms House on her return. Mr. Shields "Nit". Grace and I walk over to see "Big Boots" in the PM

Oct 30 Fritz down road to 4 mile house fixing turnouts. Aut around on Gulch road. Caught a coon in trap in garden last night, gave it to Kai who took it alive to free it in Gulch.

Oct 31 Sam, Fritz down on road. Mr. C down and showed them where to work. Louis did not work today.

Nov 1 Sam, Louis on road. Aut picking apples (grindstones) Mr. C. fixing celery patch. Fritz chopped out log on Mill Creek, turned water from gulch above Hunt mill across Mill Creek ditch into creek. Turned out Willow Creek. Cut cat tails by barn. Piled up boxes in garden and cleared out things for hauling tomorrow. Berg and wife arrive and moves into his old cabin. Henry Ashing tells us good bye and goes to Gulch, expects to leave there soon. in garden last night and gave him to Kai alive.

Nov 2 Fritz hauling manure into garden. Aut went to head of ditch in AM – Mr. C. going as far as head of pipe – and picking "Ninofer Nelis" sugar pears in door yard in P.M. Sam, and Louis on road.

Nov 3 Sam, Louis on road. Fritz working around house. Mr. C goes to Shasta.

Nov 4 Sam and Louis worked on road until noon, too wet to go around point toward French Gulch. Fritz hauling manure to veg. garden – graveyard and across in orchard. Aut cleaning roof of lumber shed and Fritz stores his potatoes at Tower House.

Nov 5 Around home in AM, In PM Grace and Aut walk over hill and shoot out mark on Gulch road. Aut and "Shep" have a pig chase afterward.

Nov 6 Mr. C. pruning grapevines in door yard. Aut fixing roofs at mill. Fritz hauling manure. Berg and Jerry Desmond begin work on turnouts on road between Whiskeytown and Grizzly Gulch.

Nov 7 Mr. C. drives down road to 4 Mile house to see Berg and Jerry Desmond who are at work. Aut and Fritz cleaning Jap walnuts in AM. In PM Fritz cleaning out ditch at head of pipe, and in orchard near Shield's barn. Aut fixes road along vineyard fence and helps unload lumber. Jenó Silva called in PM and said he would come to work in a few days.

Nov 8 Fritz down road on turnouts. Aut goes around point on Gulch road and up to head of pipe.

Nov 9 Fritz cleaning up in corn shed, corral, chicken yard. Aut racking off cider for Angus.

Nov 10 Fritz putting boards around celery bed, fixing hen houses, spading up new rhubarb patch etc...Mr. C makes box for ditch near fish pond. Aut goes up to head of CC Ditch and around point in AM. Fritz moved chickens after dark. Henry leaves, goes toward Redding.

Nov 11 Aut goes to Shasta, Fritz piling lumber today and planting peach trees. China tree fell against kitchen in night.

Nov 12 Grace and I go for walk to Caspers claim and over to mill.

Entries for Nov 13 – 20 missing

Nov 21 Silva down road to 4 mile house in turnouts. Aut around point on Gulch road and doing chores.

Nov 22 Fritz moves to his cabin, using our team and having Silva help him half a day. Silva finishes planting rhubarb. Aut cutting oak wood for smoke house and down road a way. Home with Indians helping – putting his apples in grainary at stage barn. Kai at Gulch consoling his friend whose wife died.

Nov 23 Sam on road. Aut packing apples for Oakland. Settled in full to Nov 17 with Fritz. Silva digs bale of rhubarb, gets oak for smoke house and begins clearing ditches on Gulch road.

Nov 24 Silva cleaning ditches on French Gulch road. Aut goes to Shasta – road is fearful. Berg, Desmond, Sam, Louis at work on road. Mrs. Jenó Martin went down on yesterdays stage, staying at Shasta hotel all night and went to Iron Mountain today.

Nov 25 Grace and Aut busy all day packing boxes for Oakland. Silva washes buggy, puts squash in hay in carn barn and washes walnuts, Caught a skunk in trap in mill garden today.

Nov 26 Grace and Aut packing boxes all day for Oakland. Stage did not go down until 8:30 PM river too high to cross.

Nov 27 Jenó and Aut went around Gulch road to Oak Bottom. “Mrs. Jenó” went up on stage again today and tried to have Jim the driver pass Tower House without stopping. Helen Shields one year old today.

Nov 28 Went with Silva to head of pipe and fixing turnouts around here. Sent him around on Gulch road. In PM he cleaned and oiled buggy harness. China Charley and Indians came down Mill Creek at noon with 4 horses. Could not cross Clear Creek and had left wagon with our goods for Oakland on East side of Creek last night. Lewiston bridge over Trinity river went out last night at 9:00PM.

Nov 29 Sent Silva down road to Four Mile house. I went over hill and came back around paint, then the head of ditch over on Canada ditch in AM. In PM Grace and I go up and invite Mr. Morrison to dinner tomorrow, calling across the roaring creek to him.

Nov 30 (Thanksgiving) A nice quiet holiday for everybody.(?) Silva had the day off(?) Loudon pays for load of hay, while we were weighting it out, Grace came to barn with Fritz wife to say that Fritz' brother Henry had come to their cabin, shot their dog and threatening to shoot her. Fritz was across the creek working on his claim and she thought he had been killed. I went up Gulch road and called Fritz down to creek and called across to him about Henry, he came down, and I telephoned for him to sheriff at Redding to Whiskeytown and French gulch. Just before dark word came from Fox that Henry was at Gulch and I went down and told Fritz who went at once to Gulch, his wife coming home with me until Fritz returned for her about 9PM. He had sworn to complaint and a watch was put upon Henry who will be arrested in the morning and taken to Redding again to be examined for lunacy. China Charley came with load of feed from Redding. Mr. Morrison came down to dinner and spends the night with us. Truly for a quiet peaceful country place we are in the language of Robert Barr – "in the midst of alarms" Sam on road today.

Dec 1 Fox and Frank with Henry Oding went by about 8 AM on way to Redding, picking up Fritz at his cabin, Jenö and Aut hauling wood all day. Emilie spends night with us. Berg, Desmond and Sam on road.

Dec 2 I go to Shasta. Silva cutting stuff back of mill garden. Fritz returns his brother Henry having been committed to Insane Asylum. Berg, Desmond, Sam on road. Brackett also in PM – Mrs. Marten (Jenö) goes down. {Driver Cusses at J. House.

Dec 3 Audy Moffitt called on his way home from Canada. Pete Cusick came for some hay. Grace and I go up to Lorden's.

Dec 4 Silva hauling wood up forenoon and working buggy, Hauling pig manure, fixing turnouts in PM.. Aut pruning grapes in AM.

Dec 5 Silva sick in bed with bad back, bowel trouble etc etc. "Saukey" laid up with lame ankle. Aut doing chores and trying to prune grapes. Grace had "company" at noon.

Dec 6 Silva still laid up – Saukey also. Aut had Dr. Thompson come and see both patients. Not much going on except choring around.

Dec 7 Silva, Saukey improving, Aut fixed turnouts around house and “chored around “bal” of day.

Dec 8 Silva walked up to see Dr. last night, guess he is not dangerous. Sauky improving also. Aut digging washing carrots and parsnips.

Dec 9 Aut went to Shasta on old Kate. Silva too weak to do anything. Saukey improving. Road awful.

Dec 10 Sauky all right. Silva not on deck. Casper returns from Iron Mt.

Dec 11 Sent Sam down road to 4 mile house – Silva went up to see Dr. J. Dr. says he must not do a thing and to come back in a week. Fritz wants lumber for new cabin. Aut busy with chores and turnouts on roads. Put meat in smoke house started fire in PM. told Kai we would leave on 19th.

Dec 12 Cleared off in forenoon, PM fine. Silva no better. Aut digs and washes bale of vegetables in AM. In PM cleaned up corn shed and yard and cleans out hen house. Ditch breaks just before dark, and Cresta the roan calf comes home with bad cut in foot, leaving pools of blood everywhere. Uncertain whether Kai will stay with us or go to hotel in Gulch.

Dec 13 Aut goes up Mill Creek to see wood in AM, on way back splits some wood for Silva. Silva no better. (if as well) In PM Aut cuts some green oak for smoke house and rakes up few leaves. We go down to Fritz’ in eve.

Dec 14 When I came out the AM (5:30) found ground white and snow falling (fell myself too) Continuing snowing until noon (after 5 inches falling) then turned to rain and kept at it all day. Grace and I build snow man and I clean off flat roof afterward.

Dec 15 Raining this morning all night – cleared the AM, Fritz and I hauled his lumber, a load of hay to the horse barn, and two to Shields.

Dec 16 Aut goes to Shasta on old mare, road in horrible condition.

Dec 17 Grace and I busy all day getting ready for Oakland. Fritz shoots some quail for Philena.

Dec 18 Same as yesterday, Aut up ditches and mooring around lively. Grace packing. Cad docks team, comes for us at 4 PM. 6 ½ hours on road.

Dec 19 We leave for Oakland at 10 AM. Reach Red ding 4:30 PM. Roads very bad. We leave ranch and west end of road in Fritz care, Jho Silva being sick. We reach Oakland next day and remain there until the eve of Jan 12 - 1900

Appendix D

Tower House Journal
11/19/1934 – 7/17/1938

TOWER HOUSE JOURNAL: November 19th, 1934 to July 17th, 1938

Excerpts prepared by Clinton Kane, Whiskeytown NRA

Page 5: "November 21st: Clear in morning. Went with Ed Werner up the ditch to the end—Cold, but lovely. Arranged to have wooden spillway, for field irrigation, near graveyard, repaired as the old one leaked badly—and intake of lower ditch to be reinforced with cement and new planks put over ditch."

Page 8: "January 1st, 1935: Mary and Philena walk up Mill Creek to first crossing with dogs—much ice—icicles hanging off old flume to mill—ground frozen."

Page 11: "July 15th, 1935-Monday: After dinner played croquet by electric light. A man, _____, came to see about buying the hay crop in back field."

Page 11: "July 16th, 1935—Tuesday: Had supper under the cherry trees at 7 p.m. Picked string beans, carrots, and blackberries."

Page 17: "Sunday—July 28th-1935: fried carrots (from garden) and onions, and home preserved peaches. Philena watered the lawn and garden in late afternoon."

Page 18-19: "Tuesday, July 30th, 1935: Having lovely cooking apples from tree at lower end of back field and a few white peaches. Flowers in garden about over, except dahlias, which are lovely—and the phlox bed by croquet court a mass of bloom. Not many apples this year, due to heavy pruning, but all trees look very well. Very few grapes—were frozen—Anemones about to bloom and hydrangeas lovely—both pink and blue—Want to get more ferns in the ditch to plant under cherry tree.

Peas about over. Robins getting the strawberries. Corn not ready yet-carrots delicious—many string beans."

Page 20-21: "Thursday, August 1st, 1935: Austin and Bud gather peaches—not quite ripe but birds eating them badly."

Page 21: "Friday—August 2nd, 1935: Austin gathers more peaches and we put them out to ripen in the cellar—quantities of them! Grandpa drives up to Mill to see Dalls Garvin's Mill—his mill is just west of old barn. Gather dahlias for house."

Page 23: "Sunday, August 4th, 1935: Jerry still sleeping under cherry trees on lawn."

Page 23-24: "Monday, August 5th, 1935: In afternoon after dinner, Philena, Herbert, Bud, Mary, and Jerry, and "Candy" and "Cake" drive up to "The Falls" to swim—(Jerry and Philena and dogs do not go in). They swim at large pool at base of lower fall—very cold water—Jerry holds a long rope in case there was an undertow or whirlpool, but they found none. Found nice, accessible place to have a picnic supper on Wednesday. Road good, but narrow.—Philena and Herbert, Austin and Jerry all go in swimming in Clear Creek—water quite cool—Ed Werner built a stile over the barb wire fence, on way to mill. So we can get thru to the creek. Carl and Buddy gather blackberries before supper. Burn pine cones in fireplace which we gathered on French Gulch Road. Austin has slight touch of poison oak on face. Mrs. Kennedy who used to live in Ed Werner's house, stops in for a few moments in late afternoon. Tells us of nice swimming hole near French Gulch."

Page 27: "Wednesday, August 7th, 1935: In afternoon, Herbert, Mrs. McK. and children go in swimming above French Gulch in Clear Creek—lovely deep swimming hole. Jerry and Carl put a pipe line from water barrel to Lily of Valley bed as we are planning to make it into a rock garden."

Page 30: "Saturday, August 10th, 1935: Mary gathers red zinnias for living room."

Page 31: "Sunday, August 11th, 1935: Herbert and Philena go in swimming below old bridge."

Page 33-34: "Thursday, August 15th, 1935: Had pint of cream go sour and made nice pat of butter—wish Grandpa was here to drink the buttermilk. Ed Werner irrigating French Gulch field after telling him yesterday that apple trees in lower part of field were dry. Herbert and Phil. and dogs go over to graveyard in Back Field and prune the rose bushes—Gather fallen apples—very good tasting and ripe. Herbert gets wheelbarrow full of rocks for rock garden. Jerry starts to make a rack for his pipes. Herbert and Phil. gather large basket of strawberries and a few cucumbers—lots on the vines. May make some pickles. Tomatoes just beginning to ripen and corn ready in day or two."

Page 34-35: "Friday, August 16th, 1935: Mary gathers zinnias for dining and living rooms. Philena makes a dab of peach jam. Herbert and Philena gather apples in back field—big basket of lovely ripe ones—also rocks for rock garden. Walk thru field to pool on Clear Creek—dogs and H. go in swimming. One of the boys (Ken Fraser) at the Forestry Station had made a nice dam across creek. Gather watercress for supper—and the first golden Bantain (spelling?) corn and the first ripe tomatoes. Herbert does up a small box of apples to send to his Mother who is at Santa Barbara."

Page 35: "Saturday, August 17th, 1935: Buddy and Mary stay home and do fine job picking strawberries while we were away. Herbert and Phil. string the string beans."

Page 36: "Sunday, August 18th, 1935: All go to French Gulch at 2 p.m. to see F.G. and Boy Scouts from Red Bluff play baseball on field on way to Gladstone Mine. Had 2 ducks for dinner—everyone hungry. Austin gathers peaches, pears, and 2 large cucumbers."

Page 39: "Wednesday, August 21st, 1935: Austin gathers strawberries for ice cream tonight (great many berries now.) About 3 p.m. Herbert, Jerry, Phil., and Mary go swimming in Clear Creek—After the swim H and P walk up to the creek and come onto road by Oding Cabin—Cake catches a lizard near the cabin. Having fresh strawberry ice cream for dinner. Herbert and Jerry take turns cranking the ice cream freezer. Having veal cutlets, baked potatoes and sweet corn, and frosted angel cake for dinner. Mary gathers more strawberries in garden for morning breakfast."

Page 40: "Thursday, August 22nd, 1935: Mary gathers flowers—zinnias and red Tacoma (?) vine. Forest fire near Oak Bottom starts in a.m. Burns barn there but they managed to save the hotel and store. Auto traffic stopped for awhile over road. Could see flames over Mt. Mary and a great deal of smoke. Ashes fell at French Gulch and some in our road. In afternoon Bud and Austin drive down to see fire—had jumped the creek (Clear Creek) and was heading toward Mt. Bally. In evening we drive down to see the fire after dinner—Pathetic sight—Fire burning in a blaze, by the Ganim Mine, others smoldering by Oak Bottom, Grizzly Gulch—New York Gulch—on both sides of road and hills. There was a bad wind during day but after dark it was very still. Got fire hose out so as to be prepared. Austin gathers more peaches and pears to put to ripen in cellar. Have corn out of garden for dinner and squash."

Page 41: "Friday, August 23rd, 1935: Buddy and Austin drive down to see fire—It has now extended to Betty May mines on both sides of road and burning fiercely. Few men working on it. Philena making cucumber pickles. House smells of hot vinegar. Phlox in bloom and red and yellow cannas (?)."

Page 42: "Saturday, August 24, 1935: Herbert and Jerry working on pipe line near kitchen so we can get water to grass and trees there. Philena making pickles—did not turn out very well yesterday, so trying a different recipe. Herbert said fire on road was almost out, except place up near Betty Mae mine. Herbert, Jerry and Ed Werner go up by Weaverville Field to see where wire fence was broken—cows got in our property last night."

Page 43: "Sunday, August 25th, 1935: Late breakfast—Baked pears. Forest fire seems to have started up again as there is a lot of smoke—air very mucky and close—few scattered clouds. Philena prunes roses down front path and gathers "Golden Glow" for dining room table. Herbert pulls carrots for dinner and some corn. Jerry, Austin, and Bud go down road to see how fire is progressing—It is endangering Whiskeytown. Ashes falling here at Tower House."

Page 44: "Monday, August 26th, 1935: Herbert and Jerry go up the ditch after a few ferns for rock garden."

Page 45: "Thursday, June 18th, 1936: Flowers in garden lovely in spite of three weeks of rain—Shasta daisies, roses, correopsis, wild sweet peas. Ed's vegetable garden yielding carrots for our first dinner. All the creeks running full of water—quite muddy and cold. Cherries all gone, but ripe white peaches in the cellar."

Page 47: "Saturday, June 20th, 1936: Rock garden all planted to ferns, etc. by Ed—looks very nice. First crop of strawberries gone, cherries, very few this year, gone also."

Page 48: "Sunday, June 21st, 1936: Had early luncheon, then all to French Gulch. Dropped Bud at ball field and the rest of us drove up to the old Gladstone Mine (not been in operation since 1916). Saw man named Foster living there in a cabin. He remembered Grandpa Camden, etc."

Pages 49 and 50 ripped out.

Page 51: "Monday, June 22nd, 1936: Ed brings in first of the peas."

Page 52: "Tuesday, June 23rd, 1936: Had peas from garden for dinner. Very good."

Page 55: "Friday, June 25th, 1936: Mary, Nettie, and Mary Williams go up the ditch and bring back Indian Pipe Bush for the house. They saw a deer."

Page 58: "Monday, June 29th, 1936: Herbert and Philena go for a walk after dinner up French Gulch road, thru gate into Mr. E. (sp?) property to Clear Creek. Found lovely deep swimming hole. Came back along creek and up by old Oding Cabin—many stickers."

Page 60: "Sunday, July 5th, 1936: Austin gets basket of apples from Back Field."

Page 61: "Tuesday, July 7th, 1936: Phil. prunes roses in garden and along fences—gets lovely bouquet of dahlias and roses."

Page 63: "Thursday, July 9th, 1936: Made "salmon box" for dinner and lovely young string beans from garden-our first-."

Page 63: "Friday, July 10th, 1936: Lunch—new lemon cucumbers!"

Page 64: "Saturday, July 11th, 1936: Cooked stuffed bell peppers for dinner and had first Golden Bantain (spelling?) corn on cob."

Page 65: "Sunday, July 12th, 1936: Philena cuts off old roses in front garden and along fence—also old dahlias. Mary picks phlox for dining room table, also puts dogwood in large vase. Austin gathers all the peaches from tree near garage—quantities of them and puts them in cellar to ripen. Blackberries ripening—also second crop of strawberries—delicious. Had chicken dinner and our own string beans."

Page 66: "Monday, July 13th, 1936: Merle Roberts paid \$25.00 (half payment) for hay in Back Field. Mary and Philena gather blackberries and strawberries."

Page 67: "Tuesday, July 14th, 1936: Mary gathers basket of string beans. Nettie and P. gather strawberries, mint, and few lemon cucumbers, carrots, and radishes."

Page 68: "Wednesday, July 15th, 1936: Philena makes little strawberry jam while feeding dogs after dinner. Bud and Philena gather blackberries along the creek—lovely, large, ripe one—enough for dinner. Bud catches a baby Martin down at creek. Put it in a box. Eats eggs and hamburger."

Page 69: "Thursday, July 16th, 1936: Philena does some watering in garden (down garden walk and lawn)."

Page 71: "Saturday, July 18th, 1936: Swim with Buddy about 3 p.m. Walk up Clear Creek looking for ripe blackberries. (None ripe enough to pick.) Saw many mud nests and swallows under bridge. Philena waters myrtle back of house and the cannea (sp?) bed."

Page 74: "Tuesday, July 21st, 1936: Philena cuts off old roses and dahlias and waters myrtle. Jerry trims the Columbine plants on front path. Buddy gathers apples in Back Field and corn for dinner (Oregon Evergreen). Philena making a fresh peach pie. Phil. makes apple sauce."

Page 76: "Friday, July 24th, 1936: Philena and Herbert do weeding in front garden. Herbert weeds the ditch alongside the front path. Boys getting off walnut trees by throwing rope over them. Ed cutting lower lawn."

Page 77: "Saturday, July 25th, 1936: Philena gathers lemon cucumbers—whole basketful—gives Ed Werner and Ollie Garvine some of them. Puts them to cool in water box at base of water barrel. Philena makes cherry jello dessert with Tower House carved cherries in it."

Page 80: "Friday, July 31st, 1936: Jerry, Herbert, Buddy, Mary, and Mr. Kemp went up to "Dead Man's Pool" on Crystal Creek to swim. Found the large pool half filled with sand which came in during high water this winter. They had a fine time of water not too cold."

Page 85: "Saturday, August 8th, 1936: Had dinner at fireplace. The new iron doors were one—one of them marked 1936."

Page 86: "Sunday, August 9th, 1936: Gather lemon cucumbers to take back to Redlands. Austin goes up ditch to get wild ferns for Nettie to take home—but returned without any. So Ollie Garvin promised to bring her some in the morning. Herbert and Phil. and Bud discover a queer spider near bridge at Back Field. Put it in a bottle. Get apples for "Brown Betty" pudding."

Page 88: "Friday, April 2nd, 1937: Ed and Herbert planted 3 High Bush Cranberries and 2 American Holly Bushes. And one Oak Leaf Hydrangea (which came from Michigan). Lots of white violets in bloom all over the place. Few blue ones. They are quite sweet. Daffodils in full bloom along path and a small clump of Auchusa ("Cape Forget Me Not"). Ed has made new bed of phlox on other side of tennis court."

Page 88: "Saturday, April 3rd, 1937: Herbert and Ed grafted Lady Applescious into regular apple tree all morning. Had no wax so melted up parafin to use on grafts. Then they planted 24 new dahlias in between new 1935 trees toward Ed's house. Ed dug up old dahlia bed and separated them. The ones left over he planted in a bed near his house."

Page 89: "Sunday, April 4th, 1937: Took nice walk up to mill and thru Back Field to graveyard this morning. Picked some queer flowering grasses. Looked for mushrooms, but none up yet, too cold. Herbert and Ed walk up to head of ditch and found it in good condition. H. brought back a few wild plants to put in rock garden. He said the tiger lilies were coming up and the "Drinking Cups" (Saxifrage-sp?) were all in bloom."

Page 90: "Tuesday, April 6th, 1937: Herbert and Ed planted 2 American Holly, 2 native Azaleas (along garden path), 1 Bittersweet (near kitchen), 2 dogwoods (near large cedar tree near Crystal Creek) and an Eastern Birch (near flagpole). Also 2 Butternuts by raspberry bed, and 2 Eastern Beech. Dug up a number of the old rose bushes on garden path and replanted iris bed."

Page 90: "Wednesday, April 7th, 1937: Ed has cut down old dead walnut tree on drive and also white fig."

Page 91: "Thursday, April 8th, 1937: Shipment from Armstrong Nursery came in fine condition. Ed and H. planted 3 lace vines, 3 filberts."

Page 91: "Friday, April 9th, 1937: Herbert planted 2 Native Azaleas near kitchen—also one White Flowered Pommegranate on back slope near cellar and six Pussy Willow trees by lower vegetable garden (3)—one by faucet near outdoor fireplace and one at end of irrigating sluice box on lawn—and 4 new Phlox--Also transplanted some old phlox plants to garden walk bed. Strawberries are blooming and the cherry trees have a few blossoms. Took walk to Mill and thru Back Field—went thru "Ponte's House" (Garvin's) at Mill—found it open and is in good condition, but needs roof painted."

Page 92: "Saturday, April 10th, 1937: The cherries are just beginning here at Tower House—especially along Crystal Creek. "

Page 92: "Sunday, April 11th, 1937: Took walk with dogs thru Back Field to Mill—The dogs dug many holes and went in Mill Creek for swim. Picked some wild mint. Dave and Don brought us a huge bunch of Dog-Toothed Violets which they found on hillside at Fr. Gulch. (Filled 4 vases.)"

Page 93: "Monday, April 12th, 1937: Dogs (Candy and Cake) keep running off to the Mill thru the Back Field—lots of squirrels over there. Herbert and Ed thinning Iris by tennis court and make new

bed of them at other end of court. Took out peach tree which was nearest to tennis court and Herbert made grafts onto young peach tree near stone wall in lower garden.”

Page 94: “Tuesday, April 13th, 1937: Ed planted Iris by roses near garage and we gave painter a basket full to take home—After the Iris were thinned we found we had many more than we could use. In late afternoon, H. And I walked up French Gulch Road. Took basket and digger and found a lot of “hens and chickens”, and different varieties of moss and plants on rocky cliff. Brought them home and planted in rock garden. (Few buttercups in bloom in French Gulch Field.) Put gate and fence on Crystal Creek Bridge, by house, to prevent dogs from going to Mill. Ed and H. Worked on pipe to bring faucet to back hill—by dining room. A man named Mr. Barney wants to rent Back Field for a year. Same family as those up Mill Creek who are causing trouble—so won’t rent to him. Fruit trees—more in bloom today—but so cool and rainy they are late.”

Page 95: “Wednesday, April 14th, 1937: Herbert and Ed put up “Bird Feeding Station” on lawn near end of lawn flume. Using old peach tree which had been cut down and putting board on top for seeds.”

Page 96: “Thursday, April 15th, 1937: Brought back few wild bulbous plants—probably Brodeas (Sp?) or Wild Onion and Herbert planted them in rock garden. Quite a good many large pines and spruce had fallen from heavy snows this winter—saw many Madrone Trees and some of the smaller ones had been frozen on top. (Ordered 2 Madrones from Leonard Coates in San Jose.)”

Page 96-97: “Friday, April 16th, 1937: Herbert brings old laterns down from shed to have fixed for electricity for posts by front gate. Ed separates Shasta Daisies to make continuous border along garden path. Birds (about 50) discovered seeds scattered on lawn at base of “Bird Station”—mostly Gambel Sparrows. Herbert and Ed go up Mill Creek to Barney Cabin and look for “corners” of property. Feel sure B. Cabin half on our land. (They are mining.) Harry Marsh here working on fence posts in F.G. field and filling in holes in old highway bridge over Clear Creek. Told me Old Emma, Ella and daughter Daisy (Digger Indians) who used to do washing up here are all dead. They used to live up by upper ditch near water tank on hill (back in 1898 and before that). There is an Indian burial ground higher up on hill and these Indians are buried there. Harry says there are some white people buried there also, as there are several head stones. I have never seen this burial ground. Harry Marsh lives at present in old cabin near Clear Creek nor far down main road. He was born in Shasta—says he’s about last Indian living who was born there. He used to work on Toll Road for Grandfather Camden and then for Uncle Austin. Man named Barnhart came today to get some left over Iris bulbs. Ed put in some Zinnia seed in front garden. Fruit trees look more lovely every day. The Lilies of Valley at base of apple tree near kitchen are budding and tulips nearly in bloom.”

Page 98: “Saturday, April 17th, 1937: Pear tree near Ed’s house lovely—in full bloom.”

Page 99: “Sunday, April 18th, 1937: After breakfast Herbert and Ed walk up the ditch—are gone all a.m. Found leaves had clogged at Siphon. Brought back wild plant to put in Rock Garden. Looked it up in Margaret Armstrong’s Wildflower Book and discovered it was a “Painted Warrior”. Ed says it only grows at one spot here (on hillside by water tank). After lunch Herbert and Ed walk up the hill to Dolles Garvin’s mine to post notice there lease had terminated. Herbert brought me back a little bouquet of California Bleeding Hearts. Herbert took one roll of Color Movies up the ditch this a.m. showing the ditch, siphon, etc. From beginning to end. I took 8 snapshots of the flowering fruit trees around place and one of big cedar tree.”

Page 102: “Wednesday, April 21st, 1937: Herbert making fire in living room. Using up walnut wood from tree on driveway which died and Ed cut down this winter. Makes fine firewood. One tulip in bloom today and lovely Spirea in bloom. Ordered 16 fruit trees for plot of ground other side of rose fence—opposite Strawberry plants, from Calif. Nursery Co. At Niles, Calif. Apples, crabapple, nectarine, early white free-stone peaches. Ed has been digging holes today to put trees in. May have trouble into Johnson Grass there but thought cultivating might kill it, and good place for another orchard. Trees in full bloom in French Gulch field.”

Page 103-104: “Thursday, April 22nd, 1937: Herbert and Ed fix a water pipe in back of house. I go across to Back Field to take some snapshots. Apple trees lovely. Walk up to graveyard and find purple lilacs in full bloom and Calif. Bleeding Hearts blooming along ditch. White lilac near tennis court in flower and more tulips out today. Roses beginning to have buds and all look well. I took dogs for another walk up to Mill. Saw a lovely yellow warbler in alder tree along Clear Creek—was bright canary yellow. Walked a little way up Mill Creek road and took several pictures—also gathered pink flowers of the “Drinking Cups” (Saxifragia) along the stream. The dogs found a ground squirrel in some loose boards beside Crystal Creek Bridge. I moved several boards and Cake caught the squirrel but let it go. Great excitement!”

Page 105: “Friday, April 23rd, 1937: After luncheon, Herbert and I and “cash” (who is feeling some better) and “Cookie” go across to the French Gulch Field and walk thru it. Took picture of 2 apple trees in bloom and one of the huge oak on F.G. road. Also gathered large bunch of long stemmed buttercups in the field. Then walked over to Mill. Looked for mushrooms but none up. Came home via the Back Field. Along the ditch bank the seedling apples, pears, and cherries were in bloom and every now and then a red-bud tree in bloom among them. Found bank of Calif. Bleeding Hearts near Dolles Garvin’s Crusher.”

Page 106: “Saturday, April 24th, 1937: Trees came from Calif. Nursery—good big ones. Hauled them in and put water into holes for tomorrow’s planting.”

Page 106-107: “Sunday, April 25th, 1937: Herbert and Ed planted the fruit trees that came yesterday—in piece of ground opposite strawberry patch toward road. I had ordered 16 trees but they had sent 20—so had some to spare. Winter banana apples, nectarine, Jap. Plum, early June apples and Jonathans—also strawberry peach and a new peach called “nectar”, and one crabapple and one sour pie cherry. Put crabapple down near old dahlia bed near pear tree which is covered with woodbine vine and several of the extra apples up near old foundation of Tower House. Ed busy trying to catch a mole on path to his house. Mole keeps springing his trap. Dogs very interested. Tulips (all red) in full bloom—along garden walk and peonies budding. One can almost see them grow. Japanese lilies up a few inches. Everything looks so different than when we first arrived. Could see Mt. Mary and the highway plainly from kitchen window—now hidden by trees all in leaf. Ed packs in box some Trumpet Vine roots for Nettie.”

Page 108: “Monday, April 26, 1937: Herbert and Ed plant three apple trees and fix pipe in back of house to stop leak and also to stop noise in hot water pipe. Harry Marsh working here today—cutting up wood for kindling for us from chicken house at Mill which collapsed this winter from snow. Also dug post holes for old lanterns—one at gate (front path) and one near house. Two linnets perched on one of the porch chairs and looked in the window and a pair are building a nest in ivy above north living room windows.”

Page 109: "Tuesday, April 27th, 1937: Had Ed to dinner—steaks, fried onions and potatoes and asparagus and canned cherries for dessert. Then showed movies to him with borrowed projector (from Redding undertaker). Views of ditch, syphon, water tank, and flowering trees."

Page 109-110: "Wednesday, April 28th, 1937: Pick few tulips to add to Brodias for table. Painter was here to give an estimate of spraying job of garage, wood shed, and roof and porch of house at Mill. Also electrician to see about conduits about lights at gate. Ed busy fixing posts for the lights. The posts are some of lumber from the old Mill (???? By my grandfather). More trees and shrubs arrive from Ohio—4 butternut and some bittersweet. Will put nut trees down near raspberries where we planted 2 butternuts from Gillett's Nursery (Nev. City). These are much larger trees and will plant bittersweet next to one already planted—near kitchen window under apple tree."

Page 111-112: "Thursday, April 29th, 1937: On way home drove little ways up the road to the Ganim Mine and let dogs have a run. Herbert dug up a number of "Pussy Ears" and some pink clover. There are hundreds of pussy ears in bloom on road banks—also buttercups, shooting stars, and Brodias. At the little cabin at Grizzley Gulch there are a whole hillside of Calif. Poppies and Brodias. Ed and Harry set the posts at front gate for the two coach lanterns. Herbert goes to Back Field with dogs and digs up some wild mint to take back to Redlands. Sa two Orioles at the Bird House today—very dark orange color. Making applesauce (apples about gone from last winter)."

Page 114: "Monday / Tuesday, October 18th – 19th, 1937: There are quite a few late dallias in bloom. The 24 new ones did very well, - also our new roses + there are enough roses in bloom to pick for the house. Blue salvia in full flower- also some Michaelinas daisies + Binnias. In afternoon gathered some yellow leaves, and yellow + red branches from pear.

Page 115: "Wednesday, October 20th, 1937: Ed. Planted tulip bulbs in garden- After lunch they separated old clumps of daffodils along garden naek + put in new ones and some hyaciutoo (blue, pink and white) in among Columbine- Got some apples from Back Field – red nes. It was up to 80 degrees today in shade under cherry tree-

Page 116 - 117: "Thursday, October 21st, 1937: Ed busy planting more bulbs, irrigating, and weeding lawn. Gathered more roses, and a large bunch of dallias – also cut off old dallias as there are a few more to come. Made apple sauce from some apples on front lawn.

Page 117 – 118: "Saturday, October 23rd, 1937: I fixed flowers for the dining room table (roses) and put dallias in roses in living room – also two lonely red and yellow bunches of leaves – and some barberrie mixed in.

Page 119: "Monday, October 25th, 1937: Some maples had turned a bright yellow. Found a few ripe blackberries on the vines and some barberries. Planted Snowdrops – 10 yellow tulips ("Mrs. Moon") and a few Dog Toothed Violets (in lawn leading to Ed's house + and white + pink Scillas + Heavenly Blue Muscari (grape hyaciutio along shady part of front walk.

Page 121: "Saturday, October 30th, 1937: I gathered a bunch of orange and yellow dallias, Herbert brought in a lot of fall leaves. Ed picked all the apples near kitchen – stored them in cellar.

Page 122: "Monday, November 1st, 1937: I gathered dallies and roses for house – Ed picking apples off tree in front lawn. Pruned rose now by garage.

Page 124: "Thursday, November 4th, 1937: Picked dallias and roses for house.

Page 125: "Saturday, November 6th, 1937: Still pruning fruit trees.

Page 125: "Sunday, November 7th, 1937: Pruning roses along the fence, took me 2 hours.

Page 126: "Monday, November 8th, 1937: Busy pruning rose hedge. I pruned rose bushes along picket fence and the large Cecil Brunner behind garage. Gathered 2 bunches of Nission grapes. Ed pruning blackberry vines near garage.

Page 127: "Wednesday, November 10th, 1937: Ed + Herbert go up the ditch to the penstock and cleaned out leaves and a fallow pine tree which fell across the ditch.

Page 128: "Thursday, November 11th, 1937: Gathered some roses for dining room table.

Page 129: "Saturday, November 13th, 1937: Gathered some roses and the last of the dallias.

Page 131: "Sunday, November 14th, 1937: Herbert finishes up on his rose pruning job.

Page 132: "Monday, November 15th, 1937: Trees are beautiful now – the whole Back Hill is one mass of yellow and red.

Page 133: "Friday, May 27th, 1938: Everything very green, and all the roses in full bloom. Wonderful peronies. The cherries are quite plentiful and beautiful color. (Also many buds!)

Page 133: "Saturday, May 28th, 1938: Cut off all the old roses along front walk, and picked two wonderful bunches for the house.

Page 134: "Sunday, May 29th, 1938: Cherries getting redder daily. I cut off all the roses along picket fence and gathered a few buds for the house. The rains hurt many of them. The ground is covered with rose petals.

Page 134: "Monday, May 30th, 1938: The rhoderdendrants are wonderful, deep pin, light pink, and white. Also one beautiful lavender one. Ed has a garden started: String beans, onions, corn, and cucumbers. Blackberries are in bloom. Quite a lot of small green apples and pears. The Back Field is covered with tall grass and lots of red clover. Never saw such a good crop.

Page 135: "Tuesday, May 31st, 1938: Cut off old roses along wire fence.

Page 136: "Thursday, June 2nd, 1938: Some people came to pick cherries – Ed showed them two trees near his house. They picked all day.

Page 137: "Saturday, June 4th, 1938: People picked cherries from two trees on road.

Page 137: "Sunday, June 5th, 1938: Three cars up at Ed's. Families picking cherries. Weeded the dallia beds, irrigated grapes, berries, and lawn.

Page 139: "Wednesday, June 8th, 1938: Cutting front lawn. People picking cherries from two trees by road.

Page 139: "Thursday, June 9th, 1938: Gathered cherries to use for cooking.

Page 140: "Friday, June 10th, 1938: Some berries soon will be ripe.

Page 140: "Saturday, June 11th, 1938: Much buckeye in bloom.

Page 141: "Tuesday, June 14th, 1938: Cherries dead ripe now. People picking cherries at Ed's again, finishing up. Ed plants more corn in lower vegetable garden, near garage.

Page 143: "Saturday, June 18th, 1938: Irrigating up at Ed's place.

Page 143: "Sunday, June 19th, 1938: I gathered big bunch of lonely raspberries. (Big ones.) Longanberries getting ripe, and a long type of blackberry that I had not found before. Wild blackberries ripe along fence going to mill.

Page 144: "Tuesday, June 21st, 1938: Gather string beans, and raspberries. (+ loganberries and a few strawberries for dinner) Used wheelbarrow of sand for walk on side of house. Picked 2 ripe peaches off tree near Ed's house. Gathered more near berry patch, put them in the cellar to ripe. I picked a few Shasta daisies and coreopsis for table – Flowers scarce now.

Page 146: "Thursday, June 23rd, 1938: Irrigating.

Page 146: "Friday, June 24th, 1938: Picked raspberries and few loganberries. Austin gathered peaches from back tree near berries. Lonely ones.

Page 146: "Saturday, June 25th, 1938: Picked white cherries for stew.

Page 147: "Monday, June 27th, 1938: Gathered string beans.

Page 149: "Monday, July 4th, 1938: Gathered Cecil Bruiner, and Annual Sweet peas for house. Brought back willow branches for vase in dining room. Found a hole in walnut tree. Ed is cutting the lawn. Roses are beginning to have a second bloom.

Page 150: "Wednesday, July 6th, 1938: Brought home some Spice Bush, and the last of Tiger Lilies.

Appendix E

Existing Vegetation Table

Tower House/ Camden Site Vegetation Data Base

Id Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Approx. dbh (inches)	Condition	Present in Historic Period	Comments	UTM (Zone10) Northing	UTM Easting
French Gulch Field								
7/27 - 1	Quercus lobata & Quercus agrifolia	Valley Oak & Coast Live Oak	24" / 24"	good	maybe	Two trees	4501428.0	530893.0
7/27 - 2	Malus sp.	Apple	unavailable	good	yes	10' + wide cluster of 2 to 4 trees of multiple apple varieties. Low branching and blackberries prevent view of trunks.	4501440.0	530898.0
7/27 - 3	Malus sp.	Apple	18"	good	yes		4501445.0	530934.0
7/27 - 4	Prunus avium		24"	poor	yes	2 trees large plus small volunteer in middle of black berry thicket	4501496.0	530965.0
7/27 - 5	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	36"	good	yes	Tagged at fence post	4501493.0	531034.0
7/27 - 6	Prunus avium		36"	dead	yes	In fence line with small diameter volunteers	4501594.0	531025.0
7/27 - 7	Syringa vulgaris	Lilac shrub	multi	good	maybe	Small sprouts out of older stump in fenceline	4501589.0	531045.0
7/27 - 8	Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon Live Oak	108"	good	yes	23'6" in circumference	4501566.0	530978.0
7/27 - 9	Malus sp.	Apple	6"	good	maybe	5+ stems from old trunk	4501552.0	530998.0
7/27 - 10	Juglans hindsii or nigra	Northern California Walnut or black walnut	2 - 6"	good	no	3 clusters of multistemmed walnuts off of old stump	4501546.0	530962.0

Tower House/ Camden Site Vegetation Data Base

Id Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Approx. dbh (inches)	Condition	Present in Historic Period	Comments	UTM (Zone10) Northing	UTM Easting
7/27 - 11	Chaenomeles sp.	Quince	multi	good	maybe	4' tall deciduous shrub mass approximately 30' in length. Quince fruit had distinctive fuzz.	4501538.0	530944.0
7/27 - 12	Pyrus communis	Pear	12"	good	maybe	Twin stem trunk with 6" stems	4501544.0	530940.0
7/27 - 13	Prunus avium		18"	fair	maybe	Multi stem 6 - 8 " diameter on old trunk	4501531.0	530923.0
7/27 - 14	Malus sp.	Apple	8"	good	no	May be volunteer - small diameter	4501522.0	530931.0
7/27 - 15	Malus sp.	Apple	9 to 14"	3 good 1 fair	maybe	4 trees (3 in row + 1 spaced in 2nd line)	4501476.0	530893.0
7/27 - 16	Juglans hindsii or nigra	Northern California Walnut or black walnut	multi	good	maybe	Clusters of small diameter (6-12") multi stemmed trees may be from older trunks. Located in middle of blackberry and cluster of other native and non native trees along road - Ailanthus, Oak, Locust, Walnut.	4501483.0	530881.0
Toll Road in front of Camden House								
7/27 - 17	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	18" / 12"	good	no	2 oaks, larger in line with others along road. Smaller located toward SR 299.	4501368.7	530866.8
7/27 - 18	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	18"	good	no		4501357.4	530868.3
7/27 - 19	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	18"	good	no		4501356.5	530870.0
7/27 - 20	Quercus lobata & Salix sp..	Valley Oak	18"	good / poor	no/ yes	Willow located to south of oak likely to be historic.	4501357.6	530876.2
7/27 - 21	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	18"	good	no		4501346.9	530876.8

Tower House/ Camden Site Vegetation Data Base

Id Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Approx. dbh (inches)	Condition	Present in Historic Period	Comments	UTM (Zone10) Northing	UTM Easting
7/27 - 22	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	18"	good	no		4501339.5	530879.0
7/27 - 23	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	18"/ 4"	good	no	Large tree and smaller sapling located near bridge foundation	4501327.7	530881.1
Tenant House Area Note: field adjacent to tenant house full of sweat pea and black berry								
7/27 - 24	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	30"	good	yes		4501184.0	530871.6
7/27 - 25	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	60"	good	yes		4501139.2	530899.7
7/27 - 26	Malus sp.	Apple	30"	poor	yes		4501126.1	530887.3
7/27 - 27	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	24"	good	yes		4501097.9	530893.3
7/27 - 28	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	24"	good	yes		4501099.7	530903.6
7/27 - 29	Malus sp.	Apple	18"	good	yes		4501099.7	530899.5
7/27 - 30	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	14"	fair	yes		4501085.3	530910.9
7/27 - 31	Prunus cerisifera	Plum	24"	good	yes	Twin stem trunk with 12" stems	4501086.7	530905.6
7/27 - 32	Malus sp.	Apple	8"/ 10"	good	yes	Twin stem trunk	4501091.9	530896.7
7/27 - 33	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	48"	good	yes		4501085.5	530899.6
7/27 - 34	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	54"	good	yes		4501082.7	530899.5
7/27 - 35	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple	24"	good	no		4501072.7	530903.9
7/27 - 36	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	14"	good	yes		4501070.3	530901.0
7/27 - 37	Rock wall / foundation? potential lining of mill race. May be more both upstream and downstream and in main channel						4501066.9	530901.2
7/27 - 38	Malus sp.	Apple	8"	fair	yes	Single stem off of old stump	4501068.1	530899.0
7/27 - 39	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple	56"	good	yes		4501062.2	530888.5
7/27 - 40	Alnus sp..	Alder	34"	good	maybe		4501070.0	530884.3
7/27 - 41	Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	36"	good	yes		4501063.3	530872.9

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7/27 - 42	Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	36"	good	yes		4501077.1	530865.8
7/27 - 43	Morus alba	Common mulberry	30"	fair	yes		4501073.9	530857.7
7/27 - 44	Viburnum sp./ Vitis sp.	Snowball Viburnum and grape vine	multi	good	yes	2 shrubs flanking walk. When looking at house left shrub includes grape vines possibly off of old rootstock	4501084.8	530866.2
7/27 - 45	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	60"	good	yes		4501094.7	530823.0
7/27 - 46	Quercus lobata & Q. chrysolepis	Valley Oak & Canyon Oak	36" / 40"		yes	Valley Oak closest to road into barn, Canyon oak farther west?	4501105.7	530841.1
7/27 - 47	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	30"	fair	yes		4501118.3	530847.6
7/27 - 48	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	24"/ 14"	fair	maybe	2 trees 24" and 14"	4501117.0	530854.0
7/27 - 49	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	14"	fair	no		4501121.0	530856.0
7/27 - 50	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	35"	good	yes		4501138.2	530847.3
7/27 - 51	Pyrus communis	Pear	16"	good	yes		4501150.9	530848.6
7/27 - 52	Malus sp.	Apple	8"	good	maybe		4501135.8	530860.1
7/27 - 53	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	50"	good	yes		4501125.0	530872.4
7/27 - 54	Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon Live Oak	62" / 18"	good	yes/ maybe		4501128.5	530871.0

Back Field Area

Hillside below ditch includes mix of native, naturalized exotics and fruit trees including Himalayan blackberry, tree of heaven, big leaf maple, fir, oak, apple, pear, cherry, grape, red bud, ceanothus, buckeye, snowberry, spicebush, manzanita

7/28 - 55	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	50"	good	yes	Small volunteer apple west of oak.	4501119.0	530809.5
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7/28 - 56	Prunus avium & Malus sp.	Sweet Cherry	10"	good	yes	Offset into blackberry. Area includes 5 volunteer apples. Tied tag to apple nearby)	4501151.7	530790.2
7/28 - 57	Prunus sp.	Choke Cherry	2 - 6"	good	maybe	Volunteers may have older stump nearby	4501159.0	530792.0
7/28 - 58	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	10"	good	yes	Twin stem Tag offset from tree	4501180.7	530767.4
7/28 - 59	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	8"	good	maybe	Multistem. Nearby volunteers	4501186.3	530779.7
7/28 - 60	Pyrus communis	Pear	6"	poor	maybe	Twin stems 6" each	4501190.5	530771.8
7/28 - 61	Pyrus communis	Pear	8"	fair	maybe	Twin stems 8" each	4501198.6	530781.4
7/28 - 62	Pyrus communis	Pear	6"	good	no	Located in ditch	4501210.9	530763.5
7/28 - 63	Juglans hindsii or nigra	Walnut	6"	poor	maybe			
7/28 - 64	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	good	yes		4501215.0	530767.0
7/28 - 65	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	good	yes		4501222.0	530770.8
7/28 - 66	Juglans hindsii or nigra	Walnut	8"	fair	maybe		4501238.4	530779.1
7/28 - 67	Malus sp.	Apple	18"	poor	yes		4501244.4	530765.7
7/28 - 68	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	poor	yes		4501273.4	530745.9
7/27 - 69	Malus sp.	Apple	16"	fair	yes		4501266.7	530742.7
7/28 - 70	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	12"	fair	maybe	Many dead large cherry snags and smaller trees. Nearby 12" walnut in good condition	4501273.4	530719.0
7/28 - 71	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	2 - 12"	good - fair	maybe	5 large cherry 8-12" & numerous smaller 2-6"	4501267.2	530718.2

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7/28 - 72	Malus sp.	Apple	16"	fair	yes	Wild grape & himilayan black berry threatening trees in this area	4501290.3	530727.2
7/28 - 73	Malus sp.	Apple	16"	fair	yes	Grape covering tree	4501320.2	530710.1
7/28 - 74	Malus sp.	Apple	16"	fair	yes	Grape covering tree	4501307.9	530697.1
7/28 - 75	Pyrus communis	Pear	12"	fair	maybe	Nearby 4 large dead cherry snags & volunteers	4501359.6	530690.7
7/28 - 76	Malus sp.	Apple	20"	fair	yes		4501371.2	530682.0
7/28 - 77	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	10"	good	maybe	Cherry snag nearby	4501371.6	530690.7
7/28 - 78	Prunus avium & Malus sp.	Sweet Cherry & apple	10" / 12"	good	maybe	12" apple in poor condition east of cherry. Both covered in grape vine	4501377.6	530674.6
7/28 - 79	Pyrus communis	Pear	12"	fair	maybe		4501393.1	530688.9
7/28 - 80	Malus sp.	Apple	14"	poor	yes		4501394.1	530673.7
7/28 - 81	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	8 - 12"	poor	maybe	3 large + 1 snag. Lots of smaller in vicinity. Grapes on trees that need to be identified once vine is removed.	4501405.5	530666.2
7/28 - 82	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	2 - 6"	good	maybe	2 snags + lots of seedlings	4501422.0	530657.9
7/28 - 83	Malus sp.	Apple	24"	poor	yes		4501470.8	530652.5
7/28 - 84	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	2 - 6"	good	maybe		4501461.6	530640.3
7/28 - 85	Pyrus communis	Pear	6"	good	maybe		4501468.5	530637.1
7/28 - 86	Malus sp.	Apple	20"	poor	yes	Uphill are more cherry seedling volunteers	4501469.9	530641.7
7/28 - 87	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	poor	maybe		4501477.8	530633.1

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7/28 - 88	Prunus cerisifera	Plum		poor	maybe	Grape covering tree	4501466.1	530612.8
7/28 - 89	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	poor	yes	2 apple trees in E-W line (near trail adj. to grave site)	4501487.0	530624.4
7/28 - 90	Malus sp.	Apple	18"	poor	yes	Also 2nd smaller apple toward grave site	4501477.0	530610.2
Tower Gravesite								
7/28 - 91	Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	18"/ 14"	good	maybe	Twin stems. Total of 4 trees within fence (+ two 6" cedars & one 4" Oak)	4501490.6	530603.6
7/28 - 92	Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	12"	good	maybe	Located west side adj./outside fence	4501498.6	530602.9
7/28 - 93	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	44"	good	yes		4501500.5	530609.7
Back Field Area (returning from gravesite in center & near creek)								
7/28 - 94	Malus sp.	Apple	18"	poor	yes	Grape covering tree	4501503.8	530599.8
7/28 - 95	Malus sp. & Pyrus communis	Apple & Pear	6 - 12"	good	maybe	4 apple and 1 pear planted close together	4501496.9	530634.0
7/28 - 96	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	good			4501485.5	530648.3
Band of vegetation along creek includes native and non-native. Locust intruding into field area. Native includes willow, pine, oak, ash, poplar. Asparagus in mix of understory								
7/28 - 97	Malus sp.	Apple	12"	fair			4501459.5	530676.4
7/28 - 98	Pyrus communis	Pear	6"	poor		Lots of seedlings nearby.	4501436.9	530686.3
7/28 - 99	Malus sp.	Apple	24"	good			4501370.4	530728.5
7/28 - 100	Malus sp.	Apple	16"	good			4501346.7	530747.7

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7/28 - 101	Diospyros virginiana	American Persimmon	6"	good		Thicket of small trees approx. 70' long in center of field.	4501335.8	530745.6
7/28 - 102	Prunus sp.	Choke Cherry	shrub	good		Cluster of 5 to 12' tall shrubs approx. 30' in length. Located near #97 but on bank of creek		
7/28 - 103	Malus sp.	Apple	18"	good			4501345.7	530771.1
7/28 - 104	Corylus sp.	Hazelnut	shrub	good		Thicket mixed with pear seedlings.	4501301.4	530806.5

