
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2003



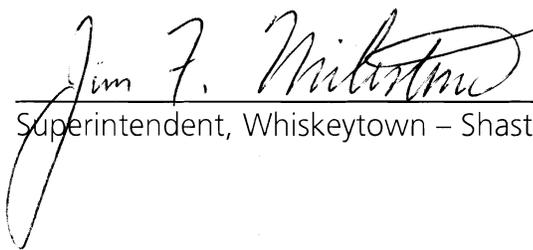
Camden House Historic District
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation
Area

Cultural Landscape Inventory Level II:
Tower House Historic District
Whiskeytown – Shasta – Trinity National Recreation Area

Whiskeytown – Shasta – Trinity National Recreation Area concurs with the Management Category and Condition Assessment assigned through completion of this Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Tower House Historic District as listed below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY B: **Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



Superintendent, Whiskeytown – Shasta – Trinity National Recreation Area

3/18/04

Date

Please return this form to:
Shaun Provencher
PWR Regional Coordinator, Cultural Landscape Inventory
National Park Service
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

**CAMDEN HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
(Tower House Historic District)
WHISKEYTOWN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**

California SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with the boundary revision established for the Camden House Historic District (Tower House Historic District).
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below).

 X **I concur,** _____ **Additional information is needed to concur,**
 _____ **I do not concur** with the proposed boundary expansion for the Camden House Historic District (Tower House Historic District) as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI).

 X **I concur,** _____ **Additional information is needed to concur,**
 _____ **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the CLI contributes to the Camden House Historic District (see the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, cluster arrangement and archeological sites).

The following structures, located within the proposed historic district, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the existing historic district (no SHPO concurrence required):

LCS number	Structure Name
7411	Camden House
7410	Camden House Servants' Quarters
7412	Camden House Guest Quarters
7413	Camden House Pump House
7414	Camden House Wood Shed
7415	Camden House Carriage House
7417	Camden House Tenant House
7418	Camden House Tenant House Barn
7419	Crystal Creek Ditch Clean Out Shed
7420	Crystal Creek Water Storage Tank
7421	Camden House Foot Bridge
7422	Covered Bridge Supports
7423	Crystal Creek Ditch
56771	Camden Sawmill Foundation and Mill Race
58570	Blacksmith Shop Walls
58571	Camden House Picket Fence
58572	Camden House Retaining Wall

58573	Camden House Outdoor Oven/BBQ
58574	Kate Camden Grave Marker
58576	Levi Tower Grave Marker
58578	Willow Creek Ditch
59660	Mill Creek Ditch

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the Camden House Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Built	Concur	Do not Concur
349899	Camden Toll Road	c. 1869	X	
338423	Mill Road	c. 1890	X	
338437	Camden House Garden Stone Edging	1890- 1900	X	
338424	Camden House Circulation Features	1890- 1900	X	
338441	Tower Gravesite Fence	c. 1910	X	
338436	Camden House Metal Rose Arch	1890- 1910	X	
338355	Camden Yard Stone Irrigation Ditches	1890- 1900	X	
338291	Camden House Access Road	c. 1852	X	
338435	Camden House Lampposts	Post 1915	X	
338434	French Gulch Field Fences	c. 1860	X	
338283	Camden House Front Walk	c. 1900	X	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Camden House Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
N/A	California State Highway 299	X	
N/A	NPS Trails	X	
N/A	Road to distribution tank in the Back Field	X	
N/A	Trail to public parking area	X	
N/A	Transmission line maintenance road	X	
N/A	Trinity Mountain Road	X	
N/A	Clear Creek Footbridge	X	
N/A	Metal Water Tank	X	
N/A	Pit toilet	X	
N/A	Willow Creek Bridge	X	
N/A	Cow Shed	X	
N/A	Camden Gravesite Fence	X	

Reasons/comments why ‘Additional Information Is Needed To Concur’ or ‘Do Not Concur’ were checked:

W. Wayne Duda

14 SEP 2004

California State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
Kimball Koch
Cultural Landscape Program Lead-Oakland
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Oakland
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Oakland, CA, 94607
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kimball_koch@nps.gov

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
Administrative Unit: Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
Park Organization Code: 8750
Park Alpha Code: WHIS

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Camden House Historic District
CLI Identification Number: 725213
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 725213

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 7/25/1998
Level 0 Recorder: Bright Eastman
Date Level 0 Entered: 7/25/1998
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Bright Eastman
Level 0 Site Visit: No

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 11/19/2003
Level II Data Collection: Kathleen Fitzgerald
Date Level II Entered: 12/16/2003
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Kathleen Fitzgerald
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 3/18/2004

Landscape Description

The Camden House Historic District is located within the Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area (NRA) in Shasta County, California. The 293-acre district lies in the mountains of the Klamath Range of the Trinity Mountains on creek terraces formed by the Clear, Willow, and Mill Creeks (Site Map #1). The landscape is comprised of the two primary building clusters, the Charles Camden house and orchards and the tenant house and barn. The alluvial soils provided agricultural land for the orchards and gardens developed by Levi Tower and Charles Camden. The hillsides surrounding the historic district are comprised of native forests of manzanita, live oak, black oak, and California buckeye. Scattered conifers such as grey pine, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine also occur within the site. Along the creeks, riparian vegetation consists of white alder, mixed willow species, big leaf maple, and wild grape.

The Tower House complex appears today much as it did during the period of significance of 1869 to 1933 when the site was initially laid out and occupied by the Tower and Camden families. This period encompasses the construction of the major developments at the “home ranch” including the roads, buildings, structures, fencelines, and landscape vegetation. The natural systems and features surrounding the Tower House, namely Crystal, Clear, and Mill Creeks, are still integral to the development providing irrigation water and the creek terraces which influenced the spatial organization of the historic district. The Tower house, California Stage Company stable, and the sawmill were removed or destroyed during the period of significance and limited buildings have been added to the landscape, subsequently buildings and structures in conjunction with the remaining historic roads and their related cluster arrangements remain basically unchanged. New archeological sites have been found that may potentially add to the understanding of the operations of historic district. Natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and archeology are contributing characteristics of the farming landscape. Land use does not contribute as the family limited their agriculture and residential use of the site in 1933. Little is known about the historic small-scale features, most of which are modern and do not contribute the landscape. Due to the extensive loss of the orchards, vegetable gardens, and ornamental gardens, vegetation no longer contributes to landscape. Topography does not contribute due to the extensive re-grading and new alignment of California State Highway 299. Circulation no longer contributes to the landscape due to the addition of California State Highway 299 and loss of the old highway/toll road.

The Camden House Historic District was originally listed as the Tower House Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 under Criterion A, for its association with early Euro-American settlement in northern California. The district includes resources associated with transportation, as well as agricultural, and mining contexts. In 1985, the 470-acre Tower House Archeological District was added to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The Tower House Archeological District includes nine prehistoric sites, as well as debris scatters and foundations that may be associated with the Tower or Camden improvements. As currently listed, the Camden House Historic District incorporates approximately 300 acres and includes resources that relate to gold mining (both placer and hard rock mining), transportation, early settlement and agriculture. Many of these resources do not relate to Tower or Camden and are not discussed in this cultural landscape inventory. The landscape associated with the developments of Levi Tower and Charles Camden retains integrity according to the National Register of Historic Places’ standards which define integrity through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Overall, the landscape is in fair condition.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

The Camden House Historic District is a single landscape with no component landscapes.

Location Map



Location of the Camden House Historic District within Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.

Boundary Description

The boundary for the Camden House Historic District, a rural vernacular landscape, contains approximately 293 acres which is comprised of the original cash entry patent (199 acres) by Charles Camden, including the Charles Camden house and yard, the tenant house and barn, remnant orchards, and remnant ornamental vegetation. The Chitwood placer claim (94 acres), which contains the clean out house, Crystal Creek intake dam, Upper and Lower Crystal Creek ditch and flumes, and the redwood water tank, is also included in the historic vernacular landscape. This irrigation/flume system, extending to the intake coffer dam, is historically integral to the development of the core area and is included in the cultural landscape boundary. The landscape is within the east half and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 32N, range 7W, Mount Diablo Meridian. The boundary follows a combination of section lines and the Chitwood placer claim along Crystal Creek from the intake coffer dam east towards the Camden yard. The Kate Camden grave is a discontinuous site associated with the Camden House Historic District. The grave is located just north of the district boundary along the transmission line maintenance road.

The CLI boundary differs from the original National Register nomination in several ways. First, the revised boundary excludes the El Dorado mine. The mine is not historically associated with either Camden or Tower, is not consistent with the historic land use of the district, and is therefore not included in the cultural landscape inventory. The only link between the district and the El Dorado mine is that the mine was in operation during the period of significance established for the original Tower House Historic District nomination, but operated by unrelated owners. Secondly, Camden's irrigation/flume system, which was not included in the Tower House Historic District nomination, has been included in the Camden House Historic District CLI boundary because of its direct linkage with the site.

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

The Camden House Historic District is located on the eastern slope of the Trinity Mountains in Northern California, approximately sixteen miles west of Redding. The site is physically and visually contained by the ridge of the Trinity Mountains to the west, by Shasta Bally (elevation 6,209 feet) to the south and by Merry Mountain (elevation 2,983 feet) to the northeast. The district lies at the confluence of three creeks, Clear Creek, Willow Creek and Mill Creek.

Political Context

The Camden House Historic District is located within the Whiskeytown - Shasta - Trinity National Recreation Area in Shasta County, California. The Whiskeytown Unit, authorized November 8, 1965 and established October 21, 1972, is the only unit of the three parts of the National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service.

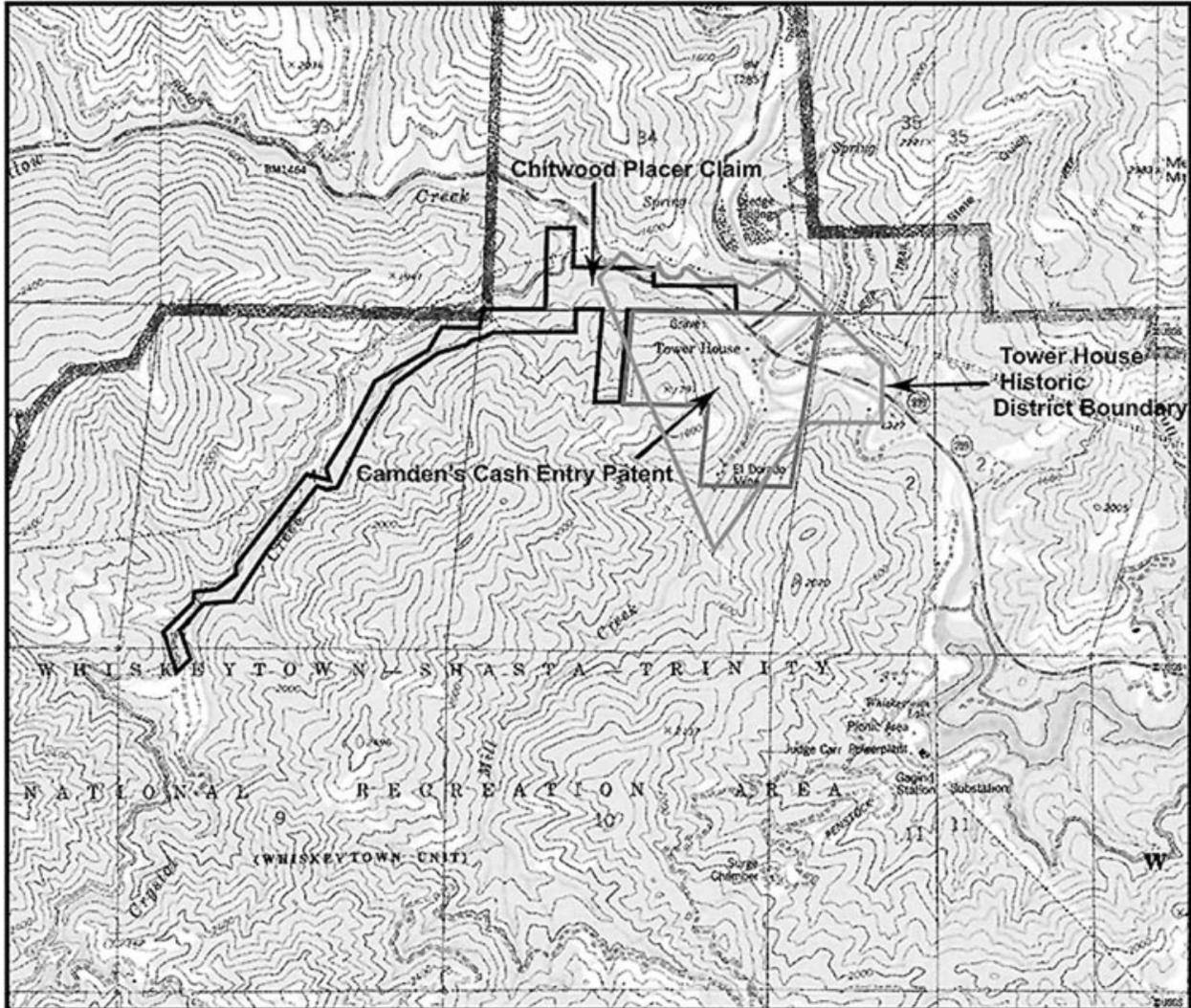
Cultural Context

The Camden House Historic District lies within the traditional territorial boundaries of the Wintu people, a large area that includes the northern Sacramento River, its tributaries to the east and west, and portions of the upper Trinity River drainage. Prehistoric archaeological sites located in a variety of settings throughout the Whiskeytown Unit represent almost 7,000 years of use by native peoples. The sites include habitation sites, seasonal camps, resource procurement sites, and what may be a spiritual site. Pre-contact Wintu life centered on permanent villages situated along rivers and larger streams such as Clear Creek. Deer and acorns were the primary food items, supplemented by a wide variety of other plant and animal resources. The Wintu utilized the area for hundreds of years before the arrival of Euro-Americans in the nineteenth century. Traditional ties to Whiskeytown remain strong among contemporary Wintu people.

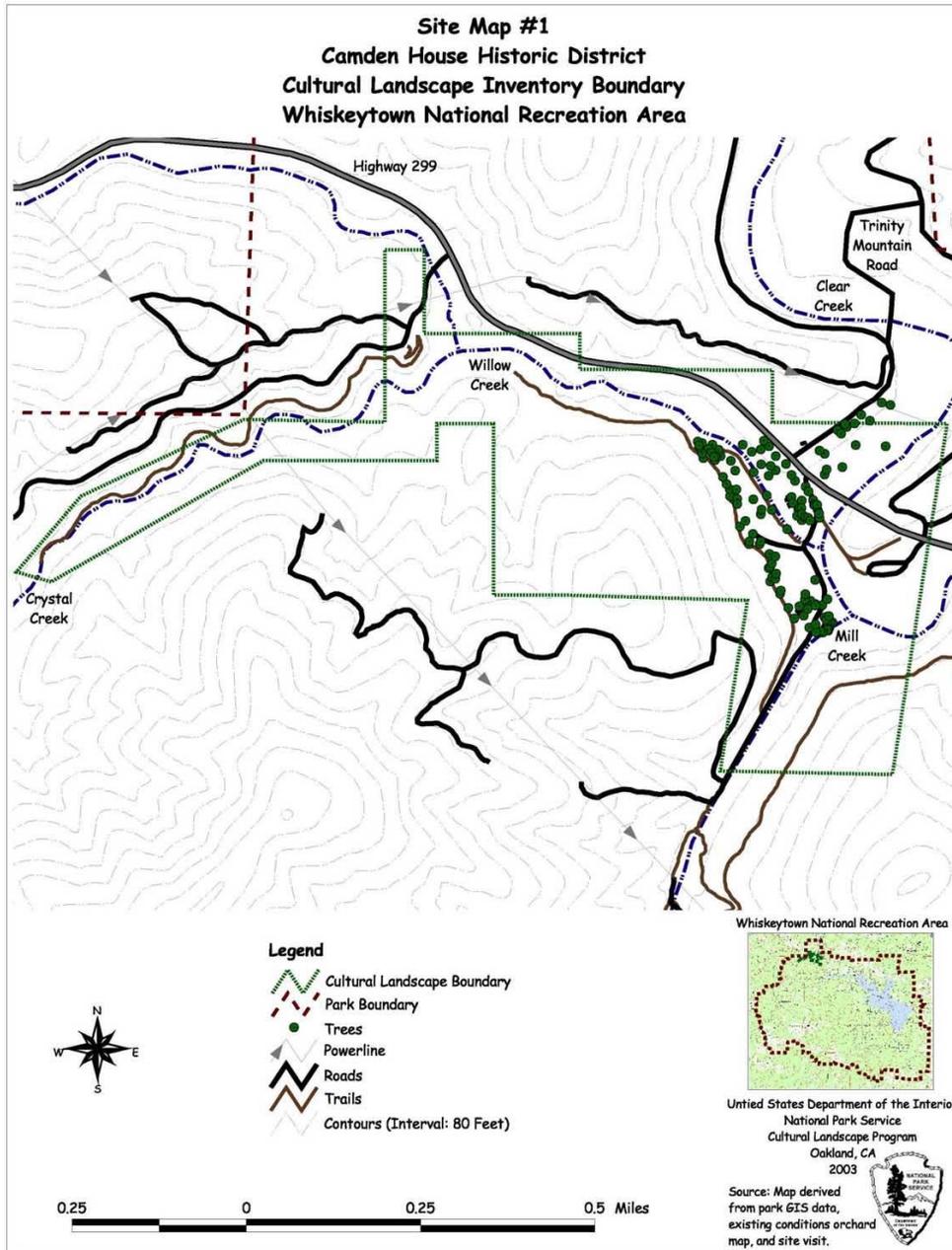
Explorers and trappers began visiting the upper Sacramento Valley in the early part of the nineteenth century. Parties of settlers soon followed, on their way to central California and Oregon. In 1848, gold was discovered on the Trinity River just west of Whiskeytown. Tributary streams soon proved equally rich and boom towns, including Shasta, Whiskeytown, and French Gulch, grew quickly to accommodate the large numbers of miners, known as "forty-niners." The Camden House Historic District location was an important crossroads connecting western communities on Humboldt Bay and the Pacific Ocean with the regional supply town of Old Shasta and Yreka, a supply center for the Trinity County gold fields.

Site Plan

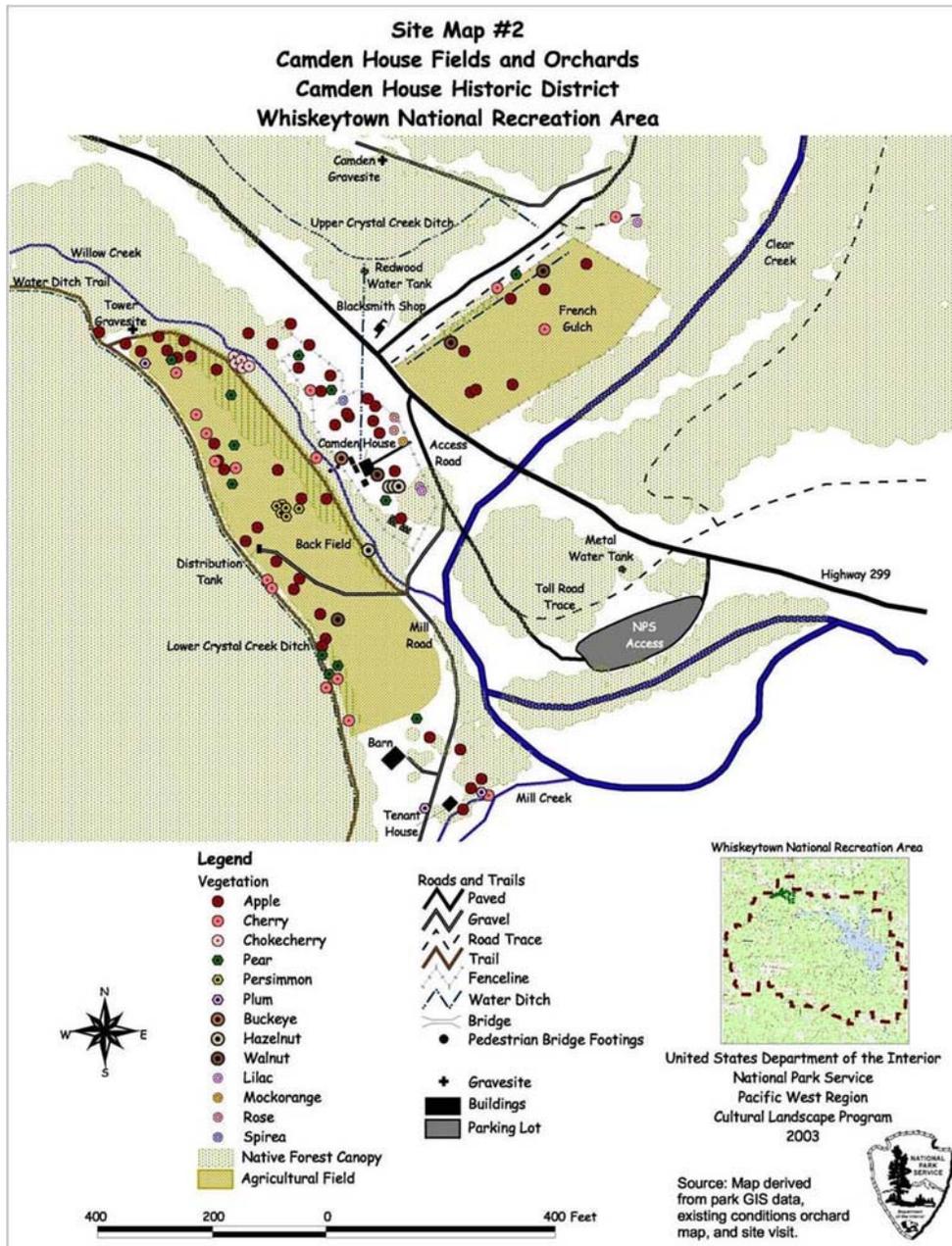
Boundary Map: The original Tower House Historic District boundary and the boundaries of the Camden's claims, the proposed boundary lines for Camden House Historic District.



Site Map #1: Depicts the Cultural Landscape Inventory boundary has been amended based on additional information regarding land ownership patterns. (See Appendix for full size map.)



Site Map #2: The fields and orchards within the core developed area of the Camden House Historic District. (See Appendix for full size map.)



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1850 AD	Inhabited	Charles Camden locates a claim on Clear Creek.
1850 AD	Built	By November of 1850, Camden finishes construction of a cabin for himself on the south side of Clear Creek.
1850 AD	Built	Camden constructs reservoirs, required to control stream flows for his mining operation.
1852 AD	Land Transfer	February 12, 1852, Levi Tower claims and posts notices for a parcel of land located at the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek and Crystal Creek.
1852 AD	Purchased/Sold	Tower purchases the rights to Samuel Francis' improvements, including a trading stand, toll free bridge, and the Free Bridge House built at an unknown date.
1852 AD	Built	Tower constructs a ditch to supply the house with a domestic water supply.
1852 AD	Built	Camden constructs a small house alongside Tower's newly acquired hotel.
1852 AD	Land Transfer	Tower grants his sister, Philena, the land upon which her husband's (Camden) new home is situated, and a right to use the water from his irrigation ditches.
1852 AD	Expanded	Camden increases the size of his placer-mining operation.
1852 AD	Expanded	Tower enlarges the Samuel Francis lodging house, adding a kitchen and dining room.
1853 AD	Built	San Francisco carpenters finish construction of a new three-story wood-frame hotel for Tower containing twenty-one rooms.

1853 AD	Planted	Tower and hired help to plant extensive orchards and gardens.
1853 AD	Built	Tower, Mr. Ferington, and Mr. Wingate, promote and finance a wagon road from Shasta to the Tower House.
1854 AD	Planted	Tower is growing grapes, watermelons, and muskmelons by 1854 and continues to plant fruit trees.
1855 AD	Built	Camden's lumber mill is completed in February and placed in immediate use processing timber to further the construction of his mining flumes and for commercial sale.
1855 AD	Built	Camden builds a house by the mill to house the mill workers.
1855 - 1858 AD	Built	Camden constructs the upper Crystal Creek ditch to Tower's hotel, the Tower House, and builds a high trestle at the upper end of the orchard across Clear Creek.
1855 - 1858 AD	Built	Camden builds a fifty-foot-high flume from his ditch near "Canada's" house to a ditch he constructed on the north side of Clear Creek.
1858 AD	Destroyed	A February 1858 storm on Clear Creek blows down Camden's flume near the Tower House.
1858 AD	Built	Tower replaces the original "free" bridge.
1858 AD	Built	A telegraph line runs between Shasta and Weaverville, with Tower House probably serving as a telegraph office.
1858 AD	Land Transfer	On November 1, 1858, the California Stage Company leases a small parcel of land on the south side of the Shasta-Weaverville road, west of the Tower House, from Camden and Tower, immediately establishing a stage stop.
1858 AD	Purchased/Sold	Charles Camden purchases the Tower House and the Sacramento River Ranch from Tower and immediately leases them back to Tower.

1860 AD	Farmed/Harvested	Tower is growing a reported sixty acres of hay and oats.
1860 AD	Built	By 1860, stables are evident within the building complex.
1861 AD	Expanded	Charles Camden builds a makeshift toll road from the Tower House to Shasta. William Lowden builds another road from the Tower House into Trinity County. Tower and other parties work on a road toward Scott Mountain and into Siskiyou County.
1862 AD	Purchased/Sold	The California Stage Company purchases a road from the Tower House to Callaghan Ranch near Yreka.
1864 AD	Reconstructed	The Clear Creek Bridge is reconstructed and covered as part of the improvements to the toll road.
1864 AD	Built	By 1864, the blacksmith shop is constructed.
1865 AD	Memorialized	Tower dies on November 17, 1865 and is buried on the Tower House property. His grave is marked by a headstone and footstone in the southwest end of the back field.
1865 AD	Land Transfer	Beginning in 1865, Camden rents the hotel to "unsatisfactory" tenants.
1867 AD	Expanded	The California Stage Company includes a barn and fences west of the Tower House on the south side of the Weaverville Road.
1868 AD	Purchased/Sold	Camden sells the sawmill.
1868 AD	Mined	While Camden gives up working his placer claims himself, he retains his interest in mining properties, continuing to locate and patent claims.
1869 AD	Purchased/Sold	Camden sells the hotel along with about two acres of orchard to Andy Cusick.

1870 AD	Land Transfer	Charles Camden receives a cash entry patent to the parcel of land claimed by Tower in 1852.
1871 AD	Memorialized	Kate Camden dies; her grave is marked by a headstone northwest of the Camden House.
1880 - 1890 AD	Expanded	Additions to the Camden house include a second story and an extension of the gabled roof over the entire length of the house.
1881 AD	Land Transfer	Camden permits hotel-owner Andy Cusick, to build a small house near the blacksmith shop.
1885 - 1890 AD	Planted	At the Camden House, flower beds, watered by a series of wooden irrigation boxes, line the front walkway, trees shade the yard, a croquet court is in a portion of the yard, ivy grows on the walls, and a lily pond is located at the west of the back field.
1885 - 1890 AD	Planted	Tower's grave is planted with roses.
1895 AD	Purchased/Sold	Camden sells his mining and timber interests, but maintains the "home ranch" and toll road.
1898 AD	Built	Camden contracts for the construction of a new hay barn.
1898 AD	Planted	Camden orders fifty new peach trees, which Fritz Oding plants in the French Gulch field.
1899 AD	Built	One of Camden's hired hands completes a new chicken house.
1899 AD	Land Transfer	Camden deeds the "home ranch" to his daughter and son-in-law, Grace and Austin Richards.
1899 AD	Planted	Camden seeds the vegetable garden.
1911 AD	Destroyed	The covered oak-timber Clear Creek Bridge is torn down during road reconstruction.
1912 - 1935 AD	Land Transfer	Camden dies in April of 1912, and by November of the same year, Grace Richards negotiates a lease agreement with a tenant rancher, Frank Ponti.

1913 AD	Expanded	French doors are added between the living room and the porch of the Camden house in 1913, as well as a kitchen and a small upstairs washroom.
1913 AD	Built	A woodshed and pumphouse are constructed.
1913 AD	Altered	A new footbridge is constructed across Willow Creek, connecting the Camden house with the back field.
1913 AD	Built	A dark-green, wood-frame carriage house with a gable roof is added southeast of the Camden house.
1913 AD	Built	Richards builds a clean-out house on the upper Crystal Creek ditch, about one mile west of the Tower House.
1913 AD	Built	Richards creates thirteen crossings of Mill Creek with stepping stones in the streambed.
1913 - 1915 AD	Built	Richards finances the construction of a new tenant house in the vicinity of the closed sawmill.
1914 AD	Altered	A vehicular bridge replaces the ford on the Willow Creek crossing on Mill Road.
1914 AD	Altered	A wye intersection is established at the Weaverville and Yreka Roads junction.
1914 AD	Planned	The California Highway Commission begins planning to construct a new road through the area.
1915 - 1925 AD	Built	At least two lily ponds are at the site in the late 1910s and early 1920s.
1915 AD	Land Transfer	The California Stage Company ceases operations.
1919 AD	Removed	The California Stage Company's barn is removed.
1919 AD	Destroyed	In January 1919, the Tower House accidentally burns down. The structural remains of the hotel are pushed into its foundation and buried.

1923 AD	Land Transfer	The provisions of the lease between Grace Richards and Frank Ponti are modified; the Richards now pay Ponti to maintain the site.
1924 AD	Altered	The California Highway Commission constructs a new highway over the remains of the Tower House as well as the site of the old California Stage Company barn.
1929 AD	Altered	Carl Oding improved the water distribution system to the Camden house, including replacement of the old wooden irrigation boxes with a stone-lined ditch.
1929 AD	Built	Carl Oding may be responsible for the design and eventual construction of the redwood water tank, connected to the upper Crystal Creek ditch.
1929 - 1930 AD	Altered	Oding's son, Carl, tears down the blacksmith shop and builds a cattle shed over a portion of the old foundation.
1930 AD	Built	By the 1930s, the yard is lighted and contains a stone barbeque.
1930 - 1940 AD	Land Transfer	The Ponti family leaves the site in the mid-1930s.
1933 AD	Land Transfer	Grace Richards dies in 1933, leaving the farm to her niece, Philena Hubbard.
1934 - 1941 AD	Maintained	The Hubbards continue to care for the ornamental plantings within the yard surrounding the Camden house and in the vicinity of the Levi Tower graveyard.
1934 - 1941 AD	Farmed/Harvested	The Hubbards sell hay from the back field to a local rancher.
1937 AD	Planted	Mr. Hubbard and caretaker Ed Warner plant an oak leaf hydrangea, two American holly, two native azaleas, and three high-bush cranberries shrubs, three lace vines, and three eastern birch, two butternut, a bittersweet, two dogwood and three filbert trees.

1937 AD	Maintained	Warner removes a dead walnut tree from the drive and a white fig tree from the yard, separates the dahlia bulbs, grafts a "Lady Applescious" onto a "regular" apple tree, removes some of the old roses, and replants the iris bed.
1941 AD	Damaged	An early spring flood damages the outlying areas of the site, including the Camden house yard, the back field and the ditches. The back field and the ground around the garage are filled with sand.
1941 AD	Destroyed	Two large cedar trees in the yard fall over. The caretaker uses one of the trees for fence posts to replace the old fence along the back field, destroyed in the flood the same year.
1941 AD	Destroyed	The footbridge over Willow Creek and the bridge across Mill Road is washed away; Mill Road is a full of boulders and debris.
1941 AD	Reconstructed	By October, the Hubbards order timbers for a new footbridge between the house and the back field.
1941 AD	Land Transfer	Hubbard leases the French Gulch field to the Forestry Department for three years.
1941 AD	Inhabited	In October, the fire suppression crew occupies the area.
1943 - 1955 AD	Removed	Hubbard has the sawmill dismantled.
1955 AD	Built	Hubbard adds a small caretaker's cottage northwest of the Camden house.
1956 AD	Removed	The remainder of the walnut trees in the allee are cut down and sold to a gunsmith.
1969 AD	Planned	The NPS initiates a variety of planning studies.
1970 - 1975 AD	Altered	In the early 1970s, the NPS places a trailer on the property for housing park staff.

1971 - 1973 AD	Memorialized	Documentation of the district for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, initiated in 1971, is completed in 1973.
1973 AD	Stabilized	Beginning in 1973, buildings and structures within the site are stabilized and restored based on the Historic Structure Report (1973).
1973 AD	Removed	The circa 1955 caretaker's cottage and footbridge across Willow Creek are removed.
1980 - 1990 AD	Built	Caltrans replaces the bridge over Clear Creek and re-aligns the California State Highway 299 and Trinity Mountain Road intersection.
1980 - 1990 AD	Demolished	The two-track access road, which formerly accessed the Camden house from the north side of the highway, is eliminated.
1985 AD	Built	The parking lot and Clear Creek footbridge connecting the parking lot to the Camden house yard are constructed.
2000 AD	Built	The NPS encloses the front yard of the tenant house with a fence.
2003 AD	Stabilized	In February 2003, orchard stabilization project is started. Fruit tree scion wood is collected and deadwood is pruned.
2003 AD	Stabilized	The blacksmith shop foundation is stabilized.

Statement Of Significance

Summary

The Camden House Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 as the Tower House Historic District, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with early Euro-American settlement in northern California for the years between 1869 and 1933. This period encompasses the initial developments by Levi Tower and Charles Camden, two local entrepreneurs and settlers. The district includes historic agricultural, transportation, and mining resources. The Tower House Archaeological District nomination, completed in 1985, establishes significance under Criterion D regarding the pre-historic settlement in the area and overlaps the boundaries of the Tower House Historic District nomination. However, the Camden House Historic District may also be eligible under Criterion D for the potential to provide information associated with the Tower or Camden improvements. The district falls under the "Peopling Places" thematic context in the area of "Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898" and the "Developing the American Economy" thematic context in the area of "The Mining Frontier, California Gold Rush" and the "Farmers' Frontier."

The Tower House Historic District retains integrity according to the National Register of Historic Places' standards which defines integrity through the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Based on the evaluation of character-defining features, the cultural landscape of the Camden House Historic District exhibits key patterns, relationships, and features that contribute to the historical significance of the district, specifically its association with the activities of Charles Camden. Contributing landscape characteristics include natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, buildings and structures, and archeological sites. Other character defining features related to the district's historic land use, vegetation, small-scale features, or circulation have been compromised over time. Contributing features that remain from historic farming activities include the Camden house, tenant house, guest house, servant's quarters, garage, carriage house, pumphouse, and barn. In addition, portions of the circulation system, remaining orchard trees, and ornamental vegetation in the Camden and tenant yards, are also contributing features.

Significance

The district retains many of the improvements made by Charles Camden. Most important among these are the Camden house, and the remains of his original ditches. It should be noted, however, that although Camden operated the site as a working farm, the infrastructure and amenities that he established there are not necessarily typical of area farming. In contrast to the majority of the people who came to California to make their fortunes in the mines, Camden was an entrepreneur, with varied economic interests, including mining, road construction and real estate. During his later years, Camden operated the property as a "gentleman farmer." Using income from a variety of sources, he improved his house and grounds, adding amenities such as fish ponds and croquet courts that were unusual for rural agricultural properties. Although many of Camden's improvements are no longer present, the remaining resources are adequate to represent Camden's use and development of the site.

Based upon historical events and an analysis of the integrity of the site, the period of significance for the CLI has been established as being between 1869 and 1933. The National Register database lists two periods of significance, 1825- 1849 and 1850-1874. These dates do not accurately reflect the resources that remain within the district. The years proposed by the CLI represent the period that Charles Camden and his daughter, Grace Richards, owned and maintained the "gentleman's farm." In 1870, Camden gained cash entry patent for the property that was earlier claimed by Levi Tower. In 1899, Camden deeded the property to Richards, who continued to occupy and oversee the property until her death in 1933. During this time, farming occurred with the addition of associated buildings and structures, and the

“home ranch” was further developed. Richards’ death in 1933 marked the end of major improvements of the landscape associated with the thematic contexts.

Summary of Property History

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

Tower's original partner and eventual brother-in-law, Charles Camden, also contributed to the development of the built environment within the district, though his interest lay principally in placer mining and the development of industries to support his mining ventures along Clear Creek. In order to work these claims efficiently, he needed surface water, and in order to get water to his claims he needed ditches and flumes. Camden surveyed the location of ditches that would carry water from Mill Creek and Crystal Creek eastward to his placer claims. Camden required lumber to build flumes associated with his ditches. However, the cost of lumber from local mills was prohibitively high, so he decided to build his own sawmill, locating it near the confluence of Mill Creek and Clear Creek. Camden hired men to build his ditches, to cut timber from the surrounding hillsides, and to run the sawmill. He concentrated on working his claims and selling his surplus water and milled lumber to other miners. In addition to his commercial ventures, Camden also established a residence adjacent to the Tower House, which he occupied more or less permanently until he ceased actively working his mining properties in the 1890s.

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

It was not until the turn of the century that any major new development occurred within the landscape. In about 1909, the Camden family constructed a tenant house complex in the vicinity of the old mill yard, which had been abandoned as a commercial venture for nearly fifty years. This complex included a house and a barn as well as a chicken coop. By this time Camden was an elderly man and lived with his daughter, Grace Richards, and family. Since the late 1890s, they had resided at the Camden property only during the spring, summer, and early fall, spending their winters in Oakland, CA.

In 1919, the Tower House burned to the ground, thus ending the hotel/resort operations at the site. The operations of the California Stage Company had ceased, circa 1915, and the sawmill had been abandoned for decades. The agricultural workings of the "home ranch," as Charles Camden referred to it, continued through the 1930s. Camden's granddaughter, Philena Hubbard, inherited the property upon the death of her aunt, Grace Richards, in 1933, which brought an end to the use of the “gentleman’s farm” by the family.

Physical History

1848–1868: Development of Tower's Hotel and Road House

In 1848, gold was discovered on the Trinity River just west of Whiskeytown. Tributary streams soon proved equally rich and boom towns, such as Shasta, Whiskeytown, and French Gulch, grew quickly to accommodate the large numbers of miners, known as "forty-niners."

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

At the time of Camden's arrival the site was occupied by a man named Schneider, who sold mining supplies from an 8' x 10' log cabin on the site. By November of 1850, Camden had finished building a cabin for himself about a mile from the future site of the Tower House on the south side of Clear Creek. One of Camden's first improvements associated with his mining operation was the construction of reservoirs, required to control stream flows. After mining for several months, Camden rejoined Tower, who had been traveling to Sacramento and San Francisco on business, and the two made a lucrative trip north, selling mining supplies in the Yreka area. They made it back to the Clear Creek claim late in April of 1851, and after considering several other sites in the area, decided to stay.

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

“at the Crossing of Clear Creek and at the fork of the trail leading from Shasta to Weaverville and to Scotts River likewise lying in the fork of Said Creek together with the Houses Corralls the free bridge and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining these premises have heretofore been known as the free bridge House (Toogood and Henderson, 24).”

The bridge was "a simple hewed-log crossing capable of supporting mule trains and wagons." There was no toll, and the rough lodging house on the other side was therefore known as the Free Bridge House (Toogood and Henderson, 56). Shasta Bally Summit formed a dramatic southern backdrop. Four streams converged in the vicinity (Crystal, Willow, Mill, and Clear Creeks) and a mule trail from Shasta divided on the banks of Clear Creek and ran north and west from its division. This strategic location on the primary routes west and north to the Trinity River diggings, to the Yreka-area digging, and to the commercial center of Weaverville "helped to attract a good business (Toogood and Henderson, 55).”

With the purchase of land by Tower, both men held property in the area. However, they decided to dissolve their economic partnership so that each might pursue his own interests, Tower in the hotel business, and Camden to concentrate on mining. Camden constructed a small house alongside Tower's newly acquired hotel, and when his friend's sister, Philena Tower, arrived to help her brother with his business, Camden soon proposed to her. Around the same time, Levi Tower became engaged to Mary

Jane Shuffleton and the two couples married at Camden's cottage in a double ceremony on November 11, 1852 (Camden, 158). With Philena's marriage to Camden, Tower granted his sister the land upon which her husband's new home was situated, and a right to use the water from his irrigation ditches. The Camden house was originally a one-story, two-room rectangular cottage with a doorway centered on the front elevation. It was sided with hand-split clapboard and roofed with wood shingles (Toogood and Henderson, 100-101).

The lodging house included in Tower's purchase from Samuel Francis "was just a long log house containing the bar, dining room and lodging place"(Historic Research Associates, Inc., 10). Tower immediately enlarged the building, adding a kitchen and dining room in the fall of 1852. By spring of 1853, after a hard winter's labor, Tower had completed construction of a new three-story wood-frame hotel containing twenty-one rooms. On March 26, 1853, the Shasta Courier reported that "Mr. L. H. Tower has . . . built a large and elegant house at his old stand, the Free Bridge House, a few miles this side of French Gulch. He has long enjoyed the reputation of keeping one of the best hotels north of Shasta (Toogood and Henderson, 26)." The original log structure was probably incorporated in the new building, adapted to use as the bar of the hotel. Tower oversaw the construction work, which was carried out by carpenters hired from San Francisco (Camden, 155).

On the same day that the Shasta Courier reported on the completion of his hotel, Tower ran a front-page advertisement that would remain on the cover of the Courier largely unchanged for the next decade. The ad urged travelers to come sample an array of sumptuous amenities:

"TOWER HOUSE. At Junction of the Yreka and Weaverville Roads, twelve miles from Shasta. The undersigned would announce to the public and particularly to persons traveling to and from Yreka and Weaverville, that, having leased this long established stand, formerly known as the "Free Bridge House" he is prepared to entertain customers in a style not surpassed by any hotel in Northern California. Having completed his commodious building, and furnished it in the best possible manner, he is enabled to promise the very best accommodations. The table, as heretofore, will always be supplied with the best viands the market furnishes, while from the large garden attached to the premises, all the vegetables grown in this part of the state will be furnished in great abundance (Toogood and Henderson, 27)."

The advertisement ran under Levi Tower's name as well as that of Jason Tower, a younger relation who joined Levi in running the establishment in the 1850s (Toogood and Henderson, 27). Within a year of his purchase of the Clear Creek property, Tower and hired help had planted extensive orchards and gardens. As described in a gardening article in the Courier:

"the grounds, several acres in extent [were] enclosed in good paling fence, and in a high state of cultivation – producing in abundance all the vegetables grown in this section of the state. He has also growing large numbers of peach, apple, pear, cherry, and other fruits. And not the least attraction about his premises are some two or three hundred chickens and several hundred hogs (Toogood and Henderson, 2)."

Some of the trees for Tower's orchard were reportedly imported over the Isthmus of Panama, while others came from nurseries in Oregon. By 1854, Tower also grew grapes, watermelons, and muskmelons. He sold some of these fruits commercially, an endeavor aided by the complimentary descriptions of journalists invited to tour his gardens and sample his crop. The orchards planted by Tower were in two locations: north of the Weaverville-Shasta road between the road to French Gulch and Clear Creek, and the area west of the Tower House, between the Weaverville-Shasta road and Willow Creek (see photo, History #1).

Tower is reported to have also pastured his stock in the field behind the house, presumably the field south of Willow Creek. Hay and oats were also grown, on unspecified "valley land" that by about 1860 covered a reported sixty acres. At an unknown date, Tower planted an allee of black walnut trees along the toll road (see photo, History #2), between the Clear Creek Bridge and the Tower House (Toogood and Henderson, 69).

While Tower set about transforming the streamside meadows into cultivated fields, Camden turned his mining lands and waters to profitable production. In the summer of 1852, Camden increased the size of his placer-mining operation, an effort that required more water than flowed through his diggings at the time. He set about engineering and contracting for the excavation of a system of ditches that, eight years later, would measure five to six miles in length. Water in excess of his needs would be sold to other area miners. The construction of the flumes associated with the ditches was delayed somewhat, due to the prohibitively high cost of lumber. Camden's solution was to construct a sawmill on his property, using the output to build his own flumes and trestles, and selling the surplus lumber to other buyers. The mill was completed in February, 1855, and was placed in immediate use processing timbers to further the construction of his mining flumes and for commercial sale (see photo, History #3). Camden let the contracts for cutting and hauling logs for his sawmill by the thousand feet, and hired the sawing the same way. Men hired to run the mill set up housekeeping in a newly completed house adjacent to the mill. Summer water flows were insufficient to run both the mining and milling operations, so the sawmill operated only during the winter. Summer mining was conducted in the bed of the creek (Camden, 155-157).

Between 1855 and 1858 Camden constructed the upper ditch from Crystal Creek to Tower House and built a high trestle at the upper end of the orchard across Clear Creek with three lines of twelve-foot bored pine logs, each line measuring 900 feet in length. This log pipeline connected the ditch on the west side, to the ditch on the east side, both of which were seventy-five feet higher than the elevation of the log flume, forming an inverted siphon. During this period Camden also built a fifty-foot-high flume from his ditch near "Canada's" house to a ditch he had constructed on the north side of Clear Creek, thereby conveying water to "Riggs Point." An additional high ditch from Mill Creek covered the "Jackson" and other mining claims. Despite temporary setbacks like the February 1858 storm on Clear Creek that blew down his flume near Tower House, Camden prospered at placer mining for eighteen years (Toogood and Henderson, 23).

Like Charles Camden, Levi Tower also attempted to expand and diversify his business interests by acquiring and developing real estate in the region. In the fall of 1853, his real estate ventures had a direct physical and economic impact on the Tower House: with the help of two principal associates, a Mr. Ferington and a Mr. Wingate, Tower promoted and financed a wagon road from Shasta to his hotel (Toogood and Henderson, 31). Around this time Tower also began to charge a toll for the use of the bridge that had come with his Clear Creek property (Toogood and Henderson, 32). In the summer of 1858, Tower replaced the original bridge (Toogood and Henderson, 60).

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

“He now has thirty acres inclosed [sic] with good fence, and thoroughly cultivated. The orchard contains one thousand trees of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, etc., all choice varieties of working fruit . . . There are also four hundred grape vines . . . One of the apple trees shown the Committee was from seed planted in the Spring of 1854. In the Spring of 1857 it blossomed – set and ripened fruit in the month of July – matured a second crop in August, and set a third, which were as large as English walnuts when the frost came and interrupted their growth. The first and second crop reached

an average of twelve and one-half inches in circumference – were slightly tart and of excellent flavor. . . . There is also a nursery on the place of one thousand trees, assorted fruits, beside fine rows of gooseberry, currant, raspberry, and strawberry bushes, all bearing profusely. The buildings now consist of the hotel, 40 by 60 feet, two and one-half stories high; store, 20 by 40 feet; barns and sheds covering an area 80 feet square; carriage and smith-shop, and other out buildings necessary to complete a first-class country home and hotel. Water from springs in the adjacent hills is brought in leaden pipe, and continually plays from several sparkling fountains in the yard, and also a hydrant, to which a hose 50 feet long being attached, it throws the water through a three-quarter inch nozzle 100 feet high.

The proprietor's books show an outlay of 60,000 dollars on the improvements of the place, a current monthly expense of 1,500 and an income of 50,000 dollars per annum. The owner not being at home the vacancy was well supplied by the present manager of the hotel, Samuel Francis, Esq. (Report on Shasta County Farms, 226).”

An undated (circa 1860) watercolor of the Tower House complex shows a well-maintained building complex (hotel, Camden house, sawmill, stables) divided by the all-important toll road, surrounded by young orchards, and framed by the slopes of Shasta Bally. The largest orchard is located north of the toll road, between the channel of Clear Creek and the road to French Gulch – in the field later referred to as the French Gulch field (see photo, History #4). Additional trees in discernible rows are located in the area between the Tower House and the Camden house. Charles Camden's ditch is visible at the base of the hill slope south of Crystal Creek, carried over Mill Creek by an elevated flume (see photos, History #3 and 5). A road extends toward Mill Creek and the buildings associated with the sawmill (see photo, History #5).

By the late 1850s, Tower House had become a regional center of transportation, communication, and politics, as well as an inn and resort. In 1858, a telegraph line ran between Shasta and Weaverville with Tower House probably serving as a telegraph office. The hotel stood at this time at the junction of three county roads and by 1861, when the Union Democratic Senatorial Convention met there, Tower House qualified as a separate electoral district (Toogood and Henderson, 45-46). By 1867, the district counted twenty-seven residents, twenty of whom were miners, two of whom were hoteliers (Toogood and Henderson, 50).

On November 1, 1858, the California Stage Company leased a small parcel of land on the south side of the Shasta-Weaverville road, west of the Tower House, from Camden and Tower. Provisions of the lease included the requirement that the company maintain a substantial fence around its improvements, which included a stable. Tower and Camden would be allowed to "collect and hold" all manure from the stables, and discharge it into a forty-foot-square hog pen adjacent to the stable. The company immediately established a stage stop at this location; by 1862, the stage company owned a road from Tower House to Callaghan Ranch near Yreka (Toogood and Henderson, 51). With the lease of the stable and stable yard, Camden granted the stage company free access to water from his ditch (Toogood and Henderson, 77-78). By 1867, the company's stable included a barn and fences west of the Tower House on the south side of the Weaverville road (Toogood and Henderson, 60).

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

\$2,000 to Tower for a mortgage on a property listed as Tower Ranch (Toogood and Henderson, 75-76). In 1857, Tower's ranch on the Sacramento River was sold at public auction to satisfy his debts.

Finally, in the fall of 1858, Levi Tower filed for bankruptcy in district court and was released from his debts (Toogood and Henderson, 35). A month later Charles Camden purchased the Tower House and the Sacramento River Ranch and immediately leased them back to Tower. Though he legally owned no real property, the 1860 tax records attribute to Tower forty acres of improved land and 120 acres of unimproved land. Ultimately, it was Charles Camden who, in 1870, received a cash entry patent to the parcel of land claimed by Tower in 1852 (BLM, Document No. 1359).

By 1861, Tower no longer even managed the Tower House, a position filled by G. I. Taggart. Tower died of typhoid in San Francisco on November 17, 1865. He was buried five days later on the Tower House property, his grave marked by a headstone and footstone in the southwest end of the back field – above the south bank of Willow Creek (see photo, History #6).

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

“At about this time, and before, there was a great need of better wagon roads, and the subject was continually agitated. Mr. Tower had made a makeshift road from the Tower house to Shasta, and Mr. Wm. Lowden was making one from the Tower house into Trinity County; also Mr. Tower and other parties were doing work on one toward Scott Mountain and into Siskiyou county. There seemed a necessity for a better one from Shasta to the Tower house . . . I obtained a franchise for twenty-five years (later it was extended to fifty years) and began work under my own supervision and management in January, 1861, and had it ready for travel the following May. There was, however, two miles of it that had been built over the Shasta divide by Crocker & Co., which I afterward bought for \$6,500.00. The total cost, including changes made afterward, contrary to expectations, was \$20,000. The investment turned out to be a good one (Camden 159-160).”

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

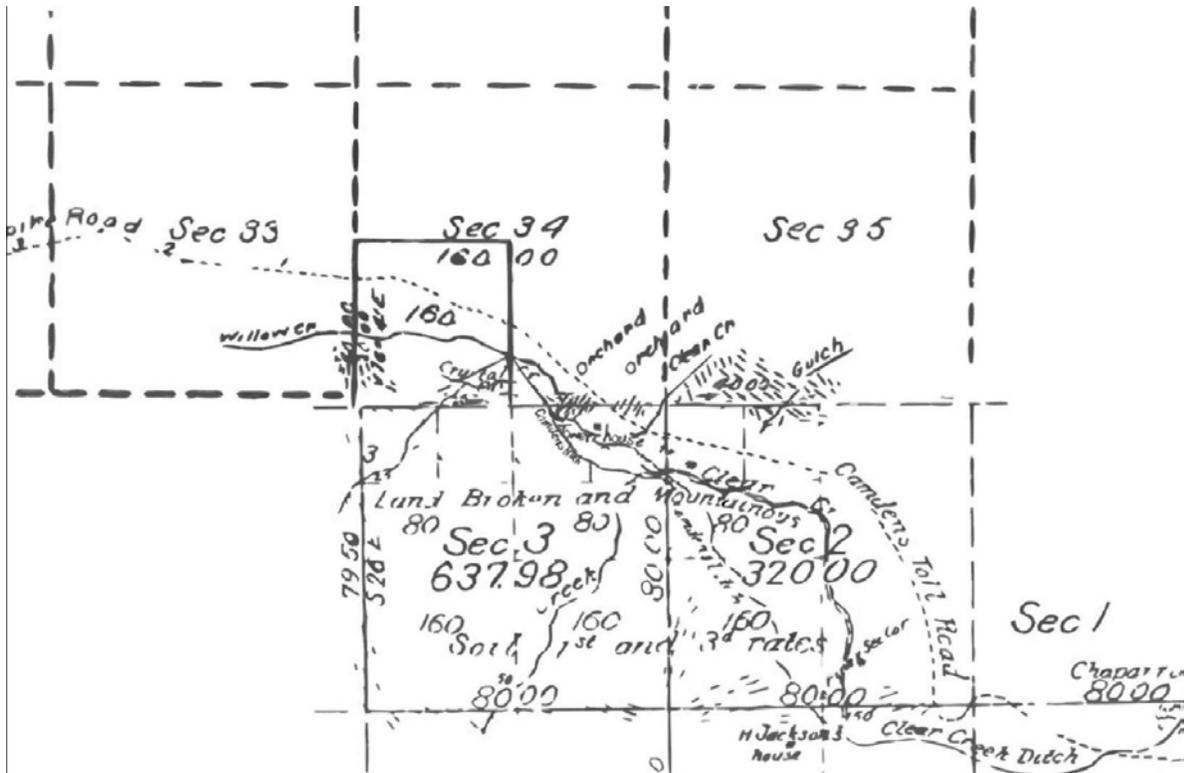
“a great undertaking, beneficial to [Camden] and the community. It winds its way through and over the mountains, in some places cut out of solid rock, and forms many loops and abrupt turns. The whole road is an easy grade, is kept in good condition and affords its far-seeing and wise builder a nice income in tolls; and it has greatly aided in the settlement and development of the county (Anonymous, 644).”

According to his granddaughter, Camden "had to keep that road up. Constant, constant, there were men working on that toll road every day. Every day (Hubbard Interview, 18)." Tolls for the Shasta Road were collected at Tower House.

Additional transportation improvements, associated with construction of the toll road, included the 1864 reconstruction and covering of the Clear Creek Bridge (see photo, History #7). The covered oak-timber bridge stood until circa 1911, when it was torn down during road reconstruction (Toogood and Henderson, 58).

Tower's death in 1865 left Camden in complete control of the Tower House property, a situation that might have proved profitable were it not for the growth of Redding, California, during the 1870s. As a railroad center and home to the mainline of the California-Oregon Railroad, Redding quickly drained traffic from the Shasta area and especially from the Shasta-Whiskey Creek-Tower House road.

Beginning in 1865, Camden rented the hotel to "unsatisfactory" tenants. In 1869, he sold the hotel along with about two acres of orchard to Andy Cusick (Toogood and Henderson, 170). From this point onward, the Tower House operated as an independent commercial venture by people outside the family.



History #1: General Land Office (GLO) plat (1869) depicting the development in the area of the Tower House, including the Tower House, two orchards, a ditch, and the Toll Road. Source: Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Sacramento, CA.



History #2: Looking east along the toll road to the covered bridge. Note the alley and the wood fence that lined the road. Photo taken at an unknown date. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collection, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #3: Photograph of the Camden sawmill circa, 1890. Note the elevated flume in the background. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.



History #4: Looking southeast toward the Tower House and the road to Shasta, circa 1860. Note the orchard adjacent to the east edge of the barnyard, north of the Tower House. Source: NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #5: Circa 1860 painting of the Tower House and associated development, view to south/south-east, Shasta Bally in rear of photo. Source: NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #6: Tower Grave in October of 1910, enclosed in a white picket fence. Photo taken from north bank of Willow Creek. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #7: Looking west to Camden's covered bridge over Clear Creek – Tower House beyond. The photo was taken at an unknown date. Source: NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

1869–1912: Development of the Camden "Home Ranch"

In 1868, during the winter months, Camden began moving his family to Oakland, California, primarily "on account of the children attending school there and on account of my investments there and in San Francisco (Camden, 170)." This change may have been the impetus for Camden's decision to divest himself of some of his business interests in Shasta County. In addition to the hotel, Camden sold the sawmill. Although a profitable enterprise if properly supervised, Camden had difficulty finding reliable men to cut timber and run the mill. Without being present to supervise daily operations, he elected to sell the mill, which he did in 1868. Through both transactions, however, Camden retained the bulk of the land included in Tower's original claim. (Camden's cash entry patent for the lands originally claimed by Tower may have been an effort to clear his title to the property, for, although Tower had made improvements to the land, he had never actually secured a patent.)

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

Although Camden had given up working his placer claims himself in 1868, he retained his interest in mining properties, continuing to locate and patent claims. One such claim covered the ninety-four-acre Chitwood Placer Mine, located directly adjacent to Camden's cash entry patent. A government surveyor prepared a mineral survey plat of the claim in July of 1873 (see photo, History #8). The boundary of the claim incorporated about a mile of the creek bed of Crystal Creek, the area in the vicinity of the Willow-Crystal creek confluence, as well as additional lands adjacent to the north and west of Camden's cash

entry claim.

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

During this period, Camden also improved the grounds surrounding his house. By the late 1800s, flower beds lined both sides of the front walkway (see photo, History #9), and trees shaded the yard, watered by a series of wooden irrigation boxes. A croquet court occupied a portion of the yard, where the family gathered also for tea and sports such as archery (see photos, History #10 and 11). Ivy grew on the walls of the Camden house, shading it in the summer months (see photo, History #12). A lily pond was located at the west end of the back field, just past Tower's grave, the latter planted with roses (see photo, History #13).

Camden also was indirectly involved in the addition of improvements to support the Tower House. In 1881 he registered an agreement with hotel-owner Andy Cusick, permitting the latter to "erect on his (Camden's) ground near the blacksmith shop a small house to be used by his brother and relatives (Toogood and Henderson, 59)."

By 1895, Camden had sold his mining and timber interests and attended "only to the home place and ranch and toll road in Shasta Co., as well as his other interests in Oakland and San Francisco." In the spring of 1899, Camden deeded the "home ranch" to his daughter and son-in-law, Grace and Austin Richards. The property included "one hundred and nineteen acres and forty nine hundredths of an acre." For some years, possibly since the death of his wife in 1893, Charles Camden had been living with the Richards. Entries from the Camden Ranch log book for the years 1898 and 1899 indicate that Camden and the Richards spent the majority of the year at the "home ranch." Camden, who was then in his early eighties, continued to supervise the repair of the toll road and to direct the agricultural operations on the property. Hired hands helped with the ranch work. Fritz Oding and his brother Henry did much of the heavy work such as plowing, harrowing and irrigating. Fritz lived in the "house by the mill," presumably the one built in 1855 to house the mill workers.

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

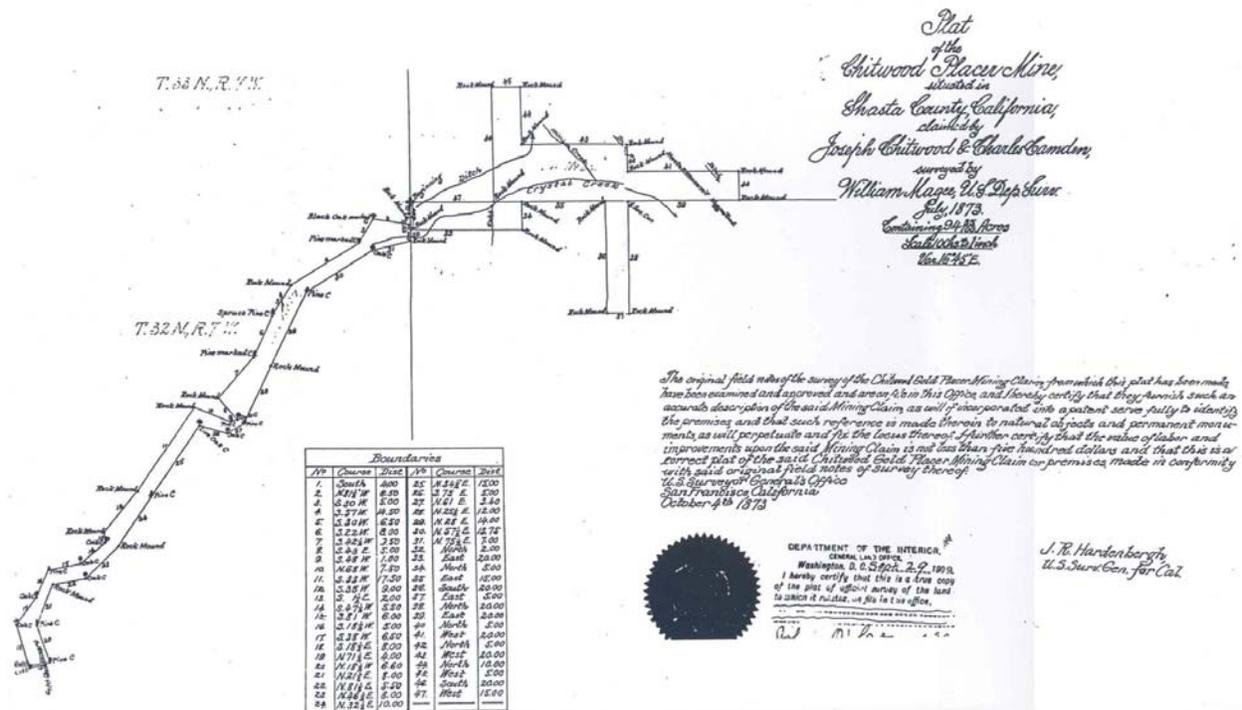
Besides the garden produce, clover and alfalfa hay were grown in several fields on the "home ranch." Ranch hands sowed and irrigated alfalfa in the "field north of the Avenue" and in the "horse lot." Reference is also made to a "field back of the mill," a "Weaver[ville] road field," a "field back of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

In addition, Camden continued to care for the orchards, including pruning trees, removing dead trees, and replanting new stock. In 1898, Camden ordered fifty new peach trees, which Fritz planted in the French Gulch field. A notation made by Camden, possibly in 1902, lists the number and type of trees in each of six locations on the property. These included: the "field across the Avenue" with fifty-three apple trees

and 100 peach trees; the "field back of [the] stage barn" with ten apple trees; the "field back of [the] house" with 210 apple trees and sixty pear trees; the "horse lot" with ten apple trees and six peach trees; the "Dooryard" with twenty-five apple trees and ten pear trees; and the "calf lot on [the] Mill road" with twelve apple trees and six pear trees. He sold the crop to local buyers, keeping enough for the family's own use (see photos, History #14 and #15). Historical images show that the orchards were spaced at standard intervals in evenly spaced rows.

When Camden was absent during the winter, he left lists of chores for Fritz Oding, who, in addition to doing most of the heavy farm chores, acted as a caretaker for the Camden house and the toll road. Some of these winter chores included "looking after" the road and ditches after storms, caring for the horses, cattle and chickens, cleaning out the gardens and trimming trees.

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



History #8: Mineral Survey Plat for the Chitwood Placer Mine, dated July, 1873. Source: U.S. Surveyor Generals Office, Fresno, CA.



History #9: Circa 1900 photograph of the front walkway, looking from house north to front yard gate. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



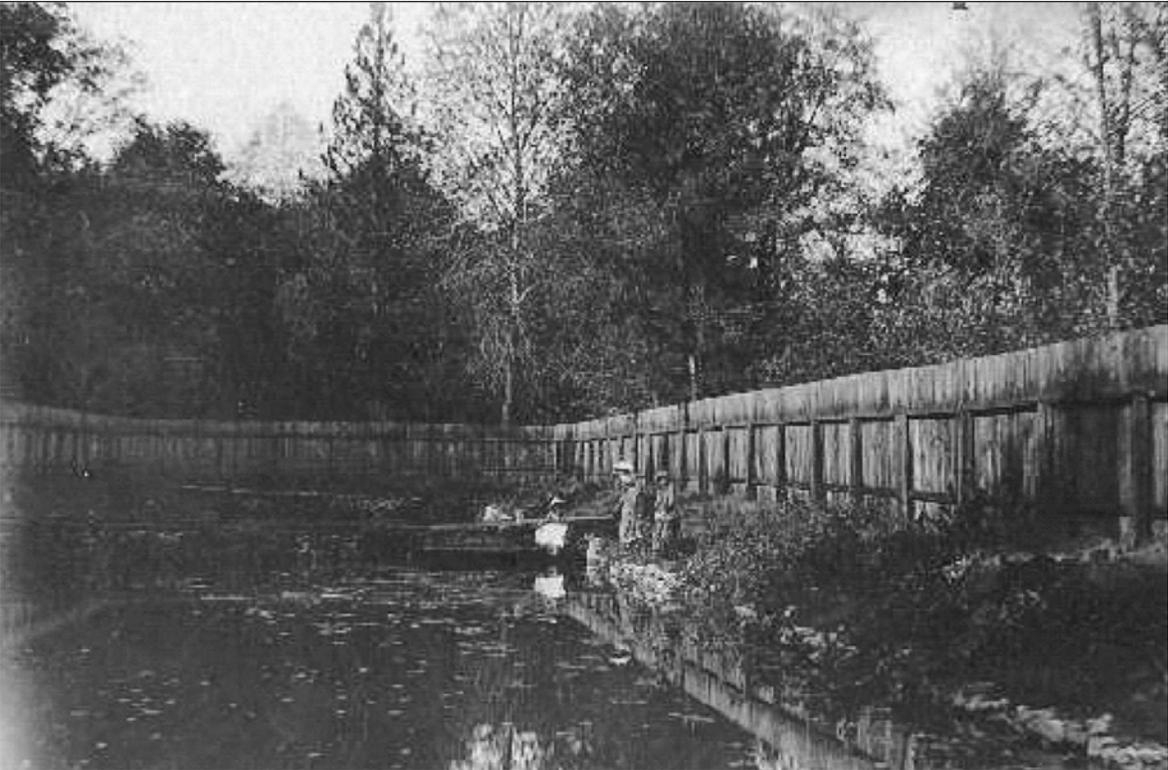
History #10: Circa 1890 photograph of the croquet court in the Camden's yard. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #11: Mary Camden with her bow in the front yard. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #12: Circa 1910 photograph of the Camden house, showing ivy on front porch. Note wooden irrigation box in lower right corner of photo. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #13: The lily pond west of Levi Tower's grave, circa 1890. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #14: Overview to south through the French Gulch field, circa 1900. Source: NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #15: Circa 1890 photograph of the "back field." Fruit trees visible at edges and interior of field. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

1913–1933: The Tenant Farmer Era

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

Under the terms of the lease between Grace Richards and Frank Ponti, the latter was to have the use of the "home ranch", excepting the two-acre Tower House Hotel property, the Camden house and yard, Levi Tower's graveyard, and the lily pond. Ponti agreed to "occupy, till and in all respects cultivate the premises . . . in a farmer like manner" (see photo, History #16). Specifically, he agreed to keep the fences and buildings in good repair, to prune and spray all the fruit trees, and to keep horses and cattle out of the fields at times when they could damage the ditches and fruit trees. Ponti was also responsible for half of the labor and supplies necessary to maintain the "long ditch" on Crystal Creek – the other half of the same was to be provided by the owners or lessees of the Tower House Hotel. For the use of the farm, Ponti paid an annual rent of \$200.00. For her part, Grace Richards reserved the right to access any part of the property at any time, the right to cut firewood and to harvest fruit for her own family's use.

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

house in 1913, as was a small upstairs washroom and French doors between the living room and the porch. That same year saw construction of a woodshed and pumphouse/gas acetylene-manufacturing carbide house. A new footbridge was constructed across Willow Creek, immediately behind the Camden house, connecting the house with the back field. A dark-green, wood-frame carriage house with a gable roof was added approximately 300 yards southeast of the Camden house. Also in 1913, Mr. Richards built a clean-out house, designed to extract pinecones, leaves and other debris, on the upper Crystal Creek ditch, about one mile west of the Tower House. This ditch, the course of which had been altered since its construction in 1852, supplied the house with its domestic water supply. Mr. Richards also created thirteen crossings of Mill Creek by setting stepping stones in the streambed, facilitating access to Shasta Bally (Hubbard Interview, 14; Toogood and Henderson, 52, 59, 63-67, 96).

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

Judging from testimony from later occupants of the site, the character of the Camden house yard changed little under the Richards' tenure. Grace Richards' niece, Philena Hubbard, who spent her childhood summers at the Camden house, provides a description of the house and grounds as they appeared in the first decades of the twentieth century. Wild cherries grew along the banks of Willow Creek and Clear Creek. The yard included fig, apple, walnut, pie cherry and black tart cherry trees, as well as a large oak tree. Shasta daisies and hydrangeas were planted in the flower beds adjacent to the walk and the yard contained rose arbors. Ivy continued to shade the house. Sand paths, raked smooth every morning by the gardener, surrounded the house. "Nature's hay" – rye, meadow grass, and clover, interplanted with an apple orchard – filled the "back field." More apples, peaches, and pears grew in the orchard in the French Gulch field. Confirming many of these memories, historical photographs show a verdant yard, a lush flower-lined path extending from the front porch to the front yard gate, ivy shading the front porch and a flagpole in the yard to the southeast of the Camden house (see photo, History #17).

Hubbard also remembers at least two lily ponds being located at the site in the late 1910s and early 1920s. One was located behind the Camden house, between the house and Willow Creek, the second was the one above Tower's grave on the south bank of Willow Creek. Both ponds were fed by the ditches constructed by her grandfather. Potatoes, tended by the estate's tenant farmer, were grown in sandy soil south and west of Willow Creek (Hubbard Interview, passim.). A mailbag hung on a long pole extending through the white picket fence. The mail carrier would grab the bag as he went by and throw the incoming mail on an ivy bed near the gate. By the 1930s the yard was lighted and contained a stone barbeque.

The tenant house, south of the Camden house, was also planted with ornamentals, although on a smaller, less formal scale. Andrew Ponti described large native oak trees to the north of the tenant house. He indicated that his father planted "Cypress" (incense cedar) south of the house. A fence made with milled posts and enclosed with chicken wire surrounded the yard (see photo, History #18); a boardwalk extended to the front door. The raised boardwalk was a practical concession to the flood irrigation employed to water the yard and garden. This garden, Ponti reported, contained tomatoes, beans, and pumpkins. Roses lined either side of the boardwalk and the front of the porch. The front porch was shaded with Virginia creeper. Snowball bushes flanked the front gate on the outside of the fence (Ponti Interview). A flowerbed at the west edge of the lawn contained pink phlox on the south side of the front gate and zinnias on the north side of the gate. Iris were planted along the south edge of the yard, and

loganberry along the north edge of the yard.

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

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

By 1914, a wye intersection had been established at the Weaverville and Yreka roads junction. As early as 1914 the California Highway Commission had been planning to construct a new road through the area. Described as the Trinity County Lateral, plans for this road drawn in April, 1914, show a new right-of-way line running through several buildings, including the Tower House, the California Stage Company barn, the cottage built in 1881 for Andy Cusick, and another unidentified building (see photo, History #19). By May, 1919, the new highway had not yet been constructed, although it appears that plans were continuing to develop. H. S. Comly, a surveyor from Dunsmuir, California, sent a letter with an attached sketch map of the site to Fritz Oding, indicating an appropriate location for Oding's proposed "new house" (see photo, History #20). According to this sketch map, the highway centerline would cut through the middle of the remains of the Tower House as well as the site of the old California Stage Company barn. The new highway was finally constructed in 1924, along the alignment indicated in the 1919 sketch map (Toogood, 30).

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

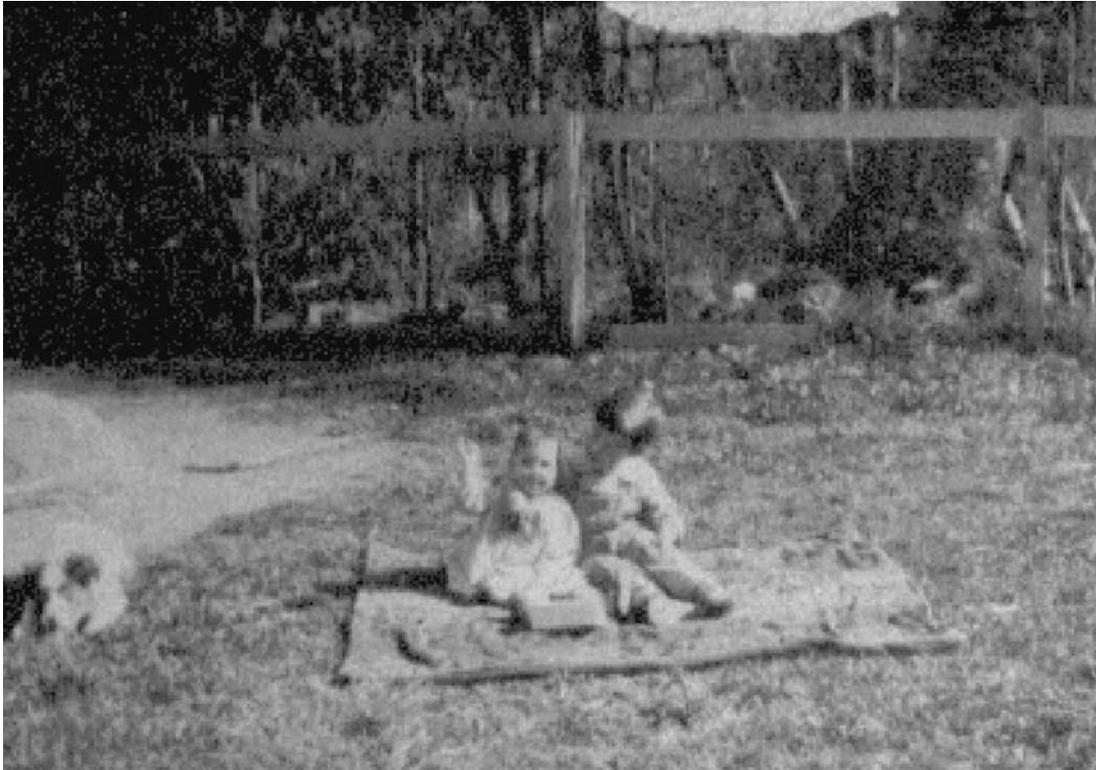
Exceptions to this trend include the parcel of land containing the Tower House, which Fritz Oding continued to own. In 1929 or 1930 Oding's son, Carl, tore down the blacksmith shop (which had been constructed sometime before 1864) and built a cattle shed over a portion of the old foundation. In 1929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



History #16: Frank Ponti plowing the back field, circa 1915. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #17: Circa 1910 photograph of unknown woman by flagpole in Camden yard, southeast of the house. Note lamp standard adjacent. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #18: Photograph of the Ponti children, about 1915, inside the tenant house yard. Note the board and wire fence. Source: NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #19: Map showing the proposed location of the California State Highway at Tower House. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

1933–1969: Waning Years

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

Between 1934 and 1941, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard visited the site principally during the summer months, accompanied by their four children who at that time were in their late teens. During the time spent at the site, they continued to care for the ornamental plantings within the yard surrounding the Camden house, as well as those in the vicinity of the Levi Tower graveyard (see photo, History #21). Members of the family, as well as the caretaker, pruned the roses lining the front walkway to the Camden house and in the vicinity of Levi Tower's grave (see photo, History #22). The family continued to use the old croquet court in the yard southeast of the house, to enjoy the swimming holes in Clear Creek and to gather fruit from the many trees remaining at the site. Journal entries from this period specifically mention apples, white peaches, "pound pears," and quince. During this period, the Hubbards sold hay from the back field to a local rancher, but there is no indication that either they or the caretaker cared for the crop themselves (see photo, History #23).

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

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

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

Philena Hubbard arrived at the site in October and recorded more damage in the house journal. Two large

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

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



History #21: Front walk in 1935. Note the flowering cherry, ivy along front path, and heavily pruned tree adjacent to the sidewalk. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #22: Front walk of the Camden house, from house north to yard fence, 1935. Note roses on both sides of path. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.



History #23: Back field in 1935, view is to northwest. Source: Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

1969-2003: National Park Service Operations

After purchasing the property in 1969, the National Park Service initiated a variety of planning studies. When acquired by the park service, most of the buildings as well as the grounds were in poor condition. Three decades of neglect, as well as vandalism, had taken their toll, especially on the buildings and the orchards (see photo, History #24). For a four- to five-year period in the early 1970s, the National Park Service placed a trailer on the property. Located north of the Camden house near the orchard remnant, the trailer was used for housing park staff. Part of the rationale for placing living quarters on site was that a National Park Service presence would discourage vandalism.

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

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

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

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

Planning started in 2002 to restore the orchards at Tower House. On February 2003, park staff from multiple disciplines and regional staff began working out the details of the projects, took apple tree cuttings, and pruned deadwood from the historic trees. The cuttings were grafted onto historical root stock. The saplings, currently at the park nursery, will be planted at the site following historic planting and pruning methods.



History #24: The Camden house circa 1965. Source: NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The Camden House Historic District exhibits the characteristics of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century gentleman's farm in the rapidly developing mining boom of northern California. The physical condition of the district is fair and remains much as it did during its period of significance of 1869-1933. The historic vernacular landscape continues to demonstrate the aspects of remote farming maintaining the majority of the landscape characteristics. Although farming as a historic land use no longer takes place, the natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, buildings and retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the district.

Landscape Characteristics

The natural systems and features along the convergence of the Clear, Willow, and Mill Creeks influenced the developments of the Camden House Historic District. The availability of water, protective canyons, and level alluvial terraces defined the location of the Tower House and Camden house complexes as well as orchards and gardens. The meteorological, geologic, hydrologic, and vegetative elements continue to demonstrate the rationale behind farm developments located in the historic district. Spatial organization and cluster arrangement continue to convey the physical response to the farm's functional requirements through the original locations and arrangements of buildings and structures, remnant vegetation, and remnant circulation features.

The buildings and structures display a higher vernacular style than other farming or ranching buildings in the region given that Tower and Camden had more economic resources than other settlers. The archeological sites identified on the farm, primarily the blacksmith shop foundations, sawmill foundations, and bridge footings, have the potential to provide further information about the Tower House functions during the period of significance.

Many of the circulation elements, small scale features, and vegetation have been diminished by the loss of much of the historic fabric of these landscape characteristics. However, individual features do remain and contribute that are described in the Analysis and Evaluation.

Integrity

The Camden House Historic District retains integrity as a historic rural vernacular landscape based on landscape characteristics listed above. The farm exhibits the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The farm remains intact in its original location. The local resources and methods used to construct the features are evident in the landscape, particularly in the design and materials associated with the buildings and structures. The remaining orchard trees convey three historic methods used to prune fruit trees during each era they were planted, strongly demonstrating workmanship. The relatively sparsely populated region of rugged Trinity Mountains has preserved the setting of the farm. The remaining historic fabric in combination with the setting retains the feeling of the farm during the period of significance. An association with the Tower and Camden families, both of local significance and the historic scene of the Tower House Historic District is evident through the buildings and organization of the farm.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

Natural Systems and Features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape.

Natural systems and features greatly influenced the historical development within the Camden House Historic District. The district is located near the confluence of three perennial streams, level terraces, and dependable water sources. The juxtaposition of these natural systems, primarily level ground and perennial water, has created an ideal location for the physical and economic developments created by Tower and Camden.

Climate

The climate in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area varies considerably with the seasons and elevations. Typically, summers are hot and dry, and winters are cool with moderate rainfall. From May through October, temperatures can reach one hundred degrees Fahrenheit plus, with occasional sub-freezing temperatures from November through March. The mean annual temperature is fifty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, as recorded at the weather station located at Whiskeytown headquarters.

The average annual precipitation at the weather station at park headquarters is sixty inches. Seventy-five to ninety percent of the total annual rainfall occurs between November 1 and April 30. The resulting growing season averages 150 days (Draft GMP, 67).

Hydrology

Whiskeytown lies almost entirely within the watershed of Clear Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River, within the Northwest Sacramento Province. The watershed is approximately thirty-five miles long, ranges from five to twelve miles wide and covers 154,820 acres. The National Park Service administers 42,100 acres of the 105,560 acres managed by the federal government. The State of California and the City of Redding administer small amounts of public land, principally in the lower reaches of the watershed. Approximately 18,600 acres are owned by timber corporations, and other individual holdings comprise about 10,000 acres. The community of French Gulch and surrounding rural residential areas occupy about 800 acres. The lower Clear Creek area includes some rural residential and industrial commercial properties.

The Camden House Historic District is located at the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek. These water drainages supplied Tower and Camden with the water necessary to irrigate orchards and gardens, run lumber mills, and mining operations. However, only the upper Crystal Creek ditch continues to function, drawing water out of the creek. In addition, some mining development impacted the resources of the watershed, resulting in numerous dredge tailing piles and ditches in and around creek beds, as well as sedimentation of creeks.

Geomorphology

The topography of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area can generally be described as rolling to steep hills with grades in excess of twenty percent. Elevations above mean sea level range from 1278 feet near the Tower House up to 4200 feet on a nearby unnamed hilltop. Flat alluvial terraces were formed at the confluences of Crystal Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek providing rich soils in a flat area for development and agriculture (see photo: Natural Systems and Features #1).

The geology and soils in Whiskeytown are typical of the southern Klamath Mountains geologic province located between the North Coast Ranges to the west and the Cascade Mountain in the east. The bedrock underlying the park is extensively tilted, folded and fractured.

The soils in the area are derived from granite bedrock with high levels of loam. These soils are considered good for growing timber and moderate erosion potential (Draft GMP, 73).

Vegetation

The native plant communities at Whiskeytown are varied, providing shelter and sustenance to a large variety of resident and migratory wildlife, including some endangered species, as well as providing pleasant natural settings for recreation activities.

The native plant communities in the landscape vary relative to the topography, soil and aspect. On the logged hill slopes above the drainage bottom, dry sites with shallow soils are dominated by shrubs, predominantly whiteleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*); also present are scattered grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) (see photo: Natural Systems and Features #2). Moister slopes contain oak savannas, consisting of canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepsis*), black oak (*Quercus Kelloggii*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). A particularly fine specimen canyon oak is located adjacent to the east side of the Trinity Mountain Road near the north end of the French Gulch field. Scattered conifers such as Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga Menziesii*) and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) also occur within the site. Along the creeks, riparian vegetation consists of white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), mixed willow (*Salix*) species, big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and wild grape (*Vitis californica*).

Exotic species including, Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), thistles, and brooms are found throughout the site, particularly in the riparian areas and competing with the historic fruit trees for water and nutrients.

Fire

Most fires in the park and the surrounding area have been suppressed for the past eighty years. Fire is a major factor in controlling nutrient cycles and energy pathways, and contributes to the diversity, productivity, and stability of ecosystems (Draft GMP, 79). A combination of logging and fire suppression has created dense, homogeneous stands of trees. These forests consist mainly of small and medium size shade tolerant and fire sensitive species.

California Department of Forestry and National Park Service spot maps show that since 1929, on average, a size class C (10-99 acres) wildland fire occurred in the park every 4.5 years, and a size class F (1000-5000 acres) wildland fire occurred every 13.75 years.

Ponderosa pine stands experience low intensity, surface fires with a fire frequency ranging from 7-15 years. However, the drier, lower elevation ponderosa pine forest supports exotic annual grasses, adapted to frequent fires and can develop a fine fuel layer sufficient to carry fire in a much more regularly than in the higher elevation mixed conifer forest.

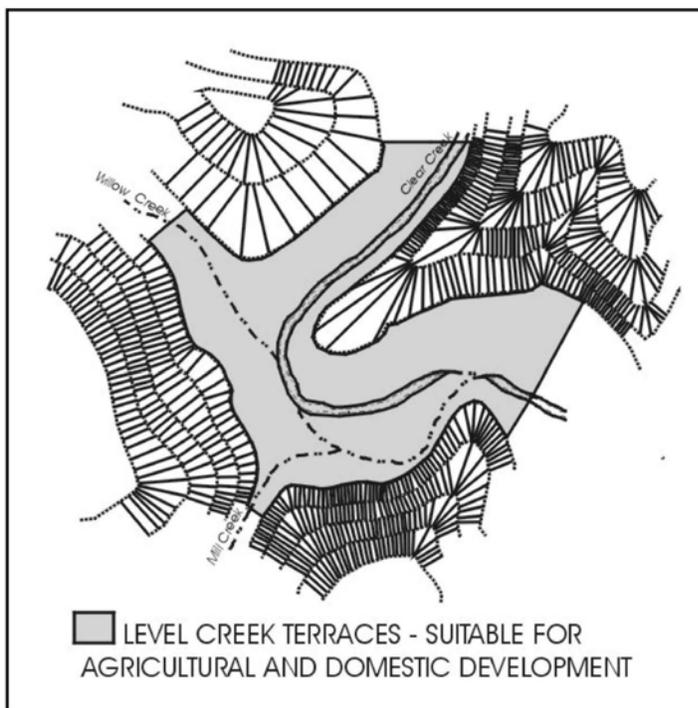
Oak woodlands usually are characterized by fast-moving fires of low to moderate severity, promoting a park-like appearance, although the mixed oak woodlands can have higher structural diversity and a less distinct gap between ground fuels and tree canopy than is seen in mixed conifer forests. Fire intervals in the area were historically every two to eight years.

The role of fire in riparian areas is uncertain, although moister conditions would offer some protection. Fire may have regularly affected most forest zone riparian areas prior to fire suppression. Most riparian plants are not adapted to high intensity fire. However, willow species appear to sprout vigorously and grow rapidly following fire or other disturbances. A median fire interval within riparian areas appears to be every thirteen years.

Himalayan blackberry responds vigorously to fire of all severity classes, and is adapted to invade recently burned areas. Thistles are known to prosper following fire. Brooms expand their area with a single fire, but may be controlled with repeated fire. However, native plants are unable to survive the frequent fires caused by the increased flammability of the dense grasses. Exotics are also thought to become dominant due to increased light and nutrient availability. As a result, exotic plant communities would require monitoring and re-treating indefinitely (Whiskeytown Fire Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement, 2003 at http://www.nps.gov/whis/exp/fireweb/fireplandeis/deis4-24chapter3.htm#_Toc33520994 on October, 15 2003).

Summary

With the exception of fire suppression, the natural systems and features that brought Tower and Camden to the site have remained largely unchanged. The channels of Mill Creek, Willow Creek and Clear Creek, and the terraces above the creeks used for agricultural production and construction of infrastructure associated with domestic and agricultural use are still readily evident in the landscape. As a result, natural systems and features is a contributing characteristic to the setting of the Camden House Historic District.



Natural Systems and Features #1: Creek Terraces in the Camden House Historic District. (CLR, HRA, Page 77)



Natural Systems and Features #2: Photograph of the Camden House Historic District looking northwest. (Steve Thede, Whiskeytown NRA, 2000)

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

The spatial organization of the development within the Camden House Historic District was influenced by the local landforms and hydrological systems. The historic district is located near the confluence of three perennial streams. At this site, level terraces, both east and west of Willow Creek, were coupled with dependable water sources, creating the area suitable for agriculture and have attracted human settlement since the prehistoric period (see photo: Natural Systems and Features #1).

The flat terraces created at the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek provide the best, if not the only area for development to occur. The divisions created by the historic toll road alignment and the creeks, primarily Clear Creek and Willow Creek further dictate the organization of the residential and utilitarian developed spaces and agricultural land. The Camden house and yard, guest cottage, servant's quarters, garage, and carriage house, are located between the toll road and Willow Creek. The Camden house is orientated to the original alignment of the road. The tenant house and barn are located, south of the Camden house, across Willow Creek, along Mill Road and adjacent to the back field. The agricultural lands are located at the edges of the terraces. The back field occupies the portion of the terrace south of Willow Creek and west of Mill Creek. French Gulch is located north of the historic toll road alignment, currently California State Highway 299, on the terrace formed by Clear Creek.

Summary

With few exceptions, the characteristics of the natural environment and established transportation corridors that attracted Tower and Camden to the site, and how it was developed remain readily apparent. The underlying landforms of the site, including the level terraces suitable for agricultural development and the surrounding forested hill slopes, remain intact. The streams that Tower and Camden relied upon continue to flow through the site. The realignment of California State Highway 299 obscures the relationship of the buildings located at the south edge of the terrace, south of the highway, with the agricultural fields north of the highway. However, the property had been historically divided by the toll road. As a result spatial organization is a contributing landscape characteristic to the setting of the Camden House Historic District.

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Over time, integrity of the landscape characteristic has been lost. However, individual features of vegetation do remain and contribute to the cultural landscape. These features are described below and should be managed as cultural resources.

Vegetation within the Camden House Historic District consists of a complex mixture of native and non-native species often found in close proximity to each other. The ornamental plants used in the yard were those generally available to the public and suited to the local climate. Ornamental shrubs included commonly available varieties such as lilacs, roses and hydrangeas, as well as pampas grass. Due to Charles Camden's relative prosperity, the extent of ornamental plantings probably exceeded those found at other small farms and ranches in the area.

The documentary record describes the orchards planted by Levi Tower to supply fresh fruit at his hotel and resort. The orchards appear to have been primarily on the lands north of Willow Creek, principally in the French Gulch field, and adjacent to the northwest side of the hotel. He also kept a vegetable garden behind the building on the terrace above Willow Creek and grew hay in the Back Field to support his business. Records also indicate that Charles Camden added an orchard in the Back Field during the 1890s and the 1910s.

In the absence of agricultural practices and routine maintenance, some of the plants introduced to the site by Tower, Camden and their descendants have naturalized. These include incense cedar, Tree of Heaven, Himalayan blackberry, and sweet cherry trees.

Separate descriptions are provided for the Tower House, the Camden house and yard, the tenant house and barn, the agricultural fields and the two gravesites.

Camden house and yard

The vegetation within and adjacent to the Camden house and yard consists of a mixture of native and exotic species. Native valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) and non-native black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) line both sides of the service road along the northeast edge of the Camden yard. The placement and spacing of these trees is irregular.

The riparian vegetation associated with Willow Creek forms the southwest boundary of the yard. Major native species in the riparian zone include white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), mixed willow (*Salix* sp.), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and wild grape (*Vitis californica*). Exotic periwinkle (*Vinca major*) has naturalized on the northeast bank of the creek at the rear of the yard where it forms a dense mat of vegetation.

The orchards that once dominated the yard adjacent to the Camden house are represented by a smattering of remnant fruit and nut varieties. Apple (*Malus* sp.) trees are the most prevalent: a group of six trees in the area north of the front walk form barely discernible rows (see photo: Vegetation #1). A single crabapple tree is also located in this vicinity. The two remaining apple trees are located in the yard to the southeast of the house. The yard also contains five filbert (*Corylus* sp.) trees and a pear (*Pyrus* sp.) tree in the area southeast of the house and a cherry (*Prunus* sp.) tree towards the north end of the yard. A single walnut (*Juglans* sp.) stands adjacent to the southeast elevation of the Camden house; several small persimmon (*Diospyros* sp.) trees are located at the rear of the house.

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

The rest of the yard area, in front and on both sides of the Camden house, is planted in lawn consisting of a variety of exotic grass species, interspersed with clusters of trees and shrubs. The predominant trees in the yard are native or naturalized species including black locust, valley oak and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). The locust and oak trees occur in scattered stands throughout the site, with a grassy understory; the ash trees are restricted to a single thicket of twenty small trees behind the house, near the bank of Willow Creek. Other native trees include a single cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) and a California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), both located at the rear of the house near the creek. A willow is located in the southeast portion of the yard near the service road, and a single big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) grows adjacent to the north corner of the house. Single specimens and small stands of incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) are located in several parts of the yard. Two ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) are located in the northeast corner of the yard, near the old highway/toll road.

Tenant house and barn

The composition of vegetation adjacent to the tenant house and barn is similar to that found near the Camden house in that it consists of native and exotic, agricultural and ornamental species. Like the Camden house yard, the area also contains a mixture of non-native fruit trees, including five apple trees, a plum, a pear, and a sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*). The majority of the fruit trees are located in the area northeast of the house between the Mill Road and Clear Creek.

A strip of riparian vegetation parallels the banks of Mill Creek. Beyond the banks of the creek, the predominant native trees include valley oak and canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), many of which are of sufficient size to have been present during the historical period. A few big leaf maples, a large alder and a large ponderosa pine are also located in the immediate vicinity of the tenant house and barn. Two large incense cedars are located south and west of the house. In addition, at least two large chokecherry bushes are located in the vicinity of the barn, on the west side of the Mill Road. Exotic trees in the vicinity include a cluster of three Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) in front of the barn and a single common mulberry (*Morus alba*) southwest of the house. The mulberry tree could have been planted for either its ornamental value or as a fruit-bearing tree.

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

Agricultural Fields

The two primary agricultural fields associated with the property, the Back Field and the French Gulch field, currently contain a few fruit trees remaining from the orchards and their sprouts, a mixture of native and exotic grasses, native tree seedlings, and invasive noxious weeds such as yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

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

The Back Field is bounded on the northeast by the band of riparian vegetation associated with Willow Creek, which includes willow, pine, oak, ash and poplar. Asparagus plants are found among the understory in this area. A band of vegetation, consisting of naturalized exotics, fruit trees and native species, defines the southwest edge of this field. Vegetation in this band includes big leaf maple, Douglas fir, oak, red bud, wild lilac (*Ceanothus* sp.), California buckeye, manzanita, snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and spicebush (*Calycanthus occidentalis*), as well as sweet cherry and grape. In general, it appears that native and naturalized exotic trees and shrubs are expanding into the middle of the field from the northeast and southwest margins (see photo: Vegetation #2 and #3).

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

The character of the vegetation in the French Gulch field, located north of California State Highway 299, is similar to that found in the Back Field. Orchard remnants in the French Gulch field include five apple trees, three sweet cherry trees, a fruiting quince and two walnut trees. The apple and cherry trees are distributed throughout the upper half of the field; however, there is no discernible pattern to their spacing. The portions of the field that have not been overtaken by blackberries contain native and exotic grasses. Yellow star thistle has become established in this field and walnut seedlings are also common.

A band of riparian vegetation, associated with the channel of Clear Creek, defines the southeast edge of the field. Himalayan blackberry is spreading from this margin towards the interior of the field, which already contains large thickets of this exotic plant. Prominent native trees in the vicinity include a large canyon live oak specimen at the northwest edge of the field and a ponderosa pine at the northeast edge of the field (see photo: Vegetation #3).

In February 2003, a group of multi-disciplinary park and support office staff took scion wood from the historic fruit trees around the Camden house. Deadwood was also removed from the trees to reduce the weight and the canopy sail on the trees. Plans are to restore portions of the orchards with the historic genetic stock, which will be planted and pruned in the appropriate historic manner for the associated era. A spreadsheet of the existing conditions and known fruit varieties is attached in the Appendix.

The scion wood collected from historic trees throughout the district, which have been grafted onto appropriate historic rootstock, will need continued care in the park nursery until an Orchard Management Plan is completed to provide guidance regarding tree spacing and appropriate historic pruning practices and an irrigation system has been established to maintain the young trees.

Levi Tower grave

The Levi Tower grave is located at the northwest edge of the Back Field. The site is located at the edge of the riparian zone associated with Willow Creek, which forms a dense screen of ash, willow and oak

along its northeast side. While journal entries from 1898 indicate that the family maintained roses at the grave, there are, currently, only two large incense cedars growing inside the fenced enclosure and numerous small trees around the perimeter of the fence. Groundcover inside and outside the fence consists of native grasses and forbs.

There has been little manipulation of the vegetation within and adjacent to the fenced enclosure since the NPS began management the site. Its position adjacent to the riparian zone of Willow Creek allows native and naturalized tree species, such as incense cedar, locust and Tree of Heaven to encroach.

Kate Camden grave

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

Summary

Lack of maintenance and irrigation has led to the almost complete elimination of the orchards. Only a few fruit trees remain in the French Gulch field, in the Back Field and in the vicinity of the tenant house. Six apple trees, forming discernible rows, are located on the northwest side of the Camden house, within the property boundary of the old Tower House hotel. Non-native naturalized species have invaded the fields, including dense thickets in the French Gulch field and the Back Field, which contain a mixture of Himalayan blackberry, native and exotic tree seedlings.

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

The loss of character defining vegetation, including large portions of the orchards and the walnut allee, has diminished the concept of the district's setting. However, the remaining ornamental and agricultural trees are remnant features of the historic district.



Vegetation #1: View of the historic apple trees in the Camden yard. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-9, 2003)



Vegetation #2: View of the Back Field looking west. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-21, 2003)



Vegetation #3: View of the Back Field from the water distribution tank. The road to the distribution tank is in the center. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-20, 2003)



Vegetation #4: Panoramic view of the remaining historic fruit trees in French Gulch. Note the Himalayan blackberry in the foreground. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-29, 30, 31, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Back Field Orchard Remnants	Contributing			
Camden House Orchard Remnants	Contributing			
French Gulch Field Orchard Remnants	Contributing			
Tenant House Orchard Remnants	Contributing			

Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Camden House Historic District is comprised of a combination of historic and non-historic vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems. Mill Road, the remnants of the Toll Road, and the Yreka Road trace are still evident historic features of the vehicular circulation. The historic paths around the Camden house, the tenant house, and to the Tower grave also appear to be contributing pedestrian circulation features of the landscape. However, California State Highway 299, the primary access to the district, is a modern highway and is a non-contributing landscape feature that has been continually modified to meet with tighter safety standards.

Over time, the original circulation network has been significantly altered. However, several individual circulation features still remain and contribute to the historic district.

Contributing

The Camden house and yard contain both vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems.

The Service Road, a segment of the old highway (or former Toll Road) in front of the Camden house, is used as a service road by the NPS to provide vehicular access to the Camden house and to the tenant house complex from California State Highway 299 (see photo: Circulation #1). A dry-laid stone wall retains the raised grade of the old highway. A metal gate at the intersection of the Service Road with California State Highway 299 restricts general vehicular access onto the asphalt road remnant.

The Mill Road heads south from the Service Road, near the west end of the modern footbridge. The two-track, dirt road leads south along the east side of the Camden yard toward the tenant house complex and on to the El Dorado mine (see photo: Circulation #2).

Just south of the Willow Creek bridge, a trail heads west from the Mill Road following the northeast edge of the back field to the Tower grave.

The Camden yard is accessed on the southeast end of the yard, where a two-track, dirt road branches from the Mill Road, and heads northwest past the garage and carriage house (see photo: Circulation #3).

Not much is known about the historic pedestrian circulation around the Camden house and tenant house. Currently, a concrete path leads from a gate in the front yard fence to the front porch of the house (see photo: Circulation #4), continuing around its north side to the rear of the building. From the northwest corner of the building, a stone-lined, dirt footpath leads to the former location of a footbridge across Willow Creek (see photo: Circulation #5).

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

The old Yreka Road trace is still visible east of the Trinity Mountain Road. Traces of another old trail, probably the original alignment of the Weaverville Road, are also visible on the northeast side of Highway 299, west of the old blacksmith shop. Traces of the historic Toll Road are also visible on the east side of the Clear Creek bridge (see photo: Circulation #6).

Non-Contributing

The landscape is divided by California State Highway 299, an east/west route through the mountains developed according to Federal Highways standards in both width and alignment. This two-lane highway is the primary access road for visitors to the landscape and is an important transportation corridor through the region (see photo: Circulation #7). A bridge, built by Caltrans in the 1980s, carries the two, 12-foot driving lanes across Clear Creek and through a cut in the toe slope of a low lateral ridge. West of the Camden house, California State Highway 299 is constructed on the Camden's Toll Road. The alignment of California State Highway 299 has been changed and widened three times, the most recent improvements occurring in the 1990s.

The portion of the district located north of California State Highway 299 is bisected by the Trinity Mountain Road. This north/south-oriented, two-lane paved road provides access to the community of French Gulch before extending to Highway 3 and to the town of Yreka.

A two-track road, constructed to access a high-voltage power line, branches from the Trinity Mountain Road and leads past the Kate Camden grave. Although this route is the most direct access route to Kate Camden's grave, it does not represent a historical path. The historical access to this gravesite has not been documented.

Park visitors access the core area of the site from the south side of California State Highway 299, where a short spur road leads to a parking lot on the north bank of Clear Creek. From the parking lot, a paved trail leads west, across Clear Creek, to the east edge of the Tower House yard. The pedestrian bridge over Clear Creek is built on the stone piers of an earlier highway bridge (see photo: Circulation #8), the approximate location of Tower's covered bridge.

A two-track road heads west through the back field from the Mill Road near the Willow Creek bridge to a concrete spring tank on the west edge of the back field (see photo: Vegetation #3).

Several recreation trails link the landscape to other areas in the Whiskeytown Unit of the National Recreation Area. The Mill Creek Trail begins at Mill Road heading south towards Mill Creek Road, then swings west to join with the Crystal Creek campground located four miles to the southwest. The Clear Creek Vista Trail connects to the Mill Creek Trail south of the El Dorado Mine and swings back north to connect with Whiskeytown Lake near the Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse. The Water Ditch Trail parallels the Mill Creek and Lower Crystal Creek ditches, connecting the El Dorado mine complex with the confluence of Willow and Crystal Creeks. The Crystal Creek Water Ditch Trail connects a small parking area on Crystal Creek Road to the clean-out house on the upper Crystal Creek Ditch. It is unclear if these trails, or parts of the trails, were those used historically for ditch maintenance.

Summary

The circulation systems of the site, especially those in the area south of the highway, appear to be intact. Access to the lower part of Camden's yard is in the same location as it was historically, as is the Mill Road. Both of these roads, as well as the track leading to the Tower gravesite, appear to be in their original alignments and remain unpaved. Similarly, the primary circulation features within the Camden house yard retain integrity. However, the additions of numerous modern roads and trails including Trinity Mountain Road, the road to the water distribution tank in the back field, trail to the public parking area, the transmission line maintenance road, and NPS trails detract from the historic circulation in the Camden House Historic District. Specifically, the old highway/Toll Road, which once provided Tower

and Camden with the impetus to claim the property, established the Tower House as a local transportation and communication center, and was held by the Camden years after other economic ventures in the area had been sold, has been significantly modified or lost.



Circulation #1: View of the Service Road, or old Toll Road, facing northwest. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-26, 2003)



Circulation #2: View of the Mill Road facing southwest. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-25, 2003)



Circulation #3: View of the dirt access road into Camden yard. The garage and carriage house are on the left. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-16, 2003)



Circulation #4: View of the sidewalk to the Camden house. Note the rock-lined ditch on the right side of the walk way and the stone edging on the left side. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-10, 2003)



Circulation #5: View of the dirt path from the Camden house to the pedestrian bridge footing, on the left, and the concrete structure, on the right. (CLR, HRA, 1999)



Circulation #6: View of the Toll Road trace. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-35, 2003)



Circulation #7: View of the California State Highway 299 (non-contributing), facing east. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-27, 2003)



Circulation #8: View of the modern pedestrian bridge, built on historic footings connecting the NPS parking lot with the Camden house. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-24, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Camden house front walk	Contributing	Camden House Front Walk	338283	
Camden house yard access road	Contributing	Camden House Access Road	338291	
Mill Road	Contributing	Mill Road	338423	
path around the north side of Camden house	Contributing	Camden House Circuation Feature	338424	
path leading from the rear of the Camden house to the site of the pedestrian bridge over Willow Creek	Contributing	Camden House Circuation Feature	338424	
path to the Tower Grave	Contributing	N/A		
Service Road (Toll Road)	Contributing	Camden Toll Road	349899	
tenant house circulation	Contributing	N/A		

Toll Road trace	Contributing	N/A
track along the north edge of the Back Field	Contributing	N/A
Weaverville Road trace	Contributing	N/A
Yreka Road trace	Contributing	N/A
California State Highway 299	Non-Contributing	
NPS trails	Non-Contributing	
road to the water distribution tank in the back field	Non-Contributing	
trail to the public parking area	Non-Contributing	
transmission line maintenance road	Non-Contributing	
Trinity Mountain Road	Non-Contributing	

Buildings And Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI references the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and records buildings and structures as features of the landscape. The LCS is the National Park Service's inventory for buildings and structures and provides details that are not typically found in the CLI which should be referenced for more definitive structure information.

The majority of the buildings and structures in the Camden House Historic District are associated with Camden's domestic and agricultural activities at the site. The vernacular buildings and structures within Camden's "home ranch" are organized into the Camden's house and yard, tenant house and barn, and agricultural fields. The three principal water conveyance systems associated with the "home ranch" (each of which is counted as a structure) are described separately. The Mill Creek Ditch, the upper Crystal Creek Ditch, and the lower Crystal Creek Ditch (a.k.a. Willow Creek Ditch) are contributing structures of the Camden House Historic District.

The non-historic structures in the landscape are limited to the pit toilets, Clear Creek footbridge, Willow Creek bridge, the concrete distribution box at the south edge of the back field, and the cow shed. These structures do not contribute to the landscape.

During the height of development of the Tower House hotel/resort, the buildings and structures included the two-and-one-half-story frame hotel and associated outhouses, a blacksmith shop, barns and corrals. The California Stage Company also maintained a stable and corral at the site. These buildings and structures are no longer found within the Camden House Historic District.

Contributing

Camden's House and Yard

There are three buildings located within the area referred to as the Camden house and yard: the Camden house, guesthouse, and servant's quarters. The structures in the vicinity of the house and yard include the pump house, wood shed, garage, carriage house, chlorinator tank, two dry-laid stone walls, the Camden yard fences, a stone barbecue, the Tower and Camden gravesites, and the Willow Creek pedestrian bridge footings.

The Camden house is the principal building and the focal point for interpretation at the site. It is a vernacular, two-story, wood-frame building, with a hipped roof covered with sawn cedar shingles. A small addition on the northwest elevation modified the building's rectangular plan. An open, shed-roofed porch extends across the majority of the front elevation. The exterior walls are covered with clapboard and two types of drop siding painted white with vertical corner-board trim (see photo: Buildings and Structures #1).

The guesthouse and servants' quarters are virtually identical. Both of the one and one-half-story, wood-frame buildings with shingled, gable roofs are located southwest of the Camden house. The exterior walls are covered with drop-lap siding with vertical corner-board trim, and the roofs with sawn cedar shingles. These two buildings are connected by a wooden deck.

The pump house is a small, one-story wood-frame building with a front-gable roof located southwest of the Camden house. The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens and the roof with sawn cedar shingles.

The other structure immediately adjacent to the Camden house is the woodshed (see photo: Buildings and Structures #1). This is a one-story, wood-frame building with a shed roof. The exterior walls are finished with vertical boards and battens, and the roof is covered with sawn cedar shingles.

The garage and the carriage house are located at the southeast corner of the Camden house yard (see photo: Circulation #3). The garage is a one-story rectangular building with a shed roof. The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens and the roof is covered with sawn cedar shingles. The carriage house is a one-story, wood-frame rectangular building with a front-gable roof. Exterior surface finishes are the same as those of the adjacent garage. Both of these buildings are painted green.

Other structures located south of the Camden house include an approximately five-foot-square by six feet high chlorinator tank with a metal liner (see photo: Buildings and Structures #2). A concrete door frame supports the plywood door. Pipes lead from the tank to the Camden house. The structure is located above the north bank of Willow Creek, west of the concrete footings for the old pedestrian bridge across Willow Creek that once connected the house to the back field orchards (see photo: Buildings and Structures #3). A dry-laid stone wall retains the slope above the footpath that leads from the rear of the Camden house to the pedestrian bridge concrete footings. At the northeast side of the Camden yard, a dry-laid stone wall retains the raised grade of the old highway, now used as a service road (see photo: Buildings and Structures #4).

Camden yard furnishings include a barbecue made of mortared river cobbles, located in the yard in front of the house, south of the front walk (see photo: Buildings and Structures #5). The barbecue, or outdoor oven, has an iron oven door dated 1936. The chimney is six feet high while the base is not quite three feet high. The structure has settled with time and noticeably leans backward.

The headstones for Levi Tower and Kate Camden are located within the Tower House landscape. Tower's granite headstone and footstone are enclosed with a wooden, white picket fence, located northwest of the Camden house. North of the Camden house, a concrete headstone marks the location of Kate Camden's grave, and a holder for another headstone is adjacent to Camden's headstone. Kate Camden's gravesite is a discontinuous site associated with the district.

Tenant House and Barn

The tenant house and barn are located at the southeast end of the back field. The house is a wood-frame building with an ell-shaped plan (see photo: Buildings and Structures #6). The northern leg of the ell, oriented east-west, is one-and-one-half story high with a gable roof. The south leg, oriented north-south, is one story in height and has a half-hipped roof. The exterior walls are covered with drop-lap siding and the roof with sawn cedar shingles. An open porch with a shed roof, supported by turned columns, wraps around the front and the two side elevations.

The barn, located across the Mill Road from the house, is a one-and-one-half story, rectangular, timber-frame building (see photo: Buildings and Structures #7). It consists of a central, one and one-half-story gable roof component, flanked on either side by a one-story shed-roofed wing. The exterior walls are covered with vertical board and batten and the roof with sawn cedar shingles.

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

Agricultural Fields

Currently, the French Gulch field contains the stone foundation remains of outbuildings associated with the Tower House. The original blacksmith shop, and a later storage shed constructed atop a portion of the foundation (see photo: Buildings and Structures #8).

Water Conveyance Systems

During the historic period, Charles Camden constructed at least three water conveyance systems, principally to convey water to mining claims but were also used for irrigation and domestic purposes. Each of the water diversion and conveyance systems consist of diversion dams, head gates, ditches, flumes and other engineered structures that once transported water to various parts of the district and beyond. Three separate systems carried water from Mill Creek and from two separate points of diversion on Crystal Creek. The stone ditches in Camden yard transported the irrigation water to the house.

The most elaborate system is the upper Crystal Creek Ditch, which is thought to have been used to provide irrigation water to the orchards and hay crop in the French Gulch field. The point of diversion for this system is located a mile west of the Camden house, where a concrete coffer dam diverts water into a concrete-lined ditch excavated in bedrock. Along the course of this system, open sections of stone- and concrete-lined ditches alternate with elevated metal flumes and plank walkways. The ditch is carried beneath California State Highway 299 via an inverted siphon, and proceeds eastward to a point on the hill slope above the French Gulch field. The portion of the system north of the highway consists almost entirely of an open unlined ditch excavated into the hill slope. In addition to the diversion dam, flumes and walkways, other structures associated with the upper Crystal Creek Ditch include a "clean-out" house (designed to extract pine cones and other debris from the water flowing through the system), and a redwood storage tank, which supplied the Camden house with water for both irrigation and domestic use (see photos: Buildings and Structures #9, #10 and #11). The ditch continues northeastward past the storage tank to the hill slope above the north end of the French Gulch field. A buried pipe carries water down the hill slope, beneath the Trinity Mountain Road, to supply irrigation water to that field. A field ditch is visible at the west edge of the French Gulch field, below an abandoned road segment.

The upper Crystal Creek Ditch includes a stone-lined ditch, one foot in width that parallels the south side of the front walk. Near the house, the ditch makes a right-angle turn and then extends into the southeast portion of the yard (see photo: Circulation #4). Another ditch parallels the southeast elevation of the Camden house. This ditch is made of formed concrete and is also about a foot in width. The entire upper Crystal Creek Ditch is in good condition and continues to function, providing water to the Camden house as well as the French Gulch field.

The lower Crystal Creek Ditch, which was referred to as the Willow Creek Ditch in the 1997 ditch report and is likely the "Camden Ditch" shown on the GLO plat surveyed in 1868, diverts water from Crystal Creek, just above its confluence with Willow Creek. The remains of a concrete diversion dam are located in a section of the streambed that had been abandoned when the stream channel changed course. Water once flowed eastward through an open unlined ditch constructed along the base of the hill slope above the back field, possibly irrigating the field. Historical photographs show that this ditch was carried across the Mill Creek drainage on an elevated flume, however, these flumes are no longer evident. Additionally, the lower Crystal Creek Ditch is almost completely filled towards its western end, and reads more like a constructed trail than a ditch. The head gate of the ditch has been breached.

The system on Mill Creek appears to have provided water to the Camden sawmill, and possibly to irrigate the yard of the tenant house and parts of the back field. This system diverts water from a head gate located above the El Dorado mine and consists of sections of open, unlined ditch, alternating with

sections of enclosed pipe. The head gate of the ditch has been breached and the ditch is now obscured by vegetation.

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

Non-Contributing

The cow shed, constructed on the historic blacksmith shop foundations, is one story in height, with a shed roof covered with corrugated metal roofing (see photo: Buildings and Structures #8). The exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and battens. The foundation and shed are located on the west side of the Trinity Mountain Road, opposite the French Gulch field.

Modern facilities within the district include a prefabricated pit toilet and metal water tank located in the vicinity of the visitor parking lot. Two modern bridges, including the footbridge over Clear Creek and the steel I-beam vehicular bridge over Willow Creek on the Mill Road, are also located within the area of the district.

A concrete distribution tank, believed to supply water to the tenant house, is located in the back field, at the end of a two-track access road. This is a small concrete structure with a shed roof.

Summary

In general, there have been few changes following the period of significance to the buildings and structures within the Camden House Historic District. The buildings and structures have been stabilized and restored according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation. The historic buildings and structures is a contributing characteristic of the Camden House Historic District.



Buildings and Structures #1: View of the contributing Camden house. The wood shed is located on the left. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-28, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #2: View of the contributing chlorinator tank northwest of the Camden house. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-9, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #3: View of the contributing pedestrian bridge footings over Willow Creek. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-22, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #4: View of the contributing retaining wall that supports the Service Road, or old Toll Road, and the picket fence around the Camden yard. (CLR, HRA, 1999)



Buildings and Structures #5: View of the contributing stone barbecue in the Camden yard. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-30, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #6: View of the contributing tenant house and modern fence. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-17, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #7: View of the contributing tenant house barn. (CLR, HRA, 1999)



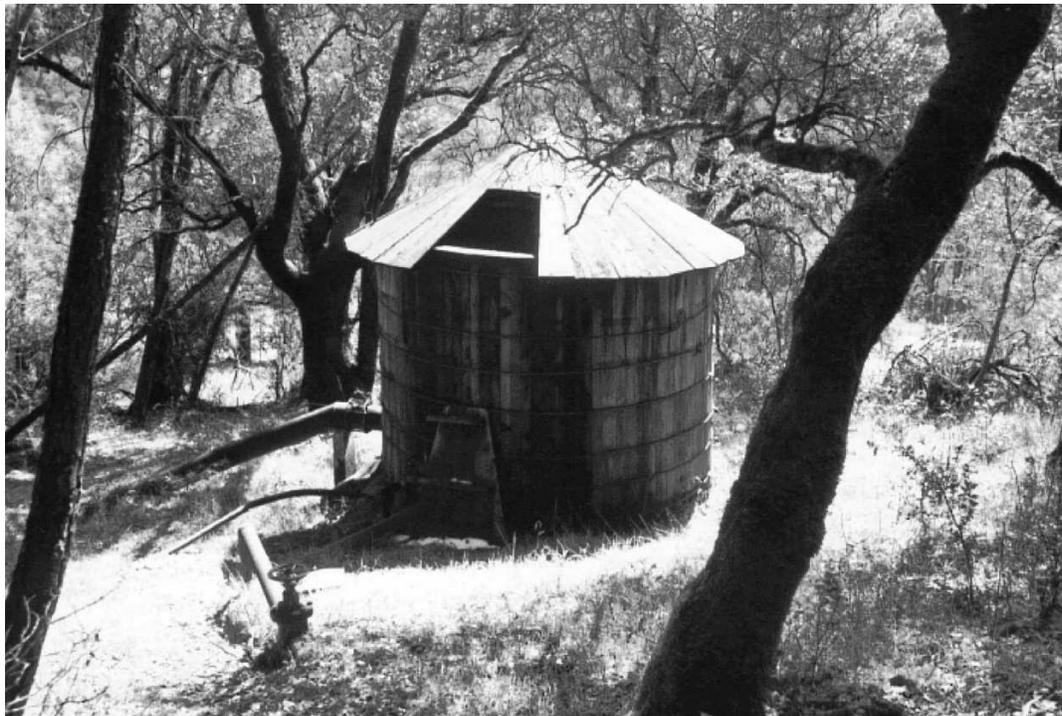
Buildings and Structures #8: View of the historic blacksmith shop foundation and the non-contributing cowshed and a hotel sign to French Gulch. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-32, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #9: Example of the contributing water ditches found as part of the water conveyance system. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0002-36, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #10: View of the clean-out house along Crystal Creek Ditch. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0004-??, 2004) CLR, HRA, 1999)



Buildings and Structures #11: View of the contributing redwood water tank. (CLR, HRA, 1999)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Blacksmith Shop Foundations	Contributing	Blacksmith Shop Walls	058570	THB-511
Camden House	Contributing	Camden House	007411	THB-500
Carriage House	Contributing	Camden House Carriage House	007415	THB-504
Chlorinator Tank	Contributing	Camden House Chlorination Tank	058578	THB-517
Clean-Out Shed	Contributing	Crystal Creek Ditch Clean Out Shed	007419	THB-512
Coffer Dam	Contributing	Crystal Creek Ditch	007423	THS-CRYS
Dry-laid Stone Walls (2)	Contributing	Camden House Retaining Wall	058572	THS-WALL
Garage	Contributing	Camden House Garage	007416	THB-505

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Guesthouse	Contributing	Camden House Guest Quarters	007412	THB-502
Kate Camden Gravesite	Contributing	Kate Camden Grave Marker	058574	THS-KATE
Lower Crystal Creek Ditches (Willow Creek Ditch)	Contributing	Willow Creek Ditch	059659	THS-WILL
Mill Creek Ditch	Contributing	Mill Creek Ditch	059660	THS-MILL
Pump House	Contributing	Camden House Pump House	007413	THB-506
Redwood Water Storage Tank	Contributing	Crystal Creek Ditch Water Storage Tank	007420	THS-TANK
Servant's Quarters	Contributing	Camden House Servants' Quarters	007410	THB-501
Stone Barbecue	Contributing	Camden House Outdoor Oven/Bbq	058573	THS-BBQ
Stone Ditches in Camden Yard	Contributing	Camden Yard Stone Irrigation Ditches	338355	
Tower Gravesite	Contributing	Levi Tower Grave Marker	058576	THS-LEVI
Upper Crystal Creek Ditch	Contributing	Crystal Creek Ditch	007423	THS-CRYS
Willow Creek Pedestrian Bridge Footings	Contributing	Camden House Foot Bridge	007421	THS-FBRI
Wood Shed	Contributing	Camden House Wood Shed	007414	THB-503
Clear Creek Footbridge	Non-Contributing			
Cow Shed	Non-Contributing			
Metal Water Tank	Non-Contributing			
Pit Toilet	Non-Contributing			
Water Distribution Tank	Non-Contributing			
Willow Creek Bridge	Non-Contributing			

Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement of a landscape refers to the location and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated spaces.

Historically, the developments associated with Tower and Camden's activities were organized into four primary landscape areas. These included: 1) the buildings associated with the Tower House, 2) the Camden house and yard, 3) the sawmill and yard (later used as the tenant house complex), and 4) the surrounding fields. The current configuration of cultural resources associated with Tower and Camden can be divided into two clusters that relate directly to historic-period land uses. These areas include the Camden house and yard and the tenant house and barn. With the exception of the water conveyance systems, the majority of improvements occur on the level to gently sloping ground above the confluence of Clear Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek.

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

Camden's house and yard were located southeast of the Tower House, a hotel and resort, on the south side of the Weaverville Road. Unlike the hotel, however, the Camden home was set back from the road – near the south edge of the terrace. During the early period of development the lower portion of Camden's yard, the area adjacent to Clear Creek, contained a small group of agricultural buildings and corrals. As the family's interest in the agricultural workings of the farm waned, these buildings were removed. A direct link is still evident between the functions of the Camden house and the guest house and the servant's quarters, which are located behind the Camden house, out of sight of the road. However, they are in close proximity to allow for easy access by staff and guests. The garage and carriage house, which were added after 1919 to the lower portion of the yard, are still located at a distance from the Camden house in order to keep their functions separate. In addition, the circulation pattern between the buildings has been retained through the separation of the front entrance path to the Camden house from the more service orientated Mill Road and driveway to the east.

The tenant house and barn cluster is located at the southeast corner of the back field, on the west bank of Mill Creek, in the area originally occupied by Camden's sawmill. The front of the house is oriented towards the Mill Road, which runs between the house and the barn. The barn, located west of the Mill Road, is sited at the base of the steep hill slope that defines the southwest edge of the back field. The distinctly separate spatial relationship between the Tenant house and barn retains the cluster's historic division of residential and utilitarian space.

Summary

Today, the larger patterns of cluster arrangement remain discernible within the district. The remaining residential clusters, the Camden house and yard, and the tenant house and barn, are still in place, although less complex. The overall cluster arrangement reflects historic development patterns and contributes to the setting of the Camden House Historic District.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

A variety of small-scale features are found in association with the developed areas within the district. The largest concentration occurs in the vicinity of the Camden house and yard, including at least three varieties of fencing, yard furnishings, and stone borders associated with area circulation systems. Non-contributing small scale features at Camden House Historic District include park service signs, modern lighting, the French Gulch Hotel advertisement, a metal gate, the tenant yard fence, chain link fence, and transmission lines.

A few small-scale features are no longer visible at the site including a large flagpole, once located by the garage. Photo-documentation indicates a lamppost adjacent to a footpath leading past the flagpole, however, this lamppost no longer exists.

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

Contributing

The Camden house yard is bounded by three types of fencing, a wooden picket fence on the northeast and southwest sides of the yard, a metal post and barbed wire fence the northwest corner of the yard, and a wooden post and hog wire fence along the southeast corner and backyard. A wooden picket fence, with a wooden pedestrian gate located at the north end of the front walkway, extends along the northeast and southeast sides of the yard (see photo: Circulation #4). Most of the four foot-high, three-inch wide pointed pickets are spaced two inches apart. After 1973, the fence was reconstructed, following the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. A second gate, used for vehicular traffic, is located along the southeast edge of the yard, and leads to the two-track road running past the garage and carriage house (see photo: Circulation #3). Both of the gates are supported with heavy square posts. The vehicular gate's wooden pickets form a peak in the center. In addition, a gatepost near the junction of the Service Road and the Mill Road may indicate the location of a previous pedestrian gate. A metal post and barbed wire fence encloses the yard 150 feet northwest of the front walkway, and a wooden post and hog wire fence encloses the southeast corner and the rear of the yard.

Wooden fence posts support a variety of fencing materials including barbed wire and hog wire around three sides of the French Gulch field (see photo: Small Scale Features #1). The fence alignment appears to date to the period of significance.

A twenty-four-foot square enclosure also surrounds the Levi Tower gravesite (see photo: Small Scale Features #2). A portion of this white, picket fence was carefully reconstructed following a tree fall on the northeast corner with materials replaced in kind.

In addition to the fences, other small-scale features were present during the historic period according to photographic records. Three metal lampposts, two of which are missing their fixtures, are located in the vicinity of the barbecue (see photo: Small Scale Features #3). The lampposts remaining within the yard

may represent a second generation of fixtures, since they do not appear to match the fixture in the 1915 photo. A metal rose arch, supported by wooden posts, is located in the grassy area on the north side of the front walkway (see photo: Small Scale Features #4). A stone border is found along the north side of the Camden house entrance path (see photo: Circulation #4).

Non-Contributing

Area signage includes NPS signs; the "Camden House" sign and the "pedestrians only" sign, placed adjacent to the Camden yard. The tenant house contains an additional three NPS signs in the front yard.

In addition to standard highway signs, there is an advertising sign for the French Gulch Hotel and the Trinity Mountain Road sign near the blacksmith shop at the intersection of California State Highway 299 and Trinity Mountain Road. Modern lighting has also been added to the intersection of California State Highway 299 and the Trinity Mountain Road.

The NPS has built a fence around the tenant house and yard constructed with two by four inch lumber framing wire mesh on the top and bottom with vertical supports evenly spaced (see photo: Buildings and Structures #6). A chain link fence forms a square around Kate Camden's grave. The fence is twelve feet high supported by metal posts at each corner and the entrance. Neither of these fences is historic.

A contemporary metal gate is located at the junction of California State Highway 299 and the Service Road to restrict vehicular access to the Tower House.

Two sets of high-voltage transmission lines cut across the landscape; one on the north side of California State Highway 299 and the second near the district's southern boundary. Local electrical power lines and telephone lines provide power and communications to the Camden house and the tenant house.

Summary

Small-scale features, especially the agriculture fences, were important during the historical period, when they defined property boundaries and controlled access to various parts of the site. Most of the fences, which are character defining in an agriculture landscape, have been lost. There is no historic reference to the quantity or types of scale features in the landscape; however, the cumulative addition of modern signs, lighting, a metal gate, and transmission lines detract from the historic landscape.



Small Scale Features #1: View of the contributing post and wire fence around French Gulch field. (CLR, HRA, 1999)



Small Scale Features #2: View of the Tower gravesite picket fence. (CLR, HRA, 1999)



Small Scale Features #3: One of three contributing lampposts in the Camden yard and only one with a shade fixture. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-31, 2003)



Small Scale Features #4: View of the contributing metal rose arch in the Camden yard. (PWR, CLI, WHIS-S-0001-29, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Camden Yard Fences	Contributing	Camden House Picket Fence	058571	THS-FENC
French Gulch Field Fences	Contributing	French Gulch Field Fences	338434	
Lampposts	Contributing	Camden House Lampposts	338435	
Metal Rose Arch	Contributing	Camden House Metal Rose Arch	338436	
Stone Edging	Contributing	Camden House Garden Stone Edging	338437	
Tower Gravesite Fences	Contributing	Tower Gravesite Fences	338441	
Camden Gravesite Fence	Non-Contributing			
French Gulch Hotel Advertisement	Non-Contributing			
Metal Gate on Service Road	Non-Contributing			
Modern Lighting at the Intersection of California State Highway 299 and Trinity Mountain Road	Non-Contributing			
Modern NPS Signs	Non-Contributing			
Tenant House Fence	Non-Contributing			
Transmission Lines	Non-Contributing			

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites inventoried by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The CLI takes every precaution not to disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites in order to preserve the resources.

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

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

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

Other than the initial recording and subsequent monitoring, little work has been conducted at the remaining seven sites in the archeological district. The sites pre-date the period of significance and, therefore, are not contributing features of the Camden House Historic District. However, the prehistoric sites are important and the impact of future undertakings at the Camden House Historic District will have to be evaluated with regard to their effects on the sites.

Historical Archaeological Resources

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

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

An archeological site has recently been discovered in the vicinity of French Gulch field with extensive surface and subsurface scatter, possibly associated with the Wintu while they worked for Camden on the farm.

The remains of the Tower House also occur within the district. The exact location of this building has never been determined, and it is possible that the roadbed of California State Highway 299 covers all or a portion of the foundation. The remains of the barns, sheds and other outbuildings associated with the

Tower House Hotel (features of site CA-SHA-479), are located in the French Gulch field, southeast of the Trinity Mountain Road. National Park Service representatives indicate that they are visible in the French Gulch field when the Himalayan blackberries are cut back. In addition, records show that at least one, or possibly two substantial ornamental ponds were located at the Tower House. However, the remains of these ponds have not been found.

Additional archeological investigations may also discover the historic locations and planting patterns of missing orchard trees through soil analysis combined with image analysis. Similar techniques may also provide further understanding of the location of historic fence posts, ponds, and other features.

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Home Ranch
Camden House
Tower House
Free Bridge House

Current Name(s): Camden House Historic District
Tower House

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Shasta County, CA

Size (acres): 293.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529546	4501552
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 27	10	530796	4501669
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529877	4501552
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529877	4501946
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529966	4501946
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529966	4501755
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530325	4501675
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530325	4501755
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530770	4501675
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	531181	4501552
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530770	4501552
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	531050	4500736
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530633	4500745

USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530710	4501141
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530128	4501150
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	530128	4501549
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529997	4501458
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529113	4501173
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529997	4501549
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529604	4501458
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529027	4501201
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	529173	4501375

GIS File Name: C:\GIS\whis_gps

GIS File Description: The GIS data is on file at the NPS Cultural Landscape Program in the Oakland, California office.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

The Tower House Historic District nomination does not document associated cultural landscape features connected with Levi Tower or Charles Camden. In addition, the National Register nomination includes information on resources related to the El Dorado Mine, which is not associated with either Tower, Camden, or the thematic contexts of "Peopling Places" in the area of "Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898" and "Developing the American Economy" in the area of "The Mining Frontier, California Gold Rush" and the "Farmers' Frontier." Additionally, the Tower House Historic District nomination does not accurately relate to the district because the Tower House was destroyed in a fire during the period of significance and most of the remaining historic features are more closely associated with Charles Camden.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number: 73000257
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 7/2/1973
Name In National Register: Tower House District

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

The California SHPO concurred with the findings of this CLI on September 14, 2004

Date of Eligibility Determination: 9/14/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

Significance Criteria: A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1869 - 1933 AD

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme: Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
Historic Context Facet: The Farmers' Frontier

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy
Historic Context Subtheme: The Mining Frontier
Historic Context Facet: California Gold Rush

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy
Historic Context Subtheme: The Farmer's Frontier
Historic Context Facet: Later Settlements And Farming In The California Valley, Oregon And Washington

Area Of Significance:

Category: Agriculture
Priority: 1

Category: Commerce
Priority: 2

Category: Transportation
Priority: 3

National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic
Landmark Status:** No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Agricultural Field
Detailed Use/Function: Agricultural Field
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function: Single Family Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function: Single Family House
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function: Secondary Structure (Garage)
Detailed Use/Function: Secondary Structure (Garage)
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Recreation/Culture
Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation
Detailed Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Transportation
Use/Function: Road-Related
Detailed Use/Function: NPS Class I Principal Road
Type Of Use/Function: Current

Use/Function Category: Transportation
Use/Function: Pedestrian-Related
Detailed Use/Function: Hiking Trail
Type Of Use/Function: Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

The adjacent lands (lands outside the boundaries of the park) are not associated with the developments of the Levi Tower or Charles Camden and, therefore, do not contribute to the Camden House Historic District.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/9/2003

Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape meets National Register criteria, is compatible with the park's legislated significance, and has a continuing or potential purpose that is consistent with its traditional use or function, and therefore falls under Category B, Should be Preserved and Maintained.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 11/21/2003

Date Recorded: 12/09/2003

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 3/18/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Stabilization Measures:

Efforts are currently underway to stabilize the remaining historic fruit trees associated with the Levi Tower and Charles Camden, including the removal of invasive ground cover and encroaching forest canopy, applying mulch, and pruning the deadwood on the historic trees

around the Camden house and yard and portions of French Gulch. It is recommended that these efforts continue and be expanded to include all historic fruit trees in French Gulch field, back field, tenant house yard, and other discovered trees northwest of the Camden House.

Impact:

Type of Impact: Fire
Internal/External: Both Internal and External

Description:

The exclusion of fire has resulted in dangerously high fuel accumulation levels and altered fire-related processes in all biotic communities of the Whiskeytown area. Fires which do occur are larger and more intense than they would naturally be due to the unnaturally high fuel loads. A controlled burn plan should be developed to mitigate damage to the historic resources contributing to the Tower House Historic District.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The ditch system used by Camden for the irrigation of the extensive orchards throughout the historic district has been filled in with silt and debris over the years. There are currently five PMIS statements listed for the ditches, including complete documentation of the ditches, a Crystal Creek Ditch Management Plan, and repair and rehabilitation of the Crystal Creek Ditch and pipes. The repair of the irrigation system at the district is crucial for the ongoing orchard stabilization efforts undertaken by the park. According to park maintenance staff, the redwood water tank will also need some repair work as the wood has shrunk due to drying out and is no longer water tight.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Stabilization of the historic orchard began in February 2003. Park staff and regional office staff have collected scion wood to maintain the genetic diversity and pruned deadwood from the remaining historic fruit trees. Park staff and volunteers have continued these stabilization efforts through the removal of Himalayan blackberry from under the canopy of a number of the historic trees to limit the competition for water and nutrients. Additionally, straw mulch has been added under the tree canopies to help conserve water. Park staff and volunteers have also hand irrigated the historic trees. As result of these efforts, a number of historic trees have responded quickly with new growth and fruit production, which allowed individual varieties of apples and pears to be identified. However, this stabilization work will need to be continued and expanded to include all historic fruit trees until an Orchard Management Plan can be completed.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: August 8, 2000

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan calls for the "rehabilitation/restore Tower House Historic District (THHD) cultural landscape including the historic orchard and traditional/historic roads, trails, and irrigation system." The plan also recommends the establishment of a "historic preservation schedule for THHD and other sites as needed." Efforts should also be undertaken to "rehabilitate historic water system components for interpretative potential" including "Crystal Creek Ditch, Tower House irrigation system, and Mill Creek/Willow Creek Ditch System." (GMP, 33-34)

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved

Treatment Cost: \$196,500

Landscape Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: There are currently no landscape approved treatment costs for the district. Treatment costs should be included in a Cultural Landscape Report, Part II, to be completed at a later date.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$22,090

Cost Date: September 11, 2004

Level Of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park

Explanatory Description: Work is currently underway to stabilize the historic fruit trees. The above cost estimate combines figures from

two PMIS statements which outline continued orchard stabilization efforts. The statements estimate \$15,090 for labor, including a pruning crew from the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, biological science technicians for a total of three pay periods, a professional pomologist or nurseryman, and consultation with cultural landscape architect. An estimated \$1,400 would be used to purchase supplies and equipment, including containers, soil, and shade cloth. The park also estimated \$2,000 to train two Whiskeytown staff members at a grafting/pruning historic tree workshop.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Year Of Document: 2001

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The Tower House Historic District CLR, Part I provided the historic photos and history text for the CLI. The analysis, statement of significance, and context statements were paraphrased or relied heavily on the CLR.

Document: Fire Management Plan

Year Of Document: 2001

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The document provides ample detail regarding fire management. The document does address concerns regarding cultural resources, including archeological sites, historic structures, and cultural landscapes.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 2001

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan calls for the rehabilitation/restoration of the Tower House Historic District cultural landscape and the irrigation ditch system.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1973

Amplifying Details: Historic Structures Report, Tower House Historic District

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The HSR provides information regarding the history of the Tower House Historic District and specific information about the buildings and structures in the district.

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1978

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Document: Resource Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1997

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Resource Management Plan expresses a need for guidance for the care of the Tower House Historic District, but does not address the landscape.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1982

Amplifying Details: Cultural Resources Management Program

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Cultural Resources Management Plan addresses the need of the, then, deteriorating buildings and structures of the Tower House Historic District, but does not address the landscape as a whole.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author: Historical Research Associates, Inc.
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Report
Year of Publication: 2001
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Cultural Landscape Library in the PWR, Oakland, CA and the Historical and Architectural Data Section, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California

Citation Author: Camden, Charles
Citation Title: The Autobiography of Charles Camden: Being a Synopsis of Main Occurrences in His Life from August, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Four up to Nineteen Hundred
Year of Publication: 1936
Publisher: San Francisco: Privately printed and published
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Whiskeytown Archives

Citation Author: Toogood, Anne Coxe/Henderson, David G.
Citation Title: Historic Structure Report, Tower House Historic District
Year of Publication: 1973
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 004097
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Historical and Architectural Data Section, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Cultural Resources Management Program, An Addendum to the Cultural Resources Management Plan, Whiskeytown Unit, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California
Year of Publication: 1985
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 012921
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Historical and Architectural Data Section, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California

Citation Author: Toogood, Anne Coxe
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California
Year of Publication: 1978
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011488
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Historical and Architectural Data Section, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California

Citation Author: Davis-King, Shelly
Citation Title: Bringing Water to the Garden: A Description of Two Ditches in the Tower House Historic District
Year of Publication: 1997
Publisher: Davis-King and Associates
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number: F868.W5 D38 1997
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Cultural Landscape Library in the PWR, Oakland, CA

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Fire Management Plan
Year of Publication: 2003
Source Name: Internet
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Whiskeytown Fire Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement, 2003 at http://www.nps.gov/whis/exp/fireweb/fireplandeis/deis4-24chapter3.htm#_Toc33520994 accessed October, 15 2003.

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: General Management Plan
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number: F868.W5 W557 1998
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Cultural Landscape Library in the PWR, Oakland, CA

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Resource Management Plan
Year of Publication: 1997
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number: F868.W5 Temp.
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Cultural Landscape Library in the PWR, Oakland, CA

Supplemental Information

- Title:** 1919 Sketch
- Description:** H.S. Comly's 1919 sketch of the Tower House and vicinity, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.
-
- Title:** California State Highway Map
- Description:** Map showing location of the proposed California State Highway at Tower House. Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown, NRA.
-
- Title:** Document No. 1359
- Description:** Land Patent Records, Bureau of Land Management. Camden received a patent to the land under the Act of April 24, 1820, 3 Stat. 566, on October 10, 1870.
-
- Title:** General Land Office Survey, partial survey of Section 1-12, T32N R7W
- Description:** General Land Office Survey, partial survey of Sections 1–12, T32N R7W (surveyed in 1868, approved in 1869), and Sections 31 – 35, R33N R7W (surveyed in 1869, approved 1872). Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Sacramento, CA.
-
- Title:** Hubbard Interview
- Description:** Mrs. Philena Hubbard, interviewed by unidentified NPS employee at an unknown date in the 1970s. Transcript on file in Cultural Files A-101-10, Whiskeytown NRA Headquarters.
-
- Title:** Orchard Database
- Description:** Copy of the most recent orchard database, December 2003, including information on condition and varieties.
-
- Title:** Philena Tower Camden diary
- Description:** Philena Tower Camden diary, 1855, Hubbard Collection, NPS Museum Collections, Whiskeytown NRA.
-

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

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