UNIT 127

# WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

## GENERAL PLAN

January 1990

# Weaverville Joss House
## State Historic Park
# GENERAL PLAN

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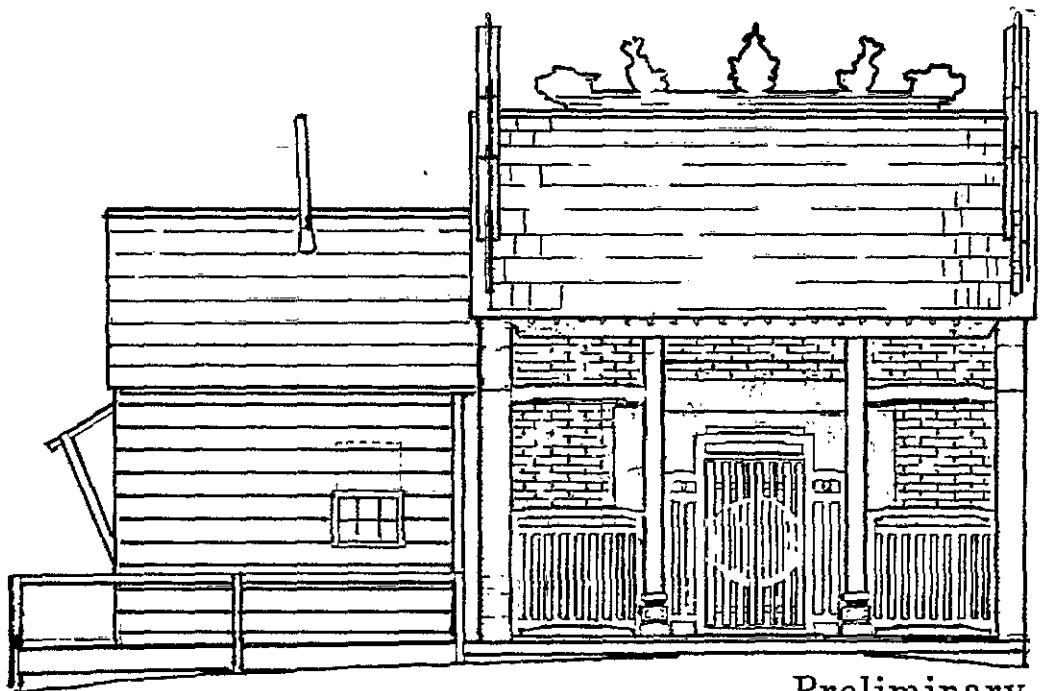

Preliminary

*October 1989*

*State of California – The Resources Agency*
*DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION*

*George Deukmejian, Governor*

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With many thanks to:

The many people who helped shape this plan through participation at the public meetings, especially members of the William B. Ide Adobe Interpretive Association.

# WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE

# STATE HISTORIC PARK

# PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN

*October 1989*

*State of California — Department of Parks and Recreation*
*P.O. Box 942896*
*Sacramento, CA 94296-0001*

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# SUMMARY

## Overview

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in the central business and historic district of Weaverville. Weaverville is the largest town in Trinity County, located near the center of the county, forty-five miles west of Redding on State Highway 299.

The Joss House, which is also known as "The Temple Amongst the Forest Beneath the Clouds", attracts visitors to view one of the oldest Chinese Taoist temples in continuous use in California. The Temple which is still used for worship, provides interpretive tours for park visitors. The Joss House is one of the most unique resources in the State Park System.

Native Americans were known to inhabit the area. However, to date there is no archeological evidence of human occupation by Native Americans within the park boundary.

Euroamerican and Chinese settlement in Weaverville began around 1850. Weaverville developed and grew as a trading and county administration center for the large number of miners in the Trinity County area. Site specific research indicated that there was a mixed land use, housing and commercial, on the park site.

The Chinese immigrated to California for much the same reasons other groups did during the Gold Rush. A large Chinatown was developed in Weaverville along Main Street and several temples were constructed and then later destroyed by fire.

In October 1873, construction on the present temple began and was completed in April 1874.

On October 24, 1955, the Department of Parks and Recreation accepted a Gift Deed from Mr. Moon Lee for the lot, Joss House and its contents. This park unit was classified as the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

The acquisition of five additional lots around the Joss House was completed by October 1, 1958 giving the park its present-day configuration and 3.23 acre size.

The purpose of the park is to provide for the preservation and public enjoyment of one of the oldest Chinese temples in continuous use in California, together with related objects which illustrate the influence of the Chinese people and their contributions to California during and after the Gold Rush.

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential as well as a place of ongoing worship.

Existing facilities at the park include the historic Joss House and it's contents, a 25 vehicle parking lot, an 960 square foot office/exhibit building

with public restroom facilities, a privately owned 24x60 foot doublewide aluminum sided mobile home used as a staff residence, and a shop/storage building.

Visitor attendance averages approximately 40,000 per year with 13,000 to 16,000 of those paying the fee to tour the Joss House.

This park is an important component of Weaverville's Historic District. The district, which has been placed on the National Register, was established in the community effort to encourage preservation of this area. It is probably one of the best preserved of all the old towns of the Shasta-Trinity Gold Rush era. The Joss House plays an important role in helping to establish the historic character of the district.

This General Plan is prepared to guide the effort and to support the department's requests to the legislature for funding. As presented here, the General Plan for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park emphasizes its educational and interpretive potential. The overall thrust of the plan's proposals is to provide opportunties for interpretation, enjoyment, and appreciation of the park's prime cultural resources.

The plan's proposals can be summarized in four areas: resource management, interpretation, land use/facilities, and operations.

Resource Management Recommendations

The resource management policies are intended to restore, protect, and perpetuate cultural and natural resources, and to provide direction for future development.

-- Establish a resource managment program to perpetuate the unit's natural and cultural resources.

-- Establish a black locust tree management program to protect and perpetuate these specimens in the Primary Historical Zone.

-- Protect any sub-surface archeological resources.

-- Maintain the historical integrity of the Joss House and it's contents.

-- Prepare a historical structural report for the Joss House.

Interpretive Recommendation

These proposals will improve the educational and informational opportunities at the park to enhance the public's park experiences and will conserve and restore the fragile interpretive artifacts associated with the park.

-- The primary interpretive period for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park shall be 1853 to the present. This time frame encompasses the establishment of the first Joss House for the Weaverville Chinese Community during California's Gold Rush, traditional construction of the present Joss House in 1874, and the ongoing use of the facility to the present day.

-- The primary interpretive theme is:

- o Taoism, An Enduring Aspect of a Rich, Multi-Faceted Chinese Heritage.

-- Sub-Themes include:

- o Coming to "Gold Mountain".
- o Old Traditions Transplanted.
- o Discovering California's Chinese Heritage.

-- A secondary theme is:

- o Conserving a Fragile Legacy.

-- Proposals for interpretive facilities and development include:

- o Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center that will create the opportunity for improved visitor orientation with additional exhibits and artifact display and curatorial storage.
- o Historic and interpretive landscaping.
- o A comprehensive collections analysis.
- o A collections risk management plan.
- o Furnishing plans for the Joss House.
- o An interpretive plan for the Joss House and adjoining structures.
- o The department shall consider establishing a liaison with appropriate groups or individuals to assist with the accurate portrayal of California's Asian heritage.

Land Use/Facilities Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on land use goals to ensure a quality park experience and the continuity of park resources.

-- Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center to include an expanded exhibit area, curatorial, office, and interpretive association work and storage space.

-- Prepare and implement a landscape management plan for all areas including the primary historic zone.

-- Relocate the storage/shop building outside of the primary historic zone or off-site.

-- This move is subject to a feasibility study. No new staff residences will be allowed after the present park staff leaves and the privately owned mobile home is removed.

-- Install landscape screening.

-- Work with appropriate county planning entities on adjacent multimodal facility.

-- Participate with the appropriate agencies on land use issues that could impact State Park System values and the purpose of this unit. These include:

  - o Support multimodal facility concept;
  - o Work with county on adjacent residential zoning and building height restrictions to protect Joss House viewshed;
  - o Oppose Miner Street extension (couplet road concept) through park;
  - o Oppose recreational trail (equestrian, bicycle, pedestrian) through park.

Operations Recommendations

-- Encourage volunteer participation in the park.

-- Install an appropriate fire protection system.

- Work with volunteers to continue special events such as the celebration of Chinese New Years.

-- Maintain the Joss House as an active place of worship.

-- Continue to encourage and work with the Weaverville Joss House Interpretive Association in preserving the temple.

# INTRODUCTION

## Purpose of Plan

This General Plan provides guidelines for long-term management and development of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. Prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation to satisfy requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5002.2, its approval by the California State Park and Recreation Commission is required prior to any development that would constitute a permanent commitment of natural or cultural resources.

The plan summarizes the available information about the park, documenting the planning process and the relevant data used in making land use decisions and specific management and development proposals. As conditions change, the plan may be reviewed and updated as necessary to responsibly guide departmental actions at the park. The plan, however, is not meant to provide detailed plans for site development, resource management, or park operation and maintenance. Day-use and parking capacities indicated by the plan are approximate only, indicating maximum capacity, and may be less when specific site plans are prepared for funding and implementation. Details of resource management are left for inclusion in specific resource management programs that will be prepared at a later date.

Discussion about land not owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation have been included. These lands represent potential acquisition opportunities, based on available data. However, the discussions are intended for planning purposes only and do not represent an intention or commitment for acquisition.

## General Plan Outline

The plan is made up of the following elements which reflect the department's responsibility to fulfill certain goals:

The Resource Element evaluates the natural and cultural resources of the park and sets long-term management policies for protection, restoration, and use of these resources.

The Interpretive Element programs and facilities for public information, preservation, and interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resource values.

The Concession Element summarizes opportunities to provide appropriate goods or services to the public through concessions in existing or proposed facilities.

The Operations Element describes specific operational and maintenance requirements and guidelines unique to the park.

The Land Use Element describes current land uses and relevant planning issues, determines proposed land uses consistent with the resources and unit classification, and outlines land use objectives and recommendations. Also described are current facilities and proposed development to enhance public recreational experiences and enjoyment of the park resources and values, and establishes priorities for park development.

The Environmental Impact Element serves as the Environmental Impact Report required by the California Environmental Quality Act. It assesses environmental effects, and proposes mitigation measures and alternatives.

## Unit Identification

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in the town of Weaverville's central business and historic district. The park is accessed by State Highway 299 which serves as Weaverville's main street and primary traffic route.

Weaverville lies near in the approximate center of Trinity County 45 miles west of Redding and Interstate 5 (see Map #1).

The nearest state park unit is Shasta State Historic Park, which is located 42 miles east of Weaverville. Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is part of the Cascade District. Other units within the district include William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, Castle Crags State Park, Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park, McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park, and Shasta State Historic Park, which is also the site for the District Office.

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is 3.23 acres in size. It is surrounded by commercial development on Main and Oregon Streets. To the south and southwest of the park, adjacent property is zoned multi-family residents. This area, which rises above the park, has not been extensively developed at this time (see Map #2).

The park receives approximately 40,000 visitors a year.

## The Planning Process

The Department of Parks and Recreation assembled a planning team in November 1987 to begin work simultaneously on General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe, Weaverville Joss House, and Shasta State Historic Parks.

The planning process is structured around a comprehensive program of public participation. From the beginning, it has been the team's goal to identify all parties interested in or affected by the plan and to encourage their participation in the decision making process. Planning began with a "clean slate" (with no decisions made), and a final plan was evolved, step-by-step, with active public involvement.

The first step was to develop a mailing list, and to reach as many interested people as possible through direct mail announcements requesting participation in the planning process. The planning team developed an active mailing list of 500 individual names, organizations, newspapers, and radio and television stations for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

During this period, information was gathered on the parks themselves, developing an "information base" on the natural and cultural resources of the area, the character of the communities and people who live in them, the constraints of the land and, and projections of future change. The information base provided the knowledge to make assumptions upon which problems and solutions were identified.

In late November 1987, a meeting with the planning team and certain members of the Weaverville community was held. They included county supervisors, county planners, representatives from various interest groups, and the Weaverville Joss House Interpretive Association. In all, 15 members of the community met with the planning team.

The purpose of this meeting was not to make unilateral planning decisions, but to try to gain an understanding of the community, identify important issues, add to the mailing list, and map out an appropriate planning process for the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park General Plan.

In January 1988, Newsletter 1 was mailed and the first series of workshops was conducted for the three park units.

A workshop for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park was held at 7:30 p.m., February 11, 1988 at The Civil Defense Hall in Weaverville. Approximately 30 people attended.

The purpose of the workshop was to initiate communication between interested groups, individuals, and agencies, to learn their specific needs, concerns, and preferences for the park. Ideas flowed freely, as park users, adjacent property owners, business and government people, and interested individuals completed detailed questionnaires and discussed the future of the park.

This questionnaire was developed to help the planning team target the broad areas of issues and concerns and determine the community's general philosophy about "What Kind of Place" Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park should be.

The next phase of the planning process was to take the wealth of information and ideas which had been collected, and to assemble it into a series of alternative plans -- plans which reflected the wide range of ideas and park philosophies indicated both by the questionnaires and at our public workshop meetings.

At this time, Department of Parks and Recreation management changed work assignment priorities. The General Plan for William B. Ide Memorial, Weaverville Joss House, and Shasta State Historic Parks, which were to be done together, were put on hold for a year.

As the planning team began a natural and cultural resource inventory and research into the historical background of Shasta State Historic Park, it became clear, due to its complexity, that the General Plan for this unit could not be completed on schedule with the other units.

In February 1989, the planning team resumed work on the General Plans for Weaverville Joss House and William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Parks.

The planning team developed two alternatives with concepts ranging from no new proposals to the expansion of the existing visitor center with emphasis on the unit's educational potential. Newsletter 2, described the proposed alternatives and their implications and annonunced a workshop for public review. The planning team also apologized in the newsletter for the year

delay and break in continuity in the planning process, with the hopes of continued public participation in completing the General Plan. The second workshop was held at 7:30 p.m., Thrusday, March 1, 1989.

Approximately 20 people attended this meeting. Attendance was low in spite of widespread advance media coverage.

Using workshop recommendations as a guide, and respecting the planning assumptions established earlier, the planning team determined park use philosophy and developed the objectives, concepts, and facility elements for the final plan.

The planning team then began to complete the written elements and graphics for the Preliminary General Plan.

The single plan was announced in Newsletter 3 and to the public media, and was presented at a July 25, 1989 public meeting. The plan was re-evaluated after the meetings and appropriate changes were made.

The preliminary plan and environmental impact report were issued in compliance with CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) for review and comment.

Final action on approval of the plan will be taken by the State Park and Recreation Commission in public hearing, after completion of the environmental review process.

Involvement of Other Agencies

Numerous contacts were made with the following agencies that have, or might have, an interest in the General Plan:

-- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
-- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
-- California Department of Water Resources
-- California Department of Fish and Game
-- California Department of Forestry
-- California Department of Transportation
-- California Highway Patrol
-- Trinity County (Planning and Public Works)
-- Trinity County Parks and Recreation
-- Trinity County Sheriff's Department
-- Trinity County Public Utilities
-- Continental Telephone of California
-- Weaverville Community Service District
-- Weaverville Sanitary District

# RESOURCE ELEMENT

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the Resource Element for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is to establish specific long-range resource management objectives and policies necessary to protect and perpetuate the unit's resource values.

The Resource Element, as a key portion of the General Plan, is required by the Public Resources Code, Section 5002.2, which states:

> 5002.2 General Plan
>
> (a) Following classification or reclassification of a unit by the State Park and Recreation Commission, and prior to the development of any new facilities in any previously classified unit, the department shall prepare a general plan or revise any existing plan, as the case may be, for the unit.
>
> The general plan shall consist of elements that will evaluate and define the proposed land use, facilities, operation, environmental impact, management of resources, and any other matter deemed appropriate for inclusion in the plan.
>
> The general plan shall constitute a report on a project for the purposes of Section 21100. The general plan for a unit shall be submitted by the department to the State Park and Recreation Commission for approval.
>
> (b) The resource element of the general plan shall evaluate the unit as a constituent of an ecological region and as a distinct ecological entity, based upon historic and ecological research of plant-animal and soil-geological relationships and shall contain a declaration of purpose, setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the unit consistent with the unit's classification pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50) of this chapter, and a declaration of resource management policy, setting forth the precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose.

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

## UNIT DESCRIPTION

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in the heart of Weaverville, California. The State Historic Park is situated on the corner bounded by Main Street (Highway 299) and Oregon Street. Weaverville Joss House SHP is comprised of 12 former city lots, and includes 3.23 acres of land. Sidney Gulch runs through the park in a north to south direction, effectively dividing the park into two sections.

Weaverville Joss House is included in the National Register's Historic District for the town of Weaverville. This Historic District contains 25 structures constructed from the 1850s to the turn of the century. The district encompasses an 11-acre area bounded by Center Street on the east and South Miner and Oregon Streets on the west. Main Street bisects the district on a north-south line.

## RESOURCE SUMMARY

### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### Topography

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in northwestern California on the southeastern edge of the Klamath-Siskiyou Landscape Province. This 12,000 square mile province is located at the northern end of the Great Valley between the Coastal Strip and Redwood Provinces on the west and the Northeast Volcanic Province on the east.

The Klamath-Siskiyou Province is made up of a complex of high mountains of the northern Coast Ranges including the Klamath, Siskiyou, Yolla Bolly Mountains, and Trinity Alps. These mountains follow a broad arc, open to the east, and elevations range from 5,000 to 7,000 feet with peaks approaching 9,000 feet. High precipitation has permitted heavy vegetative cover.

Weaverville Joss House SHP is located in this mountainous, forested region, and several peaks are visible from the unit. To the north are Monument Peak (7,771 feet) and Weaver Bally Mountain. Tunnel Ridge and the Oregon Mountain Summit (2,897 feet) are to the west, Oregon Mountain (4,371 feet) to the south, and the elongated Brown's Mountain (3,600 feet) is to the east. Weaver Creek, of which the unit's Sidney Gulch and Ten Cent Gulch are tributaries, drains the Weaver Bally Mountain area, through Weaverville, to the Trinity River.

Weaverville Joss House SHP, for its small size, is topographically varied; the unit boundaries encompass a ridge and hillside with a slight northwest/southeast orientation. The flat, eastern side of the unit, bounded by State Highway 299 and containing the parking lot, office, and exhibit building, is level with the road at 2,004 to 2,009 feet elevation. Sidney Gulch Creek, with banks 10 to 13 feet deep, separates this flat area from the small ridge upon which the Joss House is built in the northern part of the unit. This ridge rises steeply, particularly in the southern end of the unit, to a high point of 2,028 feet, with a knoll behind the Joss House surrounded by a small

fence and flowering plants. A swale on the western side of this ridge dips sharply to 2,004 feet and rises again, more gradually, to 2,048 feet on the western edge of the unit. This area is the site of the ranger's residence and associated facilities.

Meteorology

The northern Great Valley and surrounding foothills experience a Mediterranean climate characterized by temperatures of little diurnal fluctuation, cold, wet winters and warm, dry summers. Diurnal temperature fluctuation, precipitation levels, and the duration of winter fog can be attributed to topographic relief and distance from the ocean. For the years 1951 to 1980, the annual mean temperature recorded at Weaverville is 52.7°F. Mean monthly minima and maxima are, respectively, 36.1°F and 69.3°F. Temperatures during the months of June to September can reach the 90s and low 100s. Winter temperatures in the 20s are common. Precipitation occurs commonly as rain during the winter and spring months. During the last of spring and early summer, precipitation results from lightning and thunderstorm activity. Snow can occur during the winter months. Average yearly precipitation is 39.2 inches. Basic air flow in Weaverville is from the west or northwest during most of the year, with wind direction and speed modified by storm conditions and the location of high and low pressure areas. Localized occurrences of fog are common during the fall and winter, and continue through March or April. During the winter, fog often dissipates by the afternoon.

Hydrology

Weaverville Joss House SHP is located within the North Coastal Hydrologic Basin which extends from northern Marin County to the California-Oregon border. The unit is included in the Weaver Creek Hydrologic Subarea of the Trinity River Hydrologic Unit (HU). The topography of the Trinity River HU is characterized by the precipitous hills and mountains of the southeast Klamath Mountains with few level areas, primarily the narrow alluvial plains of the small, steep-sided streams and creeks.

Weaverville Joss House SHP is located in the middle of a small drainage basin drained by Weaver Creek and its tributaries. Weaver Creek and its tributaries are fed by both surface runoff and by springs. East and West Weaver Creek are mapped as permanent streams, but many of the tributaries between these two major branches are ephemeral creeks.

Sidney Gulch Creek runs approximately north to south through the unit along its eastern side. The creek is 20 feet wide or less, and the steep creek banks have been lined with rock and wire gabions. The southeast corner of the unit includes the junction of Sidney Gulch Creek with the smaller Ten Cent Gulch, both of which are ephemeral watercourses. Drainage in the unit is to the south, either within the creek or from surface runoff, and the steep slopes of the hill are susceptible to erosion by surface flow. No stream discharge data was collected for these seasonal watercourses but, in general, the flow follows the precipitation pattern with the greatest flow during the wet winter season.

The unit is included in the North Coastal Groundwater Basin, an area composed of the coastal drainage basins north of the Russian River basin to the Oregon border. However, there are no groundwater basins or areas of potential groundwater storage identified in the Weaverville area, possibly due to the limiting factors of thin alluvial deposits or aquifer materials of high permeability.

Sidney Gulch Creek is a possible source of flooding during periods of high runoff. Time constraints did not permit the compilation of water quality data on Sidney Gulch Creek, Ten Cent Gulch, or on the domestic water supplies that serve the unit.

Geology

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

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

Weaverville Joss House SHP is located on a small deposit of the younger rocks of Cenozoic age superjacent to older rocks of the central metamorphic belt and near to an outlier of rocks characteristic of the eastern Klamath belt. The rock formation of the unit is Quaternary alluvium, made up of alluvium, old alluvium, and young stream deposits which have created thick river terraces throughout the Klamath Mountains province. These rocks are superimposed upon Oligocene nonmarine sedimentary rocks from the Tertiary. The formation in the area of the unit, the Weaverville Formation, made up of fine-grained sandstone, sandy shale, lignitic shale, tuff, and coarse stream conglomerate which generally yields a reddish soil.

There are several faults within ten miles of the unit which define the boundary between the younger, superjacent rocks and the older, subjacent rocks, or the boundary between rocks of two adjacent lithic belts. Although

landslides are common along the roads in this region, there has not been adequate information gathered to determine the hazards in the immediate area of the unit due to landslides, subsidence, volcanic activity, or seismic activity. There is a possibility that Sidney Gulch Creek could overflow in times of high runoff, but there is no danger of flooding due to dam or levee collapse.

Several placer gold mines, one hydraulic mine, and two sand and gravel mines are located within five miles of Weaverville.

Soils

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located within Soil Region III which encompasses the Sierra Nevada, the Cascade Range, and the Trinity Alps. The soil region is characterized by rugged, mountainous terrain; soils are derived primarily from igneous rocks. Three soil complexes are mapped at the unit.

The Atter-Dumps, dredger tailings-Xerofluvents complex occurs on alluvial fans and stream terraces. With the exception of Xerofluvents, soils in this complex result from outwash and deposition of hydraulic and dredger mining materials. Xerofluvents formed in alluvium from mixed rocks. Permeability is rapid. Severe constraints (poor filter, seepage, rapid permeability) for septic tank and absorption fields are associated with Atter soils. Stones are constraints in planning picnic facilities.

The Musserhill-Weaverville-Urban Land complex occurs on slopes. Soils in this complex are moderately deep and well-drained and formed in material derived from weakly consolidated conglomerate and sedimentary deposits. Urban Land consists of areas covered with streets and structures, or areas that have been graded. Permeability is moderately slow; runoff is rapid. In addition to permeability, principal limitations for recreational development include moderately steep slopes and moderate shrink-swell potential, and depth to rock in Musserhill soils; and, the potential for mass movement and slumping in Weaverville soils.

The Urban Land-Xeralfs complex occurs on hills and terraces in areas that have been disturbed by mining activities and by urban development. Due to the variable nature of this complex, an assessment of recreation constraints requires an on-site investigation.

Plant Life

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is situated within the Klamath Mountains Province of Northern California, occurring in the North Coast Floristic Region of the California Floristic Province. Because the North Coast Floristic Region is characterized by a relatively stable climate, as well as habitat diversity, this area is one of the richer areas in endemic taxa in California.

Representatives of two types of natural plant communities are represented within the unit: white alder riparian forest and westside ponderosa pine forest. White alder (Alnus rhombifolia) forms gallery forests throughout its range. This community develops in a narrow band along rapidly flowing perennial streams. Associated species often are western sycamore (Platanus racemosa), Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii), and willow (Salix spp.). A small stand of white alder and willow occurs along Sidney Gulch Creek. Canopy height is approximately 60 feet. Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) is also established in the overstory. The understory is dominated by non-native species including Himalaya berry (Rubus procerus), periwinkle (Vinca major), and English ivy (Hedera helix).

The westside ponderosa pine community occurs as an open, park-like forest of conifers dominated by ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa). The understory is usually sparse, consisting of juvenile trees and scattered chaparral shrubs. This community is well developed on gently sloping ridges and uplands. A remnant of this community occurs just outside the southwest corner of the unit. Black oak (Quercus kelloggii) also occurs in the canopy. The understory is dominated by rose (Rosa sp.), deerbrush (Ceanothus integerrimus), and tussocks of wild-rye (Elymus sp.).

No rare and endangered plants are reported from the unit or immediate vicinity.

Many exotic plants are established around the Joss House grounds. Of special interest from an historic perspective are the large, old black locust trees and the gnarled apple trees on the knoll. Plantings around the Joss House grounds include periwinkle, Himalaya berry, and English ivy, all of which have escaped and are well established in the creek drainage where they have naturalized. Many ornamentals have been planted on the grounds of the unit, and roses twine through the front fence line. Day lilies have been planted in beds near the office, and sweet peas may be found growing at the unit. Junipers, ornamental pine, liquid amber, birch, redwood trees, and bamboo have also been planted on the grounds.

Animal Life

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is included in the Sierra Nevada wildlife region. Within this historic unit are small representatives of two natural biotic communities, the riparian woodland biotic community made up of robite alder riparian forest, and the middle mountain forest biotic community made up of ponderosa pine forest. The small area of the natural communities and their relative isolation from surrounding wildlands limits their usefulness as significant wildlife habitat. A third, unnatural biotic community, human development, makes up the majority of the unit.

The riparian woodland biotic community is found along the steep banks of Sidney Gulch Creek and Ten Cent Gulch and consists of deciduous broad-leafed tree and shrub species. The canopy is dominated by white alder with black locust below, while willows grade into the understory dominated by periwinkle and Himalaya berry. The thick riparian growth provides food and cover to several wildlife species, and moist riparian areas produce abundant insect life which, in turn, feeds many insectivorous amphibians, birds, and mammals. Possible inhabitants include the Pacific tree frog, dipper, Wilson's warbler, raccoon, and gray fox.

The middle mountain forest community is dominated by ponderosa pine with a sparse understory of juvenile trees and scattered shrubs. The cover is sparse in this biotic community, although the thick litter provides some cover and an insect food source, and many of the wildlife inhabitants are birds in the canopy. Possible residents or visitors to the forest biotic community are the northern alligator lizard, golden-mantled ground squirrel, rufous-sided towhee, Steller's jay, and striped skunk. Sparrows such as the dark-eyed junco and the golden-crowned sparrow may be seen foraging on the ground.

Human development makes up the majority of the unit and provides habitat for animal species adapted to disturbed environments, particularly introduced species, and those species which are not disturbed by human activities. Introduced English sparrows and starlings mix with native species here, including the Brewer's blackbird, common crow, and deer mouse. The native robin is particularly attracted to the feeding opportunities presented by a well-groomed lawn.

The aquatic resources of the unit include the Sidney Gulch Creek and the Ten Cent Gulch Creek. Although freely flowing during the wet winter and spring seasons, these creeks are ephemeral and so have little in the way of fish life. The cobbled streambed of Sidney Gulch Creek may provide seasonal habitat for aquatic insects and amphibians. No surveys of aquatic life were conducted.

No state or federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife species are known to occur within the unit. However,the Pacific fisher (Martes pennati pacifica), listed as a third priority mammal species of special concern by the California Department of Fish and Game, has been mapped less than one mile north of the unit by the Natural Diversity Data Base. Unfortunately, the small size of the unit precludes its use as habitat by this rare and interesting large mustelid predator.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

### Archeology

This park unit is situated within the traditional territory of the Native Americans known as the Wintu. The Wintu, along with their neighbors the Nomlaki and the Patwin, spoke languages that were members of the Penutian language stock. These Penutian-speaking people probably began settling this area about 1,300 years ago. They probably displaced the Hokan-speaking people known as the Shasta and Chimariko.

One archeological sequence suggested for the northern Sacramento Valley and the foothills to the west proposes that the earliest period dates from 5,000 years BP (before present) to 2,000 years BP. This period is represented by the use of large wide-stemmed spear and atlatl points. This period also includes unifaced keeled leaf-shaped tools, manos, and slab metates, as well as pestles and bowl mortars. These artifacts have many similarities to the Mendocino Tool Complex. After 3,000 years BP, large corner-notched and side-notched points came into use.

The second period, 2,000 years BP to 1,300 years BP, saw the utilization of the bow and arrow. The corner-notched and side-notched point styles continued,

although reduced in size, as the use of the bow and arrow became more common. These people were probably the ancestral Hokan-speaking people.

The third period, which began perhaps 1,300 years BP, is represented by the temporally coexisting Shasta Complex and Tehama Pattern. The Shasta Complex is represented by the Gunther barbed, Desert side-notched, and Cottonwood triangular points, as well as hopper mortars. These people were probably the ancestors of the Wintu. These Wintuian people displaced the Shasta and Chimariko (Hokan speakers) people who had previously occupied the area. It has also been suggested that this complex is a variant of the Augustine pattern, which has similar artifact assemblages.

The Tehama pattern appears to represent the continuation of the previous periods' artifact types. This pattern appears to have been concentrated along the eastern foothills of the northern Sacramento Valley, territory of the Achumawi and Yana.

There is no previous record of archeological investigations within the park unit. An intensive field investigation by department archeologists and historians did not uncover any evidence of Native American occupation of the unit. The nearest Native American site is about 2 miles northeast along East Weaver Creek. There are several historic sites recorded along Sidney Gulch .5 to a mile north and northwest of the unit.

East and south of Weaverville, along the North Fork of the Trinity River, there are several recorded Native American sites. Several of these are listed as villages. Near Lewiston, some of these sites yielded obsidian points, chert points, obsidian and chert flakes, pestles, and hopper mortars. Point types were not described or discussed. A site near Junction City, west of Weaverville, recorded a midden with a 16-foot diameter depression at its east end. This site also yielded obsidian flakes, a small tanged obsidian point, and a small corner notched elongated point. These sites are within a six to eight-mile radius of Weaverville.

The historic sites are all identified with Euroamerican placer gold mining and Chinese mining activities, as well as a Chinese cemetery. These historic sites are all situated along the Sidney Gulch drainage in the northwestern part of Weaverville.

Ethnography

The Wintu, Nomlaki, and Patwin tribal groups were each part of a large Wintun-speaking group. The Wintu, often called the Northern Wintu, were the northernmost of the three groups and inhabited the northern Sacramento Valley, its major tributaries, and the upper Trinity River drainage. From north to south, Wintu territory extended from a few miles south of Cottonwood Creek north to above La Moine. To the east, the Wintu boundary extended along Cow Creek and north to the McCloud River. The western boundary was the south fork of the Trinity River, then north along the Trinity River near Big Bar or Junction City, and along Canyon Creek and Coffee Creek. The section along the Trinity River, the boundary with the Chimariko, remains uncertain. But within this territory, nine sub-areas can be roughly defined between which the Wintu groups had dialectal differences.

West of the Keswick and French Gulch subareas lie two subareas, the Upper Trinity and the Hayfork, whose mutual boundaries are not well-defined. Weaverville may be within the traditional territory of either or, more likely, a sort of no-man's land shared by both and even, possibly, the Chimariko. The Wintun placenames for the Weaverville area, 'eltinom' and numna 'ama both are said to mean 'back country', and a third, xo'raktn, may mean 'owl place'. The name for Weaver Creek is 'Eltepun mah'-kut' according to one ethnographer.

The Wintu groups identified each other directionally and by differing environments such as "Hill" and "Valley" people. The Upper Trinity valley people and the Hayfork people were identified as, respectively, nomsu's or 'those being west' and norelman or 'south-uphill people'. These hill Wintu placed their winter or permanent homes where the streams flowed into open valleys, and moved higher into the hills and mountains during the summer. Although all the Wintu subgroups focused their economy on the riverine environment, the Trinity River people probably depended more on steelhead and suckers than the salmon, the basic valley staple, perhaps using trade to compensate.

The Wintu village was an economic, political, and social unit, although the family unit was the basic social grouping. A Wintu settlement might vary in size from 20-200 people and 4-25 conical bark houses. A medium-sized village of 50-70 individuals might have an earth lodge where men tended to spend their winter days. The ceremonially-built earth lodge was used for the girls' puberty rite, a "big time", or any gathering in which families within two days traveling time could congregate. The steam house and menstrual huts were domed brush shelters in the winter villages, and summer houses were also of brush.

Chieftainship was hereditary in the maternal line, but certain qualities, such as talent, personality, and leadership abilities, determined which male family member might be selected. A chief was expected to be an organizer, a good executive, generous, democratic, and an excellent dancer and speaker. Wealth accompanied chieftainship and was manifested in the possession of several wives, elkskin armor, strings of beads and money, other material goods, and the title wi' (or bohe wi', or big chief). The chief acted as an intermediary in individual and group conflicts. Big chiefs and chiefs functioned in the late 19th century for all the nine Wintu subareas.

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

Although hunting and fishing were primarily male activities, women and children took part in deer, rabbit, grasshopper, and possibly some fish drives. Women did not use harpoons or go near the privately owned salmon

houses. The two annual salmon runs provided a major staple of the valley Wintu who sometimes invited hill people to participate or, perhaps more frequently, traded them the pulverized salmon flour. It has been suggested that the upper Trinity Wintu may have used the same fishing methods -- communal drives, nets, poisons, traps, and a variety of hooks -- for steelhead and suckers, that the valley Wintu used for salmon. Suckers, trout, whitefish, mussels, and clams were important in both areas. Gathering acorns, the basic plant staple, was also a group activity. Men who discovered a particularly laden tree might mark all or part of it for private ownership. Black oak and valley oak produced the preferred acorns. In the fall, men were responsible for shaking down the acorns and helping to transport them back to camp. Women collected, prepared, stored, and later cooked the various acorn dishes. A wide variety of plants such as buckeye, manzanita berries, tubers, grasses, nuts, grapes, and seeds were an important part of the Wintu diet.

Internal, or trade between subareas, was almost totally in foodstuffs and tools and seems to have been more developed than external trade. External trade from the north included Shasta dentalia and obsidian for Wintu deer hides and woodpecker scalps, and Achomawi and Yana salt for Wintu salmon flour and other items. The southern Nomlaki traded clam-disk money from further south to the Wintu along the Sacramento River. The Wintu also made peaceful expeditions to Glass Mountain in Modoc country to collect obsidian.

Wintu marriage was permitted within the village if the prospective spouses' kin relationship was not too close. But most marriages took place between villages and frequently across subarea boundaries.

The Wintu had the concepts of a supreme being, souls and deceased spirits as part of their religion. The abundant Wintu mythology describes many sacred places which are sources of supernatural power and others that are considered dangerous. Charmstones and sacred regalia were given great care. But shamanism, it was said, represented the most important socio-religious aspect of Wintu culture. Initiation ceremonies were open to everyone past puberty, but no disgrace was attached to not becoming a doctor. Doctors had spirits who attended them during trance-like states, during which they used the 'sucking' method of treating their patients. Doctors were also expected to predict hunting success and the weather.

Shortly after the arrival of the first white men, a malaria epidemic between 1830 and 1833 took the lives of approximately 75% of the valley Wintu and possibly just as many in the hills. Miners poured into the area when gold was discovered in Trinity and Shasta Counties in 1848. At Weaver's Diggings, soon thereafter called Weaverville, an August 1850 newspaper reported that the Indians had not been a problem. But as the miners ruined the streams for fishing and their cattle and hogs devoured the wild vegetables and acorns, Indian and white hostilities escalated. A locally-led massacre at Bridge Gulch in 1852 anniliated almost a whole Wintu rancheria as did another on Grouse Creek in 1858. Following continuous hostilities, the Wintu of the Trinity River were forceably resettled at either the Hoopa or Mendocino Reservation by 1865.

From the year 1870, major religious movements such as the Ghost Dance began to permeate Wintu territory. Although this dance was not adopted, the later Southland and dream dances were practiced. These dances were concerned with the Wintu dead returning and the world's end. The Big Head dance arrived in the Upper Trinity from the south about 1880, and again about 1890 when regalia now at the Lowie Museum in Berkeley was purchased. These dances were given at a newly built dance house near Trinity Center by a Wintu chief, Jim Feder, who purchased the regalia.

Under the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887, individual Indian families were able to obtain up to 160 acres. Land available in the public domain was allotted to Native Americans. In the Weaverville area, at least four Indian allotments were granted within a couple miles to the northwest of town, five more several miles west, and three to the southwest. Some of these were patented and became private land. Privately owned land at Salt Flats near Trinity Center was home to a number of elderly Wintu as late as the 1920s.

Some Wintu and descendants settled in Weaverville. Ellen Clifford, legendary survivor of the Bridge Gulch or Natural Bridge massacre, became a nanny for two generations of a Weaverville family's children. Another well-known Weaverville family were the descendants of Wintu chief Jim Feder, and other Wintu, such as the Loomis family, live in the Weaverville area today.

Historic Archeology

In 1980 and 1981 a private archeological firm, ARK II of Redding, California conducted an investigation in Weaverville's Chinatown. The investigation took place on the lot near the park, where three rammed-earth buildings had been demolished for a new bank building. Based on the foregoing, it is safe to assume that similar archeological deposits exist in the park.

S. E. Clewett of Shasta College (Redding) also investigated this site at this time and made recommendations for its mitigation. The site became known as Moon Lee One.

The ARK II team, under the direction of Clark Brott, carried out the excavation of the property and provided a descriptive analysis of the artifacts that were found.

History

The following historic summary is part of a longer overview currently being prepared for the unit's Resource Inventory. This Resource Inventory, when finalized, will contain a parcel lot history of ownership and land use activity from the early settlement of Weaverville to the development of the State Historic Park.

First Contact:

The earliest recorded exploration of the area was by trapper and explorer Jedediah Smith in 1828. Smith and his trappers crossed the coastal mountains at the upper end of the Sacramento Valley in search of an easier passage along the coast. They passed through the Hayfork Valley south of Weaverville on April 17, 1828.

Gold, and Settlement: The Building of a Community:

It has never been clearly documented who first mined for gold in the Trinity County area. Some accounts suggest that a man by the name of Bill English may have mined along the Trinity River west of Weaverville as early as 1842. Major Pierson B. Reading is credited with mining gold near Lewiston along the Trinity River east of Weaverville as early as 1845. In 1848, Major Reading returned to work some placer claims near the Douglas City area. In the spring of 1849, a French miner known only as Mr. Gross is credited with mining in the Weaver Basin proper. What can be stated, as with other mining areas in California after the discovery of gold, is that Trinity County experienced a major increase in population.

Weaverville developed and grew in the early 1850s as a trading and county administration center for the large number of miners in the greater Trinity County area. As with who first mined gold in Trinity County, the identity of the first settlers of Weaverville remains unclear. One story claims that the first cabins constructed in the area were by John Weaver, James Howe, and Daniel Bennett in the spring of 1850. They drew straws to see who would name the town -- John Weaver won -- thereby leaving his name on the town. During these early years, Weaverville consisted of a saloon, store, and a sort of hotel. Scattered about were miners' cabins. Weaverville, as with many early mining towns, was susceptible to devastating fires. Over the years, four major fires swept through the town. The first was in 1859, second in 1863, the third in 1874, and last in 1905. After each fire, the town was rebuilt, generally using brick versus wood materials.

As with many mining towns, Weaverville grew without the benefit of a town surveyor along some principal streets. Individuals laid claim to town lots by, for example, physically describing a property as being 50 feet from Smith's cabin in an easterly direction. It would not be until 26 years after its founding, that the town would be officially paralled into blocks and lots by surveyor W. S. Lowden. The future State Historic Park would occupy block number eight containing lots number six through 16 (see Map #3)

Site-specific research to date indicates a varied and mixed land use of the lots that now comprise the State Historic Park. Early deeds from the 1850s and 1860s reveal that many of the lots were used for dwellings. Some of the more varied enterprises consisted of a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, and a barn and livery stable. Located on the block was Jane Golden's "Tavern and Half Way House". Early Weaverville pioneers gift deeded lot six to the Union Church for construction of the First Church. According to early Trinity County historian Issac Cox, this church building was later converted into use as Weaverville's first public school house. Lot six would later become known as School House Point or Chimney Hill.

Arrival of the Chinese:

The Chinese immigrated to California for much the same reasons that other groups did during the Gold Rush. They sought gold and wealth and, like other people, they intended to return to their homes after achieving success.

When the Chinese first arrived at the Trinity mines is not really clear. Early Trinity pioneer Theodore Jones stated that there were some Chinese in Trinity County as early as 1851. The first documentation, although derogatory in nature, on the arrival of the Chinese appeared in the Shasta Courier on April 2, 1852 with the following comment:

> An immense number of the uncouth visaged and picturesquely dressed sons of the Orient passed through this place during the week enroute for the Trinity mines. Each man had a long pole slung across his shoulder, pendant from either end of which was about 50 pounds weight in provisions, clothes or tools. How these little, weakly looking hombres manage to carry such loads over such mountains as we have in this region is what we cannot possibly comprehend. However, we suppose it is done by some sort of legerdemain, as it is well known that the Chinese can do almost anything through the instrumentality of certain mystic sciences.

In the following years, the Chinese population in Trinity County and Weaverville increased significantly. It has been estimated that 2,500 Chinese were working in the Trinity placer mines by 1854. Census records for Trinity County in the following years reveal a large and steady number of Chinese. The 1860 census counted 1,638 Chinese in Trinity County; in 1870, 1,100 Chinese, and by 1880, approximately 1,800 Chinese.

In the gold fields, the Chinese concentrated on reworking abandoned claims, or areas considered poor in gold. Their patience in working these claims often resulted in financial success, much to the envy of other miners. The Chinese faced discrimination in the gold mines and the community. A "Foreign Miner's Tax" was imposed in California in 1850. The original intent was to tax Mexican miners, but it was quickly directed towards the Chinese. Chinese miners were expected to pay four dollars a month tax, while many other foreign miners were exempt from such a tax.

Weaverville's Chinatown:

A large Chinatown was located on both sides of Main Street towards the south part of Weaverville. The Chinese created a self-contained environment with their own grocery stores, bakeries, restaurants, gambling halls, brothels, and rooming houses. Much to the Anglo merchants' consternation, the Chinese bought and sold mostly between themselves.

Successful Chinese started to purchase many of the lots in block eight from earlier Anglo owners. By 1876, block number eight contained a Chinese blacksmith shop, a Chinese Masonic lodge, and many Chinese dwellings. The Joss House claimed lot number 15 on block eight.

"Temple Amongst the Forest Beneath the Clouds" (The Joss House):

Along with establishing their own businesses, the Chinese also constructed religious temples, or Joss Houses. The exact origin of the term "Joss" is believed to derive from the corruption of the Portuguese word "Deos", meaning "God", dating from early Portuguese trading with China. A Joss House was a place of worship for the Chinese. In addition, it served the Chinese

community in different ways. It could function as a community social hall, a place to conduct business, a fraternity house, and even as a traveler's hostel. In Weaverville, the Joss House was, and still is, a Taoist temple.

Taoism

Religion in China represents a coalescence of many elements that includes Confucianism, Buddism, Taoism, as well as many traditional beliefs from China's folk religions.

Taoism began with the philosophy of Lao Tzu, who tradition says, was born in 604 B.C. in Honan Province, some 53 years before Confucius. Lao Tzu preached a retreat from civilization to nature in order to attain harmony with Tao, the eternal way of the universe. In a broader sense, Taoism defines a mixture of traditional folk religions within which elements of Lao Tzu's mysticism have been mixed with borrowed aspects of Buddhism and folk worship.

The concept of Tao is the very heart of Chinese philosophy, and generations of scholars have spent many lifetimes attempting to define it. Tao means literally "a way", "a road", and by extension "the proper way to go", "the way of nature", "the law of life".

This concept reached its peak in the Tao Te Ching, the collection of arcane and mystical poems attributed to the philosopher Lao Tzu. The Tao Te Ching treats Tao as the great all controlling principal of the universe. However, even Lao Tzu found it impossible to define Tao, no word or name can define natures deepest mystery - the mystery of creation and life. Knowledge of Tao is the secret of life; the aim of human existence is to attain harmony with Tao and thereby find peace and enlightenment. The concord of heaven and earth is achieved only when Tao is allowed to take its natural course. Unfortunately, mankind tends to pursue his/her own course by meddling and interfering with the processes of nature and the rhythm of Tao. Thus, from the willfulness and waywardness of mankind, all the ills of society are engendered. The solution lies, therefore, in resigning one's will to Tao and becoming the instrument of its eternal way. Taoism has over time become more mystical as its teachers and disciples drifted away from Lao Tzu's original thoughts. During the first century A.D., Taoism was threatened by the influence of Buddhism, which had come from India. In response, Taoism began the transformation into a more formal religion. This new Taoism organized worship, established monasteries and a priesthood.

The new Taoism even borrowed certain elements from Buddhism; Taoism borrowed the concept of heaven and filled it with the old gods of Chinese folk religions, some Buddhist deities, as well as some new ones. The supreme god of the Taoist pantheon, the fabled Jade Emperor, was added by the Emperor Chen Tsung in 1012 A.D.

This new Taoism by the 19th Century had added many aspects of traditional Chinese folk religions, including the reverence for ancestors. The Chinese also pay respect to the spirits and forces of the natural worlds as well as the supernatural, through traditional rituals and ceremonies. No occasion passes without the proper rites and rituals being performed to appease the beneficent spirits (shen) and hopefully not anger the malevolent spirits (kuei).

In the old Chinese concept, the interrelationship between mankind and nature is not external but organic and inseparable. It is this profound preoccupation with the unity of mankind and his environment, this veneration for nature, that endows Chinese religion with color and pagentry and imparts to its multifold observances as exuberance and gaiety that are characteristic of few other faiths on earth.

Joss House

The current Joss House is not the first one constructed by the Chinese in Weaverville. At least three earlier temples are known to have been built. It is believed that the Chinese constructed a temple in Weaverville as early as 1852 or 1853. The actual date of construction and location is not fully documented. The one reference to this early temple is in an early 1855 issue of the Trinity Democrat that stated the Chinese were celebrating their New Year's festival at their Joss House, which was constructed several years past. It is assumed that this temple burned at some unknown time.

In 1861, the Chinese constructed another temple in Sidney Gulch. Unfortunately, information is lacking as to its exact location, or what happened to the temple, but it is assumed that it was destroyed by fire.

Documentation does exist that a third temple, close to the present-day temple was constructed at some unknown date. It is known that this temple burned in June 1873. A doctor by the name of William Croucher, a noted town drunk, who lived in a cabin near the temple, somehow set his cabin on fire. This fire quickly jumped to the Joss House, burning it completely.

The following October, the Chinese purchased the lot adjoining the site of the burned temple and proceeded to build the present temple. The location of the 1873 burned temple has also been documented from the county recorder's office, and verifies the site located to the rear of the present temple.

Construction of the new temple was completed by April of 1874. The Chinese named the temple "Temple Amongst the Forest Beneath the Clouds", and held a large dedication ceremony. The Trinity Journal had the following comments regarding the ceremony:

> "Our 'Heathen Chinee' population have ceased their daily avocations and congregated en masse in Weaverville for the purpose of dedicating the new Josh House (sic), in which enlivening ceremony they have been engaged for the past week.
>
> "Fire-crackers, bombs, etc. added to the constant din of the tom-tom and cymbals and the gibberish of the assembled multitude of pagans greet the ear of our civilized and Christian people, while the nasal organ is more vilely assailed by the peculiar and disgusting aroma which arises from the densely packed crowd of image-worshippers.

"The Josh House (sic), we must admit, is attractively decorated and arranged and draws crowds of the unbelievers. Just think of it! Twelve gods and two goddesses, made from the native soil of Weaverville Basin, decked in gorgeous array, and daubed all over with gold leaf and ornamented profusely with horse-hair, to say nothing of the mud patriarch who stands guard at the outer door and informs Josh of the good, bad or indifferent behavior of the worshippers.

"The temple is so crowded, and has been since the announcement of the dedication and the Chinese so interested, that it is impossible to get an explanation of what these images represent or the manner in which the 'heathen in all his blindness bows down to' painted mud, and what effect he expects his devotion to procure.

"At the unveiling of the images, good fellowship and hospitality seemed to be the order and all outside barbarians who visited the Josh House were cordially received and made welcome with bumpers of champagne and liberal quantities of fragrant Havanas.

"Today (Friday) is the biggest day of all as the ceremonies are to be concluded. The leading Chinese spirits have invited their White friends to be present and witness their doings, and by the way of extra inducements have informed them that the champagne and cigars are to be repeated."

In the coming years, the Joss House would withstand many threats from fire. Major fires swept through Chinatown in 1896, and again in 1905; each time the Joss House was spared. In 1907, the Joss House caught fire, but it was quickly extinguished by the fire company. Weaverville's large Chinese population rapidly decreased in the early part of the 20th century. By the 1930s, the temple was under the care of Moon Lee, who preserved and protected the temple, and worked for its inclusion in the State Park System in 1956.

The 20th Century: Chinatown's Changing Viewscape:

Available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for the town of Weaverville visibly document the changes to the area that now comprises the State Historic Park. An 1889 Sanborn map for the area reveals a series of single-story wood-framed Chinese-occupied dwellings along Main Street. The Chinese Masonic Lodge, located on lot eight, was the only two-story wood-framed structure along this section of Main Street. A portion of lot seven, along Main Street, contained a Chinese vegetable garden. The Joss House now occupies this present position. On the lawn area in front of the Joss House is a small wood-framed single-story Chinese dwelling.

A 1903 Sanborn map of the park area reveals much the same configuration of buildings with some changes. A small store room located to the south of the Chinese Masonic Lodge has been replaced by a one-story wood-framed dwelling. The small Chinese dwelling located in front of the Joss House has been removed.

The September 1905 fire that swept through Chinatown proved to be devastating to the Chinese structures located on park property. With the exception of the Chinese Masonic Lodge, and a small dwelling located on the corner of Oregon and Main Streets, all the buildings along Main Street were lost to the 1905 fire. The Joss House was spared from the fire.

Chinatown was never rebuilt to the size that it once encompassed. There was a steady exodus of Chinese leaving Trinity County for China in the later part of the 19th century. The early part of the 20th century saw many of the early Chinese pioneers who remained in Weaverville passing on. By 1931, there were less than 20 Chinese living in Weaverville. A diminished Chinatown is revealed by a 1930 Sanborn map for Weaverville. By the 1930s, a tire store and auto repair shop occupied the corner of Oregon and Main Streets approximately where the current park visitor center is located. The Chinese Masonic Lodge building is still standing. This building would eventually be lost in January of 1950, when a heavy snow fall collapsed the building. Today, except for the Joss House and the old firehall across Main Street, very little remains of Weaverville's once large Chinatown.

Acquisition and inclusion of the Weaverville Joss House as a unit of the State Park System came about after many years of dedicated efforts by Weaverville resident Moon Lim Lee. Legal ownership of the Joss House, since its construction in 1874, had been vested in an organization known as the Chinese Church Society. Trustees were appointed to the society with power and authority to protect and maintain the temple. By 1931, there were less than 20 Chinese living in Weaverville. The Joss House was open for vandalism with the death of Mock Fawn, a long-time caretaker, in 1933.

The Weaverville community was shocked the following year, when most of the contents of the Joss House were stolen in a night-time raid. Within a week of the break-in, a Redding physician and two accomplices were arrested and all the stolen items returned. The robbery brought a realization to the community that the Joss House must be protected. The Weaverville Chamber of Commerce in 1934 supported the idea that the temple be made a part of the California State Park System.

It would take another 22 years before the Joss House would finally be acquired by the state in 1956. Achieving park status for the temple was mostly the work of Moon Lim Lee, a descendent of an early Chinese family in Trinity County.

Moon Lee started out selling vegetables from a horse-drawn cart, and eventually became a successful grocer and merchant in Weaverville. Preserving the Joss House, and the inclusion of the temple within the State Park System, was for Moon Lee one way to repay the community for their support.

On June 6, 1938, Moon Lee petitioned the Superior Court of Trinity County to be appointed trustee of the Joss House. After numerous court appearances conducted over the following years, Moon Lee was granted ownership rights to the Joss House, thereby breaking the old trusteeship, a needed first step before any transfer of real property could be made to the State of California.

## Historic Structures and Sites

The Joss House is the main historic structure of the State Historic Park. It was constructed in 1874, shortly after a previous temple had burned. The temple, constructed by Chinese miners, blends wood-framed construction with unique architectural motifs. The exterior temple walls and the exterior front caretaker's quarters have been painted red. The temple is approximately 23 feet wide and 48 feet in length. Structurally, the temple is divided into three parts. The 15-foot entry contains a recessed porch, the middle third contains a small nave with side aisles, and the rear third contains the altar tables. To the east side of the temple and separated from the actual temple by 13 inches is the attendants' quarters (caretaker's residence). The attendants' quarters is 14 feet wide by 32 feet in length. It is structurally divided into two parts: the front part as a community meeting room, and the rear section as living quarters.

## Primary Historic Zone

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

A primary historic zone has been established for Weaverville Joss House SHP. It is bounded on the east by Sidney Gulch, on the north by Oregon Street, on the west by Noonan's Gulch, and on the south by Lorenz Road (see Map #4).

## ESTHETIC RESOURCES

The esthetic resources at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park are both cultural and natural. The primary esthetic resource is the Joss House itself, its exotic eastern architecture and color scheme, its ornate wooden gate, the elaborately carved altar and altar equipment, and its hand-sewn processional banners, tapestries, and canopies.

The visitors' approach to the temple crossing Sidney Gulch Creek via the rustic wooden bridge conveys a feeling of stepping back in time. As the interpreter explains the symbolic design of the temple and its furnishings, the visitor senses the spiritual influence of Taoist philosophy. Conversely, the view of the simple attendants' quarters and the adjacent conference room remind the visitor of the more mundane aspects of the life of the Chinese community -- the maintenance of its place of worship and its administrative duties.

The natural surroundings of the Joss House and the knoll behind the temple provide a visually pleasant vegetated background for the historic buildings. Many flowering plants are included in the landscaping, and the spring and summer blooms add color and fragrance to the exotic atmosphere of the cultural features. Flowering bulbs bloom early to be followed by the flowers of the blackberry vines and periwinkle, apple blossoms, and the large sweetly-scented drooping bouquets of the locust trees. Later, roses provide color in the midst of the greenery.

There are some notable negative esthetic features at the Joss House. The swale area to the west of the knoll contains a staff residence (a privately owned aluminum-sided double-wide mobile home), several sheds or outbuildings and fenced areas, a propane tank, a trash pile, and an informal road. These unattractive features provide a visual distraction from the primary cultural interest zone. Other visual features detracting from the historical scene include the lack of coordinated fencing in the unit, the pool in front of the Kwan Yin statue when it needs cleaning, the powerline pole on South Mine Street, and the erosion on the steep western side of the knoll.

The steady traffic noise from adjacent State Highway 299 and Oregon Street is a major detraction from the esthetic setting and is loud enough to interfere with the interpretive ranger's talk in front of and inside the temple.

### RECREATION RESOURCES

The Cascade District state historic units provide varied recreational opportunities for the visitor, related primarily to the cultural heritage of this area.

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park was classified as a unit of the State Park System in 1963. Since its classification, visitation has grown steadily; in 1986, visitation was more than 42,000 persons. Present population growth rates in the expanding urban area around the City of Redding and in the northern Sacramento Valley communities can be expected to result in increased recreational use of the unit.

The principal recreation experience for the visitor is the interpretation of the Chinese culture during and after the Gold Rush period and the significance of the Joss House to the followers of the Taoist philosophy. Photography of the unique architectural style of the temple is another important recreational activity. Recreation facilities at this unit are day-use facilities only, including 20 parking sites, informal picnic sites, and restrooms. The museum and the Joss House itself are facilities in which interpretive recreational activities take place.

## RESOURCE POLICY FORMATION

### CLASSIFICATION

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

The California State Park and Recreation Commission, at their October 1955 meeting in Los Angeles passed a resolution accepting a gift deed of the Joss House and the lots along Main Street from Moon Lee. The agreement between Moon Lee and the State of California required the state to spend $18,000 for stabilization and restoration of the Joss House. The Joss House was first opened to the public for tours in July of 1957.

The California State Park and Recreation Commission, classified the Joss House as a State Historic Park at their September 1963 meeting. The Public Resources Code definition of a State Historic Park, which is pertinent to this general planning effort, is found in Section 5019.59, and is as follows:

> State Historic Park
>
> 5019.59. . .Historical Units. Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archeological, and scientific interest, and archeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

Weaverville Joss House is registered as California Historic Landmark No. 709, and is included on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure of the Weaverville Historic District.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

In 1965, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation recommended to the State Park and Recreation Commission the following Declaration of Purpose:

> Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park
>
> The purpose of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is to provide for the public enjoyment of the oldest Chinese temple in continuous use in North America, together with related objects which illustrate the influence of the Chinese people, their history, culture, and religion on the California of the Gold Rush era.

> The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument is to plan and execute a program which will preserve and restore, protect and maintain, and present and interpret, for public enjoyment, the Weaverville Chinese temple and related features; and to provide adequately for the use and enjoyment of the unit by the public in accordance with its declared purpose.

The Declaration of Purpose for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is the following:

> The purpose of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is to provide for the public enjoyment, of one of the oldest Chinese temples in continuous use in California, together with related objects and tapestries which illustrate the influence of the Chinese people, their history, culture, religion, and contribution to California during and after the Gold Rush.
>
> It will be the goal of the Department of Parks and Recreation to allow for continuing use of the temple for religious services as may be required by the Chinese community.
>
> It will be the responsibility of the Department of Parks and Recreation to preserve, restore, interpret, and protect the Weaverville Chinese temple and its environs for the enjoyment and edification of all peoples.

ZONE OF PRIMARY INTEREST

The zone of primary iterest is that area outside the unit where land use changes could adversely impact the resources of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. This area includes the town of Weaverville, and specifically the 11-acre historic district, the residential area adjacent to the unit, Sidney Gulch, the museum, Lee Fong Park, and the proposed multimodel facility.

In addition, the Department is concerned about activities on all lands, no matter how far from the unit, that can, through their development and use adversely affect the resources and features of the unit. Increased air pollution from automobile emissions, and pollution from other sources could potentially affect Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. Developments that affect freshwater surface water flow also can have negative effects on the unit's resources. Additional development within the viewshed could significantly affect the unit's scenic resources. Department officials should be aware of these potential threats and take action whenever possible to minimize them (see Map #4).

## Natural Resources

### Black Locust Management

Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) were planted by Chinese settlers around the Joss House and grounds. The trees are important historic landscape and esthetic elements at the State Historic Park. Many of the trees are old, and some have died. Loss of the mature trees would negatively affect the esthetic quality and appearance of this unit.

> Policy: The department shall undertake a black locust management program at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. Existing trees shall be assessed for relative health, as well as for potential hazards to the public or to the historic structure, and pruned or removed as required. Replacement trees shall be interplanted between mature trees to provide for continuity of the landscape design when old trees die. In order to preserve the historic landscape design, trees that have become established beyond the original planted areas shall be removed.

## Esthetic Resources

Recreational experience is intrinisically related to the scenic quality of an area. Scenic quality is based on the value an individual or group places upon the perceived visual attributes of the landscape, either natural or human-made. There are two basic types of esthetic perceptions: positive and negative. Positive esthetic perceptions and resources enhance a recreational experience, while negative features detract from the visual environment.

### Scenic Quality

The scenic quality of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is derived from its primary cultural feature, the historical Joss House and its landscaped surroundings, and the natural backdrop of pines behind the Joss House. Incongrous modern structures and facilities detract from the scenic features of the unit, a visual distraction made all the more significant by the small size of the unit. The existing park residence trailer, with its associated yards and propane tank, trash piles, and the swales between the Joss House and the residence, constitute negative esthetic features.

> Policy: Management and public use of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park shall be directed toward the maintenance of the historic scene and a reduction of detracting intrusions. After the privately owned mobile home, pad, outbuilding, and appropriate fences are removed, additional landscape planting will be done.

### Oregon Street View

The Joss House setting and unique architectural style attracts photographers and artists from throughout the nation. Oregon Street offers the artist and the general public a commanding view of the Joss House.

> Policy: The department will ensure that the view of the Joss House from Oregon Street will be maintained.

Traffic Noise

Traffic noise along Oregon Street often detracts from the ranger's interpretive talk, thereby diminishing the experience for the park visitor.

> Policy: The department shall pursue methods of reducing traffic noise impacts along Oregon Street.

## Cultural Resources

Management of cultural resources located on State Park System lands is governed by state statutes and departmental directives. Portions of the Public Resources Code, Chapter 1.7 and Chapter 1.75, pertain to management of cultural resources on State Park System property. Resource management directives 10, 11, 24, 25, and 50-75 apply to the management of cultural resources. In addition, the following site-specific resource policies are proposed.

Archeological Resources

Historic Sites

Historic research regarding park property reveals a long and varied land use. In the early years of Weaverville's history, a variety of structures, ranging from dwellings, blacksmith and carpenter shops, to a school house were constructed on this property. Eventually, this area became part of Weaverville's large Chinatown. Along Main Street were numerous Chinese stores, dwellings, and a Chinese Masonic Lodge. Research indicates an earlier Joss House site (preceding the present one) on park property. None of these earlier structures remain, but valuable subsurface archeological resources probably exist.

> Policy: All proposals that require any subsurface disturbance shall first be reviewed by a department archeologist and/or historian. A determination will then be made as to the proper archeological mitigation measure required.

Historic Resources

Restoration and Preservation

The Joss House underwent major stabilization and rehabilitation work shortly after the state acquired the property. Over the ensuing years, the department has stressed a high level of maintenance for this historic structure. Today, the Joss House is structurally secure with the temple's interior and exterior appearing much as they did 114 years ago.

> Policy: Any future restoration or preservation work that may be required will follow the United States Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation (1985). Before any restoration or preservation work, the department will first prepare a historic structures report.

Collections

In addition to the Joss House, the state acquired the temple's religious artifacts, consisting of hand-sewn banners and tapestries, drums, stoves, and images of the Taoist guardians. Over the years, some of these items have been restored. This collection could never be replaced if lost by deterioration, fire, or theft. Care of collections will be guided by the department's Collection Management Policies and recommendations in the Interpretive Element.

Joss House Landscaping:

The Weaverville Joss House is the primary historic feature of the State Historic Park. The natural surroundings of the Joss House and the knoll behind the temple provide a visually pleasant background for the historic structure. Many flowering plants have been included in gardens adjacent to the temple, and the locust trees bordering the temple have historic significance.

> Policy: In recognition of the historical significance of the Joss House and grounds, the department shall develop and implement a landscape restoration and maintenance plan for the primary historic zone. The landscaping plan shall address both floral and nonfloral elements, such as walkways, stairs, and fencing. Restoration of the Joss House grounds shall follow the historic design to the degree that it can be accurately established. Ornamental species used in the restoration of the primary historic zone shall be consistent with those species commonly in use at the time the landscaping was first established. For design components that cannot be accurately established from historic records, historically appropriate species shall be used.

Allowable Use Intensity

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

Allowable use intensity is used as a major component in the preparation of the Land Use Element. Factors that are considered in developing allowable use intensity are unit classification and purpose and resource values and sensitivities.

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

Resource mangement objectives are defined by the Public Resources Code and other law, unit classifications, and declaration of purpose, and by specific declarations of resource management policy presented in the Resource Element of this General Plan.

Resource constraints are factors which may make facilities unsafe, or economically impractical to develop and maintain. They are determined by evaluating such factors as soil erodibility and compaction potential, geologic hazards, slope stability and relief, hydrologic flooding conditions, and potential for pollution of surface waters.

Sensitivities are conditions, locations, or values or resources that warrant restricted use or development to protect resources. Sensitivities are evaluated by considering such factors as the ability of the ecosystem to withstand human impact, not only in the short term but also over a more extended time span; vegetation characteristics such as fragility and regteneration rates; and wildlife considerations such as tolerance to human activity, population levels, and population stability. Sensitivities may also include rare, threatened, or endangered plants and animals, and their habitats; unique or scientifically important botanic or geologic features; cultural resources such as archeological sites and historic structures; scenic resources; and other resources of regional or statewide significance.

Based on the preceding factors allowable use intensities for lands within Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park were determined, and are shown on the Allowable Use Intensity Map (Map 5). Three use intensity categories have been identified: low, moderate, and high. The low intensity use category includes the Primary Historic Zone, Joss House, and Knoll to the south. The moderate intensity use category includes the Joss House, viewshed, Sidney Gulch, and shallow to moderate slopes. The high intensity use category includes sites of existing facilities and flat areas separated from the Primary Historic Zone.

# INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

## OBJECTIVES

The general purpose of interpretation in a state historic park is to: orient visitors, stimulate interest and promote understanding and appreciation of the resources, making visitor experiences more meaningful and enjoyable. This Interpretive Element provides guidance for both ongoing and future interpretive development at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. It identifies interpretive concerns, outlines interpretive themes, makes specific proposals and establishes priorities.

## INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

### Environmental Influences

A. Location and Landscaping

There are a number of factors that influence visitation and interpretation at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. Its historic location in the center of Weaverville along State Highway 299 makes it readily accessible to the public. Many en route travellers, upon seeing the intriguing architecture of the temple, visit the park on impulse, although few establish this park as the final destination for their travel.

The park's location has several drawbacks. Noises generated by passing vehicles and nearby garbage removal services intrude on the setting, disturbing visitors at the site. At times, the level of noise can overpower guides in the middle of tour presentations. Little can be done to mitigate the problem, other than to try to speak above the noise or wait for quiet. Additionally, a number of views from the park do not convey a sense of the site's historic neighborhood or environment.

Landscaping can set the tone for the park experience. Currently there are scattered plantings limited to the vicinity of the visitor center and the adjacent patio, which are representative of that heritage, although they have not been interpreted or highlighted in any way. The landscaping in the nearby parking area also does not relate well to the park's main interpretive focus or its historic character. It would be desirable to create an environment around the visitor center that interprets the Chinese in California.

B. Climate

Climate greatly affects this park. Each year temperatures range from around 20°F in the winter to about 100°F in the summer. Rainfall averages 39" a year and at times winter snow covers the park grounds. Fog also occurs during the fall and winter.

Visitation patterns change with the weather. It is greatest in the late spring and summer months, when the climate is most appealing to tourists, although drought years change these patterns. Mild winter weather draws additional people to the park, but the reverse is often true during very hot and dry summer months. Recreational tourists, who normally enjoy the nearby water resources, come to the park in fewer numbers in these summer months when reservoirs are low.

Climate influences not only visitation, but the preservation of the building and its artifacts. The Joss House is fragile--well over one hundred and ten years of age--and has only recently been partly insulated. Maintaining constant environmental conditions is important for both building and artifact preservation, as well as visitor comfort. Much of the building is single wall construction and cannot be changed without dramatically altering its appearance.

The present park visitor center is heated and air-conditioned to protect visitors from prevailing extremes in weather conditions and to provide environmentally stable conditions essential for the preservation of artifacts, archives, and photographs used in exhibits or held in storage.

C. Ultraviolet Light

Over the past century, ultraviolet light has permanently damaged many of the textiles and other artifacts displayed in the Joss House. Red colors are particularly faded. Presently, tour guides minimize the interior's exposure to damaging rays by keeping doors to the outside open only when visitors enter or exit the building. In addition, flash photography is not permitted. The number and size of tour groups should be limited to insure the preservation of the building and its artifacts.

In the past, sensitive textiles and paints used in the visitor center have deteriorated as a result of their exposure to fluorescent light. UV shields placed over lamps has reduced, but not eliminated this problem.

Visitors: Their Needs and Expectations

Visitors are drawn to the Joss House because of its wayside location, its unique architecture and the significant cultural history associated with the site. The park presents a pleasant break for drivers on State Highway 299, offers a green space for informal picnicking and provides an interesting way to learn about Gold Rush history and, more particularly, the Chinese in California.

Park visitation generally averages 40,000 per year with 13,000-16,000 of those paying the fee to tour the Joss House. A sizeable number of visitors come with organized school groups and are able, with advance reservations, to tour the park at no charge.

Families enjoy the park, particularly during the spring and summer vacation periods. A majority of visitors are in the adult age bracket. Many are retirees, some of whom frequent California State Parks.

Generally, visitors are uninformed about the cultural history of the park; the exceptions being school groups previously primed for their tour, and those worshiping in the temple. Most visitors rely upon the interpretation provided by the department at the site.

Interpretation can enhance the public's enjoyment and appreciation of the park by providing a clear orientation to the Joss House, as well as an understanding of the Chinese people who built it. Interpretation can also serve as a management tool, presenting resource protection information that explains the reasons behind rules and encourages cooperation.

Visitors from Asian countries, Europe and Australia come to the United States in greater number when the devaluation of the dollar abroad makes vacations here affordable. Some of these individuals may have language difficulties. The department should evaluate the need for foreign language brochures at the Joss House--particularly for Chinese.

Physical impairments may inhibit the ability of some visitors to enjoy the park, although the present visitor center and temple have been made relatively accessible to most disabled people. Wheelchair-bound visitors may enter the Joss House through that building's exit, where there is no historic step at the door. Occasionally some individuals experience claustrophobia in the dimly lit interior of the temple. The needs of the disabled should be considered in planning for new interpretive programs and facilities in the park.

## Existing Interpretive Media and Facilities

### Facilities

A. Visitor Center

Adjacent to the parking lot, a small visitor center, completed in 1960, provides for the interpretive needs of the park. Visitors, immediately upon entering the building, view a series of exhibits that relate the experiences of the immigrant Chinese in California during the Gold Rush. Historic artifacts, period illustrations, and small model figures help to interpret the Chinese emigration, the physical hardships, discrimination, and lifestyles experienced by many of the Chinese in the "Land of the Gold Mountain". One exhibit describes a local incident, the Battle of Five Cent Gulch. Three additional interpretive panels concentrate on several of the traditions associated with The Temple. One of the most popular exhibits is a push-button activated panel that enables visitors to discover their birth symbol according to the Chinese zodiac (calender).

In addition to the exhibit area, the visitor center also contains a combination visitor contact counter/sales area, park office (literally a converted broom closet) that also doubles as a storage room for sales items and artifacts. Restrooms are accessible from the outside. In good weather, a fenced patio between the visitor center and creek functions as a waiting area for visitors intending to tour the Joss House.

Because of space constrictions in the visitor center and temple, tours arriving by the busload have to be split into several groups. Lack of adequate indoor space for large numbers of visitors often can be awkward in both inclement weather and when guides move groups out-of-doors for orientation and are forced to compete with highway noises.

There is no room in the present visitor center for staff or docent training, meetings, programs, workshops, etc. This limits the types of complementary activities the park is able to support and creates inconvenience when park-related meetings have to be held off-site.

B. Historic Landscape

Visitors enter the historic zone by way of an arched footbridge with Chinese architectural overtones in its design. Minimal attention has been given to the historic plantings in the historic area of the park. Most efforts have been directed toward keeping the grass cut, the weeds controlled and the trees pruned. There is no historic landscape plan to guide the selection and use of plant materials, nor are there directions concerning the appearance and location of historic fences in the historic zone. The wooden fence now surrounding the Joss House and the knoll behind it, is complementary, but not historic. Its purpose is to define the present historic area of the park and to keep out unauthorized people.

C. Joss House Temple

The Joss House is one of the most unique resources in the State Park System, reflecting ongoing centuries old cultural traditions. The temple embodies many Chinese hopes, aspirations and concerns of earlier years, as well as those of today. Its many elaborate altars, gods and goddesses, banners and other religious objects remain relatively intact, despite over 100 years of use. Worshippers and visitors alike have shared experiences little changed from those of the 1870s, and very probably the Gold Rush period.

The temple's exterior and interior have been minimally altered by the department to provide better disabled access and to protect sensitive textiles and other objects from ultraviolet light and the touching hands of curious visitors. Unfortunately, time and the environment of the area have taken their toll on the condition of the building and its contents. The alters are difficult to clean properly, requiring both specialized skills and time. In their present state, they do not appear as they did in the historic past. The building will always be in need of maintenance, which places its historical integrity at constant risk, especially if materials are not replaced in-kind.

There is neither a historic structures report to guide caretakers of this structure, nor a furnishing plan to insure that religious objects are properly arranged and maintained in the building.

D. Priest's Quarters and Council Room

A separate building, connected to the temple, houses the priest's quarters and council room. Visitors are permitted to enter the council room and from there and an adjacent hallway they may view the priest's quarters. Each of these rooms has been set up as a house museum, although there is no furnishing plan for any of them. The rooms and the artifacts displayed reflect their age because of their deteriorating condition. Historic wall papers have been removed from the counsel room walls and never replaced.

Restoration work on this building was completed in 1957. Some of the department's modifications to the building include a window in the wall, allowing visitors to look into the priest's room from the council room, and a ramp and deck outside the building, which enables the entire complex to be accessible to disabled visitors.

## Existing Interpretive Collections

The interpretive collection is extremely unique and a highly important cultural resource for the people of California. For the most part, it is irreplaceable. This major collection is the result of the gift of the Joss House and its contents to the people of California from Moon Lee. Some of the objects may date from the original 1853 Joss House in Weaverville.

The collection comprises less than 300 objects: 225 originating with Moon Lee's gift; 34 objects from the State Parks collection; 10 of unknown origin; and the remainder on-site finds or donations from other sources.

The greatest number of items are used in the temple and the priest's quarters, with the remainder except for a few in storage, on exhibit in the visitor center. They are in various stages of deterioration from use, age, environmental conditions and the complex character of many of the artifacts themselves. The very nature of the building, its environment and the state of the objects places this collection in peril. There is no risk management plan to guide staff in event of a flood, fire, theft, earthquake, or other disaster.

## Existing Media and Programs

A. Guided Tours

One or two guided tours are offered every hour, depending upon demand. Group tours are provided by advance reservation. With few exceptions, visitors to the Joss House enter the building complex with a guide. After viewing the exhibits in the visitor center, the public is invited to walk across the footbridge to the front of the Joss House, where they are given an orientation and provided a brief background of the Chinese in California. Attention is directed toward the important symbolic elements that can be seen on the temple. Once inside the building, guides interpret the important features in the building, using dimmer switches. (The dimmers enable guides to control harmful ultraviolet light levels in the building, as well as direct visitor attention.) Guides describe the traditional rituals that are performed in the building and the annual celebrations that were once held by the Taoists in the community. Tours then move into the adjacent building's council room. Here, an explanation of its purpose is given and visitors are provided the opportunity to view the two rooms of the priest's quarters through a window cut into the wall and doorway. Individuals then exit the Joss House through a side door.

About a dozen or more school groups make use of the park throughout the year. The present year-round schedules adopted by some school districts enables classes to tour not only in the spring and the fall, but also the summer months as well. This summer use often proves to be a problem when unscheduled groups request tours on busy days and there is inadequate staff to handle the extra tour load.

B. Exhibits

Formal exhibits are confined to the visitor center and are principally static, the one push-button operated exhibit being the exception.

Because of the complex nature of the subject matter, very young children may not comprehend the exhibits.

There is very little space in the visitor center devoted to interpreting Taoism, its history, symbolism and importance to Chinese culture. Although visitors are given an overview of the religious philosophy during their guided tour, many are unable to wait for the next available tour, and consequently leave the park without actually seeing the temple or learning more about the importance of this site to the Chinese.

The exhibit area is limited, which restricts both the number and size of artifacts that can be displayed, and the number of visitors that can view them at any one time. The area can appear crowded when more than ten people are viewing the displays. This can become awkward for viewing exhibits.

C. Interpretive Sales

Available for sale at the contact counter in the visitor center are the Weaverville Joss House State Park brochure and several other publications and posters. These are offered to interested individuals who would like to learn more about Taoism and the Chinese experience in California. Two cases are also used to display Chinese-made items for sale.

D. Special Events and Outreach Programs

Throughout the year the park provides special events or programs that highlight its unique cultural history. A lion dance is generally sponsored during Chinese New Years to celebrate that holiday, and the 4th of July, as well. In the winter months special outreach programs are organized by park staff and volunteers for school groups to teach Chinese culture and to share information with community groups. These programs are generally limited to the winter months, when there is more time available for developing and presenting them.

Worship

Worship in the temple has been more or less continuous since the first Joss House was constructed on the site in 1852 or 1853. Today this practice continues, although State Park status has enabled many more people to see and appreciate the Weaverville Joss House. This ongoing historic use of the temple is consistent with the use of other historic religious buildings in the State Park System. It helps preserve the integrity of the facility and bring alive its interpretation.

INTERPRETIVE PERIOD

Primary Interpretive Period: 1852 - Present

The primary interpretive period for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park shall be 1853 to the present. This time frame encompasses the establishment of Weaverville's first Joss House during California's Gold Rush, the continuation of traditions on this property with the construction of the present Joss House in 1874, and the ongoing use of the facility to the present day.

## INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Primary Theme: Taoism, An Enduring Aspect of a Rich, Multi-Faceted Chinese Heritage

Taoism has been and continues to play an important role in the lives of many Americans of Chinese descent. Interpretation will introduce visitors to the mystical philosophy and its prescription for moral conduct, social etiquette, and religious rituals. Ceremonies that have been performed at Weaverville, some for over a century, will be noted as will Taoist traditions and symbols manifested in the buildings and altars of the Joss House. Taoism will be presented as one aspect of a rich, multi-faceted Chinese culture, to enhance the public's appreciation and understanding of this rare and complex cultural site.

Sub-Theme: Coming to "Gold Mountain"

In the mid-19th century, famine, floods, and war in China forced many Chinese to look toward the opportunities offered in California's gold fields. Like other immigrants, they had high expectations and planned to return home with great wealth. Hardships and overt discrimination challenged the Chinese. Their very survival depended on their frugality, hard work, and enterprise. Their rewards were the meager returns earned in mining, railroad construction, levee building, fishing, farming, and powder production. Their efforts greatly contributed to the development of the West.

Sub-Theme: Old Traditions Transplanted

The immigrant Chinese maintained close associations with one another while away from their homeland, partly for protection and partly to maintain a vestige of the culture they had left behind. Small Chinese communities, like Weaverville, contained many of the organizations and services that would have been found in China. "The Temple in the Forest Beneath the Clouds" is but a vestige of this complex culuture. Interpretation will concentrate on the lifestyles of the Chinese in California, particularly highlighting the traditions that set them apart and often made them a focus of discrimination.

Sub-Theme: Discovering California's Chinese Heritage

Throughout California are many buildings and sites that serve as reminders of the unique contributions the Chinese have made to this state's history. Interpretation highlights these places and will direct visitors to where they can learn more about Chinese immigration, traditions and culture, and the contributions they made to the development of the West.

Secondary Theme: Conserving a Fragile Legacy

Occasionally, conservators may be brought to the park to work on the preservation of the Joss House or its artifacts. At these times, staff may choose to interpret the technical process of conservation for the public. This will give visitors an unusual perspective of the Joss House and its rare collection and the complexities involved in their preservation.

## INTERPRETIVE COLLECTIONS

### Present Use of Interpretive Collections

The use of objects in the visitor center is directed by an interpretive plan and an exhibit plan. Formal exhibits and the artifacts displayed in them interpret the early history of Chinese in California and in Weaverville. Although objects in the temple and the priest's quarters have no furnishing plans to validate their use, they are supported by photographic records made just prior to the state's restoration of the buildings. The objects interpret the temple as it was before the state's ownership, and as the temple continues to be used today. Artifacts are also arranged to interpret the priest's quarters to appear as though it had been left intact when Parks and Recreation stepped in.

### Collection Management

The collection has gone through a series of evaluations over the years, even prior to the department's ownership. These assessments have been concerned with value, condition, and the maintenance or treatment of the collections. Attention has been directed not only toward the artifacts, but to the environment in which they reside. A summary of these assessments follows:

1948 Martin S. Rosenblatt, Curator, Oriental Art, Gump's, San Francisco, appraised 100 objects in the Joss House.

1961 Dr. Charles Muskavitch of the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, surveyed the physical condition of the "art contents". Muskavitch divided the materials into four categories: fabrics, decorative wood carvings, paper, and sculpture. He made general recommendations for their conservation.

1974 UCD Conservation Lab inspected the Joss House and made recommendations for treatment.

1974 UCD Conservation Lab provided on-site treatment and recommended additional procedures.

1975 UCD Conservation Lab inspected textile artifacts and recommended further treatments.

1980 Northern California Act Conservators, Inc. examined the artifacts and their environment and performed basic on-site conservation procedures.

In 1956, when much of the temple and the priest's quarters were reconstructed or restored, a great deal of dirt and grime was removed. Loose newspapers and bits of colored paper were taken from the walls and stored in cardboard boxes.

The ongoing maintenance and care of the temple's artifacts and room continues to be of concern to the staff. Many of the objects are of such a complex nature, however, that only the most minimal, though highly important, care is within the skills of the staff. Over the years there have been several attempts to deal with the problems of the artifacts. This is an acute

situation caused by the destructive elements of time and the environment, including various pests. Existing environmental conditions are more favorable to objects in the visitor center than to the objects in the temple, the priest's quarters, and council room.

Attempts have been made to mitigate some of the worst deteriorating effects of light through the use of dimmer switches and light shields. Heating and cooling units have been installed to try to reduce the damaging effects of humidity and the great temperature variation. Although several surveys of the collection have been made in the past, their recommendations have been only partially carried out, mainly due to staff and budget constraints. Conservation of textiles is being done at the present time on a case-by-case basis. Given the current process, many objects will disintegrate and will become valueless. The collection is in jeopardy.

In order to remedy this situation, a professional survey shall be made to: address the collection as a whole; identify its conservation, maintenance, and environmental needs; and provide an integrated approach that will set priorities for all representative types of materials. Visitor impact and continuing worship usage shall also be addressed.

Following this survey an action plan must be developed and used to carry out the survey's intent. The action plan shall include conservation of objects, environmental mitigation, and a rigorous and professionally designed maintenance program. The action plan must set measurable goals.

The temple has continued to be used as a place of worship since the Department's acquisition. This should be allowed to continue at a rate no greater than the present. The use of the temple for ongoing worship maintains the intergrity of the interpretation.

Acquisition

The Weaverville Joss House collections should be focused and in harmony with the general plan. In recognition of the substantial costs of storage and processing, acquisition should concentrate on immediate, rather than future, needs. No acquisition shall be made without having adequate facilities available for their protection and preservation. None of the collections for interpretive use at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park need to be exhaustive or definitive.

In general, future acquisitions of collections should fall under one of five general categories:

1) items original to the Weaverville Joss House,

2) items inherently part of a joss house, but which are not represented at Weaverville and are prescribed by a furnishing plan,

3) artifacts required for visitor center exhibits, as established by an interpretive and artifact exhibit plan,

4) interpretive replacement items for original objects too fragile to remain in use in the temple or priest's quarters, and,

5) replica or modern equivalent items for hands-on interpretation.

Interpretive Artifacts

The existing collection should be curated to understand the collection as it is now, to assist in the development of furnishing plans and to help evolve a conservation program and a collections maintenance program. A collections risk management plan shall be developed to enable unit personnel to identify and correct potential areas of risk for the collections, and provide direction in case of theft, fire, flood or earthquake.

With the development of a new or remodeled visitor center and environmentally controlled storage and exhibit space, those artifacts too fragile to remain in the temple or priest's quarters can be moved and properly taken care of. This facility should also include an environmentally controlled, secure work space for those items requiring special attention.

Interpretive artifacts in the Weaverville Joss House collection are subject to the same policies and procedures affecting all collections under the Department of Parks and Recreation. These policies are outlined in the Department Operations Manual and in the Museum Collections Management Handbook provided by the Office of Interpretive Services.

PROPOSED INTERPRETATION

Facilities and Media

A. Visitor Center

The existing visitor center is woefully inadequate to answer all the present interpretive needs of the park. As has been indicated in previous sections, the building is too small to properly accommodate visitors waiting to take a tour, particularly in inclement weather, and there is insufficient room in which to interpret the important culutral history associated with the park. Curatorial, office, and interpretive association work and storage space is desperately needed for the park. These do not require a huge building, and may possibly be accommodated by expanding the existing facility.

Any construction within the park should be compatible with the adjacent Weaverville historic district. A new or remodeled visitor center should be in harmony with the district's historic architecture. One suggestion would be to recreate the facade of the former Chinese Free Mason Society's building for the visitor center. This simple board and batten two-story structure with a false front once occupied a parcel next to the present visitor center, facing Main Street. Cloaking the visitor center in this facade would at once help restore Weaverville's historic appearance and be in keeping with an architectural style that has relevance to the park's interpretive theme.

The footprint of the existing single-story visitor center is approximately 960 square feet. The Chinese Free Mason Society Building was a two-story structure containing about 1,728 square feet on two floors, with an additional 264 square feet, if the shed was included.

An expanded visitor center is essential for the department to insure that the Joss House collections are properly cared for and interpreted. It is recommended that a new or remodeled visitor center be developed. This facility must include: artifact storage space with appropriate environmental controls and security; an expanded exhibit area, where California's Chinese heritage and Taoism can be properly interpreted; a park office area with space for a desk, files, and storage, a multi-purpose room for staff and docent training, meetings, programs, workshops, etc., a small reference library/ archives for use by staff and volunteers; a contact counter; interpretive sales area; courtyard and a reasonably sized, covered waiting area for visitors preparing to take a tour.

The exhibit area should have the capacity of presenting audio-visual (A-V) programs, as this would be a desirable medium for interpreting Taoism and the ritual and symbolism associated with the Joss House. A-V programs would be particularly helpful for those individuals unable to take the tour. An interpretive production of this nature could also be developed for outreach programs.

If space can be made available in the visitor center or adjacent to it, a tea garden or small tea room could be created to expand the interpretation of Chinese culture. This could give visitors another perspective of this heritage. It would also make the waiting time between tours much more enjoyable, and would provide the interpretive association another form of revenue to help support the park's interpretive programs.

B. Historic and Interpretive Landscaping

Landscaping is particularly important as it sets the stage for visitor experiences. The area around the visitor center could interpret the Chinese in California, through the use of appropriate plants, trees, and shrubs representative of that heritage. A landscape plan for this area and the adjacent parking lot should be developed to guide the greenspace and its development. Small identification plates should be used to identify specimens of Chinese origin for the interested public.

Historic landscaping should encompass the entire historic zone of the park, and there must not be any non-historic signs labeling the structures. Information needs to be collected on appropriate historic fences and the natural and domestic plant varieties that were historically found in the vicinity of the Joss House. When this information has been determined, a historic landscape plan will be developed to help control and guide the landscaping in the historic zone.

C. Joss House Temple, Priest's Quarters, and Council Room

The Joss House temple, priest's quarters, and council room are the primary focus for park visitors. Efforts should be made to insure that they are accurately presented to the public and preserved for all time.

The evaluations and guidelines listed below are proposed to safeguard the Joss House and insure its authenticity.

1) An historic structures report for the Joss House complex shall provide essential baseline data, evaluate building conditions, and make recommendations for their restoration and treatment.

2) A comprehensive collections analysis shall identify the artifacts, address their conservation, maintenance, and environmental needs, and prioritize them.

3) A collection risk management plan shall be developed to enable unit personnel to identify and correct potential areas of risk, providing direction in case of theft, fire, flood or earthquake.

4) An interpretive plan shall provide detailed information for interpreting the entire complex.

5) Furnishing plans detailing the arrangement of appropriate artifacts shall be developed to insure the historic presentation is "correct". These plans will also provide a program of conservation and maintenance.

Interpretive tours in the buildings should continue, but must follow any restrictions detailed in the above reports and plans, including limitations in the size and number of tour groups.

D. Research and Publications

The department should encourage staff and volunteers to seek relevant historical information about the Joss House and the Chinese culture in California to share with the public. These activities should be facilitated by the development of a reference library, where materials could be collected and shared. Valuable research, such as the proposed collections analysis, could be organized with attractive photographs and published as a museum catalogue. This would have lasting value for the park and visitors, alike. Some of the individual artifacts could also be photographed for post cards.

The department's state park brochure should continue to be updated as new information becomes available and programs change. In addition, it is recommended that another brochure be developed, highlighting the Chinese buildings and sites that are interpreted throughout California. This would include city and county facilities operated throughout the State as well as state park sites. This brochure, written in both English and Chinese, could be made available at each site, encouraging visitors to seek a much more comprehensive understanding of the Chinese experience in California.

Visitor Activities

Viewing exhibits that focus on the heritage of the Chinese in California will continue to be an integral part of the visitor experience in the park. Formal exhibits are necessary to help set the Joss House in context for visitors.

They add to the visitor experience through the use of artifacts, photographs, pictures, and models.

The principal visitor activity will continue to be the guided tours of the Joss House temple, priest's quarters, and council room. Guided tours not only allow the personal contact between park staff and visitors but also provide a measure of protection for this very rare and unusual resource. Tours will remain structured in order to present an understanding of both the Chinese people who built the Joss House and Taoism. Typical tours may vary throughout the year to coincide with the different religious activities that traditionally occurred in association with the Joss House.

Purchasing a book, or an object, having relevance to Chinese culture can be an important aspect of reinforcing a visitor's experience. It is recommended that the Weaverville Joss House Association continue their sales program for publications and interpretative objects.

Development of a tea garden, or small tea room, for visitors will expand the interpretive activities available at the park. This should enable visitors to experience and enjoy California's Chinese heritage from a different, but related perspective. It is suggested that the Weaverville Joss House Association consider sponsoring an interpretive activity of this nature, as space becomes available.

Interpretive outreach programs should continue to be developed to bring the park to nearby schools and community organizations. These programs should include pre-planned educational kits with lesson plans and behavioral objectives to help teachers prepare school children for tours of the Joss House.

Special events, like the lion dance at New Year's, the Fourth of July, and ongoing use of the Joss House as a place of worship are themselves vehicles that serve to demonstrate a continuing culture to the visiting public.

## INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The Weaverville Joss House Association was formed in 1983 to support the interpretive activities of the park. At present, there are 530 members, of whom 10 to 50 are active. Members contribute to the park in many ways. They supplement staff by providing information for the public, and they sell interpretive books and other items, that not only encourage greater understanding of the Chinese culture, but also help support special programs monetarily, including lion dances and outreach programs. Most of the association's present activities are restricted because of the lack of space available for meetings, special programs, and storage of interpretive materials.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Research Needs

Detailed research, or completion of research (including archeological investigations, cultural, historical, architectural, and horticultural research), must be undertaken in specific areas to properly carry out the interpretive proposals. These areas include:

- studies of the historic landscape
- horticultural practices of southeastern China in the 19th century
- understanding the symbolism and ceremonies used in Taoism, and their expression in the Weaverville Joss House
- comparing the Weaverville Joss House with other joss houses in the United States
- research on the contact between China and California in the 19th century
- learning more about Chinese activities and locations in 19th century California
- Chinese society, organizations, customs, and clothing in the Weaverville area in the 19th century
- researching the historic appearance of the Joss House buildings
- researching the Chinese Free Mason Society Building and other Chinese structures in Weaverville

An organized graphics file should be assembled and placed in the unit's reference library for staff and docent use.

Future Acquisitions

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park may require a number of acquisitions to properly round out its interpretation. Acquisition of artifacts will be guided by the park's interpretive themes, and the Interpretive Collections section of this general plan.

The park will have interpretive needs beyond artifacts. An active staff and interpretive association will require available historical information in the form of books, reports, periodicals, manuscripts, and photographs. These should be acquired and kept together as a reference library/archives for the park.

Special interpetive programs may require various materials and replica artifacts that will have to be replaced as they wear out.

Interpretive Development

The following list should serve as a guide for interpretive development of the park. No priority order is implied in this listing.

- Organize a graphics file for the park.
- Develop a reference library/archives.
- Produce a comprehensive collections analysis, indicating priorities for conservation.

- Create detailed furnishing plans and interpretive plans for the Joss House complex.
- Prepare a facilities maintenance program.
- Prepare a risk management plan.
- Devise tours appropriate for visitors with special needs.
- Produce a brochure highlighting the Chinese buildings and sites that are interpreted throughout California.
- Publish a museum catalog featuring the Joss House collection.
- Prepare an historic landscape plan.
- Restore the historic landscaping.
- Create an audio-visual program on Taoism.
- Produce educational outreach programs and materials for schools and other organized groups.
- Redevelop or design a new visitor center that shall include: modern exhibit space; an artifact storage and curatorial work space; a reference library/archive; interpretive sales area; audio-visual capabilities; multi-purpose space for staff and docent training, meetings, programs, workshops, etc.; a courtyard; a covered waiting area for tour groups; a park office; and possibly a tea garden or tea room.

Asian Community Input

The department should consider establishing a liaison with appropriate groups or individuals between the Asian Community and department. This liaison could help make recommendations and suggestions to assist with the accurate portrayal of the Asian heritage at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, as well as elsewhere in the State Park System.

# CONCESSIONS ELEMENT

## Overview

A Concession Element consists of an evaluation of any existing concession activities, the potential for additional visitor services and revenues, and appropriate concession policies and guidelines consistent with the unit's classification.

Under legislation effective September 1982, a Concession Element is required in the General Plan for future concession considerations. The Public Resources Code, Section 5080.03 describes the manner in which concessions can be operated in the State Park System.

## Definition

A concession is defined as authority to permit specific use of state park lands and/or facilities for a specified period of time. The intent is to provide the public with goods, services, or facilities the department cannot provide as conveniently or efficiently, or to permit limited use of state park lands for other purposes, compatible with the public interest and consistent with the Public Resources Code.

## Purpose

It is the department's policy to enter into concession contracts for provision of products, facilities, programs, and management and visitor services that will enhance visitor use and enjoyment as well as visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create an added financial burden on The state and, wherever possible, shall either reduce costs or generate revenues that aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System. In carrying out this policy, the department must adhere to the provisions of the Public Resources Code that forbids commercial exploitation of resources in units of the State Park System and limits the kinds of improvements and activities allowed in certain types of units.

## Appropriate Concession Policies and Guidelines

The following are general statements of concession policies for the State Park System:

Policy A: Ensures that concession developments are consistent with the purpose(s) for which the unit was established and classified, and in conformance with the General Plan for the unit.

Policy B: Ensures that all concessions provide needed and appropriate visitor service at a fair and reasonable price to users; allows entrepreneurs an equitable profit; and ensures the State Park System an adequate return.

Policy C: Avoids duplication of visitor facilities or services that are adequately provided outside unit boundaries.

Policy D: Allows for a wide variety of purpose and types of concessions.

Policy E: Encourages private investors to fund and develop user facilities on a lease-purchase basis.

Policy F: Solicits non-profit corporations to develop and operate user facilities, particularly when such facilities are provided in conjunction with restoring and interpreting historical units.

Policy G: Requires evaluation of potential concession services to determine whether such services are appropriate and will expand visitor enjoyment.

Appropriate concession activities for historic units are limited to:

1. Concession that are interpretive or historic in nature, and reflect the established primary periods;

2. Special events sponsored by non-profit associations to produce revenue for planned development, programs, and maintenance of the facility, and

3. Commercial/retail-type concessions that consider:

   a. Planning and development guidelines (including compliance with historical and interpretive prime periods),

   b. Land use and development plans (including compliance with strict architectural and engineering requirements),

   c. Public needs (are the services and goods already offered by local businesses?),

   d. Compatibility with state development,

   e. Economic feasibility (benefits vs. costs to the state), and

   f. Plans showing:

      (1) How proposed development relates to other development and the total environment,

      (2) Recreation needs, and

      (3) Conformity to state and local codes, laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Recommendations for New Concessions

There are no current concession operations at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. The concession potential in this state historic park is considerably limited by the State Park System management principles established for historic/cultural preservation and interpretation. Consequently, all concession developments, programs, and services must be compatible with the unit classification and the General Plan provisions.

This plan does not recommend any concessions because, at present, there is no recognized need. Many retail services needed by park visitors, such as groceries and camping supplies, are available in the local communities close to the park. Interpretation can be aided by non-profit interpretive associations.

Specific commerical retail proposals shall be studied on a case-by-case basis, on submission of proposals to the department. It is not possible at this time to predict all the potential concession activities. Feasibility analysis shall be conducted by the department's Operations Division and Concession Programs Division, with compliance reviews by the Office of Interpretive Services, and the Development, Acquisition, Planning, and Resource Protection Divisions. Final approval will rest with the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

# OPERATIONS ELEMENT

## Introduction

The Operations Element is intended to define broad operational goals for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park and outline objectives in the implementation of the General Plan. This element also identifies existing or potential operations problems and strategies dealing with them consistent with all elements of the General Plan.

## Existing Conditions

### Operations Summary

The acquisition of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, located in Trinity County, began in 1955. The 3.23 acre park receives approximately 40,000 visitors per year, with heavy visitation from May to October. Attendance is light the rest of the year. Staff includes one permanent State Park Ranger, .7 Seasonal Guide Trainee, and .7 Maintenance Park Aid. The significant feature of the unit is the Chinese temple, which is used for both worship and regular public tours. The unit operations consist of one tour each hour, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., during the months of September 16 through June 14, and two tours per hour from June 15 through September 15, when funding permits. During the period of November through February, the unit is closed two days a week, because of minimal visitation due to the weather.

### Special Considerations

Of particular importance is the conservation of the cultural resources of the unit. A large number of one-of-a-kind artifacts, and the temple itself, are impacted each time a tour is given. A reasonable tour size would be 18 persons, but because of visitation demands during peak periods, tour size of 30-40 visitors are not uncommon but rather the rule. Numerous artifacts, vital to the unit and its history, need to be surveyed, conserved and stabilized. Limiting factors to this conservation are expertise and funding.

Because of its uniqueness and wood construction, fire is a constant concern. Intrusion alarms within the structure have reduced the vandalism and petty theft that occurred during the earlier history of the unit.

The people of Weaverville, in general, have a very special feeling toward the Joss House and are very protective of its history and importance to the history of the community. However, there is a faction in town that is opposed to the non-christian temple. Trinity County Historical Society, and its museum, work closely with the unit staff to give the visitor a quality experience of Weaverville's history while in the area.

### Community Relations

Trinity County is a rural mountain area with very limited industry. The two main industries are lumbering and recreation, both of which are seasonal. Over 70% of the county is in public ownership. Highway 299W, the north state's main connecting route between Sacramento Valley and the coast, passes

through the historic district of downtown Weaverville and in front of the Weaverville Joss House. The historic district, including the park, are part of the National Historic Landmark program.

Jurisdictions

The town of Weaverville does not have its own police department, but is serviced by the Trinity County Sheriff's Office. They have, and will, respond to the unit for enforcement calls. Fire protection is provided by the Weaverville Fire Department.

Interpretive Association

The unit's support organization and primary source of volunteers is the Weaverville Joss House Interpretive Association. They sponsor such activities as the Chinese New Year's lion dance parade through downtown Weaverville. Many of the association members are also members of the County Historical Society.

Maintenance and Housekeeping

Currently there is no permanent maintenance or housekeeping staff at Weaverville Joss House. Maintenance and housekeeping of the buildings and grounds are completed in one of several ways.

In the winter months, almost all work that is done is accomplished by the ranger or by volunteers from the association. This includes raking leaves, shoveling snow, and other housekeeping chores. In the event of an actual failure of plumbing, heating, or something beyond the ranger's capacity, either a local serviceman is called or the Park Maintenance Worker (shared with Shasta and Red Bluff) is summoned from Shasta, an hour's travel away (weather and traffic permitting).

From late March through early November, a Maintenance Park Aid is hired to handle unskilled maintenance of the grounds and buildings, and most of the housekeeping. Some housekeeping inside the temple remains the responsibility of the ranger and guide trainees. During this period, the park aid follows a regular routine and works under daily guidance from the ranger. The Shasta maintenance position travels to Weaverville on a regular basis in the Spring, Summer, and early Fall to perform skilled maintenance tasks and train or lead the park aid. All work which is beyond the level of these two employees, such as roofing or parking lot paving, is contracted out to private contractors.

## General Plan Implementation

Temple and Artifact Conservation

When the temple and its contents were acquired by the state, the building and its artifacts were in a serious state of decline. Over the ensuing years, the temple has undergone a major stabilization and rehabilitation process. The department has stressed a high level of maintenance for the historic structure. Today, the temple is structurally secure. Its interior and exterior appear much as they did when constructed.

The religious artifacts acquired with the temple can never be replaced if lost or damaged due to deterioration, fire, or theft. A few of the artifacts have been restored over the years, including the four processional banners and the king's umbrella. Other artifacts, such as the religious gods, silk banners, textiles and paper artifacts, are in a serious state of decay. (See attached July 1980 report from Northern California Art Conservators, Inc.). Illumination and temperature control, as recommended in the 1980 Olson's Report, has been implemented.

The department will develop a conservation program to conserve the artifacts within the temple. This program will consist of a survey of the artifacts by qualified conservators to determine their conditions. The second step is to initiate the conservation of each of the artifacts, using the survey reports and accepted conservation methods. Working with department staff, the district will develop a budget program, utilizing available funding programs.

To maintain the conservation program at the district level, district and unit staff will be trained to do the conservation and housekeeping process necessary to reduce future decline of conserved artifacts. Illumination and temperature control will continue to be stabilized and monitored.

Temperature and Relative Humidity

Within the temple, fluctuating temperature and humidity levels can cause dangerous strains within the artifacts. Painted wooden objects are particularly susceptible to damages in such conditions. The temple has a forced air heating system and, since 1975, air conditioning. The roof and major gaps in the temple's walls have been repaired. Heating and air conditioning are provided on a continuous basis to reduce temperature fluctuations.

The recommended temperature range for artifacts is between 16° and 20°C and the relative humidity range between 50° and 65°. The Department will install a hygrothermograph in the temple for one year, as suggested in the 1980 Alkon's Report from the Northern California Art Conservators Inc., to record daily seasonal variations. After a profile of the annual cycle is available, the department will need to take appropriate steps to reach recommended control levels.

Visitor Impact

Visitation to Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park has steadily increased in the last decade. In 1988, visitation to the unit exceeded 42,000. Every effort is made by unit staff to accommodate the increasing demand for tours of the temple.

At the present, unit staffing allows a limited number of tours. During the period of September 16 through June 14, one tour per hour, on the hour, is given from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. From June 15 through September 15, two tours per hour are given, one every half-hour. This schedule has been followed for over 20 years. Due to funding constraints, half hour tours are threatened. The tour lasts approximately 20-30 minutes and the subject matter includes a brief history of the Chinese in the Weaverville area and the significance of the Joss House temple and its use.

From September 16 through June 14, large groups, tour buses, and school groups often arrive for a tour and find only one tour guide on duty. This results in groups as large as 25-30 attending a tour. Due to the limited area available within the temple for visitors, and the impact on the artifacts, the size of tours need to be controlled. The tour guide for large groups must be constantly alert to visitors touching the artifacts and/or exceeding the boundary of the tour area.

Also, the tour guide must handle those visitors exceeding the tour size or arriving late. The guide must ensure that additional visitors stay within the exhibit building area and not enter the historic area unaccompanied.

To reduce the impact of large groups on the historic structure and artifacts, the district should explore the reduction of tour size to a reasonable number of visitors per tour. The Department should study the possibility of utilizing the reservation system for tours to maintain the limited tour size. Consideration should be given to alternative programs for those large groups awaiting tours. District and unit staff will insure that school groups utilize the school group reservation system.

Unit Augmentation

Implementation of the General Plan, with facilities development, resource management and protection programs, and interpretive programs and events, will result in greater visitation and increased staff needs.

An on-site staff presence should be continued using an Interpretive classification which would continue to provide tours of the unit and possess the training and background necessary to provide the needed conservation to the artifacts. An on-going artifact conservation program with trained personnel is a must for the unit.

Fire Management

The temple and priest quarters are equipped with heat sensors which sound an alarm outside the temple and at the California State Police Dispatch Center in Sacramento. Because of the incense that is burned, smoke detectors were not feasible. Two fire extinguishers are positioned inside the building and one in the visitor center. There is a 2-inch pipe hook-up available near the southwest fence corner diagonal from the temple. As a first response to fire, a 150'-3/4" garden hose is available at the temple's southeast corner.

Installation of a modern, comprehensive system to protect the temple and its artifacts from fire is essential. Extensive research and familiarity with the available fire protection devices are necessary before making a decision and preparing for installation.

Although a halon system was considered, information from the State Fire Marshal, regarding the system damaging artifacts, and the need to seal the historic building, precluded its use (see report). The most likely source of fire would be from the outside of the building; therefore, it may be feasible to have sufficient lengths of fire hose with adequate volume available. A dry pipe system was considered to be installed on the roof. However, water in the interior would be damaging to the artifacts.

A study needs to be conducted to assess and determine a satisfactory fire protection system. This would include contacts with and information from the State Fire Marshall, staff expertise, private contractors, Office of the State Architect, other museums, and conservators.

The Weaverville Fire Department is located within one mile of the unit and will respond to all fire suppression needs.

According to The History of the Weaverville Joss House, published in 1986, "Most important, this last temple was topped by two Chow Win Dragon Fish, which were believed to ward off fire." The Joss House has not been touched by fire since its construction in 1874. However, the department should not depend solely on this "system."

Unit Security

The present security system within the unit consists of smoke and intrusion alarms in the temple and exhibit buildings. These alarms are monitored by the California State Police's dispatch center in Sacramento. Notification of unit staff and Trinity County Sheriff's Office by State Police takes less than one minute. On-site unit staff can respond immediately, with back-up available. Based on the few numbers of deputy sheriffs on duty, response time in the community can be lengthy. Located within one mile of the unit is the California Highway Patrol Office and the Trinity County Sheriff's Office. These agencies can and will respond to requests for assistance.

In addition, resident personnel greatly reduces the after-hours gathering of persons within the park. The local comunity's awareness of on-site personnel has shown to be an excellent deterent to the occassional vandalism, and transient intrusion due to the unit's proximity to Highway 299W.

Existing Residence

The Department has conducted a statewide housing study to establish guidelines for new or the continued use of existing state housing in state park units. This plan has determined that the continued use of the staff residence is not essential at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

After the present park staff leaves the park unit and removes the privately owned mobile home, no new residences will be allowed. The existing mobile home pad, driveway, and outbuildings will be removed and utilities capped.

Unit staff will be required to find housing within the Weaverville community or adjacent areas.

Exhibit Area/Visitor Center

The exhibit building encompasses a small display area with artifacts depicting the life styles of Chinese miners and their culture, a ticket counter where visitors purchase tickets for the tour, two display cases filled with sales items, and a small office for park staff. The building also contains two restrooms and a small room for housekeeping supplies.

The Department of Parks and Recreation should enlarge the present exhibit building, or construct a visitor center that will be architecturally compatible and enable large numbers of visitors to stay within the building until they can be accommodated on a tour.

An enlarged exhibit area or visitor center should allow the development of an alternate tour within the building to better educate the visitor to the Chinese culture. This alternate tour would not conflict with nor encompass information that would be shared on the regular tour, but would enhance the visitor's experience at the unit.

The enlarged exhibit area or visitor center would increase the need for security within the building, as well as increase general housekeeping needs. Should the number of artifacts on display increase, conservation of those artifacts would proportionally increase.

Special Events

Each year, the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park celebrates the Chinese New Year. The Chinese New Year date does not correspond to the New Year date of the Julian calendar and varies from year to year. During the celebration of the Chinese New Year, volunteers utilize a lion costume purchased by the association to perform the traditional dance to welcome in the New Year and at July 4th celebrations. This activity should continue each year, as long as volunteers are available to assist unit staff and are willing to perform the traditional lion dance.

Other requests for special events at the unit may occur in the future. Should this happen, the district will evaluate each request based on operational needs of the unit, type of request and availability of unit staff and/or volunteers to supervise the event.

Active Place of Worship

Each year, many visitors arrive in the park requesting permission to worship within the temple. These worshipers come from California, other states, and other countries. Many of these visitors have heard of the temple from others who have worshipped within its confines, and they, also, wish to practice their Taoist religion. This activity existed at the temple prior to its becoming a unit of the State Park System.

Before the visitors are allowed to worship within the temple, park staff discusses the need for safety and security in the temple and ascertains if the worshipers are familiar with the Taoist religion. Upon determining that individuals are familiar with the Taoist religion and are willing to conform to park needs, the worshipers are allowed to enter the temple and practice their religion between scheduled tours, or when convenient for park staff.

Volunteers

The Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park has a very active group of volunteers. The Weaverville Joss House Interpretive Association began in 1983, with the desire to assist the department in preserving one of the oldest active temples of worship in the United States. Besides assisting park staff

with visitor contacts, the volunteer association has developed a sales area within the exhibit building to raise money for projects, such as the Kwan Yin statue and pond. This pond is kept stocked with Koi fish for visitor enjoyment. The association has also purchased a Chinese lion for use in the Chinese lion dance held each year during the Chinese New Year.

The association is expected to continue to grow and provide a solid base of support for the park.

Maintenance Shop

The unit maintenance shop, a converted two car garage, is located within the historic zone behind, and to the southwest of, the temple. It is used for storage of hand and power tools, supplies, and other materials.

The department should consider moving this structure 20-30 yards to the southwest, out of the historic zone of the unit. The moving of the shop would involve development of a foundation, moving the building and the rerouting of utilities. Access to the shop by vehicle would be from Lorenz Road to the south. No further impact by moving the shop is anticipated.

The department should also investigate the desirability and feasibility of removing the existing maintenance shop from the park and relocating the shop facilities off-site. The department would lease the appropriate facilities.

County Museum Area

A small parcel of unit property is utilized and maintained by the Trinity County Historical Society Museum. This property is located south of Lorenz Road between the park and the museum. Because it is separated from the park by Lorenz Road, it is primarily used by visitors to the county museum. A use agreement with the county for use and maintenance of the area has lapsed.

Many years ago, several picnic tables were provided in this area. Unfortunately, due to the area's seclusion and attractiveness to young people, vandalism, beer drinking, and the use of controlled substances occurred. After several incidents, the picnic tables were removed. Recently several picnic tables have been reinstalled. The department is monitoring its use to determine its continued use.

The future use of this area is addressed in the Land Use Element. The district will work with the Trinity County Historical Society to negotiate a new use agreement.

# LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

## Purpose

The Department of Parks and Recreation carries the dual mission of protecting and preserving natural and cultural resources of the State Park System and of providing recreation opportunities and facilities for use throughout the State Park System. The classification of Weaverville Joss House as a State Historic Park recognizes the significant cultural resources of the site. These resources present an important, one of a kind, interpretive and educational opportunity for the public.

The Land Use Element determines the "best use" of the land at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, recognizing these important resources.

The Land Use Element defines the pattern for the fabric of human activity in the park. It also helps establish the "character" and "spirit" of place by determining what happens, where it happens, how it happens, and most important, why.

The goals of the planning process are to:

1. Consider the full spectrum of natural, cultural, educational, visual quality, and social values (both recognized and potential).

2. Identify all problems and issues that need to be resolved.

3. Identify objectives for the use and management of land within the unit.

4. Identify the optimum balance between preservation and the use of unit resources, recording trade-offs, and listing mitigation measures to achieve the units objectives.

5. Identify specific plans for implementing general plan objectives.

6. Identify unresolved issues, and their consequences, on the planning process.

The Land Use Element must make the reader clearly understand where we have been, where we are now, and where we should go next in the planning process. The Land Use Element is organized to follow an analytical problem solving process to logical solutions. It documents existing conditions, discussing and analyzing information concerning natural and cultural resources, social, political, and economic factors. It discusses alternative plannijng solutions that were considered, culminating in the Final Plan. It is important that the Land Use Element leaves decision making tracks that can be retraced to explain how planning decisions were made.

The Land Use Element sythesizes the policies and concepts of the Resource, Interpretive, Operations, and Concessions elements, translating them into three-dimensional form. Through the planning process, values, objectives, problems, and trade-offs are identified and focused into a single plan concept. This process creates a coherent, intergrated General Plan.

## Land Use Element Goals

The primary land use goals for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park are to ensure a quality park experience and the continuity of park resources.

### Quality Park Experience

Within the objectives of the plan, "quality of park experience" is the most important consideration for park visitors. For this reason, location, density, and intensity of activities and visitor-serving facilities are critical.

Opportunities should be made available for people to enjoy individual outdoor experiences in the types of environment best suited to individual needs and values, without the negative influences of undesirable or conflicting activities.

Land use concepts directed toward attainment of this goal include:

1. Separation of conflicting uses.

2. Enforcement of rules and regulations designed to maintain a high-quality experience for visitors.

3. Constant monitoring of activities and uses, and such adjustments to land use patterns as may be necessary to gain maximum enjoyment of the resources, for the greatest number of people, within the stated resource preservation objectives.

### Resource Continuity

It is the goal of the land use element to ensure that planning decisions are made that will help guarantee the preservation of the Joss House and its contents while providing interpretive and educational activities. The Joss House and its contents are the primary resources of the park. Without them, the park would certainly not exist. It is the goal of this element to provide optimum balance between preservation and human use by making compatible land use decisions, recording trade-offs and initiating mitigation measures.

## Existing Conditions

### Regional Setting

Weaverville Joss House State Historic park is located in Weaverville, Trinity County. Trinity County lies in the northwesterly portion of the state and is bounded by Siskiyou to the north, Humboldt County to the west, Mendocino County to the south, and Tehama and Shasta Counties to the east. It is located in a mountainous area.

There are 3,191 square miles in the county, with 28% of land held in private ownership. The remainder is owned by the federal and state government.

Trinity County bases its economy on government, timber, and recreational industries. Government, timber, and tourism industries are the major employers in the county, and Weaverville Joss House is considered an important part of the recreational sector.

Department of Finance figures indicate, as of July 1987, the population of Trinity County as 14,713. The county ranks 53rd in population in California, with Weaverville and Hayfork the main population centers.

Local Setting

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in the town of Weaverville. As of 1987, the population of Weaverville was 3,200, which is 25% of the county's population. The Trinity County Planning Department projects a population increase of 150% by the year 2010.

The park is located in both of the overlapping central business and historic district of Weaverville which overlap. The park is accessed from State Highway 299, which serves as Weaverville's main street and primary traffic route. Oregon Street abuts the park boundary to the north, and is an important secondary collector route for the community. Lorenz Road bisects the southeast corner of the park.

Weaverville is a unique community located in an area rich in natural resources. Weaverville, itself has a historic district on the National Registrar which provides the town with a unique character and flavor. Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park makes an integral contribution to the ambiance of the historic district and community as a whole.

Zone of Primary Interest

The department has established a zone of primary interest that includes the park and adjacent areas. The department will participate in the planning process with the appropriate agencies, concerning proposed development that could impact State Park System values and purposes of this unit.

The zone of primary interest has been defined as areas where development could impact visual and esthetic resources, cultural and natural resources, create traffic, noise, and vehicular circulation problems.

The zone of primary interest includes the historic district, the residential area to the southwest that overlooks the park, Sidney Gulch, the museum, the proposed multimodal facility area, and Lee Fong Park (see Map #4).

Issues of concern identified to date within the zone of primary interest include:

- Multimodal facility.
- Adjacent residential zoning and building height restrictions.
- Traffic congestion mitigation such as signalization and parking prohibition.

- Miner Street extension (couplet road concept) through park.
- Recreation trail (equestrian, bicycle, pedestrian) through park.

Proposed Weaverville Community Plan

State law provides for the development of community plans which implement the county general plan. Upon adoption by the County Board of Supervisors, this document will be the county's statement of official policy regarding private development, and acts as a basis for reviewing and commenting on other public agencies' projects within, and adjacent to, the community plan area.

The community plan will have an impact on the park regarding issues such as housing, transportation, parks and recreation, natural resources, and land use and community design. These items are discussed throughout the general plan, with reference made to the community plan.

As the plan is being developed, the Department of Parks and Recreation will continue to work with Trinity County planners on issues concerning Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

Weaverville Historic District

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Weaverville Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places on October 14, 1971 (see Map #6).

The Weaverville Historic District was established to encourage preservation of an area that is one of the best preserved old towns of the Shasta-Trinity gold rush era. As a central commercial area, the business establishments of Weaverville supplied the needs for staple foods, tools, equipment, and clothing for the thousands of prospectors, miners, and their associates over a large section of Northern California during the gold rush era.

The Weaverville Historic District represents the central historic zone of pioneer Weaverville. Through the cooperative efforts of property owners, businessmen, residents, and local organizations, many buildings within the historic district have been retained in reasonably original condition, although adapted to contemporary needs. Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is included in the southerly end of the historic district.

The Weaverville Historic District comprises an area of approximately 11 acres, bounded by Center Street on the east and South Miner/Oregon Streets on the west, bisected longitudinally by Main Street, and running about 1,800 feet south from Garden Gulch. The 25 representative buildings within the historic district include most of the architectural styles common to the Northern California gold mining towns of the 19th century. Wood two-story residences, wooden church, brick single and two-story commercial buildings, and lodge halls pleasantly reflect a past era.

Adjacent Zoning and Land Uses

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in the central business district of Weaverville. Land adjacent to the park is zoned commercial, government services, rural residential, and multifamily residential. One of the objectives in developing a community plan is to review and update the land use designations, and adopt zoning consistent with these designations. This process is now underway and has not been finalized (see Map #5 for zoning information).

Definitions for the zoning classifications, as described by the Draft Community Plan, are:

Commercial (C)

Commercial areas are designated within general communities and are intended to include the central business district and other commercial areas. Commercial developments are intended to utilize available community services, and lot sizes may range from 10,000 square feet to five acres.

A central business district is a high intensity, pedestrian-oriented business area involving retail sales, business, and professional offices. It should form the vital center of the community and have adequate parking for customers.

Rural Residential (RR)

Rural Residential describes locations of rural type residential development. Densities are designated to ensure the long term opportunity for individual water and sewer systems. High density is one dwelling unit per acre, or larger, to provide for the use of both individual water and sewer systems on the same parcel. Low density is one dwelling unit per ten acres. This is to allow limited residential development areas of the county, where minimal impacts are desirable and the overall character of the landscape, as well as potential for open space, recreation, or resource production, is to be preserved. Special attention should be directed toward the protection of sensitive environmental resources, such as water quality, unstable slopes, critical wildlife heritage, etc. This designation should not be construed as discouraging resource production activities, such as logging or grazing. This description should also provide for small home businesses, for small scale agriculture, and for small industrial operations subject to nuisance prevention controls.

Single Family/High Density (SF/HD)

"Single Family/High Density" designated areas are suitable for closely spaced residential developments made up of single family homes. Traffic circulation patterns, availability of water, sewer, electricity, and telephone services are designed to accommodate the larger area population.

Multifamily Residential (MFP)

"Multifamily Residential" designates areas suitable for closely spaced residential development, comprised primarily of duplexes and apartments.

Traffic circulation patterns, availability of water, sewer, electric, and telephone services would be designed to facilitate the location of a large population within a small land area.

Special Treatment Area (STA)

The special treatment area is an overlay designation applied to sites or areas of historic significance. The historic district in which the Joss House is located is one such area. This district is an important asset to the community and a strong emphasis is placed on protection and preservation of this area, as well as the development of compatible projects.

Transportation and Circulation

The community of Weaverville has the most complex circulation patterns and problems in the county. The Community and Regional Transportation Plans emphasize general circulation and transportation plans which depend on the continued utilization of automobiles as the main mode of transportation. These plans do include specific elements to encourage bus ridership, as well as pedestrian and bicycle usage.

Goals of the transportation plan that impact the park are:

- To preserve the historic nature and rural atmosphere of the county.
- To provide a streets-and-highways system which effectively, efficiently, and safely serve the variety of community transportation needs.
- To assure the coordination of transportation facilities with adopted land use plans.
- To increase bicycle and pedestrian travel by developing a safe and convenient system of bicycle routes, trails, storage facilities, and pedestrian walkways.

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located approximately 45 miles west of Redding on Highway 299. It takes approximately one hour to make this drive. The Department of Transportation has plans to improve Highway 299 around Buckhorn Summit, which will substantially reduce travel time. The Preliminary Community Plan suggests that with these improvements people might choose to live in Weaverville and commute to Redding for employment. An increase in population and tourism will result in traffic congestion in and around the park.

At the present time, congestion and time delays occur primarily between June and September, principally along Highway 299, and collectors such as Oregon Street. Time delays and safety are a concern at these intersections. Signalization has not been an acceptable alternative to traffic control and increasing road capacity in Trinity County. In order to preserve the historic

nature and rural atmosphere of Weaverville, the community plan will discourage traffic lights especially in the designated historic areas. There are no traffic signals at this time, and residents and elected officials are against their implementation. A recently completed long-range traffic study by a private consultant recommends the eventual installation of signals at the intersection of Highway 299 and Oregon Street. Traffic movement in Weaverville is generally good at the present time. Future projections of a 150% increase in population, and corresponding increases in retail employment, will create severe congestion in the central business district, which will require mitigation strategy.

To reduce parking congestion, a multimodal facility has been proposed. This proposal consists of the construction of a 30-50 vehicle (primarily busses and recreation vehicles) parking area, acquisition, and restoration of the Sam Lee Residence for possible use by the Highland Art Center and construction of a 9,000 square foot fire station that would service the community. Two-way access would be provided at Bremer Street for both Lee Fong Park, several private residences and the multimodal facility. Because of possible tight turning radius for bus and recreational vehicles, a one-way exit only would be established on Lorenz Road which pass through the park.

Planning and design concepts state that these facilities be established with the intention of supporting, not detracting from the uses, activities, and character of the historic district.

In a February 24, 1989, letter to Tom Miller, Executive Secretary of the Transportation Commission, County of Trinity, the department has asked to be on an advisory committee concerning the multi-model facility. The purpose of the committee would be to formulate a development and implementation plan for this site. The department is interested in seeing the proposed facility developed in a way compatible with the stated goals and objectives of this general plan.

The consultant has also recommended parking time limits, or selected parking prohibition, near critical intersections.

Network road improvement, and new road alternatives have been evaluated to ease future congestion in the Weaverville area. Consultant recommendations are now being studied.

A group called the Weaverville Alternative Routes Traffic Study Team has proposed a linkage with Miner Street and Lorenz Street through State park property. This concept has been forwarded by an informal business group to the Weaverville Community Plan Advisory Committee and the Trinity County supervisors. The purpose of this new road would be to ease congestion by providing an alternative to Main Street travel for local drivers.

A bicycle path is located on-street, along Highway 299, which runs along the boundary of the park. Sidewalks and pedestrian paths are mostly limited to the downtown commercial area. As future growth of the community occurs in the southern end of town along Highway 299, and as the community becomes more linear, pedestrian and bicycle trails will provide an important means of transportation, as well as linking the community together.

Because of the time and distance from major population areas, Weaverville Joss House State Historical Park can be considered primarily a destination park. Weaverville will continue to provide services such as food, gas, and miscellaneous supplies to tourists in the Trinity County area. As the tourism and recreation industry grows, the Joss House will continue to experience an increase in drop-in visitation.

Regional and Local Recreational Opportunities

The Weaverville basin area is rich in natural resources, offering a number of outdoor recreational opportunities.

The Bureau of Land Management has jurisdiction over four sections of land in the Weaverville Basin. Some land has been identified for lease or sale. Recent discussions regarding these lands have listed potential uses, such as an equestrian center and low intensity group camps.

The Forest Service has jurisdiction over six sections of land in the northern area of the Weaverville basin. A Shasta-Trinity Forest Plan was completed but withdrawn. The plan included a management goal to "Provide the opportunity for dispersed recreation and mineral development." The plan allocates 27 out of the area's 12,769 acres for recreational uses. Comment and reaction, as stated by the County Board of Supervisors, stresses the linkage of existing equestrian and hiking trails in the east and west Weaverville watershed. Management direction should require retention of these trails, especially those that interconnect with trails leading from Weaverville.

There are no other State Parks in Trinity County. Weaverville Joss House is located 40 miles from Shasta State Historic Park in Shasta County.

Developed recreation sites in the Weaverville Basin include Lowden Park, and two school sites.

In summary:

Lowden Park:

> Lowden Park primarily serves the recreational needs of Weaverville and the surrounding region. Its facilities include a swimming pool, recreation hall, picnic facilities, rodeo grounds, tennis courts, and baseball diamonds.

Trinity High School:

> Trinity High School, with its playing fields, courts, and gymnasium, serves local recreational needs.

Weaverville Elementary School:

> Weaverville Elementary School has many of the same facilities and also serves primarily local recreational needs.

Besides "natural" and "developed" recreational opportunities, the Weaverville Basin also offers the following "cultural" recreational opportunities:

Highlands Arts Center:

The Highland Arts Center is operated by the nonprofit Highland Arts Foundation. The Center provides a showcase for local and visiting artists and serves local, regional, and inter-regional needs.

Jake Jackson Historical Park and Museum:

The Jake Jackson Historical Park and Museum is a county owned property that has been developed and maintained through the efforts of the Trinity County Historical Society. The Society has several pending projects which will serve to enhance and expand the existing facility. This facility serves local, regional, and inter-regional recreational needs. It is located adjacent to the park, along Highway 299.

Historic District Walk:

The Weaverville Chamber of Commerce, Trinity County Chamber of Commerce, and the Trinity County Historical Society have established a walking tour of the historic district. A brochure is provided with a map, building numbering system, and building descriptions.

Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located near the Highland Art Center, Jake Jackson Historical Park and Museum, within the historic district with its sightseeing and walking tours. It shares visitors and forms a distinctive community cultural center.

Lee Fong Park:

Lee Fong Park is also located in the vicinity of Joss House. At present, Lee Fong Park is currently an undeveloped park of approximately nine acres located south of Bremer Street, and west of Sidney Gulch. In 1986, the Weaverville/Douglas City Parks and Recreation District, which owns this park, approved a development plan for it. It is anticipated that this park will primarily serve the recreational needs of the local population. Proposed facilities could include soccer fields, par course, and amphitheatre. Off-street parking will be provided. Lee Fong Park will be adjacent to the multimodal facility that abuts Joss House.

The proposed Weaverville Community Plan recommends the following Parks and Recreation goals:

1. To ensure that future recreation development is designed to harmonize with the landscape, thus creating a minimum of disturbance to the natural setting.

2. To recognize and retain the trails around Weaverville.

3. To recognize and encourage the development of recreation facilities which serve both local, regional, and tourist needs.

4. To recognize the importance of the basin's creeks, and encourage the development of pathways along them.

5. To provide a variety of recreation opportunities for all ages and user groups.

The department recognizes that Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park plays an important part in achieving these goals.

Park Ownership

History of Acquisition

In a Superior Court of the State of California proceeding, July 1955, in and for the County of Trinity, Moon Lee was appointed trustee of the public trust for the benefit of the inhabitants for the town of Weaverville, and the property containing the Joss House. This proceeding enabled Lee to convey this property by gift deed containing the Joss House and its contents, to the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation to maintain and operate. In an agreement approved by the State Park Commission on October 24, 1955, the gift deed was accepted with the provision that the state expend at least $18,000 to restore the Joss House structure.

The acquisition of five additional lots around the Joss House were completed by October 1, 1958, giving the park its present day shape and 3.23 acre size.

Encumbrance and Easements

An operating agreement between Trinity County and the department was established July 1, 1967 for the care, maintenance, development, operation, and control of Lorenz Road by the county. The county was also responsible to pay all costs of developing, maintaining, controlling and operating this road which runs through the park unit.

This agreement was good for ten years, through June 30, 1977. This agreement was never extended. The county road was also referred to only as "an existing county road" without reference to a legal or centerline description.

In September 1959, an agreement was reached between the department and the Weaverville Sanitary District to provide sewer hook-ups and sewage disposal service. It was agreed for the department to pay a hook-up charge and set annual charges. In the event the state should acquire additional land and/or install additional facilities, the sanitary district agreed to provide the same service at fees in accordance with established rates for similar users within the district. The term of this agreement started October 1, 1958 and ran for 25 years to September 30, 1983. File research indicates that this agreement has not been extended.

Existing Land Use and Facilities

This informaton is meant to provide a general inventory of existing facilities in the park discussed by planning area (see Map #7).

Area 1 - Primary Historic Zone

Assumptions and Existing Conditions

The historic zone runs from the north property line along Oregon Street to the south property line and Lorenz Avenue. It is separated by Sidney Gulch Creek from Area 2 - Public Access. It is connected by a footbridge over the creek. It is bordered to the west by Area 3 - Staff Residence.

The primary purpose for the existence of the park is the significance of the historic Joss House which is located in this zone. The Joss House is included in the National Register's Historic District for the Town of Weaverville.

The Joss House is the only example of a Taoist temple in the park system. Not only is it presently a state historic park open for tours benefiting the general public, but it is also open on a limited basis for religious purposes by practicing Taoist worshippers.

There are several remaining Joss houses in California (Marysville, Oroville, Mendocino, and Hanford). Each presents an individual approach to the construction of a temple; the builders used local materials to create a "vernacular" style of architecture. The construction of the Weaverville temple is typically "gold rush," being of single wall, board and batt, wood frame, originally without foundation, following Taoist religious requirements for worship and the protection of images.

The Joss House underwent major stabilization and rehabilitation work shortly after the state acquired the property and is presently structurally sound.

Along with acquiring the Joss House, the department received the temple's religious artifacts. Over the years, some of these artifacts have been restored.

Remnants of the historic landscape plantings exist around the Joss House, including a row of black locust trees along the creek bank and gnarled apple trees located on the knoll.

A storage and shop building is located in the historic zone.

Area 2 - Public Access and Office/Exhibit Building Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions

This area is located on the east side of the park, between Sidney Gulch Creek and Main Street (Highway 299).

This area contains a 25-vehicle parking lot with a separate entrance from Main Street and exits.

A 960-square foot office/exhibit building is located in this area. This building contains a small exhibit room, sales counter, and restrooms. This building is a single-story structure and can be considered an example of ranch style architectural design.

Located outside the exhibit building is a courtyard where visitors wait for the next tour to begin.

This area has been landscaped with non-native plant material.

Area 3 - Staff Residence Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

This area is located in the west side of the park unit, four feet to 30 feet in elevation above Main Street.

The area contains a gravel driveway leading to a 24-foot x 60-foot doublewide aluminum-sided mobile home privately owned and used as a staff residence. It is located approximately eight feet in elevation above the Joss House and approximately ten feet above the street level. The residence has visual surveillance of the Joss House. Located near the residence are storage sheds, outside storage areas, and fencing.

The southwest corner of the property, against the boundary fence, is dominated by conifers (mostly Pinus ponderosa). The area between the Joss House and staff residence is an open "grassy" area. Exotic landscape plant material has been placed around the staff residence.

This area serves as a backdrop as park visitors cross the footbridge from the Public Access - Area 2 into the Historic Area 1. The visitor sees the Joss House in the foreground and hill (Staff Residence - Area 3) in the background.

Area 4 - County Museum Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions

This area is located in the southeast corner of the park unit, ten feet below street level. This area cannot be seen from the staff residence, or from the street.

The area is separated from the rest of the park by Lorenz Avenue and Sidney Gulch and Ten Cent Gulch Creek.

The area is connected to the existing adjacent museum. Large gold mining equipment, owned by the museum, is on display. This area is used more by visitors to the museum than by visitors to the Joss House.

This area contains turf around the artifact display area and riparian vegetation in and around Sidney Gulch and Ten Cent Gulch.

A use agreement with the county, who is responsible for the care, maintenance, and control of this area, expired July 1977 and has not been renewed.

Existing Utilities

This information is meant to provide a general background of the condition and capabilities of existing utilities for the park (see Map #8).

Water supply - All water for the park is supplied by the Weaverville Community Services District. Both the quality and quantity are adequate for present uses. If future needs are in excess of present demand, larger service pipes would need to be connected to the city main.

The office and exhibit building is supplied by a separate 2" line. The Joss House, shop building, and staff residence is supplied by 1-1/2" line.

Sewage Disposal - The park ties directly into sewer mains of the Weaverville Sanitary District. A 12-inch sewer main runs approximately through the center of the park.

Power - Electricity is supplied by Trinity County Public Utilities. The power is brought to the park via overhead lines. One overhead line bisects the park near the same location as the sewer main.

Gas - Propane gas for a large LPG tank is supplied under contract. Gas is supplied to the staff residence, shop building, Joss House, and office and exhibit building.

Telephone - Telephone service is provided by Continental Telephone of California. A district office is in Weaverville and the main office is in Manteca. Telephone service is provided to the staff residence (a private line) and to the office and exhibit building.

## Planning Issues

With an analysis of existing conditions and the results from the questionnaire distributed at our first public meeting, the following planning issues and problems were identified.

### General

- Attendance is generally increasing from year to year while funding for maintenance and staffing has not.
- Present staffing has gained an intimate knowledge of Taoist religion, background history of the Joss House, and established an excellent working relationship with the community and the Joss House Interpretive Association. Changes in staff could create continuity problems for future operations of the park.
- The historic integrity of the Joss House could be threatened with development surrounding the unit with increased traffic congestion, noise, esthetic intrusions, and threats to the security of irreplaceable artifacts.

### Area 1 - Primary Historic Zone

- Many of the irreplaceble artifacts within the temple are in a state of decay. The degradation of these resources could threaten the purpose for the park.
- The appropriate use level has not been set for this unit. It is unknown at this time how many visitors the Joss House and its staff can accommodate to provide a quality interpretive experience and protect the resources.

- There is no fire protection system for the Joss House. A fire could result in the complete loss of the Joss House and its contents. A fire suppression system has been proposed but, to date, has not been installed.

- Noise along Oregon Street causes distractions for the Joss House tours.

- The existing storage and shop building is located in the historic area, nine feet in elevation below the Joss House. The location of this building compromises the esthetic and historic integrity of the Joss House. Vehicular access to this building is via a service road from Oregon Street, adjacent to the Joss House, which further degrades the esthetic setting.

- A bypass road has been proposed to alleviate traffic congestion on Main Street (Highway 299). It would be located in the area between the Joss House and the staff residence. This proposal would compromise the historic and esthetic integrity and serenity of the Joss House. It would also threaten its security.

- The Trinity County Planning Department has proposed a recreational trail in the same area as the proposed Caltrans bypass road. This also could threaten the historic and esthetic integrity, serenity, and security of the Joss House.

- The Joss House and its landscaped surroundings are the primary resources of this unit. There are presently no overall guidelines for future plantings and maintenance of the existing landscape planting.

Area 2 - Public Access and Office/Exhibit Building Area

- The office/exhibit building has limited space to provide the basic interpretive background on the Joss House and Taoist beliefs.

- The office/exhibit building has limited space to interpret the local Chinese history and history of the temple.

- The office/exhibit building is too small to have adequate interpretive display space. Many interpretive items cannot be displayed.

- The office/exhibit building has inadequate space for a park office.

- The office/exhibit building has inadequate storage space for artifacts, sales counter materials, and interpretive materials.

- The architectural style and color of the office/exhibit building could be changed to be more compatible with the Joss House.

- Tour or school bus parking often blocks the use of 6-8 parking spaces.

- The building access, and entrance from the parking area could be improved.

- It is felt that the design of the courtyard area could be improved.

- There is insufficient interpretive interest to hold visitors until the next tour, causing some tours to be too large, or losing potential visitors.

Area 3 - Staff Residence Area

- The existing staff residence and surrounding sheds, storage areas, and fencing create a visual intrusion within the historical scene.

- Public input indicated that they felt security of the Joss House requires park staff to reside in the unit. The double-wide mobile home is owned by a member of the park staff. With change in staff, the use of this residence could be in jeopardy.

Area 4 - Museum Area

- At one time, there were picnic tables available for use in the artifact display area. The area cannot be seen from street level. The area was used for drinking and other non-park activities by youth. The picnic tables were removed but now have been reinstalled.

- An operating agreement between Trinity County and the department has expired for the maintenance, development, operation, and control of Lorenze Road by the county has expired.

## Planning Alternatives

After identifying issues and concerns, the planning team developed three alternative conceptual approaches for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park:

Concept #1

The existing park uses are appropriate and compatible. There should be no changes. However, facilities and artifacts are deteriorating. The department should restore and maintain what we have with no additional changes in facilities or their uses. The department should keep the interpretive program the same, emphasizing the importance of the temple.

Concept #2

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential. The expansion of the existing office and exhibit building into a visitor center will help maximize that potential by helping interpret Chinese history in California, its culture, and the Taoist religion. With an improved visitor center, the interpretive program can be expanded, more people can be accommodated and be better prepared for tours, improving the visitor experience.

A third planning concept had been considered, but discarded. This concept included the development of other public use facilities, primarily a picnic day-use area and a connection to local recreation trails through the park.

However, during our public meetings and research phase, it became clear to the planning team that these uses were not compatible with the primary cultural resource of the park. It was decided that no facilities or programs shall be developed which would be an attraction in their own right, detracting from the historical integrity and creating security risks.

These conceptual alternatives were presented at a second public meeting in the form of a questionnaire. Individuals who were unable to attend were asked to respond in by mail. Along with conceptual approaches to planning the park as a whole, individual issues were discussed by areas.

All comments were reviewed carefully, and a single plan was proposed. The second workshop and resulting single plan were summarized in the next newsletter. The single plan was then presented at the third meeting for public review and comment. Some changes were incorporated as a result.

Public evaluation of the alternatives at the second and third public meetings led to the following recommendations:

- The planning approach for the unit will be Concept #2, expansion of the existing office and exhibit building into a visitor center.

- The Department shall work with the Trinity County Planning Department and other appropriate agencies for defensive planning on the following issues that will have an input on the unit:

  - Multimodal facility.

  - Adjacent zoning and viewshed issues.

  - Off-street parking and traffic signalization.

  - Oregon Street extension.

  - Alterntive Main Street routes.

  - Sidney Gulch and Weaver Creek habitat restoration.

  - Recreational trail plans.

- Additional funding and staffing must be found to maintain present conditions and programs. With increases of attendance, additional funding and staffing will be needed.

  An effort will be made to ease the transition of new staff by the following:

  - Video recording of tours.

  - Audio recording "oral history" by the existing staff of events, issues, projects, public involvement, etc.

- A conservation study was completed in 1974 for the temple and artifacts contained within the temple. This study should be updated. It should include a study of the impact of visitors and help set a tour carrying capacity. The conservation study should describe the significance of each artifact and set up a maintenance schedule. Before this study is completed, a reasonable interim tour capacity will be set and enforced by the District Superintendent.

- Because of the importance of the setting of the Joss House, an Historic Landscape Management Plan for this area shall be prepared.

- The storage and workshop building shall be relocated out of the Primary Historic Zone.

- The existing office/exhibit building should be expanded and improved.

- The Department shall prepare a Landscape Management Plan for the public access staff residence and museum areas.

- The museum area should be left as is.

Throughout the public meetings, little controversy or disagreement occurred. Consensus on the preceeding recommendations were easily reached. Only one issue of disagreement occurred from the public involvement process. It was felt that a staff residence should remain at the park. The existing mobile home should be replaced with a permanent structure compatible with the character of the historic district of Weaverville.

## Land Use Limitations

Increasing demand for visitation has created a philosophical dilemma for the department. How many people can be allowed at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, during special events and typical park visits, without compromising the integrity of the resources and quality of the visitors' experiences?

This was one of the most complex questions asked in the preparation of the General Plan. Essentially, the decision about appropriate visitor use levels is made by park planners based on professional experience, an analysis of existing activities, impacts on the resources, user characteristics, regional recreation profile, and the determination of initial park goals, management objectives, and allowable use intensity.

This is set by examining the amount of existing visitor use and the capacity of existing facilities.

The location of access, parking, and facilities may be used to control the density and distribution of users. However, the number of visitors that can tour, and the number of tours available for the Joss House, is the major factor that determines use levels at this unit. Tours are conducted in an 11' x 15' railed area that separates visitors from the alter area. In order to ensure a quality park experience, an interim capacity of 18 people will be allowed and evaluated. This should allow visitors to adequately hear the interpretive talks, view the artifacts, and feel somewhat comfortable in the 165 square foot viewing area.

Special groups, such as school classes and tour groups, will be allowed to contain up to 25 people. With children, additional supervision will be required by teachers and parents.

Through later studies by professional conservators, a more precise tour capacity will be set, balancing preservation of the temple and its artifacts while providing a quality park experience.

Tour capacity will remain within the limits of established use levels and changed if use needs to be adjusted. Also, cumulative and periodic effects on sensitive resources may require limitations on public use.

The term "instantaneous capacity" is used to indicate the maximum capacity of all facilities at the moment of peak use. With the office/exhibit building expanded into a visitor center, approximately 25 to 30 people can be viewing exhibits and interpretive displays while waiting for the next available tour. With the tour capacity of the Joss House at 18, there could be approximately 50 people at one time in the park.

To accommodate this number of visitors, there is a need for at least 16 parking spaces. (This is based on 3.2 people per vehicle.) At present, parking is adequate with 25 spaces.

During the year, several special events are held, with up to 200 people attending. Additional off-site parking is available to meet this demand.

## Land Use Objectives

Based upon existing conditions, assumptions, and resource protection guidelines, the land use objectives outline measurable ways of reaching the land use goals and to provide a quality park experience and the continuity of park resources. These are:

1. To maintain the Joss House as a place of worship.

2. To interpret the park's significant cultural resources.

3. To preserve the historical and spiritual integrity of the park.

4. To expand the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center, thereby enhancing the interpretive and educational value of the park.

5. To minimize damage to cultural resources caused by visitor use and the development of facilities.

6. To provide necessary facilities and staff, consistent with adequate operation of the park, for the protection of the resources, public health, and safety.

7. Monitor visitor use, periodically reassess the ability of the temple's fragile resources to absorb existing use, and adjust carrying capacity as necessary to protect resource values.

## Planning Concepts

The overall planning concept for the relationship of facility elements follows the ADROIT concept. Adroit is defined as skillful in a physical or mental way, or lever. ADROIT is used as an acronym meaning:

A = arrival
D = decompression
R = reception
O = orientation
I = interpretation
T = tabulation

The layout of the proposed facilities should follow this sequence.

ARRIVAL - An adequate sign program on major access routes should lead potential visitors to the park. The park entrance should be easily identifiable with an entrance sign providing safe access into the parking area.

DECOMPRESSION - Land use planning and design concepts should provide a peaceful and restful atmosphere to prepare the visitor for a park experience. The visitor should go through a state of decompression, leaving their modern-day cares behind and preparing them to enter another time and era.

RECEPTION - Reception should be provided at the visitor center by either park employees or volunteers. It is important to provide human contact to visitors; however, it is not always possible. Therefore, appropriate signage to control visitor movement is very important.

ORIENTATION - The proposed visitor center should provide this function. Its purpose will be to prepare the visitors for their park experience. The function of the park will be explained along with the type of park activities available.

INTERPRETATION - Interpretation should occur both in the proposed visitor center and in the Primary Historic Zone. The interpretive themes, as described in the interpretive element, will be displayed here.

TABULATION - After their park experience, visitors should then pass through the visitor center on the way back to their car. It is important that park personnel or volunteers receive input from visitors regarding their experience. This will help the department improve and upgrade future facilities and programs.

## Facilities

This section makes recommendations on planning issues in the Zone of Primary Interest and improvements, or the development of new facilities, in the park. Also discussed are architectural design concepts, utilities, priorities for plan implementation, and a cost estimate is provided (see Map #10).

Zone of Primary Interest Recommendations

The purpose of this section is to make recommendations concerning planning issues adjacent to Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, in the Zone of Primary Interest, that will impact the use and character of the unit. Representatives from the department will participate with the appropriate agencies in their planning processes to work to the integrity of the park.

Transportation and Circulation

The department supports the goals of the Preliminary Transportation element, which is part of the proposed Weaverville Community Plan. A consultant prepared Traffic Congestion Study recognizes severe traffic congestion could occur due to projected community growth. A mitigation strategy has been recommended. The following are the department's comments regarding this strategy.

The Preliminary Traffic Study recommends that the county eventually install a signal light at the intersection of Highway 299 (Main Street) and Oregon Street. The department is concerned with vehicle engine noise along Oregon Street. The Joss House is located approximately 50 feet from the street, and excessive noise and exhaust fumes could disrupt Joss House tours.

It must be shown that signalization will reduce vehicle noise and time spent waiting to make turns from Oregon Street onto Highway 299 (Main Street) before the department will support installation of signal light.

The Traffic Congestion Study also recommended parking time limits, or selected parking prohibition near critical intersections be considered. The department recommends that on-street parking remain along Highway 299 (Main Street) in front of the park. If time limits are imposed, the department recommends that not less than a two-hour limit be imposed. This will allow potential park visitors using this parking, adequate time to spend in the exhibit building/visitor center and tour of the Joss House.

The department recognizes that there is congestion for local drivers within the central business/historic district. The department is, however, opposed to a proposal by a group called the Weaverville Alternative Routes Study team to link Miner Street and Lorenz Street through state park property. This road would run within 25 feet of the Joss House, through the Primary Historic Zone. The road would create an operational security and control problem, and drastically detract form the historical integrity of the Joss House by creating additional traffic noise. The proposed road would create the need for fill or require the construction of retaining walls. The department would also have to relocate the existing or proposed new location for the service yard. The department is opposed to this solution for traffic congestion.

The Transportation Element of the Preliminary Community Plan has also investigated other future roadway alternatives to relieve traffic congestion. These alternatives include existing roadway improvements, construction of new roads, and construction of a bypass road. All of these proposals would not adversely affect Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. If a bypass road were constructed around the community, some "drop-in" visitation could be lost; however, this would be minimal, as Weaverville Joss House is considered a destination park.

The department supports the continuing use and maintenance of a bike trail along Highway 299 (Main Street). The department also supports the concept of establishing a pedestrian/bicycle trail connecting north and south Weaverville with the central business/historic district.

In a discussion with Trinity County Planning staff during the preparation of this General Plan, a proposal to establish a section of pedestrian/bicycle trail was made. It would be located between the Joss House and staff residence. The department opposes this concept, as this trail will create an operational security and control problem and detract from the historical integrity of the Joss House.

Multimodal Facility

The department supports the concept of this project. It is recognized that additional off-street parking is needed in the central business/historic district. The Department supports a 30-50 vehicle parking area specifically for buses and recreational vehicles. These types of vehicles often use the Joss House parking area, taking several parking places, or using on-street parking, thereby blocking views of the entrance sign, exhibit building, and Joss House.

The department, with its representatives on the Multimodal Advisory Committee support the planning and design concept that these facilities be established to support, not detract from the uses, activities, and character of the Joss House.

Issues that need to be negotiated as part of the plan include providing pedestrian access with appropriate landscaping, a controlled entrance to the proposed service yard, and appropriate lighting and signing.

These items should be considered part of the multimodal project as mitigation for use of Lorenz Road which runs thrugh the park.

Zoning

Weaverville Joss House is located in the Weaverville Historic District, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. It is in an area zoned commercial which forms a high intensity, pedestrian-oriented area involving retail sales, business, and professional offices. The Joss House is also considered part of the Special Treatment Area (STA), an overlay designation applied to sites of historical significance.

State owned property is exempt from zoning ordinances and regulations. Historic district designation and STA regulations places an emphasis on protection and preservation of this area, as well as the development of compatible projects. The department shall make all efforts to comply with (STA) regulations to help preserve the character of the historic district, which is in the best interests of the Joss House.

Directly behind the Joss House, to the west, accessible by Oregon Street, is an area zoned R-2, multifamily. This zoning designation allows for a minimum lot size of 6,000 square feet, with duplex and triplex development allowed on a minimum 3,000 square feet. This area is on a hill, partially visible from Highway 299 (Main Street) and the exhibit/visitor center building. The Joss

House is located in the foreground of this viewshed. There is concern that future contemporary development might be visible in the background while viewing the Joss House.

The General Plan recommends that proposed projects in this area be reviewed case by case by the county to prevent, or mitigate, visual intrusions in the Joss House viewshed, as seen from Highway 299 (Main Street), or the exhibit/visitor center building.

Facilities by Planning Area

The primary purpose of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is to provide for public enjoyment of one of the oldest Chinese temples and its contents in California. The Joss House helps illustrate the contributions of the Chinese people to California's heritage during and after the Gold Rush. It is also the goal of the department to allow for continuing use of the temple for religious use.

Development of facilities will be compatible with these themes to protect the historical integrity of the unit.

Facilities will be discussed by planning area.

Area 1 - Primary Historic Zone - Protect and perpetuate the Joss House and its contents by developing:

1. A Historic Structures Report (see Interpretive Element, page 90).
2. A structural maintenance program.
3. Installation of a fire alarm and fire suppression system.

A Historic Landscape Management Plan will be prepared for the Primary Historic Zone. The purpose of this plan will be to recreate the landscape that existed around the Joss House in 1874, or a landscape that is typical of that period.

This management plan should be prepared by an interdisciplinary team that could include the following members:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Research Historian | - | Historic documentation |
| Resource Ecologist | - | Management of natural elements |
| Architectural Historian | - | Identify historic architectural trends, styles |
| Landscape Architect | - | Identify native and domestic plants in the historic landscape; prepare plans and details |
| Interpretive Planner | - | Identify interpretive concepts and appropriate outdoor furnishings |
| District Personnel | - | Identify unit needs and concerns |

The Historic Landscape Management Plan could be organized to provide the following information:

- Investigation of present conditions.
- Research to identify historic landscape or a landscape typical of that period.
- Identify specific project development phases.

The department shall undertake a black locust management plan which includes pruning, removal, and additional planting. This management program shall be compatible with the Historic Landscape Management Plan.

The storage/workshop building shall be moved out of the Primary Historic Zone.

Area 2 - Public Access and Office/Exhibit Building Area

The existing office/exhibit building shall be expanded into a visitor center that could contain some, or all of the following elements, depending on site constraints and costs.

- Park Office.
- Volunteer/docent room.
- Sales counter.
- Sales storage room.
- Multi-purpose room (class and meeting room).
- Kitchen.
- Exhibit area.
- Reference library/archives.
- Collection/storage room with environmental controls.
- Curatorial room.
- Maintenance (janitorial) closet.
- Tea room or tea garden.
- Public restrooms.

With the expansion of the office/exhibit building into a visitor center, the new exterior will follow the architectural design guidelines for the zoned special treatment area (historic district).

An alternative to consider during the redesign would be to recreate the facade of the former Chinese Free Mason's Society building, which stood at one time next to the existing exhibit office building. This building was a two-story

board and batten wood structure with a false front. With the second story, additional and valuable space would be created for park use. This would be in keeping with historic district architectural guidelines and relevant to the park's interpretive themes.

Elements of the building should be oriented so the visitor can see the Joss House from the interpretive exhibit area. The park office should be located so that the Joss House and parking area can be seen by park employees.

A controlled entrance and access (as exists now) from parking area to visitor center, tour waiting courtyard and bridge to the historic zone and Joss House shall remain. A gate shall remain to control access onto the bridge.

Access to the restrooms shall remain within the tour waiting area. With the reconfiguration and expansion of the office exhibit building into a visitor center, interior access from the interpretive exhibit area to the restrooms should be provided.

The restroom should not be accessible for townwide general-public use.

Space requirements and cost constraints may require parts of the proposed elements of the visitor center to be combined. Some suggestions are:

- Docent office could be combined with a secured sales stockroom.
- Office supply room could be combined with a secured sales stockroom.
- A kitchen could be adjacent to meeting room/multi-purpose space.

The project architect for the planning and design of the visitor center should be cognizant of the needs of the park staff and the Interpretive Association.

The department shall prepare a landscape management plan for the public access and office/exhibit building area. The purpose of plan will be to provide guidelines for design of landscape, planting, and maintenance. This plan shall be cognizant of the county's architectural guidelines. The plan should be prepared by a landscape architect, with input from appropriate departmental staff.

With expansion of the existing office/exhibit building, the courtyard waiting area will also be redesigned, following the landscape management plan.

Area 3 - Staff Residence Area

The scenic quality of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is derived from its primary cultural resource, the historic Joss House and its landscaped surroundings. Area 3 can be seen from most other areas of the park and serves as a backdrop to the Joss House. The department shall prepare a landscape management plan for this area.

This plan will provide a screened landscaped backdrop to block out views of adjacent property with potential for development. It will also emphasize the Joss House name, "The Temple Amongst the Forest Beneath the Clouds" with the planting of background trees.

The operations element recommends that no on-site residences will be allowed after the existing park staff leaves and the privately owned mobile home, pad, outbuildings, certain fences and driveway are removed. Additional landscaping is recommended to provide better screening for the Joss House viewshed. With the removal of these structures, the department will be in conformance with the Historic District's architectural guidelines.

The department shall determine the feasibility of relocating the shop/storage building to an off-site lease facility and removing the existing structure from the park.

If this is determined not to be feasible, the existing shop/storage building will be relocated or a new smaller structure built. Appropriate utilities will be supplied.

Access can then be provided from Lorenz Road. A small portion of the proposed access road is outside of State property. It is suggested that the department either acquire or gain use by an easement. After this access is secured, the existing service road to Oregon Street can be obliterated.

Along with the shop/storage building, a small asphaltic concrete yard, with appropriate gates and fencing, can be constructed.

Service yard development, along with the upgrading of Lorenz Road with landscaping, signing, and pedestrian access to the park, can be considered part of the proposed multimodal facility. These elements can be negotiated as part of mitigation measures for the use of Lorenz Road, which runs through the southeast portion of the park which is to be used as an exit.

A new agreement concerning use and maintenance of Lorenz Road with Trinity County should be developed similar to the one which ran from 1967 to 1977, but was never extended. The road should also be defined by a legal centerline description, as no records now exist.

Area 4- County Museum Area

This area should remain as is, displaying gold mining equipment and providing an area of use for museum visitors.

The department should renew the use agreement with the county museum to clarify responsibility for security and maintenance. After an agreement is in place, picnic tables could be added. Since this area cannot be seen from the street, office/exhibit building, or staff residence, the department shall determine if the picnic tables should remain.

With the construction of the multimodal project, this area should be appropriately landscaped to be compatible with this facility.

Architectural Design Concepts

The following general concepts, some of which have been established by the department on a statewide basis, will provide standards and guidelines for the design of facilities at Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. The

concepts are intended to conserve natural resources, assure opportunities for use of facilities by disabled persons, and develop facilities compatible with the environment.

The department shall:

- Design and construct architectural structures that respond to the need for conservation of energy and other resources.
- Provide outdoor furniture constructed with native materials wherever possible and historically appropriate.
- Encourage the conservation of nonrenewable resources and promote the research, development, and use of various alternative energy sources in meeting park utility requirements. For example, solar space heating, solar water heating, and skylights will be used where practical.
- Design and construct facilities, including structures, walks, and ramps, to be accessible and usable by physically disabled persons.
- Emphasize the use of wood and masonry materials. Roofs are to be fire retardant.
- Emphasize harmony between building and site.

The County of Trinity, Board of Supervisors has established a zoning ordinance for the Architectural Review and Preservation: Special Treatment Area. Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is located in, and is an important part of, the zoned special treatment area. The purpose of these guidelines is to protect Weaverville's architectural, artistic, cultural, engineering, esthetic, historical, political and social heritage, embodied in its building and development. This ordinance is instituted through district boundaries, permitted uses, establishment of Architectural Review and Preservation Committee, Review Guidelines, and Design Guidelines.

Although the department is exempt by law from zoning ordinances, it will make every reasonable effort to adhere to this ordinance, specifically in regards to:

- Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center.
- Relocation of the shop/storage building.
- Removal of the existing, privately owned mobile home structure.
- Historical landscape management plan.
- Landscape management plan for the rest of park.

With any future development, new construction or additions, the department shall insure that the design will not detract from or be an attraction of its own within the viewshed of the Joss House.

## Utilities

This information is meant to provide a general background of the capabilities and problems related to providing utilities for existing and proposed park development.

Presently, sanitary facilities are located in the office/exhibit building. When this building is expanded into a visitor center, the exisiting restrooms will remain or be reconfigured to meet new building design and layout. The existing sewer connection will remain to the Weaverville Sanitary District. Sanitary facilities located in the visitor center will be adequate for public use in the entire park. It is not anticipated that the restroom facilities will be increased in size.

The existing sewer connection to the mobile home "staff residence" is adequate for present use. This sewerline will be capped when the mobile home is removed.

Water to the park for the office/exhibit building, staff residence, and the existing fire protection system for the Joss House is adequate. With an expanded visitor center and permanent staff residence, a larger service pipe connection to the main may be needed. This waterline will be capped when the mobile home is removed.

Electrical power is supplied to the park by overhead lines by Trinity County Public Utilities. No problems are anticipated with providing additional electrical service to the expanded visitor center or to a permanent staff residence.

Gas from a propane tank is supplied for park use under contract. This use will continue as park improvements are made.

Continental Telephone of California provides service to the park. Service is now provided to the office/exhibit building for official park use. This service will remain when this building is expanded into a visitor center. It is proposed that a public telephone be located on the outside of the visitor center. Service is also provided to the "mobile home" staff residence. This service will no longer be needed after the movile home is removed.

## Priorities for Plan Implementation

The general priorities in this section are intended to guide budget decisions in order to accomplish the most important things first, in terms of visitors' health, safety, resource portection, public access, and enjoyment. This program will be carried out over a long period of time; consequently, priorities are likely to change as time goes on. The availability of funds or staff may also cause priorities to change. As each phase is completed, it will be prudent to evaluate how the facilities are being used and to determine what future development is appropriate to accommodate visitors and their needs, within the constraints of this plan. The phasing of development is based on the need to preserve and protect the Joss House and its contents, improve the park's educational and interpretive potential and protect public health and safety.

The following projects, which were discussed in other elements, must be completed as soon as possible to ensure the preservation of the park's most important resources as outlined in this and other General Plan elements.

- An historic structure report for the Joss House complex.
- A conservators study to determine tour capacity for the Joss House.
- A collections analysis.
- A risk management plan.
- A furnishing plan.
- An interpetive plan.
- A historic landscape mangement plan.

After conservation and maintenance programs are initiated for the Joss House and its contents, work can begin on the development of plans for the expansion of the office/exhibit building into a visitor center.

Other work that can coincide with the development of a visitor center includes:

- Redesign of the courtyard waiting area.
- Landscape management plan for the public access and office/exhibit area.

There are several projects that can be done independently, without regard to completing other projects first. In order of importance, they are:

- Install landscape planting along property boundary and within park to protect Joss House viewshed.
- Relocate shop/storage building and develop both the service yard and access.
- Complete a landscape management plan for the remainder of the park, outside of the Primary Historic Zone.

## Unresolved Issues

The department shall continue to work with the appropriate agencies on issues outside of the park that could affect the historic integrity and ambiance of the park. These issues which have been discussed in other sections include:

- Multimodal facility.
- Adjacent zoning and proposed development.
- Miner Street extension/couplet road.
- Traffic congestion mitigation.
- Recreation trail proposals through the park.

## Potential Acquisition

To provide access from Lorenz Road to the new shop/storage building, acquisiton of an easement over or the fee purchase of a small portion (750 square feet) of land not presently in department ownership is necessary. The department should program the acquisition funds required to implement this new access proposal. (Note: A use permit is not a good way to go because it is typically revokeable upon notice from the property owner.)

Main and Oregon Streets have been realigned since initial acquisition. It would be helpful in determining responsibility for security, maintenance, and liability to realign the unit's boundaries to correspond with the inside of the existing sidewalks. (Note: If this intervening strip is owned by Caltrans, we could accomplish this proposal through a transfer of control and possession agreement.)

With the exception of the two potential acquisitions mentioned above, this plan recommends no additional future acquisition to Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. Land under Department of Parks and Recreation ownership is presently adequate and appropriate to achieve the goals of the unit.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

The Environmental Impact Element (EIE) predicts the environmental effects that would result from carrying out the General Plan. Together with the other elements of the General Plan, it constitutes an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As its name suggests, a General Plan for a State Park System unit describes in a general fashion the department's long-term plans and policies for that unit. The EIE focuses on the likely effects of these generalized plans and policies, suggests mitigation measures, and considers alternative actions.

As specific proposals carrying out the General Plan are included in the department's annual budget, the department will document their environmental effects as required by CEQA and the state CEQA guidelines.

### Summary

This proposed General Plan would not cause any significant environmental impacts. Most of the impacts are continuing problems and not consequences of the General Plan. The potential, but not significant, impacts were found to be:

1. The Joss House and its artifacts will continue to be susceptible to fire damage and decay.

2. Proposals to alleviate traffic congestion by the county could cause environmental impacts on the park unit.

3. Noise and inconvenience during proposed expansion of visitor center will occur.

To mitigate these impacts, the department will:

1. Prepare a resource management plan to preserve artifacts.

2. Work with the county to find better solutions for relieving traffic problems.

3. Schedule construction for days or seasons when visitation is low.

These mitigations should lessen or resolve the potential, but not significant, impacts that will result from implementation of the General Plan.

The "No Project" alternative to the General Plan is discussed. This alternative would leave existing environmental problems in the park unresolved.

### Project Description

The General Plan Summary contains a description of the General Plan for the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. More detailed descriptions are found in the following sections of the General Plan: for policies dealing with the natural and cultural resources of the park, see the Resource Element; for proposed facilities, see the Land Use Element.

## Existing Conditions, Environmental Impacts, and Proposed Mitigation

The Initial Study (Appendix L) found no unavoidable, significant adverse impacts and no mitigable significant environmental impacts. It did identify potential, but not significant, impacts on parking, traffic, noise/air pollution, sewage/wastewater, cultural resources, fire/public safety, and esthetics. It is the department's policy to treat General Plans as Environmental Impact Reports, whether or not there are any significant impacts.

### Motor Vehicle-Related Effects

#### Parking - Existing Conditions

The parking lot at Weaverville Joss House SHP has 25 auto spaces but no bus or RV spaces. Vehicles enter and leave the lot on separate driveways connecting to State Route 299 (Main Street). The parking lot often fills to capacity when Joss House tours are running. Buses and RVs take up several auto spaces when they park in the lot. If they park on the street in front of the park, these large vehicles often prevent passing motorists from seeing park buildings and signs.

#### Parking - Project Impacts

The impacts of bus and RV parking described above will worsen unless remedial measures are taken.

#### Parking - Proposed Mitigation

The "Multimodal Facility" proposed by county planning for an area south of the park (see Land Use Element, p. 83 ) would provide bus and RV parking within easy walking distance of the Joss House. The department favors development of this facility.

#### Traffic/Circulation - Existing Conditions

The following discussion is based on a traffic study commissioned by the county planning department (Nelson-Nygaard, 1988).

The park is bordered by two streets -- State Route 299 on the east and Oregon Street on the north. A third street, Lorenz Road, passes through the southeast corner of the property. Visitors enter and leave the unit's parking lot from Main Street. There is a service road and a driveway to the park residence off of Oregon Street. A little-used alternative service road enters the property from Lorenz Road.

Average daily traffic (ADT) on State Highway 299 at Oregon Street is approximately 10,000 vehicles (Caltrans, 1988 Traffic Volumes). Traffic on 299 is heavier than this during the summer months. Average weekday traffic volume on Oregon Street at the same intersection was measured at 1,897 vehicles. The intersection is operating at a level of service (LOS) of "A", meaning little or no delay. In 20 years, however, the intersection is predicted to operate at LOS "F" -- blocked -- unless there are roadway improvements to handle projected growth.

One simple remedy proposed by the traffic study would be to install a traffic signal at the intersection of Oregon and Main streets. This proposal, however, runs counter to the community's desire to keep traffic lights out of the historic district (draft Weaverville Community Plan, May 1988). Another solution proposed by a citizen's task force is to extend Miner Street south through the park to connect with Lorenz Avenue. This option was not considered practical by the traffic consultants and was not analyzed in the traffic study. The department strongly opposes the Miner Street extension proposal.

Traffic/Circulation - Project Impacts

The General Plan calls for relocating the service road entrance from Oregon Street to Lorenz Road (Land Use Element, p. 200). This is proposed for esthetic reasons and will result in a minimal change in existing traffic and circulation.

Traffic/Circulation - Proposed Mitigation

No mitigation is proposed. The Multimodel Facility design concept would make Lorenz Road a one-way exit for the facility. The department, which owns part of the right of way, would require two-way circulation on Lorenz Road as far as the new service road entrance proposed in the General Plan.

Noise

Noise - Existing Conditions

The Joss House is impacted by two principal sources of noise: motor vehicle traffic and the garbage compactor at the Trinity Market across Oregon Street from the park.

Noise - Project Impacts

There will be temporary noise impacts during construction of the proposed expansion of the visitor center. Because of the garbage compactor and increasing traffic noise, park tour guides may begin using portable public address systems in order to be heard. This would increase noise levels at the site and sacrifice some of the sense of serenity that is now an attractive quality of temple tours.

Noise - Proposed Mitigation

Traffic Noise: The department strongly suggests that the county analyze noise/air quality impacts on the Joss House before choosing any traffic improvement measures such as a stoplight at Oregon and Main streets.

Garbage Compactor: The department is negotiating with Trinity Market for an agreement on times to operate the compactor that would not conflict with the park's interpretive program.

Visitor Center Expansion: Construction should be done at times or seasons when visitation is low and fewer visitors are inconvenienced.

Water and Sewage/Wastewater

Existing Conditions

An adequate supply of water is delivered to the park by the Weaverville Community Services District. The sewage systems for both the visitor center and the staff residences are hooked up to the Weaverville Sanitary District sewage line.

Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The park unit's existing plumbing may not be adequate to handle the proposed expansion of the visitor center, construction of a permanent staff residence, and implementation of a fire suppression plan. To address this problem, the General Plan proposes that the department add another hookup or bigger pipe. Growth in visitation will result in a small increase in demand on the sewage system. We do not consider this increase significant, so there is no proposed mitigation.

Cultural Resources

Existing Conditions

Because of outside light (especially ultraviolet light), fluctuations in humidity and temperature, and air contamination from burning incense, the felt and silk banners, ceremonial umbrellas, and other artifacts in the three temple rooms are slowly deteriorating.

Project Impacts

Deterioration of the very fragile artifacts will continue as long as they remain in the temple.

Proposed Mitigation

Some precautions have already been taken. These are described in the Resource Element. Facsimile artifacts could be made to replace the real ones. In this way, the visitor's historic park experience would be preserved, and the artifacts would be protected.

Fire/Public Safety

Existing Conditions

The Joss House is of wood construction, and there are often candles and incense burned in it. The grounds are wooded, especially parts of the primary historic and residence zones. Two predecessors to the Joss House were destroyed by fire.

To protect the Joss House and its artifacts, the temple has heat sensors inside to detect fire.

Currently, there is no wildfire management plan or fire suppression plan for the unit.

Project Impacts

Under the proposed General Plan, the unit including the Joss House and its artifacts remains susceptible to damage by fire.

Proposed Mitigation

A resource management plan, which will include a fire suppression plan, will be implemented. Once implemented, this plan should reduce the likelihood of fire damage.

Esthetics

A storage/utility shed is in plain view from the historic zone.

Project Impacts

Use of the existing shed continues to detract from the view of the park as seen from the historic zone.

Proposed Mitigation

The storage shed will be moved out of the historic zone to a location closer to Lorenz Avenue, accessible by the new service road.

## Effects Not Found To Be Significant

The Initial Study (Appendix L) found that the proposed General Plan would cause no significant effects in the following areas: vegetation, wildlife, light and glare, non-renewable resources, housing, and population and economic growth.

## Significant Effects That Cannot Be Avoided

The proposed General Plan will produce no unavoidable significant adverse effects.

## Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

In its classification as a state historic park, Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park will be preserved and restored as a place for quiet public recreation and education about the Chinese culture.

## Growth-Inducing Impacts

None are foreseen.

## Cumulative Impacts

None are foreseen.

## Alternatives to the Project

Alternative 1 - The Proposed General Plan

Description: The proposed General Plan is the department's preferred alternative.

Environmental Impacts: The environmental effects of the General Plan are discussed in the Environmental Impact Element of the plan. Because there are no significant adverse impacts, and most of the plan's proposals are designed to improve environmental conditions, this is the environmentally-superior alternative.

Alternative 2 - No Project

Description: The visitor center would remain as it is. The storage shed would remain in the historic zone, and the staff residence would continue to be in a temporary trailer. The artifacts in the Joss House would continue to be maintained as usual.

Environmental Impacts: The Joss House and its artifacts would continue to be in danger of extreme fire and deterioration. This would threaten the existence of the park. Parking spaces and views of the park would continue to be blocked by RV and bus use. The views from the Joss House of the staff residence and storage shed would continue to detract from the esthetic and historic integrity of the park.

## Organizations and Individuals Contacted

Fred Meyer, Ranger I, Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park

Robin Ettinger, Associate Landscape Architect, Department of Parks and Recreation

S-4020/4087L

# APPENDIX A

## PUBLIC MEETING #1 - "INFORMATION GATHERING"

CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS

# PLANNING NEWSLETTER 1

**YOU ARE INVITED TO A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS TO HELP PLAN THE FUTURE OF**

## WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

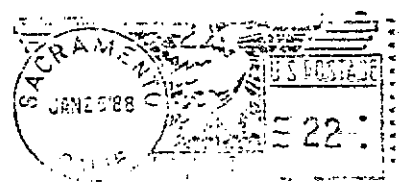
- 7:30 PM, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1988
  CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 555 WASHINGTON STREET, RED BLUFF

## SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

- 7:30 PM, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1988
  SHASTA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, HIGHWAY 299W & FRENCH ALLEY, SHASTA

## WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

- 7:30 PM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1988
  CIVIL DEFENSE HALL, MEMORIAL WAY, WEAVERVILLE




STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P. O. BOX 942896 - SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001

## WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!

With your help, the Department of Parks and Recreation will be preparing General Plans for three historic parks. A General Plan is a master plan which will guide long-range preservation, use, and management of a state historic park. We are now beginning. The purpose of our first meeting is to hear your ideas and concerns as part of our information gathering phase. With your ideas and further research, staff will prepare alternative plans for your review at a second public meeting. A second newsletter will be sent out to announce the times and locations of our next meetings. Please plan to attend one or all meetings.

### WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located 2 miles north of Red Bluff, east of Interstate 5. The park is located on the banks of the Sacramento River and comprises about 4 acres. The park contains a restored adobe house, carriage house, corral, smoke house, and picnic area.

William B. Ide, a farmer from Illinois and prominent settler in California, became president of the Bear Flag Republic after he participated in the Bear Flag Revolt against Mexico in June 1846. The Bear Flag was replaced by the Stars and Stripes several weeks later as U.S. armed forces took control of California. After purchasing land and mining for gold, it is believed that William B. Ide built the adobe house. The exact date of construction is unknown. In 1937, steps were taken to create a State Historical Monument. It was not until 1951 that it was transferred to State ownership. Extensive repairs to the adobe house and other construction have created a scene typical of Ide's day.

### SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

Shasta State Historic Park is located 6 miles west of Redding on Highway 299. A row of old half-ruined brick buildings remind passing motorists that Shasta City, the "Queen City" of California's northern mining district, once stood on this site. The park comprises about 28 acres and contains the restored courthouse and jail, Litsch Store, the Catholic cemetery, and other historical sites including the brick ruins. The park was opened to the public in 1950 depicting "Shasta City", the historic gateway to the gold diggings of Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties during the 1850s.

### WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

In July 1848, Major Pierson B. Reading discovered gold on a sandba in the Trinity River, and the Gold Rush paralleled those in other part of California. Thousands of miners including several thousand Chinese, spread out and quickly established claims on the creeks and cuts in th mountains. Chinese settlements gre up not only in Weaverville but in Douglas City, Lewiston, Junction City, Quinby on New River, and Don Juan Bar. During the Gold Rush, th Chinese erected a place of worship in Weaverville. Construction of th original temple was believed to hav been in 1852 or 1853 at Chimney Point. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1873. Local Chinese contributed generously to rebuilding the present temple whic was dedicated in April 1874. The Moon Lee family, the only remainin Chinese family in Weaverville, liv only a few yards from the temple. Fearing that upon their deaths no one would look after it, Mr. Lee took steps to deed it to the State of California. The temple and its site became part of the State Park System in 1961, preserving this important part of California's Chinese tradition.

### THE PROCESS

- Organization of Planning Team
- (we are here) Information Gathering
- Prepare Alternative Plans
- Prepare Draft Plan
- CEQA Process
- Present Plan to Park and Recreation Commission

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Robin Ettinger
Landscape Architect
Development Division
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 324-0825

CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS
GENERAL PLANNING TEAM

PUBLIC MEETINGS

February 9, 10, 11, 1988

## AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTION
2. THE PLANNING PROCESS (SLIDE SHOW)
3. UNIT OVERVIEW
   A. SLIDE SHOW
   B. EXISTING LAND USE
4. PUBLIC ISSUES, IDEAS, AND CONCERNS
5. CONCLUDING REMARKS - WHAT'S NEXT

February 11, 1988

Welcome to our first workshop to discuss the general plan for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

This is a questionnaire which we are asking everyone to complete. Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and let us know your ideas about the park. You may find time to address the questionnaire while you are waiting for the meeting to begin or during the break period. If you have questions, there are staff people available to help you.

Please turn the page and begin....

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

1. Your Name and Address (optional):

_____

_____

_____

2. Your primary interest in Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park:

_____ Live in the community of Weaverville

_____ Interested in the history and culture associated with the Joss House

_____ Adjacent property owner

_____ Business person interested in civic matters, commerce, tourism

_____ Member of Interpretive Association

_____ Representative of governmental agency

Agency? _____

_____ Other

3. How did you hear about tonight's meeting?

_____ Received announcement in the mail

_____ Word of mouth

_____ Newspaper

_____ Radio

_____ TV

_____ Other _____

4. Do you have any knowledge, expertise, or contacts which you would like to offer to the planning team? If so, please describe briefly and let us know how you can be reached.

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What do you think is the most important problem confronting the park today?

_____

_____

_____

6. What recommendations would you make to improve park facilities or park management?

_____

_____

_____

7. Should the Joss House be a static display or continue to have both tours and be an active place of worship? Why/why not? _____

_____

_____

_____

8. Do you have any comments about the architectural style, color, and adequacy of the visitor orientation building? Should changes or additions be made? _____

_____

_____

_____

9. Noise from Oregon Street during tours has become a problem. Should a sound barrier be built between the street and temple? Do you have any suggestions? _____

_____

_____

_____

10. In a few words, what kind of place should the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park be? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

11. Do you have any comments concerning a proposed county trail that would go through the park between the Joss House and the ranger residence?

_____

_____

_____

G-3391L

# APPENDIX B

## PUBLIC MEETING #2 - "ALTERNATIVES"

GENERAL PLAN UPDATE FEBRUARY 1989

# NEWSLETTER 2

## CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK
WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

YOU ARE INVITED TO A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS TO HELP PLAN THE FUTURE OF:

- WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
  7:30 p.m., Wednesday, March 1, 1989
  Board of Supervisors Chambers, 101 Court Street, Courthouse, Weaverville

- WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK
  7:30 p.m., Thursday, March 2, 1989
  City Hall Council Chambers, 555 Washington Street, Red Bluff

The planning team would like to review and discuss with you the preliminary Resource Element and alternative plans for the preparation of General Plans for these units.

With your help, the Department of Parks and Recreation, State of California, is preparing a General Plan for three historic parks. A General Plan is a master plan which will guide long-range preservation, use, and management of these parks.

## WHERE HAVE WE BEEN?

The planning team was assembled in November 1987 to begin work on General Plans for three parks. In February 1988, a series of public meetings were held. The purpose of these meetings was to hear your ideas and concerns as part of our information gathering phase. With these ideas and further research, staff was to prepare alternative plans and present them to you at a second series of meetings.

At this time, Department of Parks and Recreation management changed work assignment priorities. These General Plans were put on hold for a year. The planning team is now resuming its work.

The planning team would like to apologize for this delay and break in the continuity of the planning process. We hope you can join us in picking up where we left off to complete the General Plans.

We hope to present the Preliminary General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park to the State Park and Recreation Commission in January 1990 for approval.

## SHASTA S.H.P UPDATE

As the planning team began a natural and cultural Resource Inventory and research into the historical background of Shasta State Historic Park, it became clear, due to its complexity, that the General Plan could not be completed on schedule with the other units.

A separate schedule has been developed. The Resource Inventory, historical background sketch, and Resource Element should be completed by late summer, 1989. We anticipate a public meeting to review planning alternatives by the fall of 1989. A complete Preliminary General Plan will be presented to the State Park and Recreation Commission early in 1991.

As the planning process proceeds for Shasta State Historic Park, a newsletter will be sent out to announce the time, date, and location of the fall 1989 meeting with information for the discussion of alternative plans.

# WHAT WE'VE DONE TO DATE

The following tasks have been completed in preparation for our second public meeting:

- A Resource Inventory which includes a summary of natural and cultural resources has been completed for William B. Ide Adobe SHP and Weaverville Joss House SHP.
- A historical sketch which includes information on the life of William B. Ide and the history of the park unit and the Red Bluff area has been completed.
- A historical sketch including information on the history of Chinese settlement in Weaverville and the Joss House has been completed.
- A "Declaration of Purpose" for both units has been proposed.
- A "preliminary" Resource Element has been completed for both units. (A Resource Element sets forth long-range management objectives through resource management policies setting forth precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of these objectives.)
- Historic research conducted to date strongly indicates that William B. Ide never constructed the adobe, nor did he ever own the property. It has been suggested, to be historically accurate, that the name of this unit be changed from William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park.
- Native American archeological investigation of the knoll area has been completed at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park.
- A native heritage oak located near the adobe has been evaluated for structural integrity and signs of fungal attack by a tree hazard specialist and arborist.
- Tabulation of all comments made during our first public meeting for both units has been completed.
- A boundary survey update has been completed for both units.
- Base maps have been completed for both units.
- Appropriate governmental agencies are being contacted regarding input into the planning process.
- Alternative planning concepts have been developed for both units.
- A workbook has been completed for our public meeting with you.

# THE NEXT PUBLIC MEETING

At our next public meeting, we will review the tasks we have completed to date and discuss proposed alternative planning concepts to help determine what kind of place each park should be.

As we discuss proposed alternative planning concepts, a workbook has been developed for you to follow along with and to fill out.

Overall planning concepts are listed followed by a discussion of the park broken into planning areas.

Each area includes a list of basic assumptions, problem statements, and planning alternatives to consider.

To help get everyone thinking about planning issues, please consider the following overall planning concepts.

## WHAT KIND OF PLACE SHOULD WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK BE?

### Concept #1

The existing park uses are appropriate and compatible. There should be no changes. However, facilities are deteriorating. Let's fix up and maintain what we have with no additional changes in facilities or their uses.

### Concept #2

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential for Environmental Studies Programs, Environmental Living Programs, and special events such as "Adobe Days". With the construction of a visitor center, these programs can be enhanced and improved. This would not necessarily cause an increase in visitor attendance, but would help improve the existing programs we have.

Concept #3

This park is an important part of the fabric of the Red Bluff community. Presently, with the lack of parking, the existence of special events such as "Adobe Days" is threatened. Additional parking must be found for special events to continue and for the park to grow and keep up the increase in visitors' demands. With increased visitation, additional funding and staffing must also be sought.

WHAT KIND OF PLACE SHOULD WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK BE?

Concept #1

The existing park uses are appropriate and compatible. There should be no changes. However, facilities and artifacts are deteriorating. Let's fix up and maintain what we have with no additional changes in facilities or their uses. Let's keep the interpretive program the same, emphasizing the importance of the temple.

Concept #2

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential. The expansion of the existing office and exhibit building into a visitor center will help maximize that potential by helping interpret Chinese history in California, its culture, and Taoist religion. With an improved visitor center, the interpretive program can be expanded, more people can be accommodated and be better prepared for tours, improving the visitor experience. With increased visitation, additional funding and staffing must also be sought.

# WHAT'S NEXT

After these public meetings, the planning team will analyze your comments along with all other planning factors and compose a single plan. We will send you another newsletter outlining the plan and announce a meeting date, time, and place to present the plan to you. We hope to hold this meeting in April 1989.

# IF YOU CAN'T ATTEND OUR NEXT MEETING...

and would like to be involved in the planning of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park, please notify:

Robin Ettinger
Landscape Architect
Development Division
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 324-0825

We will send you a workbook to complete or just drop us a line with your comments and concerns. Extra workbooks will be available at the meetings to give to friends and neighbors. When completed, you can return them to the park or mail them to the above address.

# THE GENERAL PLANNING PROCESS

The general planning process...Where we are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ■ | Step 1 | Organizing the job |
| | ■ | Step 2 | Gathering information |
| WE ARE HERE | ■ | Step 3 | Developing alternatives |
| | □ | Step 4 | Composing a single plan |
| | □ | Step 5 | CEQA review process |
| | □ | Step 6 | State Park and Recreation Commission hearing |

# WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
# GENERAL PLAN

Public Meeting 2
March 1,1989

## AGENDA

I. Purpose of meeting
II. Introductions
III. Project schedule and process
   A. Where have we been?
   B. What's Next
IV. Recap of first public meeting
V. What we've done since
VI. Resource Element review
VII. Workbook session
VIII. Your questions and comments

# WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

## ALTERNATIVE PLAN WORKBOOK

Welcome to tonight's meeting.

This workbook contains a summary of existing park uses, visitor facilities, current problems, and a list of alternatives to help plan the future of the park.

These alternatives were developed from public input during our previous public meeting, questionnaires and meetings with county representatives and park staff.

Please, if possible, quickly read through the workbook before the meeting begins.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING IS TO DISCUSS THESE OPTIONS AND OTHERS THAT MAY BE BROUGHT UP. PLEASE FILL OUT YOUR WORKBOOK AS WE PROCEED AND HAND IN AT THE CONCLUSION OF OUR MEETING. EXTRA WORKBOOKS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO GIVE TO OTHERS. WHEN COMPLETED THEY CAN BE DROPPED OFF AT THE PARK.

This workbook provides several conceptual approaches in organizing our thoughts. These planning concepts are listed on the next page. Please keep these approaches in mind as you evaluate each alternative.

We will discuss issues and options by planning area. Please refer to the map on display.

Please don't hesitate to ask questions, identify additional problems, or make additional recommendations.

Thank you for attending our meeting.

# OVERALL PLANNING CONCEPTS

## PARK PURPOSE:

- The purpose of this park unit is to provide for the public enjoyment of one of the oldest Chinese Taoist temples in continuous use in California, together with related artifacts which illustrate the influence of the Chinese people, their history, culture, religion, and contributions to California during and after the Gold Rush. (Declaration of Purpose.)

## BASIC ASSUMPTIONS:

- Historical structures and artifacts are in a state of deterioration.
- Joss House will be used as both a place of worship and a place for interpretive tours.
- The Joss House is an important element in the historic district of Weaverville. It contributes to both the esthetic quality and economic base of the town. It is an intergal part of the community.

## WHAT KIND OF PLACE SHOULD WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK BE?

### Concept #1

The existing park uses are appropriate and compatible. There should be no changes. However, facilities and artifacts are deteriorating. Let's fix up and maintain what we have with no additional changes in facilities or their uses. Let's keep the interpretive program the same, emphasizing the importance of the temple.

### Concept #2

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential. The expansion of the existing office and exhibit building into a visitor center will help maximize that potential by helping interpret Chinese history in California, its culture, and Taoist religion. With an improved visitor center, the interpretive program can be expanded, more people can be accommodated and be better prepared for tours, improving the visitor experience.

A third planning concept had been considered, but discarded. This concept included the development of other public use facilities, primarily a picnic day-use area and a connection to local recreation trails through the park.

However, during our public meetings and research phase, it became clear to the planning team that these uses were not compatible with the primary cultural resource of the park. It was decided that no facilities or programs shall be developed which would be an attraction in their own right detracting from the historical integrity and create security risks.

General

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- This unit is considered not only as a local park, but one with statewide significance.
- This unit is located in the historic district of Weaverville surrounded by both historic and contemporary structures. It is also surrounded by both business/commercial and residential development.
- Last year's attendance was over 30,000 visitors.
- Most visitors stay in Area 1, Historic Area and Area 2, Public Access Area.
- The Joss House is situated in a "park-like" setting. Its setting and unique architectural style attracts many photographers and artists. The Joss House can be seen from Main Street through existing black locust trees and is separated from Main Street and the parking area by Sidney Gulch Creek.

Problems:

- There is not enough funding available to adequately maintain and staff the park at its current level.
- Attendance is generally increasing from year to year while funding for maintenance and staffing has not.
- Present staffing has gained an intimate knowledge of Taoist religion, background history of the Joss House, and established an excellent working relationship with the community and the Joss House Interpretive Association. Changes in staff could create continuity problems for future operations of the park.
- The historic integrity of the Joss House could be threatened with development surrounding the unit with increased traffic congestion, noise, esthetic intrusions, and threats to the security of irreplaceable artifacts.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

☐ Additional funding and staffing must be found to maintain present conditions and programs. With increases of attendance, additional funding and staffing will be needed.

☐ An effort will be made to ease the transition of new staff by the following:

-- Video recording of tours.

-- Audio recording "oral history" by the existing staff of events, issues, projects, public involvement, etc.

-- Investigation of possible reclassification of Ranger I to an Historian I, Interpreter I, Curator I, or Guide I. This could increase the applicant pool and increase chances of selecting someone with an educational background and/or sensitivities in the Taoist religion and philosophies.

☐ The Department shall establish a working relationship with the Trinity County Planning Department and other appropriate agencies to give input on all planning issues that will have an impact on the unit. Specifically, the Department will work with Caltrans on an off-street parking facility (see Area 2 - Alternatives) and with Trinity County concerning Sidney Gulch and Weaver Creek flora and fauna restoration and recreation trail plans.

Other recommendations: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

Area 1 - Primary Historic Zone

Assumptions and Existing Conditions

o The purpose of the Primary Historic Zone as stated in the Public Resources Code (Section 5019.59) is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources and to restrict incompatibile facilities in that area.

o The Primary Historic Zone runs from the north property line along Oregon Street to the south property line and Lorenz Avenue. It is separated by Sidney Gulch Creek from Area 2 - Public Access. It is connected by a footbridge over the creek. It is bordered to the west by Area 3 - Staff Residence.

o The primary purpose for the existence of the park is the significance of the historic Joss House.

o The Joss House is included in the National Register's Historic District for the Town of Weaverville.

o The Joss House underwent major stabilization and rehabilitation work shortly after the State acquired the property. The Joss House is presently structurally sound.

o Along with acquiring the Joss House, the State received the temple's religious artifacts. Over the years, some of these artifacts have been restored and some have not.

- Remnants of the historic landscape plantings exist around the Joss House, including a row of black locust trees along the creek bank and gnarled apple trees located on the knoll.

- A storage and shop building is located in the Primary Historic Zone.

- Any restoration work that may be required will follow the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (1985).

- The alarm system and visual surveillance from the staff residence shall be maintained.

Problems:

- Many of the irreplaceable artifacts within the temple are in a state of decay. The degradation of these resources could threaten the purpose for the park.

- No carrying capacity has been set for this unit. It is unknown how many visitors the Joss House and its staff can accommodate to provide a quality interpretive experience and protect the resources.

- There is no fire protection system for the Joss House. A fire could result in the complete loss of the Joss House and its contents. A fire suppression system is now being planned but, to date, has not been installed.

- Noise along Oregon Street causes distractions for the Joss House tours.

- The existing storage and shop building is located in the historic area, 9 feet in elevation below the Joss House. It is felt by some that the location of this building compromises the esthetic and historic integrity of the Joss House.

- Caltrans has proposed a bypass road to alleviate traffic congestion on Main Street (Highway 299). A proposal has been made to locate this road in the area between the Joss House and the staff residence. This proposal would compromise the historic and esthetic integrity and serenity of the Joss House. It would also threaten its security.

- The Trinity County Planning Department has proposed a recreational trail in the same area as the proposed Caltrans bypass road. This also could threaten the historic and esthetic integrity, serenity, and security of the Joss House.

- The Joss House and its landscaped surroundings are the primary resources of this unit. There is at present no overall guidelines for future plantings and maintenance of the existing landscape planting.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

☐ A conservative study was completed in 1974 for the temple and artifacts contained within the temple. This study should be updated. It should include a study of the impact of visitors and help set a tour carrying capacity. The conservation study should describe the significance of each artifact and set up a maintenance schedule. Before this study is completed, an interim tour capacity will be set and enforced by the District Superintendent.

☐ The Department shall investigate methods of reducing noise along Oregon Street.

☐ The storage and workshop building shall be moved out of the Primary Historic Zone.

☐ The Department shall designate the area being considered by the bypass road and recreational trail as part of the Primary Historic Zone (PHZ). This could help stop potential development. The Department will also work with those agencies on any future proposals making sure they are consistent with departmental goals.

☐ Because of the importance of the setting of the Joss House, an Historic Landscape Management Plan for this area shall be prepared. The purpose of the plan will be to provide guidelines for future design, planting, and maintenance of the historic scene to protect its integrity.

Other recommendations: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

Area 2 - Public Access and Office/Exhibit Building Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- This area is located on the east side of the park between Sidney Gulch Creek and Main Street (Highway 299).
- This area contains a 25-vehicle parking lot with a separate entrance and exit. The entrance is off Main Street and Lorenz Avenue which continues through a portion of the park.
- An 800 square foot office/exhibit building is located in this area. This building contains a small exhibit room, sales counter, and restrooms. This building is a single story structure and can be considered an example of ranch style architectural design.
- Located outside the exhibit building is a courtyard where visitors wait for the next tour to begin.

- This area has been landscaped with non-native plant material.

Problems:

The office/exhibit building has the following problems:

- There is limited space to provide the basic interpretive background on the Joss House and Taoist beliefs.
- There is limited space to interpret the local Chinese history and history of the temple.
- The building is too small to have adequate interpretive display space. Many interpretive items cannot be displayed.
- There is inadequate space for a park office.
- There is inadequate storage space for artifacts, sales counter materials, and interpretive materials.
- It is felt that the architectural style and color of the building could be improved to be more compatible with the Joss House.
- Tour or school bus parking often blocks the use of 6-8 parking spaces.
- The building access and entrance from the parking area could be improved.
- It is felt that the design of the courtyard area could be improved.
- The Department is concerned about unit security and would like to discourage through traffic on Lorenz Avenue.
- There is insufficient space and interpretive interest to hold visitors until the next tour, making some tours too large or losing potential visitors.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

Pick one of the following:

☐ The existing office/exhibit building should be demolished and a new building should be constructed in its place containing some or all of the following elements:

_____ Park office

_____ Volunteer/docent room

_____ Sales counter

_____ Sales storage room

_____ Multi-purpose room (class and meeting room)

_____ Kitchen

_____ Exhibit area

_____ Library archives

_____ Collection/storage room with environmental controls

_____ Curatorial room

_____ Maintenance (janitorial) closet

or

☐ The existing office/exhibit building should remain and be expanded to provide for as many of the elements listed above limited only by site constraints. A minimum of elements to be included are:

_____ Park office

_____ Multi-purpose room (class and meeting room)

_____ Storage room (for sale items, artifacts, and interpretive program materials)

With a new or expanded office/exhibit building, more people can be provided with the basic background and purpose of the Joss House. People's interest can be held until the next tour and be rewarded with better tour experience.

or

☐ The office/exhibit building should be left as is.

☐ With any future development, new construction, or building additions, the Department will ensure that the design will not detract or be an attraction of its own from the viewscape of the Joss House.

☐ The Department shall work with Caltrans and other appropriate agencies to provide additional off-street parking for large RVs and buses to avoid blocking spaces in our parking areas.

☐ The Department shall prepare a landscape management plan for the public access area and all other areas of the park unit. The purpose of this plan will be to provide guidelines for future design, planting, and maintenance.

Other recommendations: _____

_____

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Area 3 - Staff Residence Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- This area is located in the west side of the park unit, the area ranges from 4 feet to 30 feet in elevation above Main Street.

- The area contains a gravel driveway leading to a 24 foot x 60 foot double-wide aluminum-sided mobile home used as a staff residence. It is located approximately 8 feet in elevation above the Joss House and approximately 10 feet above the street level. The residence has visual surveillance of the Joss House. Located with the residence are some storage sheds, outside storage areas, and fencing.

- The southwest corner of the property against the boundary fence is dominated by conifers (mostly Pinus ponderosa). The area between the Joss House and staff residence is an open "grassy" area. Exotic landscape plant material has been placed around staff residence.

- This area serves as a backdrop as park visitors cross the footbridge from the Public Access - Area 2 in to the Historic Area 1. The visitor sees the Joss House in the foreground and hill (Staff Residence - Area 3) in the background.

- It is absolutely necessary for the security of the Joss House to have park staff live on site.

Problems:

- The existing staff residence and surrounding sheds, storage areas, and fencing create a visual intrusion within the historical scene.

- It is recognized that security of the Joss House requires park staff to reside in the unit. The double-wide mobile home is owned by a member of the park staff. With change in staff, the use of this residence could be in jeopardy.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate box)

☐ The scenic quality of Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park is derived from its primary cultural resource, the historic Joss House and its landscaped surroundings. Area 3 can be seen from most other parts of the park and serves as a backdrop to the Joss House. The Department shall prepare a landscape management plan for this area and the entire park. The purpose of this plan will be to provide guidelines for future planting design and maintenance to be compatible with the historic

scene. The Department shall work to replace the mobile home structure with a structure whose design is more compatible with the historic scene. In the interim, the Department shall screen (while still providing visual surveillance) these modern intrusions with fencing and/or vegetation.

☐ The Department should negotiate with the mobile home owner to purchase/lease the residence for use after staff changes are made and until a more compatible structure can be built or moved on site.

Other recommendations: _____

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_____

_____

_____.

Area 4 - Museum Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions

- This area is located in the southeast corner of the park unit, 10 feet below street level. This area cannot be seen from the staff residence or from the street.
- The area is separated from the rest of the park by Lorenz Avenue and Sidney Gulch and Ten Cent Gulch Creek.
- The area is connected to the existing adjacent museum. Large gold mining equipment owned by the museum is on display. This area is used more by visitors to the museum than by visitors to the Joss House.
- This area contains turf around the artifact display area and riparian vegetation in and around Sidney Gulch and Ten Cent Gulch.

Problems:

- At one time, there were picnic tables available for use in the artifact display area. The area cannot be seen from street level. The area was used for drinking and other non-park activities by youth. The picnic tables have since been removed.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate box)

☐ This area should be left as is.

or

☐ Picnic tables should be added with increased staffing to prevent non-park activities. The artifact displays should remain and visitors should be encouraged to visit the area.

or

☐ The artifact displays should be relocated and the area replanted with native riparian vegetation. People should only view the area from the street and sidewalk above. No public access should be allowed.

Other recommendations: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

S-3918L

# APPENDIX C

## PUBLIC MEETING #3 - PRESENTING THE PLAN"

# NEWSLETTER 3

## CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS

WILLIAM B. IDE MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC PARK
WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

YOU ARE INVITED TO A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS TO HELP PLAN THE FUTURE OF:

- WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
  7:30 p.m., Tuesday, July 25, 1989
  Board of Supervisors Chambers, 101 Court Street, Courthouse, Weaverville

- WILLIAM B. IDE MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC PARK
  7:30 p.m., Wednesday, July 26, 1989
  City Hall Council Chambers, 555 Washington Street, Red Bluff

The planning team would like to present the plans for William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

With your help, the Department of Parks and Recreation, State of California, is preparing a General Plan for three historic parks. A General Plan is a master plan which will guide long-range preservation, use, and management of these parks. A plan has been completed for both William B. Ide Memorial and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Parks. A separate schedule has been developed for Shasta State Historic Park.

## SHASTA S.H.P UPDATE

As the planning team began research into the historical background of Shasta State Historic Park, it became clear that the General Plan could not be completed on schedule with the other units because of its complexity.

The Resource Inventory, historical background sketch, and Resource Element should be completed by late summer, 1989. We anticipate a public meeting to review planning alternatives by the fall of 1989. A complete Preliminary General Plan will be presented to the State Park and Recreation Commission early in 1991.

As the planning process proceeds for Shasta State Historic Park, a newsletter will be sent out to announce the time, date, and location of the fall 1989 meeting with information for the discussion of alternative plans.

## THE NEXT PUBLIC MEETING

At the next public meetings, we will review the proposed plan for each unit and take your comments regarding our proposals. The Plan's proposals are summarized in four areas: resource management, interpretation, facilities, and operations.

## WILLIAM B. IDE MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC PARK

### Resource Management Recommendations

-- Change the unit's name from William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park.

-- Maintain the historic integrity of the adobe and adjacent outbuildings.

-- Work with the apropriate agencies to help restore and protect riparian vegetation in the riverbank area.

-- Protect and perpetuate native oaks contained in the park.

-- Control non-native plant species.

### Interpretive Recommendations

-- Interpretation will take two approaches:

1. Present William B. Ide as an important figure in early California history and to the development of this area, and

2. Interpret the lifestyle that Ide and other California pioneers would have experienced between the years 1845 and c. 1865.

-- The primary interpretive period will be from 1845 to 1865, emphasizing William B. Ide's arrival in California, participation in the Bear Flag Revolt, service as treasurer, district attorney, judge, and deputy clerk for historic Colusa County, and his death in 1852. This period also encompasses the construction of the adobe within the park and operation of the ferry.

-- Proposals for interpretive facilities include:

- o The development of a central visitor center that will consolidate and improve interpretive activities.
- o Outdoor exhibit shelters.
- o Reconstruction of a full-scale (non-operational) replica of the Adobe Ferry and landing.

### Facilities Recommendations

-- Construct a new ±3,000 square foot visitor center.

-- Reconfigure the existing parking area, increasing the number of spaces from 18 to 27.

-- Negotiate to purchase or use by permit, adjacent land for additional parking.

-- Prepare a landscape management plan for all areas including the primary historic zone.

-- After construction of the visitor center, remove existing 10' x 50' trailer in the service area and the 12' x 24' at the entrance to the primary historic zone.

-- Reconstruct the loop trail to the knoll.

Operations Recommendations

-- Encourage volunteer participation in the park.

-- Continue participation with local school districts in the Environmental Studies Program by charging a user fee to offset departmental costs.

## WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

Resource Management Recommendations

-- Establish a black locust management program to protect and perpetuate these specimens in the historical zone.

-- Protect any sub-surface archeological resources.

-- Maintain the historical integrity of the Joss House and its contents.

-- The Department shall prepare a Resource Management Plan for the Joss House Collections.

Interpretive Recommendation

-- The primary interpretive period for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park shall be 1853 to the present. This time frame encompasses the establishment of the first Joss House for the Weaverville Chinese community during California's Gold Rush and the continuation of those traditions on this property, with the construction of the present Joss House in 1874, and the ongoing use of the facility to the present day.

-- The primary interpretive theme is:

  o Taoism, An Enduring Aspect of a Rich, Multi-Faceted Chinese Heritage.

-- Sub-Themes include:

  o Coming to "Gold Mountain".
  o Old Traditions Transplanted.
  o Discovering California's Chinese Heritage

-- Proposal for interpretive facilities include:

  o Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center will create the opportunity for additional exhibits and artifact display and storage.

Facilities Recommendations

-- Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center to include an expanded exhibit area, curatorial, office, and interpretive association work and storage space.

-- Tea garden or tea room.

-- Prepare and implement a landscape management plan for all areas including the primary historic zone.

-- Relocate the maintenance shop building to outside of the primary historic zone.

Remove an existing 24 x 60 foot doublewide aluminum-sided staff residence and replace with permanent structure following Weaverville Historic District architectural guidelines.

The Department shall participate with the appropriate agencies on issues that could impact State Park System values and the purpose of this unit. They include:

- Support multi-model facility concept;
- Work with county on adjacent residential zoning and building height restrictions to protect Joss House viewshed;
- Oppose Miner Street extension through park.
- Oppose recreational trail (equestrian, bicycle, pedestrian) through the park.

Operational Recommendations

-- Encourage volunteer participation in the park.

-- Install an appropriate fire protection system to protect the temple and its artifacts from fire.

-- The Joss House shall remain as a place of active worship.

# WHAT'S NEXT

After these public meetings, the planning team will analyze your comments and make adjustments to the plans, if necessary. The plan text will then be put together in a booklet format and on September 15, 1989, the California Environmental Quality Act review period will begin. You will be able to review the Preliminary General Plan document and comment. Copies can be obtained at the Cascade District Office located at Shasta State Historic Park, the park unit, local library, and county planning office.

The Preliminary General Plan will then be presented to the State Park and Recreation Commission in January 1990. A newsletter will be sent to you announcing the date, time, and place of the meeting.

# IF YOU CAN'T ATTEND OUR NEXT MEETING...

and would like to comment on the plans, please write or call:

Robin Ettinger
Landscape Architect
Development Division
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 324-0825

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN
Public Meeting 3
July 25, 1989

## AGENDA

I. Purpose of meeting

II. Introductions

III. Project schedule and process

   A. What's been done to date
   B. What's next

IV. Recap of second public meeting

V. Review of Plan

VI. Your questions and comments

# APPENDIX D

## NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

TRINITY JOURNAL

Established January 1856–A Family Newspaper Independent in Politics and Devoted to the Advancement of Home Interest
133rd Year No. 8 25c Weaverville, Calif. 96093–Thursday, February 23, 1989 2 Sections, 12 Pages

# Joss House future to be discussed at planning meet

Weaverville and Trinity County residents will be asked to comment on what kind of place they think the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park should be in the future at a meeting set next Wednesday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Supervisors Chambers at the Courthouse in Weaverville.

The planning team from the Cascade District, State Historic Parks, have outlined two planning concepts for the Joss House Park future which people will be asked to comment on.

One says the existing park uses are appropriate and compatible and there should be no changes. But it also says the Joss House facility and artifacts are deteriorating and the State should spend funds to fix up and maintain what is there with no additional changes to the facilities or their uses. It also says, "Let's keep the interpretive program the same, emphasizing the importance of the temple."

The second concept says the greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential. It says the expansion of the existing office and exhibit building into a visitors' center will help "maximize that potential by helping interpret Chinese history in California, its culture and Taoist religion." It adds that with an improved visitor center, the interpretive program can be expanded, more people can be accommodated and better prepared for tours. It adds with increased visitors, additional funding and staffing for the park must also be sought.

Once comments are collected at the meeting next week, the planning team will analyze the comments and all other planning factors and compose a single plan. They hope to present the single plan at a meeting to be set in April.

For those who cannot attend the meeting next week, but want to take part in the process, contact Robin Ettinger, Landscape Architect, Development Division, P. O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001 or call (916) 324-0825.

The staff will send people who cannot come to the meeting a workbook to complete, or people can just write to Ettinger with comments or concerns.

Extra workbooks will be available at the meeting to give to friends and neighbors and to be mailed to the State Parks planning staff.

# APPENDIX E

## MUSEUM AREA OPERATING AGREEMENT

OPERATING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 6th day of June, 1967, by and between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, acting through the Department of Parks and Recreation, hereinafter called "STATE", and the COUNTY OF TRINITY, hereinafter called "LOCAL AGENCY";

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5007 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California, STATE may enter into contracts with political subdivisions of the State of California for the care, maintenance, and control, for the purposes of the State Park System, of lands under the jurisdiction of STATE; and

WHEREAS, STATE has acquired for park and recreational purposes certain real property hereinafter described, known as Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument, and has jurisdiction thereof; and

WHEREAS, STATE and LOCAL AGENCY desire to enter into an agreement to provide for such care, maintenance, and control of a portion of Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. LOCAL AGENCY shall be responsible for a period of ~~twenty~~ ten (10) ~~five (25)~~ years from July 1, 1967, for the care, maintenance, development, operation, and control of the real property

hereinafter described (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "said property") for the purposes of a historical park. During said period **LOCAL AGENCY** shall pay all costs of developing, maintaining, controlling, and operating said property for said purposes and **STATE** shall not, during said period, be liable for the cost of said development, maintenance, control or operation.

2. While this agreement is in force and effect, said property shall, at all times, be accessible and subject to the use and enjoyment of all citizens of the State of California, and all other persons entitled to use and enjoy the same, subject, however, in the matter of such use and enjoyment, to the control of **LOCAL AGENCY** in conformity with this agreement. **LOCAL AGENCY** may adopt rules and regulations for the use and enjoyment of said property. Any such rules and regulations adopted by **LOCAL AGENCY** shall conform to and be consistent with the rules and regulations adopted by **STATE** and generally applicable to the State Park System, including said property. Said property shall not be used for any other purpose than the purposes herein enumerated.

3. Subject to prior approval in writing by STATE, LOCAL **AGENCY** may grant concessions in or upon said property consistent with the use by the general public thereof for park and recreational purposes. The rights of the public to the use and enjoyment of said property shall thereupon be limited by such concession agreements.

4. Any charges, fees or collections made by **LOCAL AGENCY** for services, benefits or accommodations to the general public shall be limited to actual needs for maintenance, control and operation and

for development of said property to provide needed additional public facilities, and that commercialization for profit shall not be engaged in by LOCAL AGENCY.

5. All income received and all expenditures made by LOCAL AGENCY in relation to concessions, special services, and all other matters incident to the development, maintenance, control and operation of said property shall be reported annually to STATE. All such income and fees shall be used for maintenance, control and operation of said property and such portion of income as may exceed the cost and expense incurred by LOCAL AGENCY for maintenance, control and operation may be utilized for development. Such annual report shall be made for the annual period commencing on July 1st and terminating on June 30th and shall be filed with STATE not later than September 30th of each year. The first report hereunder shall be filed by LOCAL AGENCY not later than September 30, 19 67 and shall cover the period beginning with the effective date of this contract and terminating June 30, 19 67 .

The report shall include a reasonable weekly estimate of the number of visitors to the area as well as the number of vehicles.

The books, records and accounts kept by LOCAL AGENCY applying to the operation of the State park area, shall at all reasonable times be open for audit or inspection by STATE.

6. It is further agreed and understood between the parties hereto that any development, beach erosion control or protection work which may be undertaken by STATE or the United States of America, along or on said property, in the manner provided by law

or under the rules of STATE, shall not, in any way, be construed as constituting a termination of this agreement or in any way affecting same.

7. LOCAL AGENCY may, by its own forces or by contract, undertake projects for the development, construction, or improvement to said property. Plans and specifications for any such project shall be submitted to STATE for approval. No such project shall be commenced by LOCAL AGENCY'S own forces or contracts awarded prior to STATE approval of such plans and specifications. STATE has the right to disapprove such plans and specifications. Such development, construction or improvement shall be in accordance with a master plan of development which also shall be subject to prior approval in writing by the STATE.

8. Improvements erected on said property by LOCAL AGENCY shall, upon completion, become a part of the realty and title to said improvements shall vest in STATE, except that STATE may, at its option, require that LOCAL AGENCY remove any or all such improvements at the end of the term hereof. LOCAL AGENCY upon termination of this agreement may, at its option, remove any or all of such improvements erected on said property by LOCAL AGENCY, provided it gives STATE notice promptly that it desires to do so. Any such removal required by STATE or at the option of LOCAL AGENCY shall be completed by LOCAL AGENCY within ninety (90) days after the termination of this agreement (except that if longer than ninety (90) days is required for actual removal such removal may still be made provided it has been commenced promptly and is carried on with due diligence). Upon removal, title to the material

so removed shall vest in LOCAL AGENCY. Any removal authorized hereunder shall be made without damage to adjacent improvements and if adjacent improvements are damaged, LOCAL AGENCY shall reimburse STATE therefor or shall repair the improvement so damaged at the option of STATE. After removal, the premises shall be left free and clear of all debris and in a condition reasonably similar to the present condition of said property.

9. LOCAL AGENCY shall not, without prior written approval of STATE, remove, move, demolish, or alter in any manner, any improvements, natural features, or accretions existing on said property on the effective date of this agreement or subsequently occurring.

10. If said property or portion thereof is taken by proceedings in eminent domain, STATE shall receive the entire award for such taking except that LOCAL AGENCY shall receive out of said award the fair market value of any improvement then existing and constructed by LOCAL AGENCY (other than: (1) improvements erected with funds realized through income from said property, or (2) improvements the cost of which LOCAL AGENCY has been paid or reimbursed by STATE) on said property as said fair market value may be determined by said proceedings taking into consideration the terms of this instrument.

11. LOCAL AGENCY hereby waives all claims and recourse against the STATE including the right to contribution for loss or damage to persons or property arising from, growing out of, or in any way connected with or incident to this agreement. LOCAL AGENCY agrees to indemnify, save harmless and defend the STATE, its officers, agents, and employees against any and all claims, demands or causes of action that may be brought against the STATE, its officers,

agents, and employees arising out of, or in any way connected with or incident to this agreement, which claims, demands or causes of action arise under Section 895.2 of the Government Code, or otherwise.

12. This agreement shall not, nor shall any interest therein or thereunder, be assigned, mortgaged, hypothecated or transferred either by **LOCAL AGENCY** or by operation of law, nor shall **LOCAL AGENCY** let or sublet, or grant any licenses or permits with respect to the use and occupancy of said property or any portion thereof, without the written consent of **STATE** first had and obtained.

13. Notices desired or required to be given hereunder or under any law now or hereafter in effect may, at the option of the party giving same, be given by enclosing the same in a sealed envelope addressed to the party for whom intended and by depositing said envelope, with postage prepaid, certified with return receipt requested, in the United States Post Office or any substation thereof.

In the event such notice is being given to **LOCAL AGENCY**, such notice and the envelope containing the same shall be addressed to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors, County of Trinity, or such other place as may hereafter be designated in writing by or on behalf of **LOCAL AGENCY**; and in the event that said notice is being sent to **STATE**, said notice and the envelope containing the same shall be addressed to the Department of Parks and Recreation, P. O. Box 2390, Sacramento, California 95811.

14. Said property shall be known as Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument and shall include all that certain real

property in the County of Trinity, State of California, described as follows:

> All that portion of Lots 6 and 7 in Block 8, as said lots and blocks are shown on that certain map entitled "Townsite of Weaverville, Trinity County" filed in the office of the County Recorder of Trinity County, which lies southeasterly of the existing County Road through said lots, the general location of which County Road is shown on Exhibit "A" attached, which Exhibit by this reference thereto is made a part hereof and incorporated herein for all purposes.
>
> Excepting therefrom that portion thereof which lies within the existing State Highway.

15. STATE reserves the unqualified right to terminate this agreement by giving LOCAL AGENCY one (1) years' notice of the effective date of such termination. STATE further may terminate this agreement for breach by LOCAL AGENCY of any of the provisions hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this instrument upon the date first hereinabove appearing.

APPROVED
AUG 11 1967
By ANDREW R. LOLLI, Director
ASS'T. CHIEF COUNSEL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Frank D. Nicol, Deputy Director

By _____

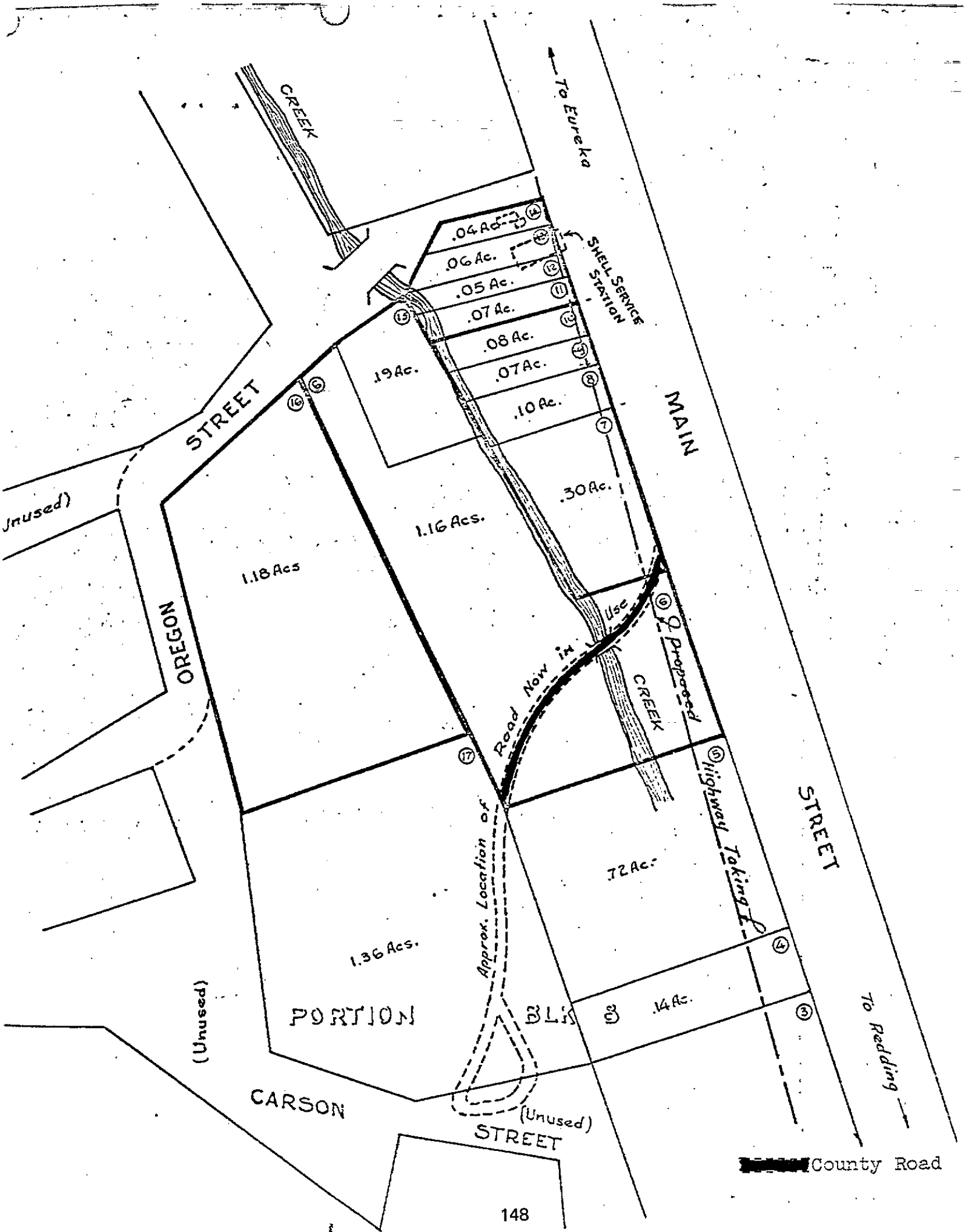
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

Earl P. Hanson, Chief

By Earl P. Hanson

COUNTY OF TRINITY

By _____


To Eureka
CREEK
.04 Ac.
.06 Ac.
.05 Ac.
.07 Ac.
.08 Ac.
.07 Ac.
.10 Ac.
SHELL SERVICE STATION
.19 Ac.
MAIN
STREET
(Unused)
.30 Ac.
1.16 Acs.
1.18 Acs
OREGON
Road Now in Use
Proposed Highway Taking
CREEK
STREET
.72 Ac.
Approx. Location of
1.36 Acs.
PORTION BLK 8
.14 Ac.
(Unused)
CARSON
(Unused)
STREET
To Redding
County Road

# APPENDIX F

## WEAVERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 1st day of September, 1959, by and between the WEAVERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT, Weaverville, Trinity County, State of California, hereinafter referred to as "District" and the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, acting through the Division of Beaches and Parks, hereinafter referred to as "State",

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, District has constructed, owns and operates a sewage disposal plant, including collection and treatment facilities, within the Sanitary District; and

WHEREAS, State owns, maintains and operates a public park known as the Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument within the boundaries of said District; and

WHEREAS, prior to October 1, 1958, the State agreed to pay the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy and No/100 Dollars ($3,870.00) towards the construction of the sewage disposal plant, based on a square foot cost comparable with like amounts paid by other residents within the Weaverville Sanitary District; and

WHEREAS, the State did not negotiate a written agreement with the District until said sewage disposal plant was completed and the services provided to the State; and

WHEREAS, District in the future shall provide the State with certain sewage disposal and treatment facilities and services at the rates and subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, State shall make use of the sewage disposal and treatment facilities and service of said District in disposing of sewage from the Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument area at the rates and subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises and covenants herein specified, it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The State shall pay to the District the sum of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy and No/100 Dollars ($3,870.00) upon the approval of this

agreement. It is further agreed that the State shall pay the District an annual charge in arrears for the disposal of sewage originating from the Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument at the following rates: The rates for each building connected to the sewage disposal lines shall be Two and 50/100 Dollars ($2.50) a month for one fixture and Twenty-five cents (25¢) a month for each additional fixture in excess of one. The exception to this rate is the State Monument Residence which shall be Two and 50/100 Dollars ($2.50) a month regardless of the number of fixtures connected to the sanitary facilities. Should a building and/or fixture cease to be used, the charge shall be pro-rated for the actual period the facility was in use. Payment is obtained by submitting invoices in triplicate to the Division of Beaches and Parks, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento 14, California.

2. Should the District increase or decrease its rates, the District shall give the State thirty (30) days written notice prior to the date the new rates become effective. Rate changes affecting the State shall be computed on the same bases as other users within the District.

3. The payments hereinabove specified shall entitle State to have all of the sewage originating from said Monument treated and disposed of by the District. In the event the State should acquire additional land and install additional facilities in addition to those specified above, the District agrees to provide the same service to such additional facilities at fees in accordance with established rates for similar users within the District.

4. The amount of payments hereunder made, and to be made, shall constitute payments for the use of certain sewage disposal and treatment facilities and sewage service and is not to be regarded in any manner as the payment for or purchase of, in whole or in part, of any specific interest in or title to any property real or personal, now owned or hereafter acquired, owned or constructed by said District, and it is mutually understood and agreed that nothing in this agreement shall be construed as making State the agent or the employee of District for any purpose, nor as creating between the District and the State a relationship of partnership or joint venture.

5. District shall maintain at the sole expense of said District, sewer service line of a minimum size of four (4) inches to the monument boundary, as shown on the plat attached hereto, marked Exhibit A, and by this reference thereto incorporated herein and made a part hereof; said location on Weaverville Joss House State Historical Monument boundary as noted on Exhibit A is to be deemed the point of collection for sewage originating in said State monument.

6. All said collection lines and laterals within the State's boundary shall be maintained at no cost to District.

7. It is mutually understood and agreed that District may curtail sewer service to said Monument in times of emergency to the same extent, that it is required to curtail sewer services to inhabitants within the District.

8. This agreement shall not nor shall any interest therein or thereunder be assigned or transferred by State other than to a body politic. This agreement shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of the said District, and the said assignees of State.

9. The term of this agreement shall be for a period of twenty-five (25) years, starting October 1, 1958 and terminating September 30, 1983, with an option to State for an additional twenty-five (25) year term under the same terms and conditions, excepting and provided, that the only charges to be made State for services shall be limited to the prevailing and going yearly rate or charge for like sewage disposal and treatment. It is further understood that this agreement can be amended and/or terminated by either party upon giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, the day and year first above written.

WEAVERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT

By _____

and By _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

By _____
RONALD E. MILLER, Deputy Chief
Administrative Services

Approved by
Dept of Finance
Nov. 30, 1959

# APPENDIX G

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ART CONSERVATORS, INC., REPORT

Northern California Art Conservators, Inc.

Conservators:
James Alkons
Inge-Lise Eckmann
Carmela Simons

Assistants:
Thomas Donnelly
Nancy Sloper
Philip Vardara

# JOSS HOUSE REPORT

On July 17, 18, and 19, 1980, James Alkons and Carmela Simons visited the Joss House in Weaverville to conduct an on-site examination of the artifacts and their environment, and to carry out basic on-site treatment. The following notes the environmental conditons found, with recommendations for their improvement, recommendations of treatment of the artifacts examined, and on-site treatment accomplished.

## Environmental conditions and recommendations for improvement.

### Lighting:

The recommended illumination level for vulnerable specimens such as painted papers and textiles is 50-100 lux. Since the last report available to us (August, 1975), a 12 volt system has been installed in the Temple. As can be seen by comparing lux measurements before (see report) and after installation, lux values have been considerable lowered.

The following readings were taken on July 18, 1980:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Temple | 175 lux |
| Banner #53 | 175 |
| Banner #54 | 175 |
| Banner #55 | 175 |
| Banner #56 | 350 |
| Umbrella #2-57 | 175-44 |
| Right shrine | 175 |
| Middle shrine | 44 |
| Left shrine | 175 |
| Furled flags | 170-44 |
| Wool banners | 88 |

These readings were taken with the lighting system turned full on, as it is during tours, an average of seven hours a day during the summer season. The lights can be dimmed when the temple is not in use. Readings taken with dimmed lights were under 10 lux.

In the exhibition area:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dragon robe #308 | 175 (daylight) 350 (artificial & day light) |
| Inside showcases | 175-350 |
| Banner | 22 |
| Dragon | 44 |

### Recommendations:

Wherever and whenever possible, lights should be dimmed or turned off. The row of lights under banners #53-56 should be relocated, if

2737 Riverside Boulevard • Sacramento, California 95818 • Telephone (916) 444-3719

possible to the gallery on the opposite side of the Temple. This will lower the intensity of illumination on the banners, which is still too high, and also light them clearly and evenly. The present system serves only to produce distorting shadows.

A rotation system for the more delicate silk textiles should be instituted. That is, periods of exhibiton should be followed by periods of "resting" in darkened protected storage.

The use of electronic flash bulbs should be prohibited inside the Temple.

At present, the lighting in the showcases in the exhibition area is much too high. The flourescent tubes should be replaced by ones of a lower wattage of the "warm white deluxe" type. Also, the protective tube sleeves should be checked for possible ultra-violet leakage. If a U.V. detector is not available, the manufacturer's recommendations for frequency of replacemnt should be followed.

The dragon robe now hanging behind the desk in the exhibiton area should be relocated. Not only is it exposed to far too much light from adjacent lamps, but also to possible damage from accidental handling and pollution.

Temperature/Relative Humidity

The recommended temperature range for artifacts is between 16° and 20°C, and the relative humidity range between 50% and 65%. Once reasonable figures are achieved, they must be kept fairly constant, as fluctuating temperature and humidity levels can cause dangerous strains within the artifacts,painted wooden objects being particularly susceptible to damage in such conditions.

The Joss House has a forced air heating system, and since 1975, airconditioning has been installed. Also since then, the roof and major gaps in the Temple walls have been repaired.

The following readings were taken on July 17 and 18, 1980, with the air conditioning on in the Temple area:

| | 9a.m. | 1p.m. | 4:30p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temple | 18°C 68% Rh | 25°C 63% Rh | 26°C 51% Rh |
| Priest's quarters | 18°C 56% Rh | 25°C 63% Rh | 29°C 49% Rh |

No previous figures for temperature/relative humidity are available. The above figuresshow however, that both temperature and fluctuations in temperature/rlative humidity are rather excessive, even in the air conditioned part of the building.

Recommendations:

We again strongly advise that a hygrothermograph be kept for a year in the building to record daily and seasonal variations in temperature/relative humidity. If a hygrothermograph is beyond the means of the unit, hygrometers should be hung in the Temple, priest's quarters, and exhibiton area, and daily readings taken for one year. Once a profile of the anual cycle is available, steps can be taken to improve the situation.

Pollution:

As noted in previous reports, and seen again on this visit, pollution is a serious and continuing problem. Dust seeping in from outside, plus a fine ash from burning incense inside, is continually settling on all surfaces. Over the years this has impregnated the textiles, papers, basketry, and even the painted surfaces, causing physical and chemical damage, and also disfiguring them. In order to insure the continuing existence of the artifacts, it is essential that the objects be cleaned thoroughly and treated, surface pollution be removed on a regular basis from objects once treated to prevent further damage, and that pollution levels be drastically reduced within the building. At this point, the reduction of pollution is of primary importance, as even after treatment and with regular on-site cleaning, the objects are susceptible to further deterioration, and all the care and money spent on them is wasted if they are to be kept in a potentially dangerous environment, such as a heavily polluted atmosphere.

Recommendations:

Pollution should be monitored with an appropriate device to determine quantitative levels of dust in the environment. Further attempts should be made to seal the building more effectively. This should include walls, floors, doors, and windows. More effective dust filters should be installed, wither replacing or supplementing the present system. There are dust filters on the market that can remove more than 90% of particulate pollution. At this point we cannot recommend electrostatic filters as there is insufficient information published on their use in museum environments.

Deflectors should be installed on the floor registers, and a doormat at the point of entry into the building should be used, and cleaned regularly.

If possible, incense should not be burnt directly under the textile canopies of the three back altars.

Daily vacuuming of the floors and sturdy flat surfaces should be continued. When dust levels are brought under control, a more thorough housekeeping routine, following guidelines set by a conservator, must be instituted.

Security:

Since 1975, an alarm system has been installed. A body heat sensor monitors the building and would trigger an alarm in the sheriff's office and in an office next to the Temple. There are also contacts on the doors of the building.

Recommendations:

It would be desirable to haveafire detection system in the building, as most of the materials in it are highly flammable. All the artifacts should be tagged properly, following museum procedures. The present method of labelling with pressure sensitive tape is not only undependable, but also damaging to the textile artifacts.

As a precaution in case of loss through theft, fire, or other damage, all the artifacts and materials in the Temple should be photodocumented in detail.

Artifacts examined with recommendations for conservation treatment.

With minor exceptions, all the objects mentioned in the previous reports on the Weaverville Joss House are continuing to deteriorate at a progressive rate. On-site treatment has accomplished little more than superficial dust removal, while much more extensive cleaning and conservation treatments are required.

The following is a list of specific recommendations for conservation treatment of the objects and painted materials, in order of priority:

A In-situ treatment is recommended for the following:

1) Polychrome wood relief of the central altar. Complete cleaning and dust removal, consolidation of loose and flaking paint, inpainting as required, and application of a protective synthetic varnish coating.

2) Three rear altars: complete cleaning and local consolidation of paint, reattachment of losses, and unattached pieces.

B The following objects should be removed to the conservation laboratory for further examination and treatment:

1) Polychrome wood carving, "History of China": replacement of missing pieces and complete cleaning.
2) Wood and painted glass lamp in front of the central altar: dissassembly, cleaning, and safe assemble.
3) Three paintings on glass: consolidation of flaking paint, and removal of foreign material from glass, inspection for adequate framing.
4) Painted wooden panels throughout the Temple: consolidation of loose and flaking paint, cleaning, and application of a protective synthetic varnish coating.
5) Guard and Deity figures from the three rear altars: complete examination and proposal of possible treatment to insure moderate staiblity.
6) Cast iron oildlamp: cleaning and replacement of missing parts.
7) Nine metal vases on altar: cleaning and stabilization as required.to prevent further deterioration.
8) Various gongs and cymbals: cleaning and stabilization as required.
9) Assorted books and paper artifacts: testing, cleaning, evaluation of conditon, and appropriate conservation treatment.
10) Exterior painting on lintel above main door: consolidation of paint and protective coatings applied as needed.

The following is alist of the textile artifacts examined, with specific recommendations for conservation treatment, in order of priority. All these textiles should be removed to the conservation laboratory for further examination and treatment.

1) Banner #53: dissassembling, cleaning, lining, and repairing, mounting onto cloth covered stretcher or padded board, attaching mounted banner to a rigidvertical support.
2) Banners # 54, 55, 56: mounting onto cloth covered strainers/ padded boards, attaching mounted banners to rigid vertical supports. The banners should receive full conservation treatment one by one thereafter.
3) Silk passport flags (7): cleaning and mounting.
4) Wool (4) and cotton(11) passport flags: cleaning, moth-proofing, repairing, and/or mounting.
5) Red wool banners: cleaning, mothproofing, and repairing.
6) Saint's headresses (made of metal foil, painted paper, silk and peacock feathers): dismounting, cleaning, repairing, possible replacing motheated feathers, remounting correctly.
7) Canopies over rear altars: cleaning, repairing, and possibly mounting.
8) Rolled district flags: unrolling, cleaning, may need repairing and mounting.
9) Priest's clothes: cleaning, mothproofing, making internal supports for display.
10) Basketry: cleaning, deacidifying, repairing.

Condition of textiles which had undergone conservation treatment at the Laboratory for Museology and Research, UCD.

Processional umbrella #2-57 was treated at the laboratory in 1975/76 and returned to the Joss House after 1978. The mounted and reattached embroidered bands and streamers are in good condition, as they were when they left the lab. The umbrella as a whole, however, has developed ripples in a transverse direction from top to bottom. This is probable caused by the umbrella trying to revert to its former distorted shape prior to conservation. The umbrella has also settled a little cookedly on its support. When examined, the top of the umbrella was covered with dust and paint flakes, and it was pressed against the wall.

Silk passport flag from stand #227 was treated at the laboratory in 1975/76 and returned in 1976. The flag is in good conditon and seems unchanged from when it left the lab. However, it is covered with dust and cobwebs.

On-site treatment carried out on July 17, 18, 1980

1) Processional umbrella: the umbrella was moved away from the wall, its tip was brushed and covered with a sheet of acid free tissue paper under a sheet of mylar. A strip of black fabric was tacked to the bottom of the quilted support to hide the umbrella's lining.
2) The cotton and wool passport flags were brushed.

3) The priest's clothes were vacuumed inside and out, removing dust and insect cases, and shaken gently.
4) the carved altar front was brushed, removing dust build up from the interstices.
5) The outer carvings on the three rear altars were brushed and vacuumed.
6) the lamps were brushed and vacuumed.
7) The carved sign over the door was brushed.

Carmela Simons, James Alkons
August, 1980

# APPENDIX H

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES - NOMINATION FORM
## WEAVERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

*(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)*

| STATE: | |
|---|---|
| California | |
| COUNTY: | |
| Trinity | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

## 1. NAME

COMMON: Weaverville Joss House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Weaverville Joss House

## 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: State Highway 299

CITY OR TOWN: Weaverville

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 96093 | Trinity | 96093 |

## 3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ District ☒ Building<br>☐ Site ☐ Structure<br>☐ Object | ☒ Public<br>☐ Private<br>☐ Both | Public Acquisition:<br>☐ In Process<br>☐ Being Considered | ☐ Occupied<br>☒ Unoccupied<br>☐ Preservation work in progress | Yes:<br>☐ Restricted<br>☒ Unrestricted<br>☐ No |

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ Agricultural | ☐ Government | ☒ Park | ☐ Transportation | ☐ Comments |
| ☐ Commercial | ☐ Industrial | ☐ Private Residence | ☐ Other *(Specify)* | |
| ☐ Educational | ☐ Military | ☒ Religious | | |
| ☐ Entertainment | ☐ Museum | ☐ Scientific | | |

## 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Department of Parks and Recreation

STREET AND NUMBER: Highway 299

| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE |
|---|---|---|
| Weaverville | California | 96093 |

## 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE | CODE |
|---|---|---|
| Redding | California | 96001 |

## 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

DATE OF SURVEY: 3/67 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Department of Parks and Recreation

STREET AND NUMBER: 1416 9th Street

| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE |
|---|---|---|
| Sacramento | California | 95814 |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: California
COUNTY: Trinity
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

## 7. DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | (Check One) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed | | |
| | (Check One) | (Check One) | |
| | ☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered | ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is the oldest Chinese temple in California, which has been in continuous use for its entire 96 years as a place of worship. It is located in the town of Weaverville on State Highway 299 about 50 miles west of Redding. The site is a slight rise by a stream reached from a parking lot and visitors' center by means of an arched footbridge.

The structure is a simple rustic building of wood construction on pier foundations; it has wood exterior siding and a wood shake roof. Chinese ornaments, paintings and characters with religious significance enhance the exterior of the temple. Within the temple building is a waiting room for worshipers, and just off the waiting room are two small rooms which were the Priest's quarters.

Entrance to the temple is made over a wide wooden porch and through two large doors. Just inside are two "Spirit Screens". There are three altars opposite the "Spirit Screen". Immediately in front of the main altar is a secondary altar on which are candles, incense sticks, oracle fortune sticks, an oracle book, wine cups and pictures of Gods handpainted on glass. In front of the secondary altar is a small wooden table bearing food offerings to the spirits. In front of the table on the floor is a stone urn for wine offerings and a ceremonial rug upon which the worshipper kneels.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| STATE | |
|---|---|
| California | |
| COUNTY | |
| Trinity | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY MAP FORM

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Weaverville Joss House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Weaverville Joss House

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Highway 299

CITY OR TOWN: Weaverville

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 96093 | Trinity | 96093 |

**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Weaverville Quadrangle, 15 Minute Series

SCALE: 1:62500

DATE: 1950

**4. REQUIREMENTS**

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| STATE | |
|---|---|
| California | |
| COUNTY | |
| Trinity | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Weaverville Joss House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Weaverville Joss House

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Highway 299

CITY OR TOWN: Weaverville

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 96093 | Trinity | 96093 |

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT: Department of Parks and Recreation

DATE OF PHOTO: 7/56

NEGATIVE FILED AT: 1416 9th Street, Sacramento, California

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Chinese Joss House - Weaverville
Front: facing north-east.

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

**PERIOD** *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

**SPECIFIC DATE(S)** *(If Applicable and Known)*

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE** *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- Aboriginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☒ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☒ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☒ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☒ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

This temple, called "The temple amongst the forest beneath the clouds", was dedicated on April 18, 1874. It replaced another built earlier which was burnt to the ground in 1873. It served hundreds of Chinese who worked in mines surrounding Weaverville, and who prospered despite the tax on foreign miners.

In 1956 it was deeded to the State of California by Mr. Moon Lee, son of one of the builders of the temple, and since that time has been part of the California State Park System.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee
Rensch's Historic Spots in California

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | | | | | | | OR | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | | | LONGITUDE | | | | | | LATITUDE | | | LONGITUDE | | |
| | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | | | | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds |
| NW | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | | | | 40° | 43' | 53" | 122° | 56' | 21" |
| NE | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | | | | | | | | | |
| SE | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | | | | | | | | | |
| SW | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | | | | | | | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3.23 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Allen W. Welts, State Park Historian III

ORGANIZATION: Department of Parks and Recreation

DATE: 3/23/70

STREET AND NUMBER: 1416 9th Street (Resources Building)

CITY OR TOWN: Sacramento

STATE: California

CODE: 95814

## 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

## NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
*Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
*Keeper of The National Register*

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

# APPENDIX I

## MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

12 horse team delivering supplies to our store at the beginning of the century.

PHONE (916) 623-2952
204 MAIN STREET
P O BOX 430
WEAVERVILLE
CALIFORNIA 96093

RUE VALUE HARDWARE
OSTON WHALER BOATS
MERCURY OUTBOARDS

HONDA CYCLES
HOME APPLIANCES
FINE FURNITURE

# MORRIS & COMPANY

March 1, 1989

Weaverville Joss House Park
Planning group.

Weaverville is in the process of developing a community plan. The transportation element of this draft plan has been reviewed by a group of local business and civic leaders.

Our recommendation is that improvements be made to our street system, allowing for east-west travel, other than on main street, to reduce congestion that is beginning to grow on highway 299. One of the suggestions our group makes is a connection between Miner Street and Lorenz Street in the vacinity of the rangers mobile home on your grounds.

We recognize the sensitive nature of this proposal and respectfully request your study of its inclusion in your plans.

You will find our work attached as addressed to Bill Blackwell, Chairman of the Weaverville Plan Committee.

Sincerely,
Richard L. Morris

The Weaverville Plan Committee
Bill Blackwell, Chairman
c/o Trinity County Planning Department

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the chance to explore with you and our neighbors the Transportation Element of the General Plan.

Our Committee began meeting on October 12 with a group of 20 citizens from a broad segment of our town. Following that initial meeting we held four more with attendance ranging from 20 to 50 people. Prior to the fifth committee meeting, all subcommittee meetings were held to bring back recommendations to the full committee. Following are the results of these 11 meetings.

At our second meeting, Cal Trans representatives indicated that they would work closely with our town and the Board of Supervisors to solve traffic concerns. They will impose neither a bypass nor four lanes for Main Street unless we request these solutions.

While reviewing traffic statistics which suggested the need for a bypass of Weaverville, the County's traffic consultant reported that their traffic studies indicate that 65 to 75 percent of the traffic on Main Street is local rather than through traffic. Therefore in order to relieve congestion and to provide alternatives to Main Street travel for our local drivers we suggest that additional parallel roadways be developed over time, in a fashion which serves to enhance our community while maintaining a sense of our past.

It was suggested by one of our members that our street system resembles a wheel with spokes that radiate off a hub, but without a rim. In addition to parallel roadway improvements we have sought methods to connect the tips of our "spokes" so that emergency vehicles and residents might have alternative access. We hope these suggestions will provide focus on some ways to create a "rim" which will allow us to keep our narrow, low speed streets if the residents wish to keep them.

As an "informal group of business people and Weaverville residents" we offer the following recommendations to the Weaverville Advisory Committee and the Trinity County Board of Supervisors:

TRAFFIC

1. Weaverville's historic Main Street should never be widened to four lanes. We reject any notion of four lanes or couplets through our town as these are unacceptable solutions.

2. We accept the philosophy that there will need to be a bypass of some sort at a later date and suggest that steps be taken now to plan for its location, access and zoning in order to make the best of an undesireable situation. We recognize that should traffic increase to the point where congestion requires it, a bypass may be required along West Weaver Creek or to the north of town. Much study needs to go into selecting a route that best serves and least disrupts our community.

3. Return Center Street between Hwy 3 and Court Street to two way status and continue two way status through the Court House parking lot to Garden Gulch Street.

4. A street connecting Minor Street with Lorenz Street should be planned and constructed with great care and sensitivity to preserve and enhance the beauty of the Joss House. We suggest dialog with the California Parks Department to work out a mutually beneficial method of moving traffic between Oregon Street and Bremer Street west of the Joss House and encourage the State not to make any improvements which would eliminate the possibility of constructing a future street.

5. Consider employing one or two "Traffic Cops" to work the major intersections during heavy traffic hours rather than installing traffic signals.

6. Take steps to implement a complete house numbering system for Weaverville under the supervision of the Planning Director.

7. Take steps to have a cluster mail box system put in place in Weaverville.(Neighborhood Collection Box Units,NCBU).

8. Consider fire protection, school busses and snow removal equipment when defining the widths of new streets, but also consider allowing narrower roads where they are looped and in particular for neighborhood connecting roads.

9. Consider moving crosswalks at the major intersections with Hwy 299 in order to help rather than hinder left turn movements.

10. Take steps to improve the intersections of Washington Street, Oregon Street and Hwy 3 with Hwy 299 in order to help turning movements.

11. Investigate the possibility of placing center turn lanes in Hwy 299 for both entering and leaving the highway.

12. Enforce requirements that new cul de sacs are only to be constructed where there is no future possibility of the street continuing.

13. Continue making traffic studies such as have been done adding origin and destination studies to supplement the information which has been gathered. ( The subcommittee feels that the one day study to determine percentage of local traffic was not sufficient to use for long range planning.) Traffic studies could utilize local volunteers working under the direction of the Planning Dept.

14. Review speed limits on Hwy 299.

15. Consider foot bridges across all of the creeks for walkers and bicyclists. Then consider moving the bike route off of Main Street.

16. Clean up creek sides for beautification purposes and to allow for walkways and improved parking in areas such as Garden Gulch Street, Loomis Lane, Lorenz Street and Minor Street. Board sidewalks might be considered along the creeks such as the one recently installed in Lewiston.

17. Investigate the potential for a cooperative community / Trinity high school van-pool for Weaverville to Douglas City, Burnt Ranch, Lewiston and Trinity Center areas for students and commuters. This transportation would serve out of town students participating in after school activities and reduce auto commuting need for some workers and shopers.

18. Consider future construction of the following connections, (not in any particular order). It is understood that some may not be feasible:

* Browns Ranch Road; enter into discussions with Trinity River Lumber Company to consider a road from the bridge to the Toney shopping center, through the easterly portion of the mill property.
* Martin Road; north end looped into the above road.
* Brooks Lane; to Browns Ranch Road as a loop with load limits.
* East Levee Road; from Browns Ranch Road to Hwy 299.

* West Levee Road; from Browns Ranch Road to Park Street as a loop street with load limits.
* Bremmer Street; from the new fire station through the Con Tel property to Mill Street at the Hodges development.
* Bally View; connect to the above street.
* Industrial Park Road; continue to Mill Street. (This would require a future bridge across Weaver Creek).
* Lowden Lane; connect to east levee road with a new minor bridge.
* Church Street; reconnect to Hwy 3.
* Oregon Street; connect to the extended Bremmer Street.
* Lee Ranch Road; connect to the above street through Lee Fong Park.
* Ransom Road; connect to Martin Road with a minor loop with load limits.
* Davis Road; connect to industrial park road
* Mountain View; loop to industrial park road with load limits.
* Glen Road; loop to Mountain View with load limits.
* Howe Ditch Grade; new road from East Weaver Campground to Garden Gulch or to Weaver Bally Road.

PARKING

Downtown Weaverville has had limited parking since the early 1960's when the State of California widened Main Street and eliminated the diagonal parking. Businesses whose survival requires parking turnover, exist in a mixed office, service and retail environment. In order to keep this mix healthy as a community resource we need to address the problem of the all day parker in an area which cannot afford that luxury. Both government and private sector users contribute to the problem therefore the solution needs to be worked on jointly as a cooperative effort.

While the search for additional employee parking must continue in areas such as the C.D. Hall, Union Street and the P.G.& E. yard (should it become available), we must recognize that the town was here long before the automobile. Parking solutions will not come easily.

We recommend the following:

1. Enforce existing parking regulations in the downtown area and encourage all employers to keep their employees from parking on Main Street and in other high priority parking areas.

2. Take necessary steps to form an assessment group in the downtown area to provide funds for parking enforcement.

3. Revise Court House parking to allow two way traffic through the parking lot.

4. Place a two hour parking limit on the spaces in the Court House parking lot so as to serve the citizens of the County.

5. Improve parking along Garden Gulch keeping as many perpendicular spaces as possible in order to provide all day parking for the Court House employees.

6. Proceed with plans to improve the Lee family property along Lorenz Street to help RV parking.

7. Keep RV Parking in mind whenever projects are planned near the down town area.

Respectfully submitted,

W.A.R.T.S.

( Weaverville Alternative Routes Traffic Study )

Dero Forslund
Hal Goodyear
Jerry Hurlbert
Fred Meyer
Dick Morris
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Herb Woods

# APPENDIX J

## ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES FOR WEAVERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

ORDINANCE NO. 315- 477

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TRINITY COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE NO. 315

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TRINITY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That Section 30(L) of Trinity County Zoning Ordinance pertaining to "Architectural Committee and Approval and 'Special Treatment Areas'" is hereby amended by specifically deleting same in its entirety and substituting in lieu thereof Section 29.5 reading as follows:

"SECTION 29.5. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND PRESERVATION: SPECIAL TREATMENT (ST)

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Section is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements, buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites, places, and areas within the County that reflect special elements of the County's architectural, artistic, cultural, engineering, esthetic, historical, political, social, and other heritage for the following reasons:

1. To safeguard the County's heritage as embodied and reflected in such resources;

2. To encourage public knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the County's past;

3. To foster civic and neighborhood pride and a sense of identity based on the recognition and use of cultural resources;

4. To promote the enjoyment and use of cultural resources appropriate for the education and recreation of the people of the County;

5. To preserve diverse and harmonious architectural styles and design preferences reflecting phases of the County's history and to encourage complementary contemporary design and construction;

6. To enhance property values and to increase economic and financial benefits to the County and its inhabitants;

7. To protect and enhance the County's attraction to tourists and visitors (thereby stimulating business and industry);

8. To identify as early as possible and resolve conflicts between the preservation of cultural resources and alternative land uses;

9. To integrate the preservation of cultural resources into public and private land management and development processes;

10. To conserve valuable material and energy resources by ongoing use and maintenance of the existing historic environment.

B. Area of Application

This Section shall apply to: a) all Districts or sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places; b) to other sites of historic significance upon application of the property owner. Said areas or sites shall be zoned as "Special Treatment" (ST), or "Special Treatment Area" (STA) (which shall be applied as an overlay zone) upon approval of the Board of Supervisors.

C. District Boundaries

District I:

Siskiyou/Trinity County line, Shasta/Trinity County line, divide between Grass Valley Creek and Indian Creek, divide between Vitzhum Gulch and Tom Lang Gulch, unnamed ridge, Lime Kiln Gulch, Browns Mountain, Rush Creek Road, Highway 3, Rush Creek, divide between Canyon Creek and Stuart Fork, to the point of beginning.

District II:

Humboldt/Trinity County line, Siskiyou/Trinity County line, divide between Canyon Creek and Stuart Fork, Rush Creek, Highway 3, Rush Creek Road, Browns Mountain, Lime Kiln Gulch, unnamed ridge, divide between Vitzhum Gulch and Tom Lang Gulch, divide between Grass Valley Creek and Indian Creek, Shasta/Trinity County line, Hayfork divide, Hells Half Acre Creek, to the point of beginning.

District III:

Hells Half Acre Creek, Hayfork divide, Shasta/Trinity County line, Tehama/Trinity County line, Mendocino/Trinity County line, Humboldt/Trinity County line, to the point of beginning.

D. Permitted Uses

All uses permitted in the underlying zone shall be permitted in the "ST" or "STA" overlay zone provided that review and approval is obtained from the appropriate Architectural Review and Preservation Committee for any proposal to tear down, demolish, construct, alter or remove any improvement, or any portion thereof, which lies within a Historical District or Special Treatment Area or which has been designated as a Landmark, or Special Treatment Site in agreement with the provisions of this Section; or to alter in any manner an exterior architectural element of any improvement within a Historical District or Special Treatment Area or Special Treatment Site; or to place, erect, alter or relocate any sign within a Historical District or on a Special Treatment Site; or to remove trees (larger than 3 inches diameter at breast height) or riparian vegetation; or to locate, alter or remove any item affecting the general appearance of a Historical District or Special Treatment Area or Special Treatment Site.

E. Establishment of Architectural Review and Preservation Committee

There are established in the County three Architectural Review and Preservation Committees, each consisting of five members appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The members of each Committee shall be residents of the County. Each Committee shall consist of a Planning Commission member, an architect or contractor or builder, a Historical Society Member, a member of the business community (who owns a business within a Special Treatment Area under the Committee's jurisdiction), and a representative of the artistic community. A Planning Department Staff member shall serve as secretary. Said Planning Staff member shall be a non-voting member of the Committee.

Each Committee shall have the power and authority to perform all the duties as described and provided in Subsection F. The original appointment of the members of the Committee shall be made for four-year staggered terms. If a member is unable to fulfill his/her term, the Board of Supervisors shall make an interim appointment to fill the unexpired term of that member and, where the member is required to have special qualifications, such vacancy shall be filled by interim appointment, in the manner described in this section, with a person having those qualifications. Members may continue to serve upon reappointment by the Board of Supervisors.

F. Committee Authority

1. The Committee shall have the following authority:

(a) To conduct any survey of local properties within the boundaries of the County, complying with all applicable standards and criteria of the statewide survey undertaken by the State Historic Preservation Office;

(b) To serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Supervisors when conducting studies and/or retaining consultants for projects within the Historic Districts or Special Treatment Areas.

(c) To adopt specific guidelines for Landmarks, Special Treatment Sites, improvements within the Historical District and Special Treatment Areas. These guidelines shall be subject to approval of the Board of Supervisors;

(d) To cooperate with Federal and State governments in the pursuit of the objectives of historic preservation;

(e) To participate in the review and approval of land use, renewal, community or County improvements and other planning undertaken or approved by any agency or official of the County, State or Federal governments. (applies only to areas or sites affected by this section).

(f) To establish and maintain a detailed inventory of improvements, structures and buildings within the Historical Districts and Special Treatment Areas and of Landmarks, Landmark Sites and Special Treatment Sites within the County;

(g) To establish rules and regulations which are necessary for the effective conduct of the business of the Committee;

(h) To perform all other duties, responsibilities and functions outlined in this Section, and all other duties which are proper or necessary to the purpose of this Section. The Committee shall obtain approval from the Board of Supervisors prior to entering into any contractual relationship or incurring any expenses.

G. Review Criteria

The Architectural Review and Preservation Committee may approve a project or proposal for work as described in Subsection D if it determines that:

1. The proposed construction, removal, rehabilitation, alteration, remodeling, excavation, placement or exterior alteration conforms with the purposes of this section and specifically emphasizes the preservation of architectural styles existing in the County circa 1900 (i.e. 1890-1910), or emphasizes other distinct or noteworthy architectural styles of the area or site.

H. Design Guidelines

Subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors, the Committee shall by resolution adopt minimum Design Guidelines to use in its review of applications within Special Treatment Areas and Special Treatment Sites relating to new construction, rehabilitation, preservation, restoration or reconstruction of any improvements, signs, buildings or structures. Any such guidelines shall not be adopted or amended by the Committee without prior public hearing. Notice of the date, place and time and a general description of the proposal shall be published at least ten (10) days prior to such hearing in the local newspaper. There shall be guidelines for commercial improvements and residential improvements. These Design Guidelines shall pertain to the type of construction as it relates to historic use of the site, rather than actual use of the building or property (e.g. a house used for commercial purposes would need to meet guidelines for residential structures).

I. Application Procedures

Applications for approval of activities covered by this Section shall be accompanied by the following materials in addition to other information that the Committee may deem appropriate in making its decision:

1. An elevation of each exposed side of the existing or proposed building or buildings, drawn at a scale of one-eighth (1/8) of an inch equals one foot (1'), or larger, identifying all materials, textures and colors to be used;

2. Samples of all materials, including paint chips of the proposed exterior colors;

3. A site plan indicating existing topography, vegetation, structures and adjacent development, drawn at a scale of one-eighth (1/8) of an inch equals one foot (1') or larger;

4. Drawings of exterior details on buildings include: light standards and fixtures; screens for mechanical equipment or trash, meters and meter boxes; existing and proposed signs; and such other details as may exist on any building or property;

5. Drawings of the exterior of structures, displays (including window coverings, treatments or screening) or furniture or merchandise (located outside of a structure) to be located upon sites within the Special Treatment Area or Site, including fences, signs and lighting;

6. Site photographs indicating topography, vegetation, existing structures and adjacent development;

7. True, correct and complete copies of old photographs or historical records if available pertaining to the existing building site or area;

8. Where the application involves grading or drainage work, a plan indicating existing (solid line) and proposed (dashed line) contours, at two foot (2') or five foot (5') intervals, and all existing features of the grade.

9. Conceptual landscape plans, including lighting, general type of vegetation, size and location of ground covers, trees and other vegetation, where changes of landscaping are proposed;

10. Development which will alter or interrupt in a significant manner views or vistas from a public street or way shall be visually apparent on the site plan. Documentation shall be submitted indicating that alternative ways of preserving sightlines have been considered;

11. Applications for signs shall include: a site plan showing the location of the building upon which the sign will be attached; an elevational drawing showing the location on the building where the sign will be placed (drawn to scale); a rendition (drawn to scale) of the proposed sign, including size (length, width, depth), design, height from ground, distance from other nearby signs; lighting, colors (paint chips); and lettering styles;

12. Any or all of the application requirements as written in this subsection may be waived at the discretion of the Committee.

13. Proposals or projects not involving the construction of new buildings or utilizing an estimated value of less than $5,000 in materials shall not be subject to review fees.

J. Demolition or Removal

No improvement, structure, or building located within a Historic District, Special Treatment Area or Special Treatment Site shall be torn down, demolished or removed unless such improvement, structure or building is or has become so damaged or dilapidated, either from fire or other elements or from natural deterioration, that it is unuseable and cannot reasonably be repaired or restored. Approval to demolish, tear down or remove shall be obtained from the Committee and is subject to the issuance of a demolition permit required by the County Building Department.

K. Signs - General Requirements

1. All signs shall be constructed of wood or other materials commonly used in the affected district or general area circa 1900.

2. Indirect light sources may be used, as approved by the Committee, but internally illuminated, flashing, neon, colored light, animated or moving signs are specifically prohibited.

3. All signs shall be consistent in color, design, lettering and style traditionally used in the affected Special Treatment Area.

L. Variation from Building Code Requirements and Encroachments

The Building Inspector is authorized and directed, where applicable, to administer and enforce as alternative building regulations, those rules and regulations adopted in agreement with the Park and State Historical Building Code of Title 24 and building standards of California Administrative Code as authorized in Section 18950 through 18960 of the Health and Safety Code. Said direction shall apply to any area or site subject to the provisions of the Section.

M. Ordinary Maintenance and Repair

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance and repair of any improvement, sign or exterior architectural feature, which was constructed, placed, erected or located in conformance with this Section, in or on any property covered by this Section that does not involve a change in design, materials or exterior appearance; nor does this Section prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or removal of any such feature when the Building Inspector certifies to the Committee that such action is required for the public safety due to unsafe or dangerous conditions and cannot reasonably be restored or repaired.

SECTION 2. That Trinity County Zoning Ordinance No. 315 is hereby amended by adding the following definitions thereto:

"Section 10:

82. Exterior Architectural Feature: Means the architectural style, design, and arrangement of components of all of the exterior surfaces of an improvement, as opposed to the interior surfaces enclosed by the exterior surfaces. These include, but are not limited to, the type, color and texture of the building materials; the type and style of all windows, doors, roofs, signs and lights and any other elements pertaining to an improvement or attached, or having the appearance of being attached thereto.

83. Improvement: Means the building, structure, place, parking facility, fence, gate, wall, work of art or other objects making up a physical betterment of real property or any part of such a betterment."

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its passage and shall be published at least once in the Trinity Journal within fifteen (15) days after its passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, held on the 15th day of December, 1987, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Myrick, Whitridge, Plowman, Twight and Garrett

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

/s/Pat Garrett
CHAIRMAN - Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity, State of California

ATTEST;

BARBARA M. RHODES
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity

By: /s/Donna Regnani
Deputy

Res file

RESOLUTION NO. 8-88

RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH MINIMUM DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND PRESERVATION OF "COMMERCIAL" BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES WITHIN SPECIAL TREATMENT AREAS

WHEREAS, the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS adopted Trinity County Zoning Ordinance No. 315; and

WHEREAS, said Zoning Ordinance establishes an Architectural Review and Preservation Committee;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TRINITY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA: that in reviewing all applications for permits relating to commercial building, and other structures, or improvements, the following Design Guidelines shall be utilized to guide development activities within Special Treatment Areas or on a Special Treatment Site.

A. DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases, for the purposes of this Resolution, should have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this Resolution; or, if not defined in this Resolution, as defined in Trinity County Zoning Code; or, if not therein defined, in accordance with the plain and ordinary meaning thereof:

1. "PRESERVATION" means the process of maintaining the form and extent of a structure essentially as it now exists. It aims at halting any further deterioration or change and provides for structural stability but does not contemplate significant rebuilding.

2. "REHABILITATION" means the process of returning a structure to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use. In rehabilitation those portions of the property which are important in illustrating historic, cultural and architectural values are preserved and restored.

3. "RESTORATION" means the process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property as it appeared at a specific period of time by means or removal of later alterations and the replacement of missing original work.

4. "RECONSTRUCTION" means the process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished structure. This process should be undertaken only when the property to be rebuilt is essential for understanding and interpreting the value of a Historic District. It should be undertaken only when sufficient documentation is available to ensure an exact reproduction of the original.

5. "NEW CONSTRUCTION ON OPEN SPACES" means a vacant space or parcel within the district which may exist, or which has become vacant because of destruction of a building by fire or the necessity of demolition because of health and safety rules, or other approved reasons.

6. "STREETSCAPE" means a view down a street which produces identities created by repetition of elements that produce an impression of relatedness and cohesion. These elements include setbacks, fences or walls, street furniture (e.g. benches, refuse recepticles, news racks) phone booths, porches, house entrances, roof profiles and landscaping, including shade trees and open space.

7. "SYMPATHETIC DESIGN" means blending certain historical architectural elements with good contemporary design and materials.

B. NEW CONSTRUCTION

When a building or addition is proposed within a Special Treatment Area, the architectural design should be carefully and aesthetically considered so that a new structure reinforces the historic atmosphere within the Special Treatment Area. This should be done through sympathetic contemporary design or by designing a replica of a historic architectural style indigenous to the district or area.

A few of the elements mentioned will be focused upon by a sympathetic design. All of the elements below and others should be considered by the designer. A successful design should look like a product of its time, but should acknowledge the surrounding historic atmosphere.

If a replica of a historic architectural style is desired, great care should be taken to avoid mixing different architectural styles, and the chosen style should be well understood and applied. Elements such as siding types, roof types, ornamentation, balance of porches, windows, projections, entrances, etc., should be considered carefully.

New construction should be compatible with and compliment the design, style, architecture, coloring and materials of historic structures in(on) the affected Historic District, Special Treatment Area, or Special Treatment Site. The purpose of this objective is to preserve the character of the district, area or site as it was circa 1900.

1. Design and Proportions

(a) Where consistent with surrounding construction, storefronts with recessed entries should be organized into three bands: a transom band, a band of display windows and an enclosed band under the display windows. The proportions of the storefronts should be nine feet in height including the transom. Wood sash is the preferred material.

(b) Awnings or shed roofs above the sidewalk and attached over the storefronts are encouraged. Design, colors and materials should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Storefront designs that resemble architectural styles not found historically within the Special Treatment Area are discouraged.

(d) Facades of new buildings constructed within a Special Treatment Area should retain the continuity of existing buildings. Building setbacks from property lines should correspond with those setbacks historically used in the affected Special Treatment Area or Site. If historical setbacks are unknown, the applicant may propose for the Committee's approval appropriate setbacks which consider the streetscape of the affected area.

(e) The scale of new construction should be consistent with the scale of adjacent historic buildings. Materials, signs and other elements of new construction should be compatible with similar elements of surrounding historical buildings.

(f) New facades should be rectangular in shape and their proportions (width in relation to height) consistent with the proportions of adjacent historic structures.

(g) Polygonal, circular or dome-shaped buildings are discouraged.

(h) Buildings in excess of two (2) stories in height will be discouraged. First floor commercial spaces should have a minimum ceiling height of ten (10) feet from the floor.

2. Materials and Construction Methods

(a) Details of construction such as corbelling, plinths, copings, etc., should follow those used on existing adjacent buildings and resemble the character of details on historic buildings within the Historic District or Special Treatment Area.

(b) Brick should be the preferred exterior siding material for new construction in the Weaverville Historic District. The color and texture of the new brick should resemble that of brick historically used in Weaverville.

(c) In areas historically having wooden buildings, bevel boards, clapboard, shingles, board on board, cove rustic or shiplap siding patterns should be considered as appropriate in the design. Plywood siding panels are discouraged. The use of plastic, vinyl, masonite, stuccoed or metal siding are likewise discouraged.

3. Roofs

(a) Contemporary roof materials are acceptable. If visible from a public street or way, roofing material should be dark and unobtrusive.

(b) The color of a roof should approximate the color of a wood shingle at some stage of the aging process. Earth tones are permissible. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing is acceptable. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing may be treated or painted to approximate its original color.

(c) Roof shapes shall complement the streetscape of the affected Historic District or Site. Roof shapes not historically used in the affected area or site should be discouraged.

(d) Gutters, downspouts, and flashings should be inconspicuous.

4. Windows and Doors

(a) Windows and doors should be vertical in their expression, but several vertical elements when combined to form an opening can be horizontal in appearance. Doors should be constructed of wood or wood and multi-pane glass, provided that anodyzed aluminum doors may be permitted for security purposes on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Clear glass should be used in windows, doors and transoms. Plexiglass or other synthetic glazings are discouraged. Transoms should not be obscured from the exterior.

(c) Windows should not be covered by being blocked, painted over, boarded up, latticed, or treated with any material giving such an appearance.

(d) Fire shutters should be of a similar iron material and design as those originally used in the Area, and should be mounted in the same locations and manner as those originally used in the Area.

5. Foundations

(a) When replacing foundations, areas of concrete or concrete masonry units should not be exposed.

(b) An alternative to exposed concrete or concrete masonry units on foundations would be the framing of the space from the floor stringers to the top of a low foundation wall (8" to 12" above grade) and finishing the space with siding to match the existing material, or embossed metal panels (cut stone pattern), plaster, or native rock.

6. Street Accessories

(a) Street furniture, trash containers and planting beds or tree wells should be compatible with the character of the historic district or Special Treatment Area. Vending machines are discouraged on the street side of buildings, but may be permitted on the side or rear upon Committee approval, and newspaper stands may be permitted anywhere upon Committee approval. Where possible, all parking lots should be landscaped; this should include ten percent (10%) of the total parking area.

(b) All landscaping should consist of species commonly used in the Historic District circa 1900, or species native to the area.

(c) Propane tanks and waste receptacles should be screened from public view (e.g. fences, enclosures, earth berms, shrubbery).

7. Color

(a) Color choices within a Special Treatment Area may express individual tastes, but should always contribute to the historical character of the area. Color choices should be based on historical precedence. Exterior colors should blend with other colors on the same building and on the streetscape.

(b) Bright and/or high gloss colors, and/or primary and secondary-colored pastels should be discouraged.

(c) Where wood or metal surfaces on windows, doors, porches and details other than cornices are to be painted, a variety of choices should be appropriate. Muted earth tones is preferred. Colors include gray, dark brown, blue gray, beige, brick red, and terra cotta. Lead white (off-white) should be a suitable color for window sash and frames and other details. Ornamental iron work should be black.

(d) The use of one or two auxiliary colors in addition to white, black or gray is acceptable. Auxiliary colors may be used on major design or structural elements but should not be used to pick out individual details.

8. Signs

(a) All signs and graphics, including those placed in, on or near a window (such that the window acts as a medium for conveying messages to the exterior of the building and thereby affecting the exterior appearance of the building), should be consistent in color, design, lettering and style traditionally used within the Special Treatment Area. Free-standing signs (including A-board, I-board and roof signs) are discouraged.

(b) Permanent informational signs placed on a window (e.g. "open", "closed", credit card acceptance, Chamber of Commerce membership or other affiliations) totalling less than three (3) square feet do not require Committee approval provided they are not illuminated in any manner, nor made of florescent or reflective materials.

(c) Non-conforming signs should be brought into conformance with these guidelines when replacement or maintenance is necessary.

9. Mechanical and Electrical Services

(a) Electrical services should be underground or attached to the rear of the building.

(b) Exterior lighting should complement rather than detract from the color and hue of buildings in the area. Colored parking lot, sidewalk, entry way or street lights should be discouraged.

(c) Ornamental landscape lighting is discouraged.

(d) Air conditioners, evaporative coolers, T.V. antennae, (including satellite dishes), and outdoor lighting facilities should be inconspicuous.

10. Trees and Riparian Vegetation

The removal of trees (3 inches diameter at breast height, or larger) is prohibited without prior Committee approval, except where retention of such tree(s) is a clear and immediate threat to property or lives. The Committee may authorize the removal of trees larger than three inches diameter at breast height if one or more of the following criteria apply:

(a) The tree(s) to be removed is not a species common to the area circa 1900; or

(b) The tree(s) is diseased such that it will not survive if using generally accepted procedures to minimize damage from such diseases. (Verification from the County Farm Advisor that the tree is diseased beyond remedy and poses a threat to human life or property is required.); or

(c) The tree(s) will interfere with development of a vacant lot.

If the Committee authorizes the removal of a tree(s), the following should be included as conditions of approval.

(a) A replacement tree should be planted in the same location as the tree which was removed; or, if removed to facilitate development, at a different location on the same property as the tree to be removed (the location to be approved by the Committee).

(b) A replacement tree should be of the same species as the tree which was removed, or, if approved by the Committee, another species common to the area circa 1900 (e.g. Big Leaf Maple, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Chestnut, Native Ash).

(c) All replacement trees should be maintained in a healthy condition.

Riparian vegetation should be retained. The Committee may approve the removal of riparian vegetation in order to facilitate improvements to the stream bank or to improve fisheries habitat. A condition of the Committee's approval should be that replacement vegetation of the same species as those removed should be planted following completion of the improvements.

11. Public Works Projects

All Federal, State, and County Public Works projects (e.g. road improvements, stream bank protection, parking facilities, pedestrian and bicycle paths, street lights, traffic signals) should be subject to the review and approval of the Committee.

C. REHABILITATION/PRESERVATION

1. Storefronts

(a) Original storefronts should not be changed and should be preserved in their entirety or in substantial parts. Storefronts that have been altered should be restored wherever possible, preserving original materials where they remain. Iron elements, circular stairs, wood or stone steps, stone sills and other elements which contribute to the character of storefront entries should be retained.

(b) If existing building designs date from an interim remodeling and such remodelings add to the historical significance of the district or area, then the restoration may conform to the remodeling and not to the original design.

(c) Where the original design of the building cannot be determined, or where complete restoration is not feasible, then a design of a storefront compatible with the rest of the building and consistent to adjacent historic buildings should be acceptable. A contemporary storefront design should be acceptable in such cases if it is consistent with the rest of the building and surrounding historic buildings in scale, proportions, materials, colors, rhythms of solids to voids, repetition of design elements and vertical and horizontal expression.

(d) The use of materials which were not typically used in a given Special Treatment Area or which were not in existence when a storefront was built is discouraged.

(e) Storefront designs that resemble architectural styles not found historically within the Special Treatment Area is discouraged.

2. Windows and Doors

(a) Original sills, lintels, frames, sash, mullions, muntins, and glass or windows and transoms should be preserved and/or repaired. Original doorway elements should be preserved. Replacement of original materials should duplicate the original in design and materials.

(b) Clear glass should be used in windows, doors and transoms. Plexiglass or other synthetic glazings is discouraged. Transoms should not be obscured from the exterior. Designs are acceptable if documentary evidence indicates the original to have colored or stained or bevel or frosted glass.

(c) Blocking of existing wall openings to receive standard door frames, window sashes, and glass sizes or to hide lowered ceilings below the top of existing windows is discouraged. The original proportions of wall openings should be retained.

(d) Ornamental wood or metal lintels, bracket and other other window or doorway trims should be preserved and should be restored where possible.

(e) Replacement of glass panes should copy the original design and materials.

(f) Existing historic iron fire shutters within a Special Teatment Area should be preserved. In restoration, where the presence of fire shutters can be documented, reinstallation is acceptable. Replacement fire shutters should be of a similar iron material and design as the original, and should be mounted in the same locations and manner as the original.

(g) Windows should not be covered by being blocked, painted over, boarded up, latticed, or treated with any material giving such an appearance.

(h) Doors should be constructed of wood or wood and multi-pane glass, provided that anodized aluminum doors may be permitted for security purposes on a case-by-case basis.

3. Cornices

(a) Cornices should be restored in original material if possible. Original materials were wood, metal or brick.

(b) Where restoration using original materials is impossible the use of contemporary materials is acceptable.

(c) Wood or metal cornices should be painted duplicating original colors where possible. If original colors cannot be determined, lead white, buff, or red sandstone are preferred colors.

(d) Brick corbels should be preserved and should be restored and treated in a like manner as brick wall surfaces.

(e) Gutters, downspouts, and flashings should be inconspicuous.

4. Roofs

(a) The original shape of roofs should be maintained.

(b) Contemporary roof materials are acceptable. If visible from a public street or way, roofing material should be dark and unobtrusive.

(c) When reroofing, the new material should not alter the general appearance of the building. Partial reroofing should be compatible with existing roof in color and texture.

(d) The color of a roof should approximate the color of a wood shingle at some stage of the aging process. Earth tones are permissible. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing is acceptable. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing may be treated or painted to approximate its original color.

5. Brick

(a) Brick is the primary building material in the Weaverville Historic District. Brick should not be treated in such a way as to accelerate deterioration. It should not be covered by artificial brick or stone or by asbestos shingles or sidings, wood, plaster, or aluminum siding or any other synthetic material.

(b) Sandblasting of brick accelerates its deterioration and should not be used as a cleaning method on exteriors.

(c) Brick should be cleaned by scrubbing with non-ferrous wire brush, or by spraying with low pressure water and detergents.

(d) New mortar should be in proportions of lime and sand similar to that of the old mortar to assure proper color and texture.

(e) When deteriorated brick is in need of replacement, the new brick should match the old brick in color, texture, size and coursing styles. The replacement brick should be placed flush with the existing brick and mortar joints pointed to match existing joints. Replacement bricks should be laid in the same bond as the original.

(f) Repainting of brick previously painted should be the preferred treatment. The color of paint should match as nearly as possible the original color of brick. Brick which was not painted previously should be painted only when such a method is required to unify a facade where repair work does not match the original appearance and is visually disturbing.

(g) The treatment for brick covered with a stucco surface surface should be application of a skim coat of plaster to smooth out the surface. Paint should be applied with a color that resembles the natural color of brick.

6. Color

(a) Color choices within a Special Treatment Area may express individual tastes, but should always contribute to the historical character of the area. Color choices should be based on historical precedence. Exterior colors should blend with other colors on the same building and on the streetscape.

(b) Bright and/or high gloss colors, and/or primary and secondary-colored pastels are discouraged.

(c) Where wood or metal surfaces on windows, doors, porches and details other than cornices are to be painted, a variety of choices should be appropriate. Muted and earth tones are preferred. Colors include gray, dark brown, blue gray, beige, brick red, and terra cotta. Lead white (off-white) should be a suitable color for window sash and frames and other details. If original cornice colors cannot be determined, lead white, buff or sandstone are appropriate. Ornamental iron work should be black.

(d) Where brick has been painted, repainting of the brick in its natural color is preferred. Lead white (off-white) is an acceptable color for painted facades if the history of the building indicates a use of color other than brick red.

(e) The use of one or two auxiliary colors in addition to white, black or gray is acceptable. Auxiliary colors should be used on major design or structural elements and should not be used to pick out individual details.

7. Street Accessories

(a) Street furniture, trash containers and planting beds or tree wells should be compatible with the character of the historic district or Special Treatment Area. Vending machines are discouraged on the street side of buildings, but may be permitted on the side or rear upon committee approval, and newspaper stands may be permitted at any location upon Committee approval. Where possible, all parking lots should be landscaped; this should include ten percent (10%) of the total parking area.

(b) All landscaping should consist of species commonly used in the Historic District circa 1900, or species native to the area.

(c) Propane tanks and waste receptacles should be screened from public view (e.g. fences, enclosures, earth berms, shrubbery).

8. Signs

(a) All signs and graphics, including those placed in, on or near a window (such that the window acts as a medium for conveying messages to the exterior of the building and thereby affect the exterior appearance of the building), should be consistent in color, design, lettering and style traditionally used within the Special Treatment Area. Free-standing signs (including A-board, I-board and roof signs) are discouraged.

(b) Permanent informational signs placed on a window (e.g. "open", "closed", credit card acceptance, Chamber of Commerce membership or other affiliations) totalling less than three (3) square feet do not require Committee approval provided they are not illuminated in any manner, nor made of florescent or reflective materials.

(c) Non-conforming signs should be brought into conformance with these guidelines when replacement or maintenance is necessary.

9. Mechanical and Electrical Services

(a) Electrical services should be underground or attached to rear of building.

(b) Exterior lighting should compliment rather than detract from the color and hue of buildings in the area. Colored parking lot, sidewalk, entry way or street lights are discouraged.

(c) Ornamental landscape lighting is discouraged.

(d) Air conditioners, evaporative coolers, T.V. antennae, (including satellite dishes), and outdoor lighting facilities should be inconspicuous.

10. Trees and Riparian Vegetation

The removal of trees (3 inches diameter at breast height, or larger) is prohibited without prior Committee approval, except where retention of such tree(s) is a clear and immediate threat to property or lives. The Committee may authorize the removal of trees larger than three inches diameter at breast height if one or more of the following criteria apply:

(a) The tree(s) to be removed is not a species common to the area circa 1900; or

(b) The tree(s) is diseased such that it will not survive if using generally accepted procedures to minimize damage from such diseases.(Verification from the County Farm Advisor that the tree is diseased beyond remedy and poses a threat to human life or property is required.); or

(c) The tree(s) will interfere with development of a vacant lot.

If the Committee authorizes the removal of a tree(s), the following should be considered as conditions of approval.

(a) A replacement tree should be planted in the same location as the tree which was removed; or, if removed to facilitate development, at a different location on the same property as the tree to be removed (the location to be approved by the Committee).

(b) A replacement tree should be of the same species as the tree which was removed, or, if approved by the Committee, another species common to the area circa 1900 (e.g. Big Leaf Maple, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Chestnut, Native Ash).

(c) All replacement trees should be maintained in a healthy condition.

Riparian vegetation should be retained. The Committee may approve the removal of riparian vegetation in order to facilitate improvements to the stream bank or to improve fisheries habitat. A condition of the Committee's approval should be that replacement vegetation of the same species as those removed should be planted following completion of the improvements. Newly planted vegetation should be maintained for at least one full season.

11. Public Works Projects

All Federal, State, and County Public Works projects (e.g. road improvements, stream bank protection, parking facilities, pedestrian and bicycle paths, street lights, traffic signals) should be subject to the review and approval of the Committee.

D. AMBIGUITY

If any ambiguity arises concerning the interpretation or application of any portion of this Resolution, the Architectural Review and Preservation Committee should ascertain all pertinent facts and by its own resolution set forth findings and interpretations and thereafter such interpretations should govern.

E. MODIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Architectural Review and Preservation Committee may grant, conditionally grant, or deny requests by an applicant for modifications to the requirements and standards of this Resolution, provided that the following findings are made and substantiated:

1. That the modification (specifically identify modification) will not detract from the architectural, artistic, cultural, engineering, aesthetic, historical, and social integrity of the Historic District (or site); and

2. That the modification (specifically identify modification) is compatible with the design, style, architecture, coloring, and materials used in the district (or on the site) circa 1900.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 6th day of January, 1988, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Myrick, Twight, Plowman, Whitridge and Mortensen

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None

/s/ Patricia Garrett Mortensen
CHAIRMAN-Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity, State of California.

ATTEST;

BARBARA M. RHODES
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity

By /s/ Jeanne Gravette
Deputy

The foregoing is a correct copy of the original instrument on file in this office.

Attest JAN 12 1988
BARBARA M. RHODES
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TRINITY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

BY Donna Reaman
DEPUTY

Ref file

RESOLUTION NO. 9-88

# RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND PRESERVATION OF "RESIDENTIAL" BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES WITHIN A SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA ON A SPECIAL TREATMENT SITE

WHEREAS, the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS adopted Trinity County Zoning Ordinance No. 315; and

WHEREAS, said Zoning Ordinance establishes an Architectural Review and Preservation Committee;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TRINITY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA: that in reviewing all applications for permits relating to RESIDENTIAL building, and other structures or improvements, the following Design Guidelines shall be utilized to guide development activities within Special Treatment Areas or on a Special Treatment Site.

## A. DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases, for the purposes of this Resolution, should have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this Resolution; or, if not defined in this Resolution, as defined in Trinity County Zoning Code; or, if not there defined, in accordance with the plain and ordinary meaning thereof:

1. "PRESERVATION" means the process of maintaining the form and extent of a structure essentially as it now exists. It aims at halting any further deterioration or change and provides for structural stability but does not contemplate significant rebuilding.

2. "REHABILITATION" means the process of returning a structure to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use. In rehabilitation those portions of the property which are important in illustrating historic, cultural and architectural values are preserved and restored.

3. "RESTORATION" means the process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property as it appeared at a specific period of time by means or removal of later alterations and the replacement of missing original work.

4. "RECONSTRUCTION" means the process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished structure. This process should be undertaken only when the property to be rebuilt is essential for understanding and interpreting the value of a Historic District. It should be undertaken only when sufficient documentation is available to ensure an exact reproduction of the original.

5. "NEW CONSTRUCTION ON OPEN SPACES" means a vacant space or parcel within the district which may exist, or which has become vacant because of destruction of a building by fire or the necessity of demolition because of health and safety rules, or other approved reasons.

6. "STREETSCAPE" means a view down a street which produces identities created by a repetition of elements that produce an impression of relatedness and cohesion. These elements include setbacks, fences or walls, street furniture, (e.g. benches, refuse recepticles, news racks), phone booths, porches, house entrances, roof profiles and landscaping, including shade trees and open space.

7. "SYMPATHETIC DESIGN" means blending certain historical architectural elements with good contemporary design and materials.

B. NEW CONSTRUCTION

When a building or addition is proposed within a Special Treatment Area, the architectural design should be carefully and aesthetically considered so that a new structure reinforces the historic atmosphere within the Special Treatment Area. This should be done through sympathetic contemporary design or by designing a replica of a historic architectural style indigenous to the district or area.

A few of the elements mentioned will be focused upon by a sympathetic design. All of the elements below and others should be considered by the designer. A successful design should look like a product of its time, but should also acknowledge the surrounding historic atmosphere.

If a replica of a historic architectural style is desired, great care should be taken to avoid mixing different architectural styles, and the chosen style should be well understood and applied. Elements such as siding types, roof types, ornamentation, balance of porches, windows, projections, entrances, etc., should be considered carefully.

C. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

1. Foundations

(a) When replacing foundations, areas of concrete or concrete masonry units should not be exposed.

(b) Alternatives to exposed concrete or concrete masonry units on foundations would be: the framing of the space from the floor stringers to the top of a low foundation wall (8" to 12" above grade) and finishing the space with siding to match the existing material, embossed metal panels (cut stone pattern), plaster, or native rock.

2. Roofs and Roof Projections

(a) Chimneys which add significantly to the overall exterior design should be retained.

(b) New chimneys should be of a design and construction which is compatible with the rest of the building in scale.

(c) Attic and plumbing vents should be placed so as to be as inconspicuous as possible. Painting them to blend with the roof material should be considered.

(d) Skylights, if used, should be of a flat design and low profile. Dome or bubble skylights are discouraged. Solar panels, if employed, should be laid flat on a sloping roof or hidden from view with appropriate design on all flat roofs.

(e) New dormers should match existing ones, if any. Otherwise, new dormers should be compatible with the style of architecture of the building.

(f) The color of a roof should approximate the color of a wood shingle at some stage of the aging process. Earth tones are permissible. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing is acceptable. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing may be treated or painted to approximate its original color.

3. Roof Pitches

The roof is a prominent part of the design. Low pitch roof (less than 6:12) is discouraged. Flat roofs should be avoided unless attention is given to the cornice and balustrade details.

4. Siding Types

Plywood siding panels (typically 4' x 8') are discouraged. Bevel boards, clapboard, shingles, board on board, cove rustic or shiplap siding patterns should be considered as appropriate in the design.

5. Scale and Lot Coverage

Avoid overwhelming surrounding buildings by overbuilding a structure on too small a lot.

6. Massing and Composition

Large structures can be made to look smaller by avoiding long continuous lines and large unbroken surfaces. Solutions to this problem can be the use of more fenestration (windows and doors), projections of the walls, high and low roofs and change in surface textures with the overall design. Care should be taken that the composition is aesthetically balanced. Repetitive use of elements is discouraged. NOTE: So as not to overbuild structures, there should be simplicity of design.

7. Proportions

Emphasis of predominately vertical proportions in the wall surfaces, windows, doors, columns, etc., should be made. This may or may not be offset with horizontal elements such as sidings, cornices, eave lines, etc.

8. Windows and Doors

Metal or aluminum sash should be avoided. Window proportions should be in harmony with the building proportions. Placement of unusual windows, such as round or stained glass, should be considered carefully in terms of the exterior composition. Doors should be accompanied by an exterior transition space such as a porch, canopy or landing. French doors and aluminum sliding glass doors are not acceptable.

9. Materials and Construction Methods

Contemporary materials and construction methods such as plywood, underlayment slab floors, etc., are acceptable only if concealed from the exterior.

10. Details and Ornamentation

Contemporary interpretations, authentic copies or actual antique architectural items such as brackets, columns, doors, windows, kingposts, railings, or ornaments will help to tie the building to the surrounding historic architecture. Care should be taken to use such details in such a way as to not appear garish.

11. Color

(a) Color choices within a Special Treatment Area may express individual tastes, but should always contribute to the historical character of the area. Color choices should be based on historical precedence. Exterior colors should blend with other colors on the same building and on the streetscape.

(b) Bright and/or high gloss colors, and/or primary and secondary-colored pastels are discouraged.

(c) Where wood or metal surfaces on windows, doors porches and details other than cornices are to be painted, a variety of choices should be appropriate. Muted earth tones are preferred. Colors include gray, dark brown, blue gray, beige, brick red, and terra cotta. Lead white (off-white) should be a suitable color for window sash and frames and other details. Ornamental iron work should be black.

(d) The use of one or two auxiliary colors in addition to white, black or gray is acceptable. Auxiliary colors should be used on major design or structural elements and should not be used to pick out individual details.

12. Building Accessories

Items such as lamps, shutters, square lattice, planters, etc. are to be considered in the same light as item #10, above.

13. Service Accessories

(a) Propane tanks and waste receptacles should be screened from public view (e.g. fences, enclosures, earth berms, shrubbery), in keeping with the historic character of the area.

14. Mechanical and Electrical Services

(a) Air conditioners, evaporative coolers, T.V. antennae (including satellite dishes) and outdoor lighting facilities should be installed as inconspicuously as possible.

(b) Vertical runs of pipes, cables, and ducts should be placed in such a way that they do not become visual intrusions.

(c) Electrical and telephone lines should be underground or attached to the rear of buildings if at all possible.

(d) Ornamental landscape lighting is discouraged.

15. Trees and Riparian Vegetation

The removal of trees (3 inches diameter at breast height, or larger) is prohibited without prior Committee approval, except where retention of such tree(s) is a clear and immediate threat to property or lives. The Committee may authorize the removal of trees larger than three inches diameter at breast height if one or more of the following criteria apply:

(a) The tree(s) to be removed is not a species common to the area circa 1900; or

(b) The tree(s) is diseased such that it will not survive if using generally accepted procedures to minimize damage from such diseases. (Verification from the County Farm Advisor that the tree is diseased beyond remedy and poses a threat to human life or property is required.); or

(c) The tree(s) will interfere with development of a vacant lot.

If the Committee authorizes the removal of a tree(s), the following should be considered as conditions of approval.

(a) A replacement tree should be planted in the same location as the tree which was removed; or, if removed to facilitate development, at a different location on the same property as the tree to be removed (the location to be approved by the Committee).

(b) A replacement tree should be of the same species as the tree which was removed, or, if approved by the Committee, another species common to the area circa 1900 (e.g. Big Leaf Maple, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Chestnut, Native Ash).

(c) All replacement trees should be maintained in a healthy condition.

Riparian vegetation should be retained. The Committee may approve the removal of riparian vegetation in order to facilitate improvements to the stream bank or to improve fisheries habitat. A condition of the Committee's approval should be that replacement vegetation of the same species as those removed should be planted following completion of the improvements. Newly planted vegetation should be maintained for at least one full season.

16. Public Works Projects

All Federal, State, and County Public Works projects (e.g. road improvements, stream bank protection, parking facilities, pedestrian and bicycle paths, street lights, traffic signals) should be subject to the review and approval of the Committee.

D. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION/PRESERVATION

1. Fences and Walls

(a) If a property owner wishes to erect a fence or wall, and evidence of an original fence or wall is unavailable, approval should be given in accordance with the following: it is similar in size, design, materials, texture and color to fences or walls that existed in the surrounding area originally.

(b) Metal rail, chainlink (of any kind), solid exposed concrete, cement block, brick wall, or split rail should be inappropriate as fences. Concrete and concrete masonry are acceptable for retaining walls, provided they are screened by landscaping or faced with native rock.

(c) Type or style of fence and ornamentation should conform to the period of time represented by the Special Treatment Area or of a particular building if documented evidence is available to identify a particular fence.

(d) Fence design or style basically should be wood picket fences with plain, capped or decorated corner, fence and gateway posts. Square pickets (e.g. 1 1/2") are recommended. Some wrought iron posts and pickets are permissible.

(e) Construction material should be predominately wood.

(f) Picket and post designs available for review at the Jake Jackson Museum should be used as a guide.

(g) Gates should carry the theme of the main fence.

(h) Baseboard or bottom board, if used, should be one foot in height from ground level to lower fence rail and pickets should not extend lower than the top of the baseboard. It is suggested that baseboards be pressure treated, redwood or cedar.

(i) Wooden fences should be white. Natural wood or paint color of the residence may be permitted. Iron fences should be black, white, or the same color as the house.

(j) Fence height should conform to established heights within the Special Treatment Area.

(k) The aesthetic side of the fence should be exposed to the street.

2. Building Setbacks and Facades

(a) Existing setbacks of structures must be respected.

(b) Additions to the street front of a house are discouraged.

(c) All decisions for new work, restoration, or repair on a building facade should be based on actual knowledge of the past appearance of the property found in photographs, drawings, old newspapers, and other records at the Jake Jackson Museum.

(d) When repairing or replacing deteriorated materials, such materials should be in conformance with those used in the area circa 1900, as nearly as it is possible to obtain or produce.

(e) Original architectural features, such as cornices, brackets, railings, posts, shutters, window architraves, dentils, doorway pediments, and structural "gingerbread" should remain. When repairs or replacement becomes necessary care should be taken to procure materials that conform to the original as nearly as possible.

3. Porches

Porches are an architectural element of primary visual importance. Porches and steps which are appropriate to the building's past are an important part of the building's historical heritage and integrity and should be retained as nearly as possible to the original status.

(a) Removing porches and steps of original material and features should be discouraged when the design or character of the building is altered.

(b) Glazing or screening of porches is discouraged. If approved, however, the glass or screening materials should be installed behind the porch posts and decorative materials, thus exposing those architectural elements.

(c) Porch steps, originally constructed of wood, should be replaced in a similar manner. If masonry or concrete is approved they should duplicate the original form and mass as nearly as possible and should be painted to blend with the house.

(d) In cases where porches or original parts have been removed and restoration is desired, documentary evidence should be obtained in order to reproduce the original feature.

4. Roofs

(a) If alterations or additions are made to an existing building, roofs must maintain the form, style, pitch or slope of the existing roof. Overhangs, eaves, cornices, and fascias should match the existing.

(b) When the new construction is the same number of stories as the existing structure, the eaves should intersect in the same plane.

(c) When reroofing a building the original material should be matched as closely as possible. The new material should not alter the appearance of the building. Partial reroofing should be compatible with existing roof in color and texture.

(d) The color of a roof should, whenever possible, approximate the color of a wood shingle at some stage of the aging process. Earth tones are permissible. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing is acceptable. Galvanized corrugated metal roofing may be treated or painted to approximate its original color.

5. Siding

(a) When installing new siding on residences or when repairing or replacing siding, care should be taken to procure materials which match the original.

(b) Where the existing siding is trimmed by corner boards, a corner board of the same width and style should be used on any addition to the structure.

(c) Vinyl, aluminum, asbestos, masonite, Ruff-X or other plywood or laminated siding are not acceptable.

6. Windows and Doors

(a) Windows and doors should be made of wood.

(b) Glazing in windows, doors, transoms and sidelights should be colorless clear float. Designs are acceptable if documentary evidence indicates the original to have colored or stained or bevel or frosted glass. Plexiglass is not acceptable.

(c) All existing windows and door openings including window sash, glass lintels, sills, architraves, shutters, doors, pediments, and hardware should be retained if circa 1900.

(d) The scale and proportion of the building should not be destroyed by altering the size and number of window panes or sash or by installing new window or door openings. New windows or doors should match the existing windows or doors in size, proportion and detail.

(e) If windows or doors need to be replaced because of deterioration, every effort should be made to reproduce the original. Aluminum windows in place of wood sash windows should be unacceptable.

7. Color

(a) Color choices within a Special Treatment Area may express individual tastes, but should always contribute to the historical color of the area. Exteriors should blend with other colors on the same building and on the streetscape.

(b) Bright and/or high gloss colors, and/or primary and secondary-colored pastels are discouraged.

(c) Where wood or metal surfaces on windows, doors, porches and details other than cornices are to be painted, a variety of choices is appropriate. Muted and earth tones are preferred. Colors include gray, dark brown, blue gray, beige, brick red, and terra cotta. Lead white (off-white) is a suitable color for window sash and frames and other details. If original cornice colors cannot be determined, lead white, buff or sandstone are appropriate. Ornamental iron work should be black.

(d) Where brick has been painted, repainting of the brick in its natural color is preferred. Lead white (off-white) is an acceptable color for painted facades if the history of the building indicates a use of color other than brick red.

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(a) Propane tanks and waste receptacles should be screened from public view (e.g. fences, enclosures, earth berms, shrubbery), in keeping with the historic character of the area.

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If the Committee authorizes the removal of a tree(s), the following should be considered as conditions of approval.

(a) A replacement tree should be planted in the same location as the tree which was removed; or, if removed to facilitate development, at a different location on the same property as the tree to be removed (the location to be approved by the Committee).

(b) A replacement trees should be of the same species as the tree which was removed, or, if approved by the Committee, another species common to the area circa 1900 (e.g. Big Leaf Maple, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Chestnut, Native Ash).

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C. AMBIGUITY

If any ambiguity arises concerning the interpretation or application of any portion of this resolution, the Architectural Review and Preservation Committee should ascertain all pertinent facts and by its own resolution set forth findings and interpretations and thereafter such interpretation should govern.

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The Architectural Review and Preservation Committee may grant, conditionally grant, or deny requestsby an applicant for modifications to the requirements and standards of this Resolution, provided that the following findings are made and substantiated:

1. That the modification (specifically identify modification) will not detract from the architectural, artistic, cultural, engineering, aesthetic, historical, and social integrity of the Historic District (or site); and

2. That the modification (specifically identify modification) is compatible with the design, style, architecture, coloring, and materials used in the district (or on the site) circa 1900.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 6th day of January, 1988, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Myrick, Twight, Plowman, Whitridge and Mortensen

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None

/s/ Patricia Garrett Mortensen
CHAIRMAN-Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity, State of California

ATTEST:

BARBARA M. RHODES
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Trinity

By: /s/ Jeanne Gravette
Deputy

The foregoing is a correct copy of the original instrument on file in this office.

Attest JAN 1 2 1988
BARBARA M. RHODES
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TRINITY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

BY Donna Regnani
DEPUTY

# APPENDIX K

## FIRE MARSHALL'S LETTER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—STATE AND CONSUMER SERVICES AGENCY

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
NORTHERN REGIONAL DIVISION
4433 FLORIN ROAD, SUITE 400
SACRAMENTO, CA 95823

(916) 427-4325
ATSS 466-4325
TDD (916) 427-4186

August 14, 1989

Department of Parks and Recreation
Cascade District
Jan Anderson, District Superintendent
P.O. Box 2430
Shasta, CA 96002

JOSS HOUSE - Weaverville, CA
SFM #: 01-53-11-0011-000-330-6

Dear Jan Anderson;

Please accept our apology for the delay in responding to your letter regarding the subject building. In an attempt to provide fire protection for the building, your department mentioned the possible use of an automatic fire extinguishing system using Halon 1301.

Although we strongly encourage additional use of fire safety construction and systems, it must be pointed out that the use of an automatic fire extinguishing system in the subject building is not mandatory by code.

Halon 1301 is an approved extinguishing agent. There are, however, some definite engineering and design problems that must be addressed before this type system could be expected to work reasonably well. First, during a fire emergency, the minimum volumetric concentration of Halon 1301 must be maintained between 5% - 10% (sometimes as high as 15%) for a period of 10 minutes. There appears to be several severe openings in the exterior walls and floor, which would requiring sealing. Secondly, the 10% concentration is required to be introduced into the building or room within a 10 second period. Briefly, this means introducing 10% of the volume of the room through strategically located nozzles within 10 seconds. The turbulence may scatter papers and light objects, and otherwise damage the very objects being protected.

Although not within the scope of our regulations, you may wish to consider the hazards of using fluorocarbons like Halon 1301. During the past few years, many meetings and conferences have been held about the threat to the earth's

ozone layer, which has resulted in regulations issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

A possible acceptable alternate to the above mentioned system could be the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system (water) using on/off sprinkler heads. Basically, only the head that is exposed to heat would activate and then close again when the heat was reduced. Water damage would be minimal and at the same time eliminate probable fire damage. This type system should also be interconnected to an audible fire alarm to summon the local fire department.

We trust this answers your inquiries. If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact this office again at (916) 224-4822.

Sincerely,

JEFFREY C. DRAGILA
Deputy State Fire Marshal
Northern Region Office

jcd/JD

# APPENDIX L

## ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

State Clearinghouse # _____

## I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Name of Project: General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park

B. Checklist Date: 4 / 21 / 89

C. Contact Person: Roger Willmarth

Telephone: ( 916 ) 324-6419

D. Purpose: The general plan establishes uses and facility development

E. Location: William B. Ide Adobe SHP is located two miles northeast of Red Bluff. Weaverville Joss House SHP is located in downtown Weaverville.

F. Description: William B. Ide Adobe SHP - The general plan will address problems of esthetics, interpretive facilities, parking and access, carrying capacity, administrative and maintenance facilities, native and exotic vegetation.

Weaverville Joss House SHP - The general plan will address the same problems as above plus protection of buildings and artifacts, highway encroachment, and noise.

G. Persons and Organizations Contacted:

Members of the general plan team.

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. *(Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers)*

A. *Earth.* Will the proposal result in:

| | Yes | Maybe | No |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil? | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ |
| 3. Change in topography or ground surface relief features? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 4. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 5. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 6. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or lake? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 7. Exposure of all people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

B. *Air.* Will the proposal result in:

1. Substantial air emmissions or deterioration of ambient air quality? ☐ ☐ ☑
2. The creation of objectionable odors? ☐ ☐ ☑
3. Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally? ☐ ☐ ☑

C. *Water.* Will the proposal result in:

1. Changes in the currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters? ☐ ☐ ☑
2. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff? ☐ ☑ ☐
3. Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters? ☐ ☐ ☑
4. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body? ☐ ☐ ☑
5. Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? ☐ ☐ ☑
6. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters? ☐ ☐ ☑
7. Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations? ☐ ☐ ☑
8. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies? ☐ ☐ ☑
9. Exposure of people or property to water-related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves? ☐ ☐ ☑
10. Significant changes in the temperature, flow or chemical content of surface thermal springs? ☐ ☐ ☑

D. *Plant Life.* Will the proposal result in:

1. Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)? ☐ ☑ ☐
2. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants? ☐ ☐ ☑
3. Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species? ☐ ☐ ☑
4. Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop? ☐ ☐ ☑

E. *Animal Life.* Will the proposal result in:

1. Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)? ☐ ☐ ☑
2. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals? ☐ ☐ ☑
3. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals? ☐ ☐ ☑
4. Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat? ☐ ☐ ☑

F. *Noise.* Will the proposal result in:

1. Increase in existing noise levels? ☐ ☐ ☑
2. Exposure of people to severe noise levels? ☐ ☐ ☑

G. *Light and Glare.* Will the proposal result in:

1. The production of new light or glare? ☐ ☐ ☑

H. *Land Use.* Will the proposal result in:

1. A substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area? ☐ ☐ ☑

I. *Natural Resources.* Will the proposal result in:

1. Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources? ☐ ☐ ☑
2. Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable resources? ☐ ☐ ☑

J. *Risk of Upset.* Does the proposal result in:

| | Yes | Maybe | N |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Possible interference with emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **K. *Population.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. The alteration, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of the area? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **L. *Housing.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. Affecting existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **M. *Transportation/Circulation.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Affecting existing parking facilities, or create a demand for new parking? | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ |
| 3. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 4. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 5. Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 6. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **N. *Public Services.* Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:** | | | |
| 1. Fire protection? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Police protection? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 3. Schools? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 4. Parks and other recreational facilities? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 5. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 6. Other governmental services? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **O. *Energy.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **P. *Utilities.* Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:** | | | |
| 1. Power or natural gas? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Communication systems? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 3. Water? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 4. Sewer or septic tanks? | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ |
| 5. Storm water drainage? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 6. Solid waste and disposal? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **Q. *Human Health.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Exposure of people to potential health hazards? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **R. *Aesthetics.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| **S. *Recreation.* Will the proposal result in:** | | | |
| 1. An impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities? | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ |

T. *Cultural Resources.*

| | Yes | Maybe | No |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archeological site? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 4. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

U. *Mandatory Findings of Significance.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 3. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| 4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

## III. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION *(See Comments Attached)*

A(2)- New construction and parking (Ide Adobe SHP) will cause some displacement and compaction of soil.

C(2)- New construction and parking will cause a minor increase in run-off.

D(1)- Some changes in landscaping and removal of alien species may be called for.

M(2)- Overflow parking space to be secured (Ide Adobe SHP).

P(4)- Septic system to be improved or replaced (Ide Adobe SHP).

S(1)- Interpretation to be improved at both SHPs.

## IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☑ I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a ~~NEGATIVE DECLARATION~~ Environmental Impact Report will be prepared. * Department procedures require general plans be treated as EIRs.

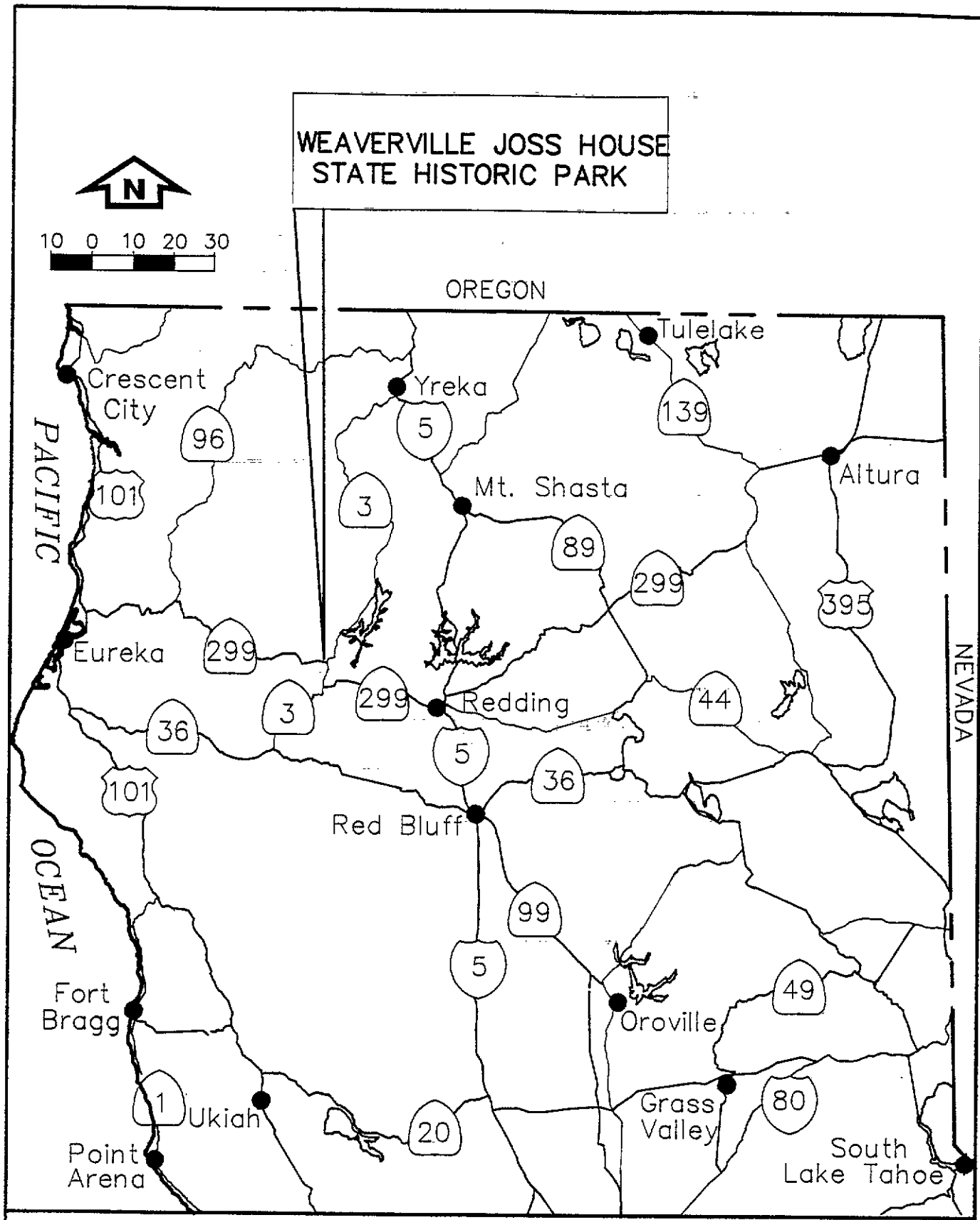
☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Date: 4 / 21 / 89 Roger Williamson



Form 13.20 (7/80)




VICINITY MAP

DESIGNED R. ETTINGER
DRAWN V. FOSTER
CHECKED R.ETTINGER

DATE

REVISIONS

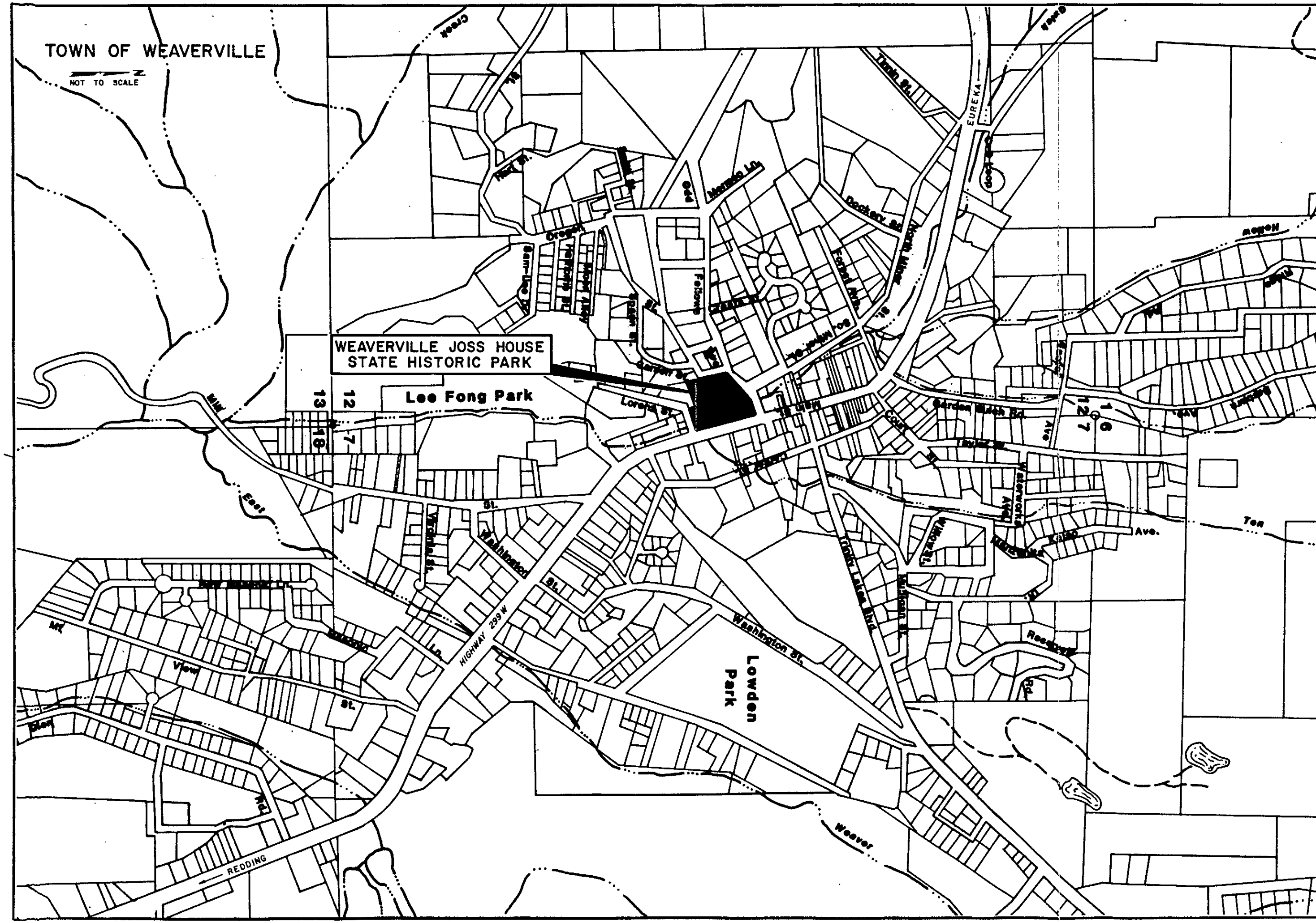
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE XXXXX

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.
VICINITY MAP
GENERAL PLAN-INTRODUCTION

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 1 OF 10

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RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED _____ DATE _____

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S.H.P.
LOCATION MAP
GENERAL PLAN-INTRODUCTION

DRAWING No.

SHEET No.
2
of 2

OREGON STREET

MINER STREET

MOBILE HOME

CONCRETE SLAB

RETAINING WALL

BIRD PEN

SHED

GRAVEL DRIVE

PROPANE TANK

SERVICE ROAD

GATE

SHOP/STORAGE

SWITCH BOX

JOSS HOUSE

LORENZ ROAD

FOOTBRIDGE

PLAQUE

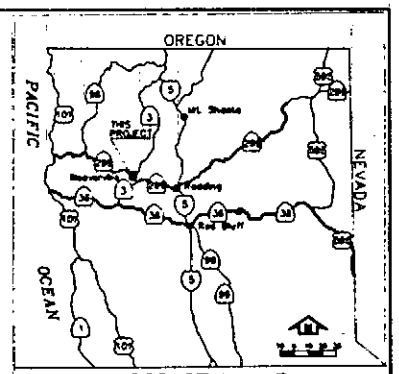
PARKING AREA

OFFICE & EXHIBIT BLDG.

SIGN

SIDEWALK

MAIN STREET (STATE HWY 299W)




VICINITY MAP

## LEGEND

HISTORIC CITY LOT BOUNDARY AND LOT NUMBERS

PARK BOUNDARY

Lot 6 First Protestant Church (Union Church) in Weaverville, School House Lot, known as Chimney or Schoolhouse Hill, possible site location of pre 1874 Joss House.

Lot 7 Chinese Vegetable Garden, 1880s

Lot 8 Chinese Masonic Lodge, till January 1950

Lot 9 Chinese dwelling 1870s till 1905. Lot vacant after 1905 fire.

Lot 10 Chinese dwelling 1870s till 1905. Lot vacant after 1905 fire.

Lot 11 Chinese dwelling 1870s till 1905. Lot vacant after 1905 fire.

Lot 12 Chinese dwelling 1870s till 1905. Lot vacant after 1905 fire.

Lot 13 J. Vameys Carpenter Shop 1860s. Chinese dwelling 1870s till 1905. Lot vacant after 1905 fire.

Lot 14 Chinese dwelling 1870s till 1905. 1930s Tire and Auto Repair Shop.

Lot 15 Joss House 1874 to present.

Lot 16 Dwelling house. Annie Housum 1860s, Richard Clifford 1870s-1880s.

Sources: Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, County Recorders records

0 20 40 60 80

SCALE IN FEET

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

DATE

REVISIONS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

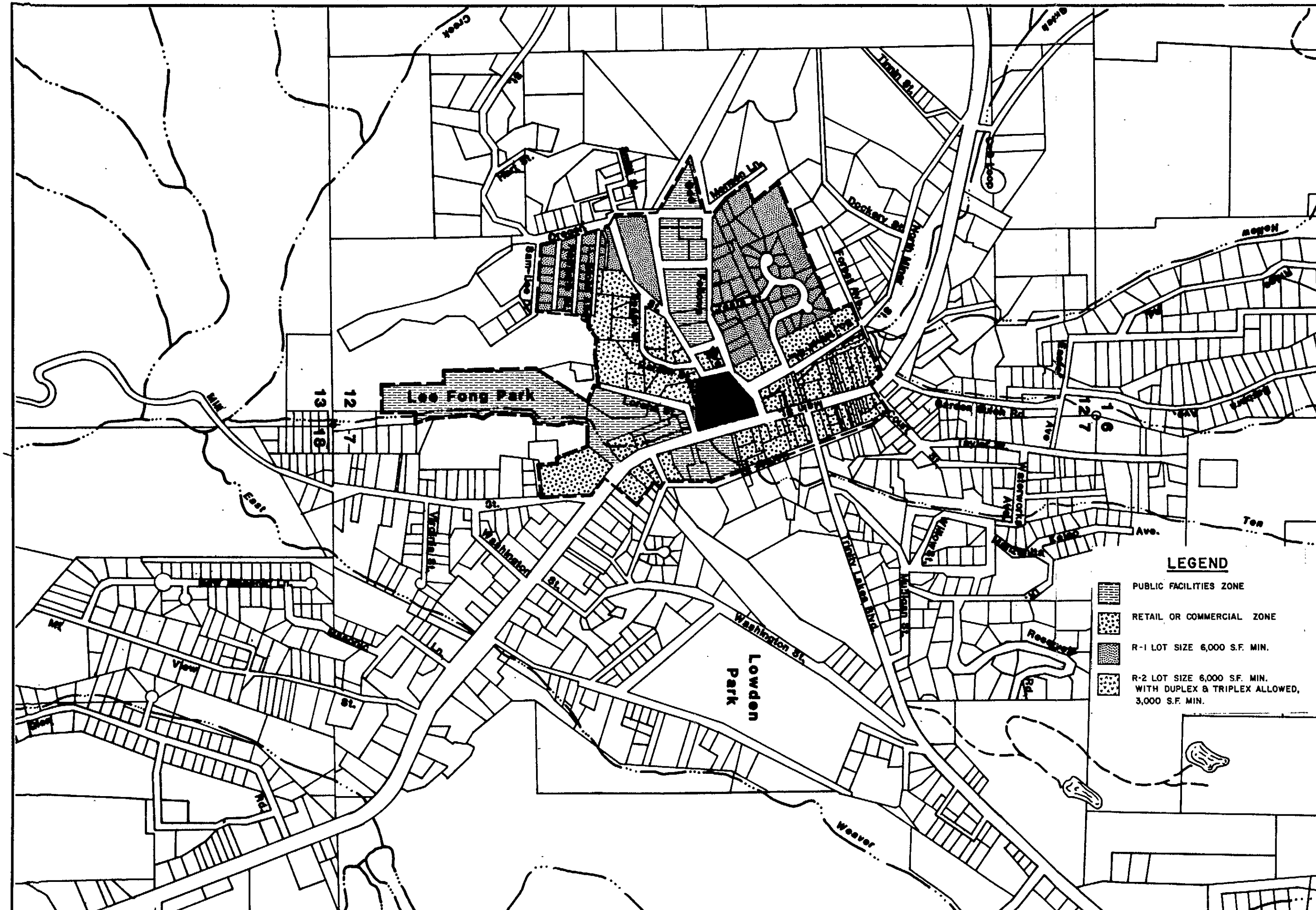
WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.

# CITY LOT BOUNDARIES

GENERAL PLAN-RESOURSE ELEMENT

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 3 of 10




DESIGNED R. ETTINGER
9/69 DRAWN V. FOSTER
CHECKED

REVISIONS | DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.

# ZONE OF PRIMARY INTEREST

GENERAL PLAN-RESOURSE ELEMENT

DRAWING No.

SHEET No. 4 of 10

OREGON STREET

MINER STREET

OREGON STREET

RETAINING WALL

BIRD PEN

SHED

SHED

SHED

MOBILE HOME

CONCRETE SLAB

GRAVEL DRIVE

PROPANE TANK

SERVICE ROAD

GATE

SHOP/STORAGE

SWITCH BOX

JOSS HOUSE

GATE

LORENZ ROAD

BRIDGE

FOOTBRIDGE

PLAQUE

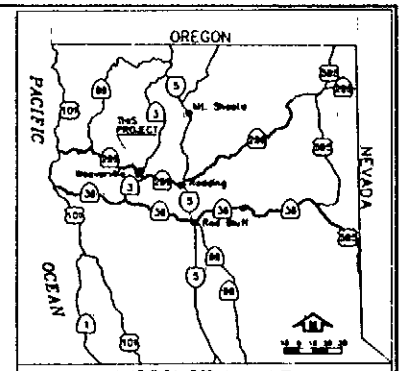
PARKING AREA

OFFICE & EXHIBIT BLDG.

SIGN

SIDEWALK

MAIN STREET (STATE HWY 299W)




VICINITY MAP

## LEGEND

| USE INTENSITY CATEGORY | SITE CHARACTERISTICS | REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF APPROPRIATE FACILITIES OR ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|---|
| I – PHZ PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE LOW | PRIME HISTORIC RESOURCE THE JOSS HOUSE | INTERPRETIVE WALKS, AND TOURS OF JOSS HOUSE CONTEMPLATE ACTIVITIES, PHOTOGRAPHY |
| II – MODERATE | SHALLOW TO MODERATE SLOPES, NO STANDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES, SIGNEY GULCH, JOSS HOUSE VIEWSHED | FORMAL OR INFORMAL PICNIC SITES INTERPRETIVE WALKS, NATURE STUDY, STREAM AND SCENIC RESTORATION |
| III – HIGH | FLAT AREAS SEPARATED FROM THE PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE, EXISTING FACILITIES | VISITOR CENTER, MUSEUMS, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FACILITIES, RESTROOMS, ACCESS ROADS AND PARKING |

PARK BOUNDARY

This map is based on natural, cultural, and scenic constraints and sensitivities. Other factors such as land use, socioeconomic, and design factors may indicate that a higher or lower use intensity is desirable in particular areas. If appropriate mitigations are feasible and can be incorporated in the planning process, higher use intensities may be acceptable.

This map is useful only for general planning. Once site specific proposals for land uses or facilities have been developed the proposed locations should be checked for resource sensitivity on the various resource maps on file in the Resource Protection Division office. Site specific field investigations may also be necessary.

20 10 0 40 60

SCALE IN FEET

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DATE | REVISIONS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

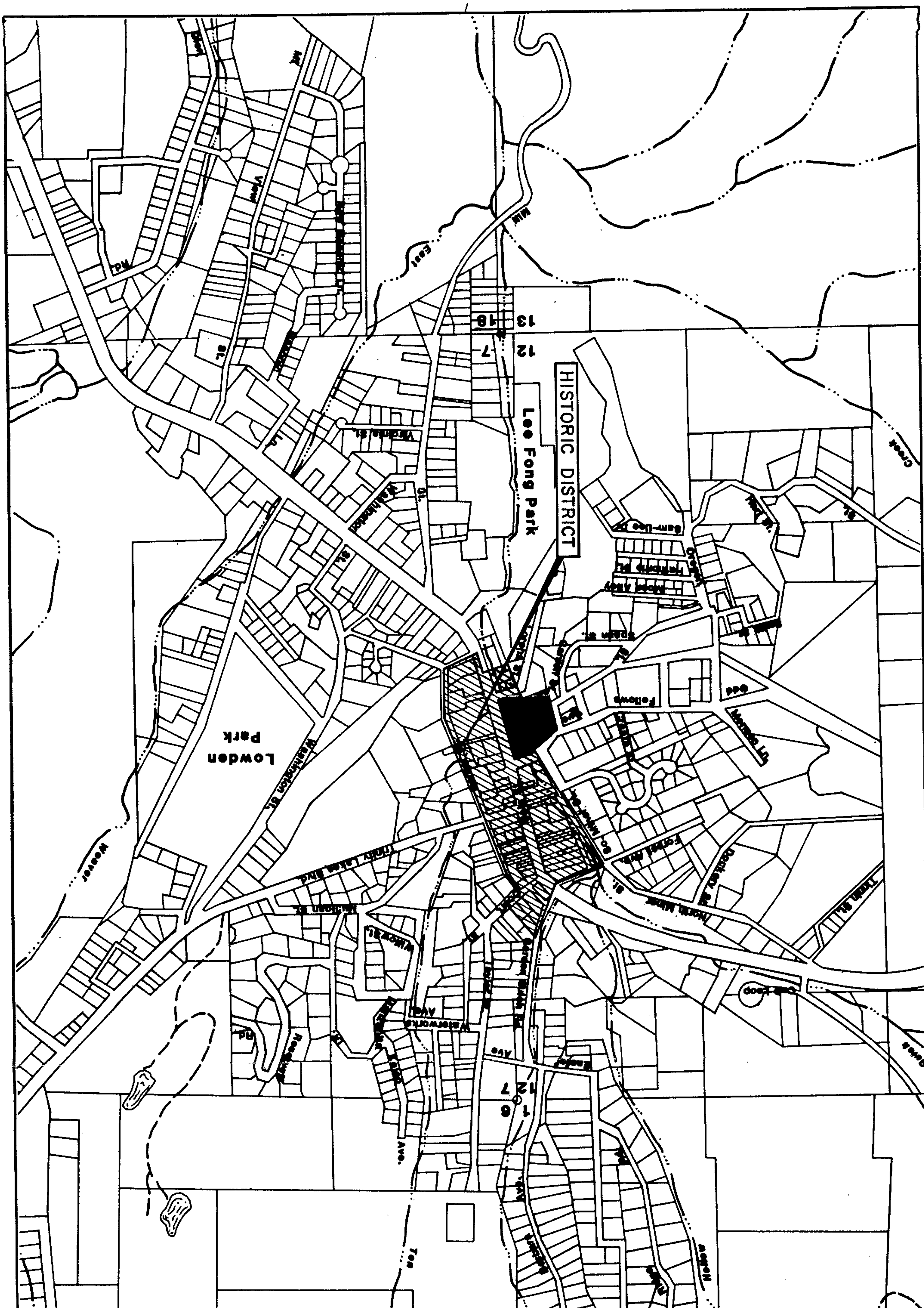
WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.

# ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY

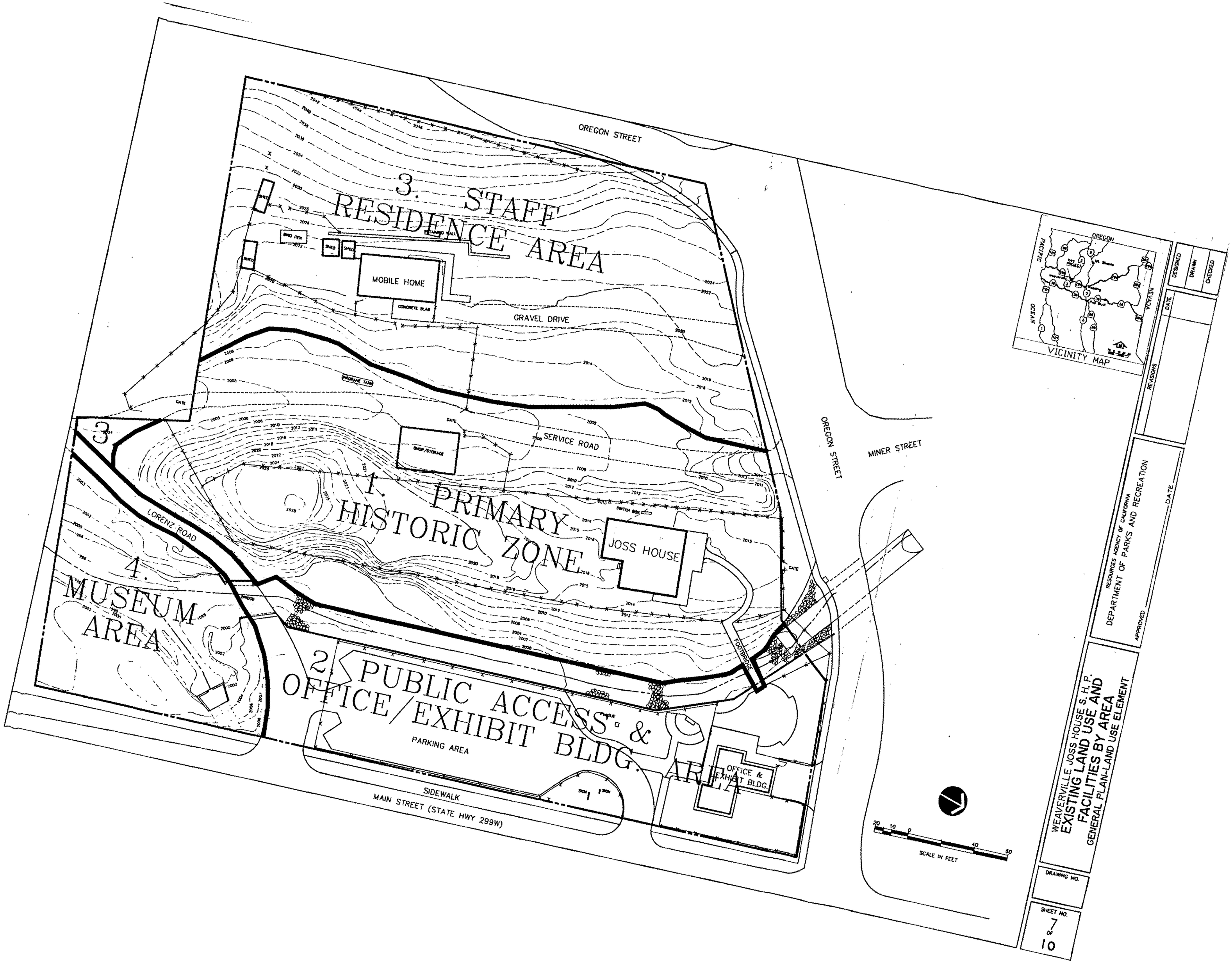
GENERAL PLAN-RESOURSE ELEMENT

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 5 OF 10




| SHEET NO. 9 of 10 | DRAWING NO. | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.<br>**HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP**<br>GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT | RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION<br>APPROVED ____ DATE ____ | REVISIONS | DATE | DESIGNED<br>DRAWN<br>CHECKED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|


OREGON STREET
3. STAFF RESIDENCE AREA
MOBILE HOME
CONCRETE SLAB
GRAVEL DRIVE
SHED
BIRD PEN
PROPANE TANK
GATE
SHOP/STORAGE
SERVICE ROAD
1. PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE
JOSS HOUSE
SWITCH BOX
LORENZ ROAD
4. MUSEUM AREA
BRIDGE
FOOTBRIDGE
2. PUBLIC ACCESS & OFFICE/EXHIBIT BLDG. AREA
PARKING AREA
OFFICE & EXHIBIT BLDG.
SIGN
SIDEWALK
MAIN STREET (STATE HWY 299W)
OREGON STREET
MINER STREET
VICINITY MAP
OREGON
PACIFIC
OCEAN
NEVADA
SCALE IN FEET
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DATE
REVISIONS
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED
DATE
WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S.H.P.
EXISTING LAND USE AND FACILITIES BY AREA
GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT
DRAWING NO.
SHEET NO.
7 OF 10

OREGON STREET

POST #1

SWITCH BOX
Main Sub Panel

Abandoned old power line & phone wire

ALARM

POST #12

JOSS HOUSE

1. 2-4/0 ALUMINUM THW
1-2/0 ALUMINUM THW
IN 2 1/2" PVC CONDUIT
UNDER WATERLINE AND 24" DEEP
2. SHIELDED COPPER TELEPHONE WIRES
IN SAME TRENCH-2 PAIR-ALARMS
3. 1 1/2" GALV. WATER LINE-(MAIN)
4. ABANDONED 2 1/2" HAND DUG CONDUIT PVC
8" DEEP-APPARENTLY DAMAGED WITH PICK
WHILE WORKING ON FENCE-WIRES PULLED OUT
5. ESTIMATED ROUTE OF ABANDONED 2"
IRON ELECTRIC CONDUIT

DETAIL

MOBILE HOME

CONCRETE SLAB

RETAINING WALL

DRAIN WELL

SHED

BIRD PEN

GRAVEL DRIVE

PROPANE TANK (LPG)

SERVICE ROAD

GATE

SHOP/STORAGE

JOSS HOUSE

LORENZ ROAD

BRIDGE

FOOTBRIDGE

OREGON STREET

MINER STREET

WATER METER

POWER POLE

PLAQUE

OFFICE & EXHIBIT BLDG.

VALVE

2" WATER METER

PARKING AREA

SIGN

SIDEWALK

MAIN STREET (STATE HWY 299W)

OREGON

PACIFIC OCEAN

NEVADA

Mt. Shasta

Redding

Eureka

Fort Bragg

VICINITY MAP

20 10 0 40 60

SCALE IN FEET

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

DATE

REVISIONS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.

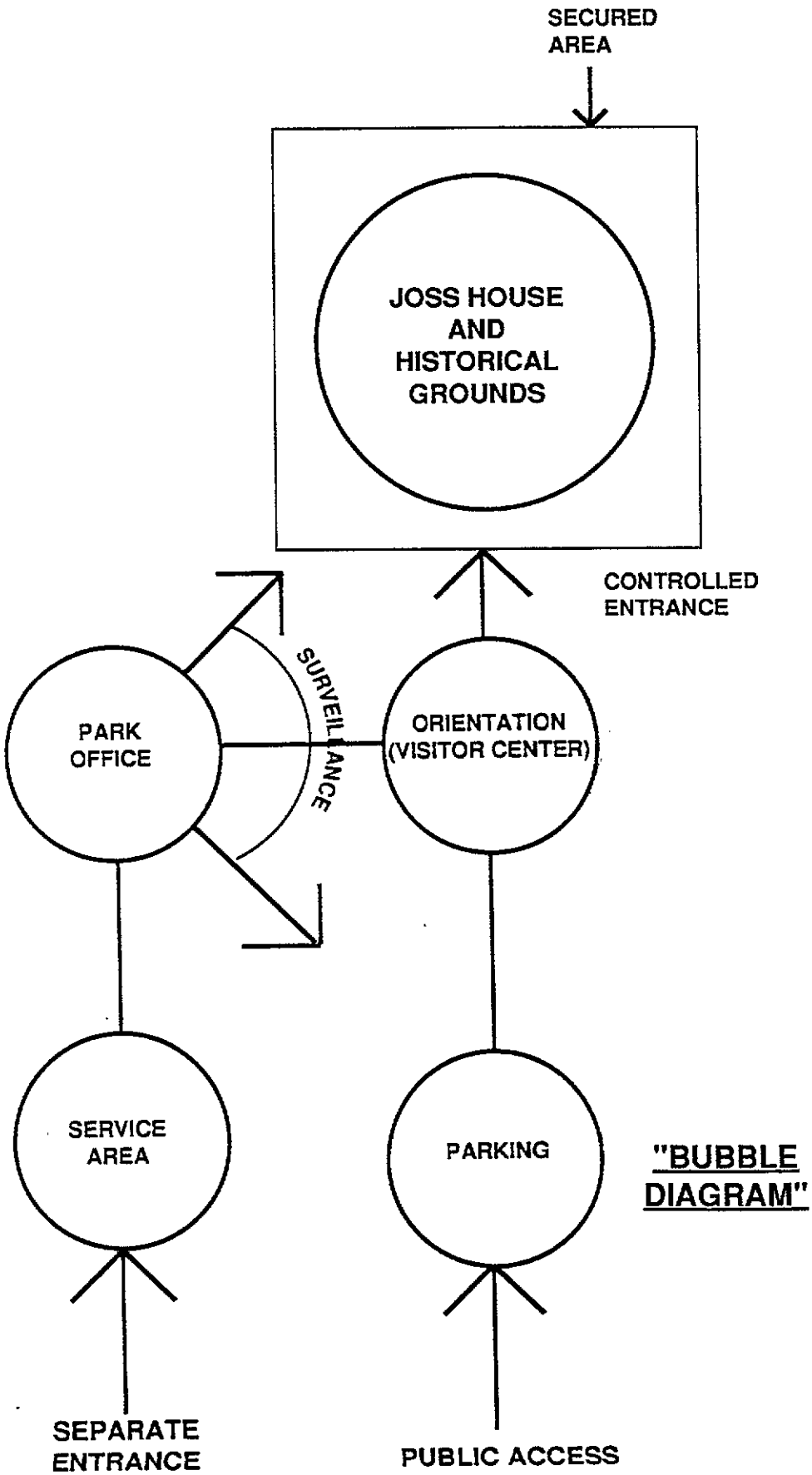
# EXISTING UTILITES

GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 8 OF 10

# WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S.H.P.




"BUBBLE DIAGRAM"

DESIGNED | DRAWN | CHECKED

DATE | REVISIONS

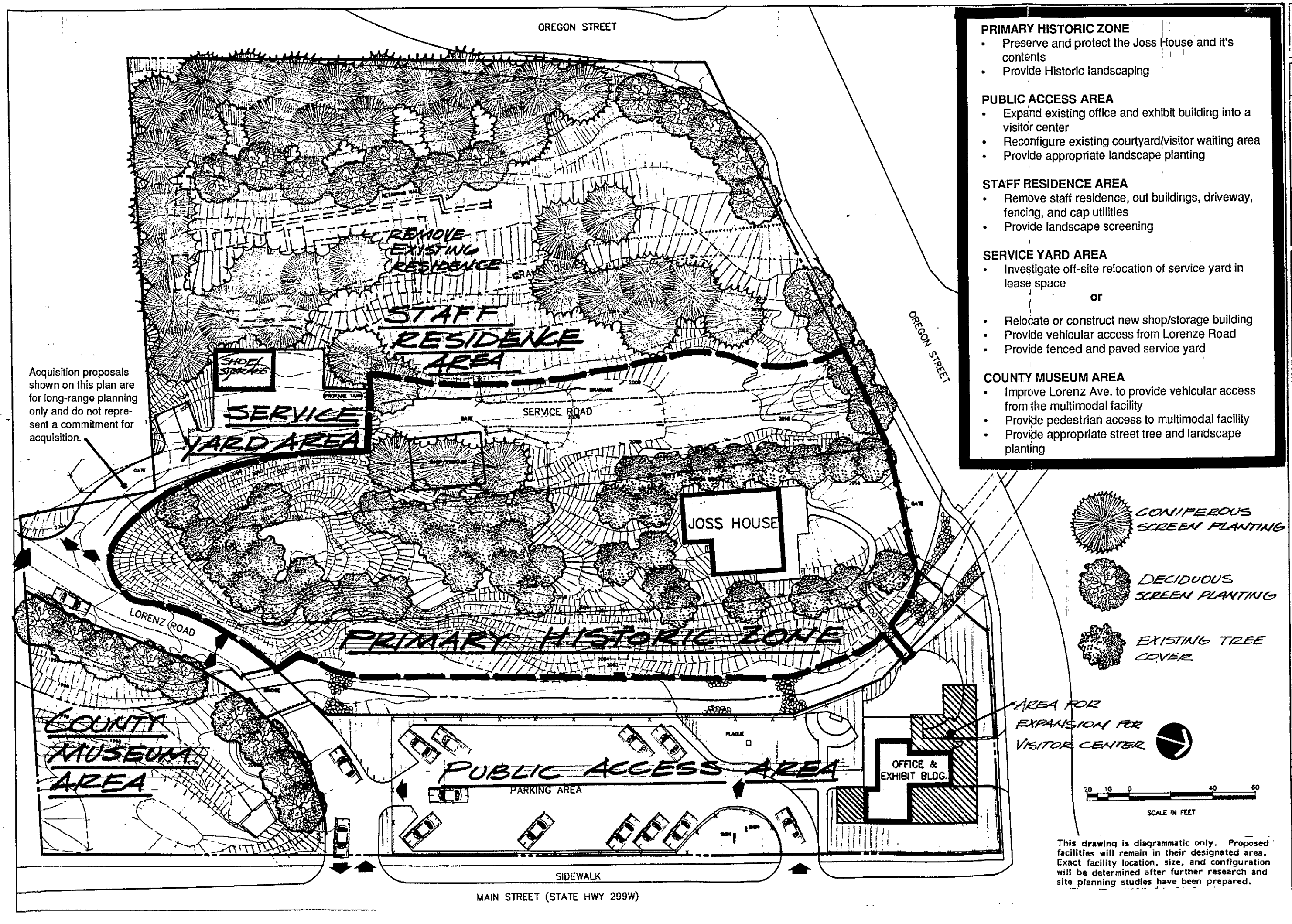
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.
**BUBBLE DIAGRAM**
GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 9 OF 10




**PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE**
- Preserve and protect the Joss House and it's contents
- Provide Historic landscaping

**PUBLIC ACCESS AREA**
- Expand existing office and exhibit building into a visitor center
- Reconfigure existing courtyard/visitor waiting area
- Provide appropriate landscape planting

**STAFF RESIDENCE AREA**
- Remove staff residence, out buildings, driveway, fencing, and cap utilities
- Provide landscape screening

**SERVICE YARD AREA**
- Investigate off-site relocation of service yard in lease space

**or**

- Relocate or construct new shop/storage building
- Provide vehicular access from Lorenze Road
- Provide fenced and paved service yard

**COUNTY MUSEUM AREA**
- Improve Lorenz Ave. to provide vehicular access from the multimodal facility
- Provide pedestrian access to multimodal facility
- Provide appropriate street tree and landscape planting

This drawing is diagrammatic only. Proposed facilities will remain in their designated area. Exact facility location, size, and configuration will be determined after further research and site planning studies have been prepared.

DESIGNED RE DRAWN RS CHECKED

DATE

REVISIONS

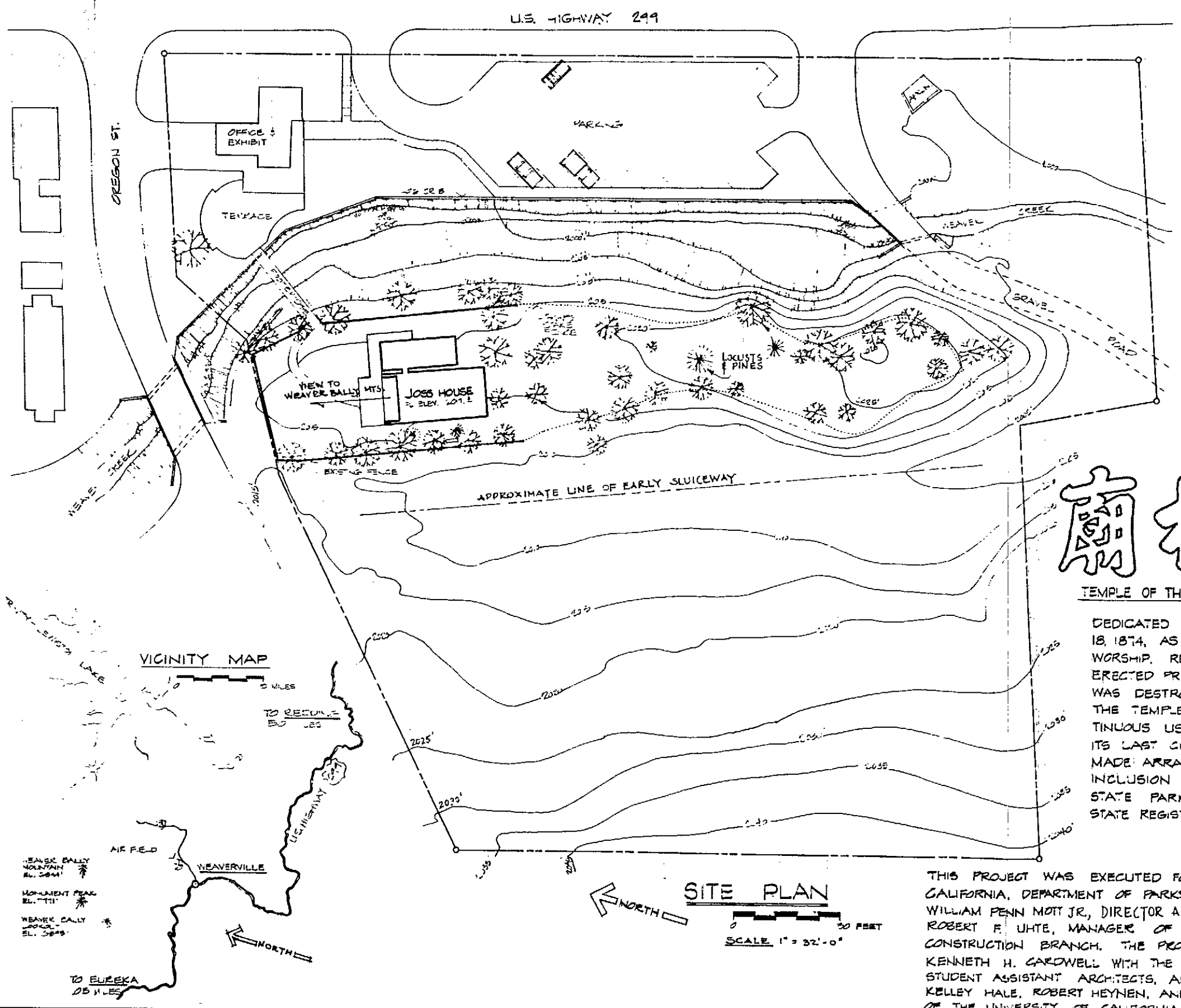
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE S. H. P.
LAND USE AND FACILITIES PLAN
GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 10 OF 10



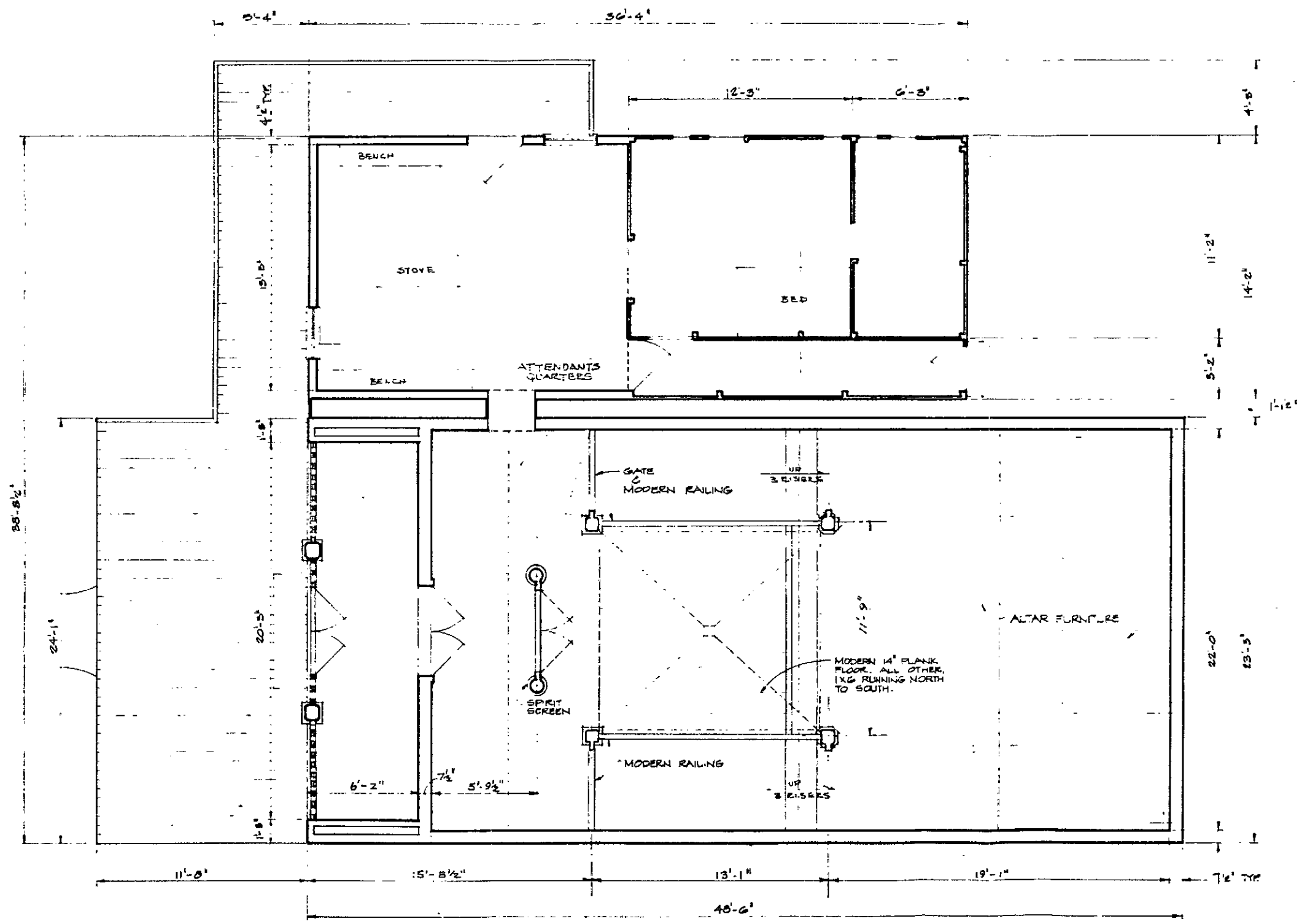

# 廟林雲

TEMPLE OF THE FOREST AND CLOUDS.

DEDICATED THE WEEK OF APRIL 18, 1874, AS A PLACE OF TAOIST WORSHIP. REPLACED A TEMPLE ERECTED PRIOR TO 1855 WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1873. THE TEMPLE HAS BEEN IN CONTINUOUS USE SINCE 1874, AND ITS LAST CUSTODIAN, MOON LEE, MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS INCLUSION AS A UNIT OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM IN 1956. STATE REGISTERED LANDMARK #709.

THIS PROJECT WAS EXECUTED FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION WILLIAM PENN MOTT JR., DIRECTOR AND SUPERVISED BY ROBERT F. UHTE, MANAGER OF THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION BRANCH. THE PROJECT ARCHITECT WAS KENNETH H. CARDWELL WITH THE SURVEY TEAM OF STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, ALAN AOKI, JON DIXON, KELLEY HALE, ROBERT HEYNEN, AND DAN TONNEMACHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE<br>TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | CAL 45-12<br>JULY 1972 | SHEET 1 OF 11 | 13265 |




NORTH

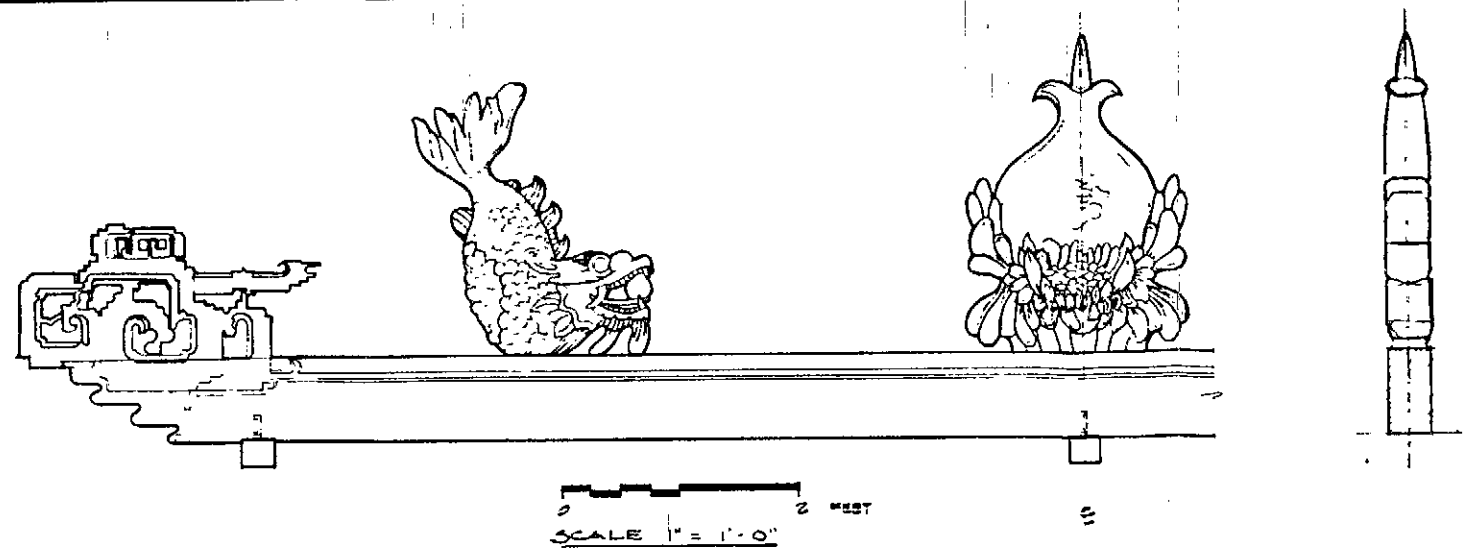
# FLOOR PLAN

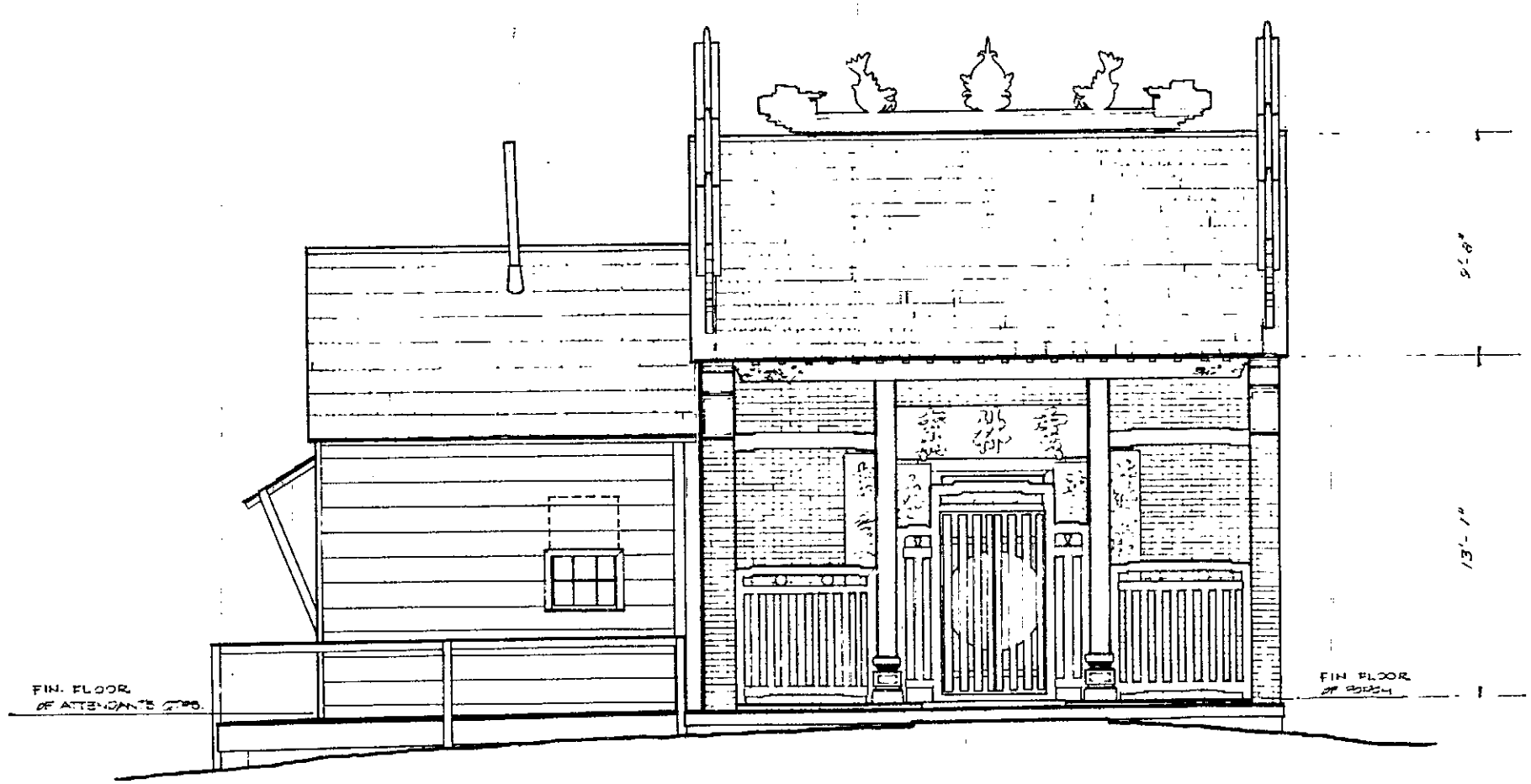
0 1 2 3 4 8 FEET

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE<br>TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | CAL 45-12<br>JULY 1972 | SHEET 2 OF 11 | 13265 |

HEAVY PROFILE · JIG SAWN
MEDIUM PROFILE ROUTED
LIGHT PROFILE PAINTED

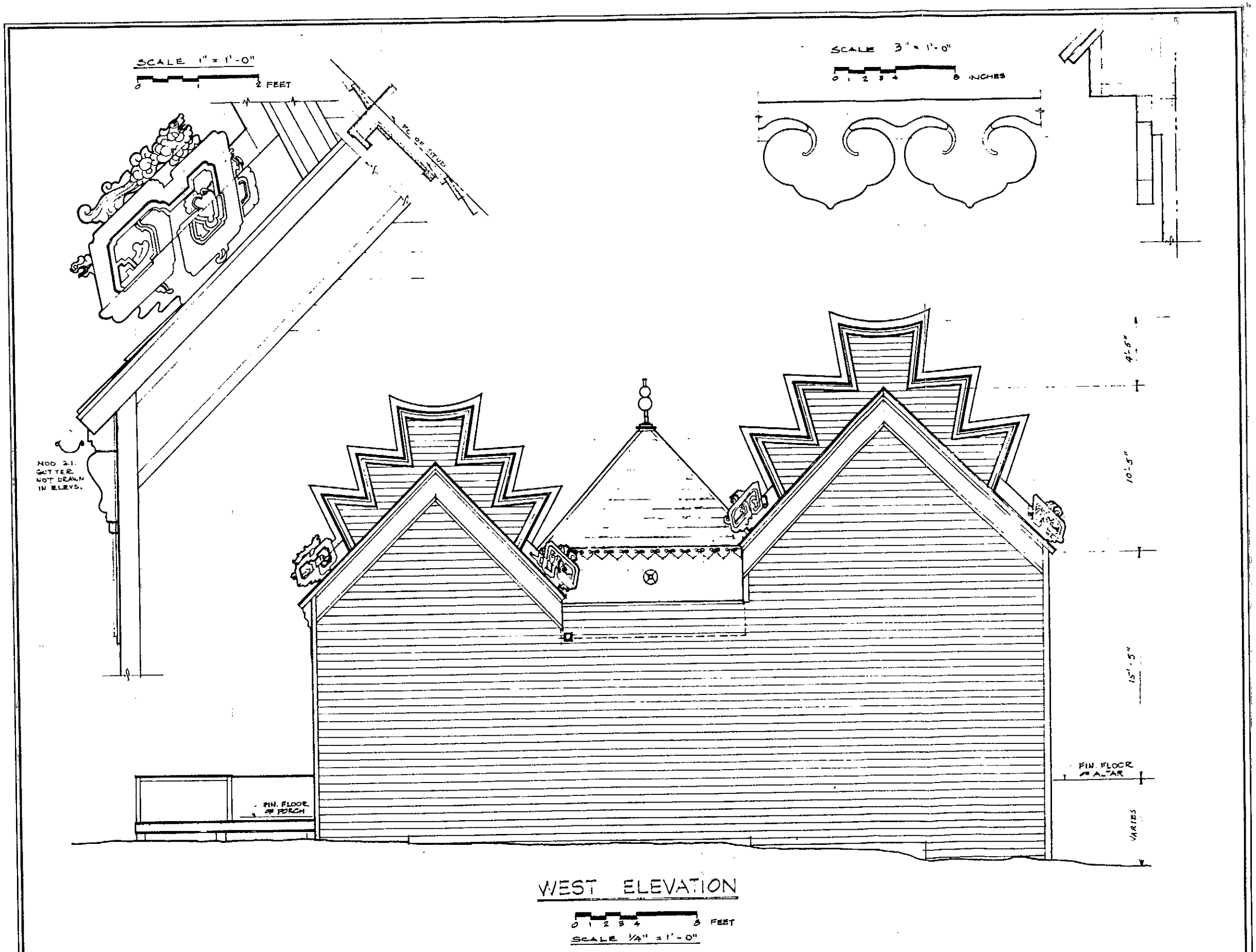


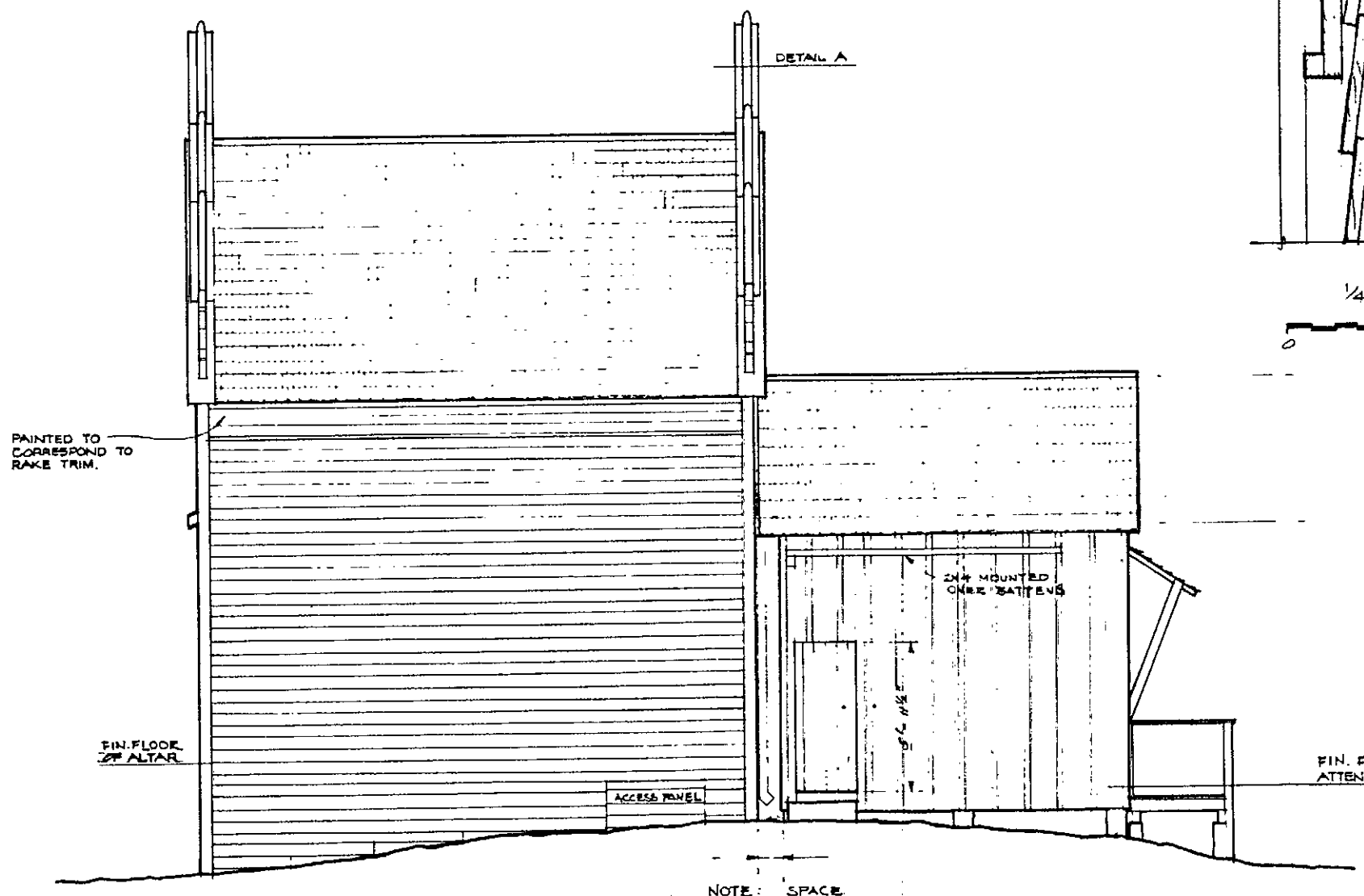

NORTH ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4 8 FEET
SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE<br>TRINITY COUNTY. CALIFORNIA | CAL<br>45-12<br>JULY 1972 | SHEET 3 OF 11 | 12265 |




| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE<br>TRINITY COUNTY CALIFORNIA | CAL 48-12<br>JULY 1972 | SHEET 4 OF 11 | 13265 |

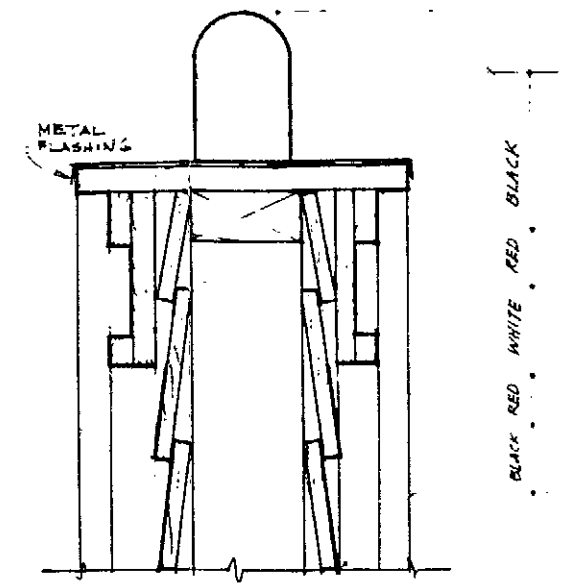



NOTE: SPACE BETWEEN STRUCTURES

## SOUTH ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4 8 FEET

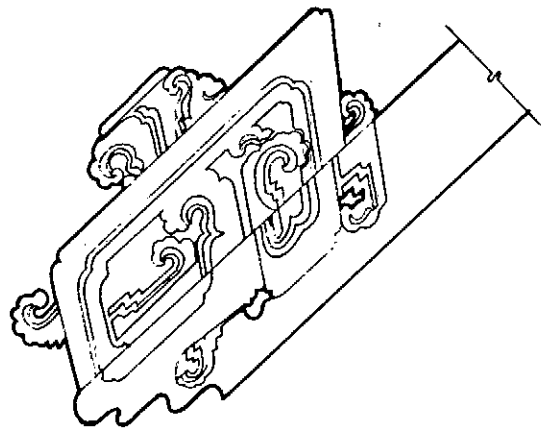
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



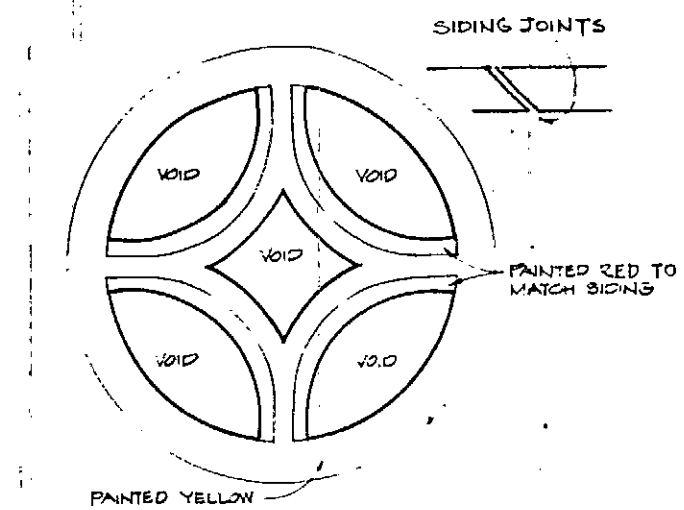

DETAIL A
1/4 FULL SIZE

0 1/2 1 FOOT

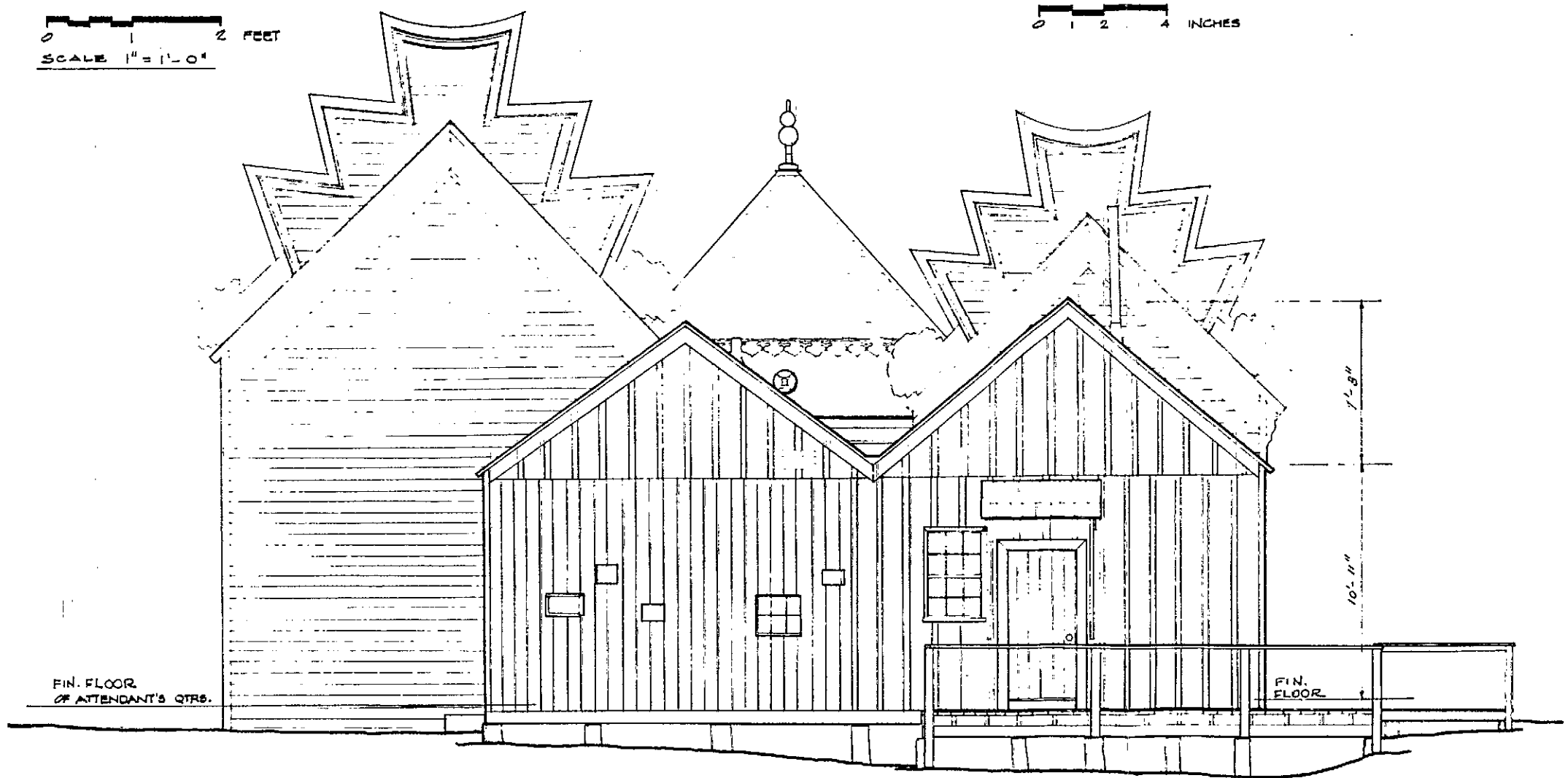
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE<br>TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | CAL 45-12<br>JULY 1972 | SHEET 5 OF 11 | 13265 |



0 1 2 FEET
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"




0 1 2 4 INCHES




## EAST ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4 8 FEET
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA<br>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION | WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE<br>TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | CAL 45-2<br>JULY 1972 | SHEET 6 OF 11 | 13265 |