

UNIT 307

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

January 1979

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan,
and Environmental Impact Report

July 1978

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Summary



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK



Columbia from the southeast - early 1860s.



Columbia, Tuolumne County

SUMMARY

The gold rush was more than a searching for that yellow mineral. It changed the course of California history, and more than any other event, propelled the state to economic and social riches.

The legacy of gold was the bringing together of people — people working together, fighting, loving, and praying together; living and dying together. They built communities of remarkable quality and diversity — communities filled with the bustle of frontier activity.

Among these towns, Columbia was known as "The Gem of the Southern Mines." As the leading community of the southern Mother Lode, with a population of more than 10,000, it missed becoming the state capitol by only two legislative votes.

Columbia survived the lean years after the gold was gone, and still stands as a living remembrance of the gold rush era.

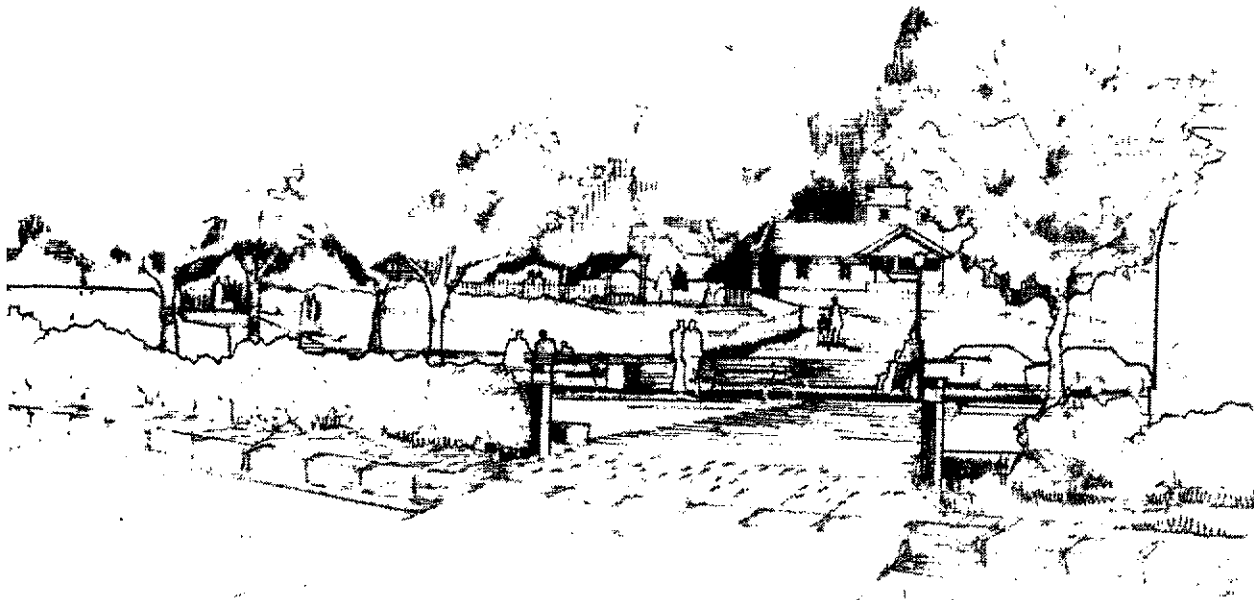
Acquisition of Columbia by the Department of Parks and Recreation (then the Division of Beaches and Parks) began some thirty years ago. Inclusion in the State Park System came because the town's historic

landscape had survived relatively intact. With the largest single collection of existing gold rush-era structures, Columbia was recognized as a historic resource of state and national significance.

Since inclusion, there has been an ongoing program of restoration and interpretation. About three-fourths of the park's historic buildings have been restored. Much research has been conducted, and an active interpretive program — including exhibits, concessions, and a museum — has been developed.

Much progress has been made. But much remains to be done to recapture an authentic and complete Columbia.

Now, in 1978, the department is approaching a crossroads in its development of Columbia State Historic Park. Columbia has more and better historic resources from the gold rush era than any other place in California. However, with the growing pressures of encroaching development and inappropriate commercialism in and around the park, the people of California and the nation are on the verge of losing the Columbia experience. The park needs a coherent plan that everyone can agree to and work toward.



In what direction, to what extent, and in what sequence should the park be developed?

This document contains the Resource Management Plan, the General Development Plan, and the Environmental Impact Report which can give Columbia the direction it needs. If agreed to, the document will set the course of development the park will take.

Leaving Highway 49 and approaching Columbia from the south on Parrotts Ferry Road, visitors would enter a parking lot west of Main Gulch, about 1000 feet from Main Street. Other parking lots, for local patrons and concessions employees, would be located west of Broadway Street. Planned parking areas exceed 600 spaces, or about double the current number.

The administration and orientation center, next to the main visitor parking area, would give visitors the information needed to understand Columbia's history and enjoy the park's facilities. Separated from the historic business core, the center would be developed using the latest modern technology and materials, compatible with the historic scene. The center would function without the constraints of historic authenticity.

Horse-drawn vehicles would be available to carry passengers from the parking lots into town. Visitors could see mining demonstrations in Main Gulch and at the gold discovery site, and could stop at the historic Tent Town — that collection of tents and shanties which housed the miners before the town grew up — before proceeding onto Main Street.

Above — Pedestrian access to historic town from parking lot.

Below — Horse drawn vehicles would be available to carry passengers from parking lots into town.





Main Street

On Main Street, the full impact of a California gold rush town would be realized. Visitors would be captured by the feeling of living during the gold rush, by discovering a complete range of authentic-looking structures, businesses, and activities, throughout a ten-square-block area.

In order to fully portray the life of the town, an additional 100 buildings would be added, including about 65 full reconstructions. The park currently contains about 40 historic buildings, most of which are original structures of the gold rush era.

Open space areas would be developed to complement the architectural and street scenes. Northeast of town, a natural interpretive area linked by trails would be used for picnics, livestock grazing, and passive recreation.

The drillgrounds area, northwest of town, would serve as a special-events location for the annual Firemen's Muster, 4th of July events, and other active forms of recreation throughout the year.

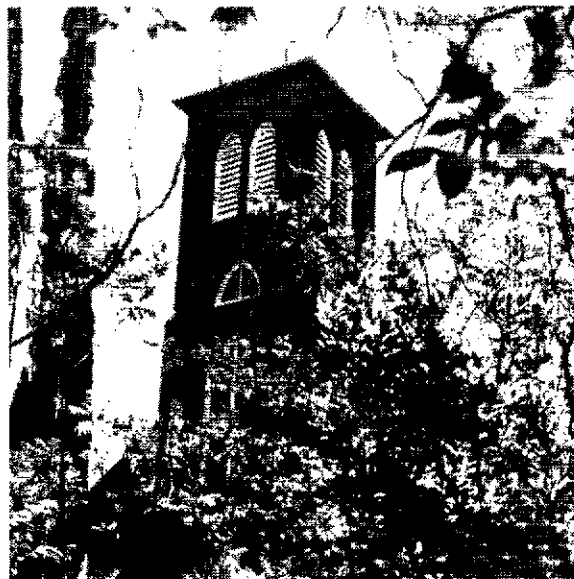
A new maintenance and storage facility would be developed in an area east of Columbia Street. Screened from the historic scene, it would be close to park activities, especially the historic business core.

Leading from the historic business core, interpretive trails would link other features of the region, including the state-owned Bixel Brewery and Springfield parcels and Columbia College.

The plan greatly increases the number of facilities and activities. Rebuilding historic structures, Tent Town, and other interpretive areas, and new administrative, maintenance, and visitor services will increase by 250 percent the overall scope of operations at the park.

The department emphasizes that most plan objectives are long-term — not to be achieved for many years. The plan does, however, give a future direction for park development.

It is proposed that the department should first attend to the immediate needs of better visitor orientation (restoring the Fallon Theater, the D. O. Mills bank, the Knapp block of buildings, and Saint Anne's Church, when acquired), additional acquisition of appropriate lands, and minimizing modern intrusions in the historic business core.



Saint Anne's Church

Second, the department should soon begin a long-range phased (but flexible) historic development program. This should be designed to portray Columbia as a complete gold rush community, representing itself and all other California gold rush towns, thus preserving its historic fabric in the face of ever-increasing contemporary pressures. This will mean massive rebuilding of historic structures and further development of interpretive activities throughout the park. In addition, visitor service and operations facilities would be relocated and expanded in more suitable locations.

A Zone of Primary Cultural Interest has been determined at Columbia. This is an area that contains the park's most important historic resources, from the town's prime interpretive period, 1850-1870 (the gold rush era). The zone will closely guide preservation and development of these resources.

The Zone of Primary Cultural Interest now suffers from modern intrusions, particularly motor vehicles. Except for service needs, the plan recommends eventual elimination of all motor vehicles from historic streets in the zone, and relocation of all parking lots outside the zone. Also, there is a recognized need by the department and the County of Tuolumne for bypass routes to take through traffic away from the historic business core of the zone.

Concessions are a major aspect of Columbia. The plan urges further

development of business and residential concessions appropriate to a gold rush community of the mid-1800s.

Almost 250 acres of the Columbia area are now owned by the department. The plan recommends acquisition of an additional 50 acres within the 1956 State Park Commission — approved park boundary line, to bring other important resources and buffer land into state ownership.

State ownership of land will not mean fencing off or isolating that land from its surroundings. Columbia State Historic Park should continue to be one with the greater Columbia area.

Much of the Columbia area immediately outside state ownership falls under Tuolumne County historical design control, which develops appropriate zoning and architectural standards. The county has had mixed success in developing and maintaining the kind of environment compatible with the historic park. The department supports Tuolumne County in its efforts to promote high standards of land development and preservation around Columbia, and will work with local governments and organizations to retain the park's historic rural setting.

Finally, the plan recommends close cooperation among State Park System personnel, officials of Tuolumne County, and residents of Columbia, to further the mutual goals of development, and to maintain the historic integrity of Columbia State Historic Park.



COLUMBIA, TUOLUMNE COUNTY

1856

PURPOSE OF PLANS

The purpose of these plans is to provide general guidelines for preservation, interpretation, and development of Columbia State Historic Park.

In 1945, the town of Columbia became a unit of the State Park System. Although the Department of Parks and Recreation has prepared several planning surveys on Columbia since then, this document is the first in response to the mandate of the Public Resources Code. This law requires that a Resource Management and General Development Plan be submitted to the State Park and Recreation Commission for approval. In addition, this report includes an environmental impact report, in conformance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Objectives

These objectives are intended to be broad and flexible, and can be modified if deemed advisable because of new information. A time period of twenty years is used as a basis for all projections of visitation and development in the park. Projections beyond this time cannot be accurately determined.

The objectives of the plans are listed below:

- **Resource Management Objectives**

To identify the cultural, natural, and recreational resources of the park.

To establish policies for management, protection, and interpretation of these resources.

To justify additional park development.

- **Land Use Objectives**

To determine interpretive and operational areas under a comprehensive land use plan.

To reduce the impact of motor vehicle transportation, and to

encourage historical transportation development.

- **Interpretive Facilities Objectives**

To determine the extent of historic building development

To apply interpretive themes to park planning as established by historical research.

To establish the principal interpretive areas and methods that portray interpretive themes.

To establish guidance for concessions as a principal interpretive method.

- **Operational Facilities Objectives**

To inventory and analyze vehicle parking, administrative, and maintenance facilities.

To recommend locations for principal operational areas.

To describe additional operational resource needs.

- **Development Objectives**

To develop planning recommendations for land use and park facilities.

To set a sequence of development

To determine a scope of development

To determine appropriate park land additions.

- **Environmental Impact Report Objectives**

To determine potential environmental impacts of proposed facilities and land uses.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Location

Columbia State Historic Park lies in the western foothills of the south central Sierra Nevada. It is located in Tuolumne County, some 6.5 km (4 miles) north of Sonora, the county seat, and is 3.2 km (2 miles) east of State Highway 49, the scenic route that connects many Mother Lode communities. Columbia SHP is slightly more than 2 hour's drive from Sacramento, and a 4-hour drive from the San Francisco Bay Area. Calaveras Big Trees State Park is the nearest State Park System unit, about 55 km (35 miles) northeast.

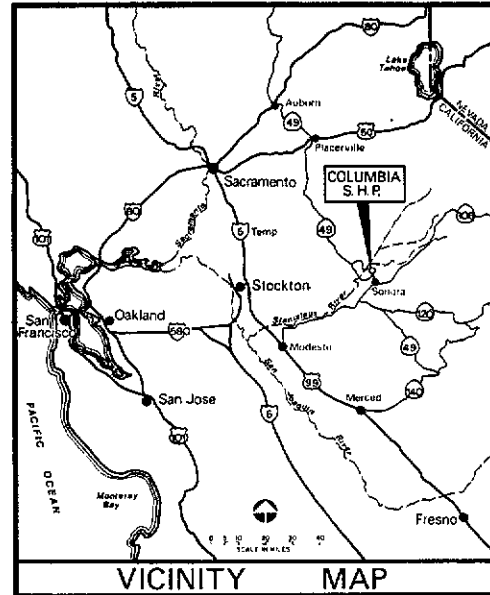
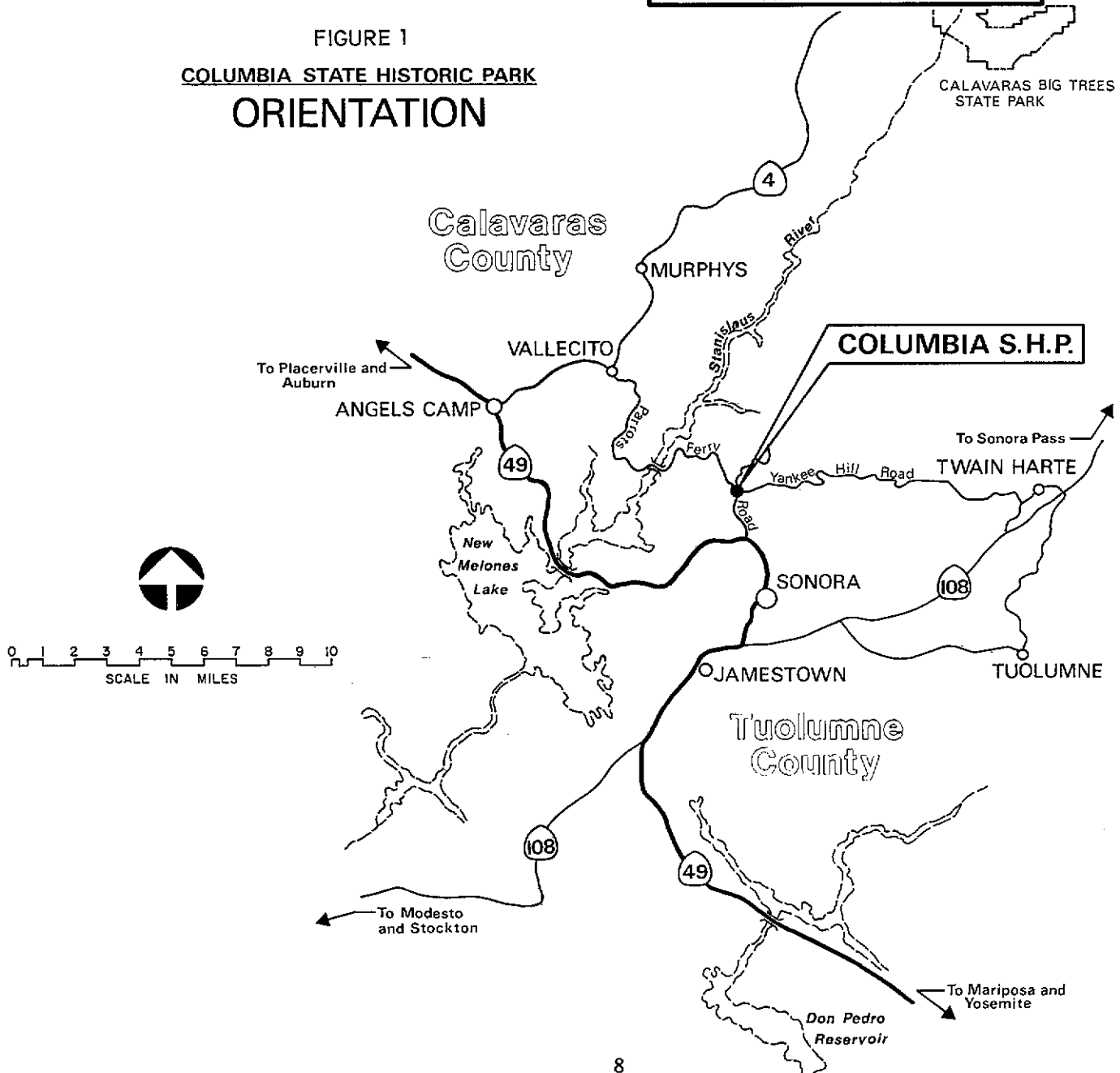


FIGURE 1
COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
ORIENTATION



Resources

The resources of Columbia SHP are numerous, varied, and significant. Cultural resources consist of buildings, structures, ruins, objects, and sites, which are significant as representatives of life in the Mother Lode in the 1850s and 1860s. The natural setting of vegetation in the surrounding hills is similar to that of the historic scene.

An awareness of the area's ecological features, exemplified by the dramatically altered terrain, will greatly enhance visitors' understanding of mining here. Development of their visitor use potential will fulfill the primary theme of the historic park — the historic scene and feeling of Columbia as a living gold rush community.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the spring of 1850, a group of prospectors led by Dr. Thaddeus Hildreth discovered gold in the southern Sierra Nevada foothills. Their claim, called Hildreth's Diggings, quickly expanded into a tent-and-shanty town of several thousand miners. Its name was soon changed to American Camp; it later became known as Columbia.

As news of the gold discovery spread, Columbia grew into a sizable community almost overnight. By 1853, there were more than 500 buildings, and more than 150 places of business. The population of the town



Columbia circa 1870

proper was about 3,000 people, with an additional 3,000 to 5,000 miners in the villages and camps nearby.

As in many other gold rush towns, Columbia's population was dependent on the availability of water. Since much of Tuolumne County's gold was located in deposits near the ground surface, it could be washed away by water. When water was abundant, mining could continue, and Columbia was prosperous. But when water was scarce, miners were forced to go elsewhere, and the town suffered.

After several unsuccessful attempts to provide a year-round water supply to Columbia, an underground system for domestic and firefighting use was installed between 1854 and 1857. It consisted of iron and lead pipes shipped from Boston, as well as seven large brick reservoirs underneath the streets in strategic locations. These facilities served the town until 1950, when a modern system, including a large main reservoir, was installed.

Another factor affecting the growth of Columbia was the common occurrence of fire. The first major fire, in 1854, destroyed the entire central business district, except for one brick building, the Donnell and Parsons store. Learning from this experience, the townspeople quickly rebuilt the area, using locally produced red brick for 30 buildings.

A second serious fire swept through Columbia in 1857. Although many of the brick buildings with thick walls survived and still stand today, most of the structures in the 13-block downtown area were ruined. The fire started in a Chinese house, and as a result, all Chinese were forced to move to the northern outskirts of town. After four more major fires between 1859 and 1866, and continued depletion of the gold, the spirit of reconstruction and revitalization in Columbia had subsided.

Miners began to tunnel under buildings throughout the town, looking for gold next to bedrock. Structures were torn down, and a stone flume, which is still there, was built to supply water to the middle part of town. As the miners looked elsewhere for new riches, Columbia shrank from a peak population of nearly 10,000 people to fewer than 500.

Although many of the early gold rush towns of the late 1840s and 1850s gradually became deserted, Columbia lived on. Many



One of the original brick buildings

original brick buildings remain, and many businesses still operate. Cattle grazing and farming are common practices in the area. Residential gardens and orchards have replaced many of the old mine sites, but the flavor of the gold rush era remains.

The significance of Columbia SHP is that it is a living gold rush town — one that can exhibit the vitality of its heyday. Columbia's life as a gold rush town tells an important but incomplete story of the California gold rush history.

The State Park System has other historic gold parks located in the Sierra Nevada area, including Marshall Gold Discovery, Empire Mine, Malakoff Diggins, Plumas-Eureka, and Bodie.

The significance of Marshall Gold Discovery is that gold was first discovered at this location. At both Empire Mine and Malakoff Diggins, large mining operations are apparent. Empire Mine is one of the largest hard-rock tunnel complexes in the United States. Malakoff Diggins exhibits the effects of massive hydraulic activity. Plumas-Eureka illustrates a variety of mining techniques. Bodie is one of the West's best preserved ghost towns.

Each of the six historic gold parks exhibits a different aspect of California gold rush history; together, they enrich California's heritage.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

STATUTORY OBJECTIVES

The statutory objectives at Columbia SHP are complex. Unlike most units in the State Park System, Columbia is governed by laws that were drawn up specifically for this unit. Division V, Chapter 1, Article 3.5 of the current Public Resources Code (based on the Statutes of 1947) established Columbia, and declared its general objectives. These statutes are divided into four sections.

1. Section 5040 is the Declaration of Policy, which specifies that the state will establish and preserve as a historical monument "a portion of the old town of Columbia".
2. Section 5041 calls for a resource survey and a master plan for restoration. It states policy guidelines for naming buildings and making leases, and for establishing a museum.
3. Section 5042 establishes the Columbia Historic Park Association as an advisory committee.
4. Section 5043 places responsibility for administration of the unit with the Department of Parks and Recreation.

In response to planning needs for Columbia and corresponding legislation, surveys were conducted under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted in 1946, and Aubrey Neasham in 1947. Olmsted recommended that the state purchase the eight blocks flanking Main Street, between Washington and Pacific, together with the Main Gulch and old Columbia School areas. He also recommended a buffer zone around the historic core, to be treated as a scenic easement.

Neasham presented an enlarged view of Columbia. He called for a planning committee, and specific plans for stabilization, restoration, and reconstruction. He also proposed an approximate ultimate park boundary that was considerably larger than Olmsted's recommendation. In 1948, the State Park Commission accepted Neasham's plan for acquisition; in 1956, it adopted a more accurate ultimate boundary that followed ownership lines.

Also in 1948, Bliss and Hurt, Trudell and Berger, a San Francisco architectural firm, prepared a much-needed master plan for development. This plan established guidelines for acquisition, boundaries, agreements, utilities, and traffic control, as well as for preservation and development of the resources. It soon became evident, however, that the master plan needed revision, as objectives were met and conditions changed. More closely defined regulations were necessary to shape the historic scene.

A number of surveys have since been conducted, and plans have been developed. In 1963, the Columbia Committee, a multi-discipline planning group from within the department, submitted a plan proposing a formal purpose, policy, and interpretive guidelines for the historic park. The plan listed existing buildings with their current and proposed uses; it proposed buildings for reconstruction; it summarized objectives. The Declaration of Purpose and function policy included in that report were adopted as policy guidelines in 1964. This plan, supplemented by the ideas in a 1970 plan, has provided the major guidelines for development and operation of Columbia SHP in recent years.

Plans for Columbia must also be in compliance with other sections of the Public Resources Code that apply to units in the State Park System. Section 5001.5(e) of the code deals with historical units. It states that the fundamental objective of a historic park is the preservation of resources of historic and scientific value. Interpretation and presentation of these resources should help visitors appreciate, understand, and enjoy learning about the aspect of California's heritage for which the historic park was established. The educational benefits that visitors may derive are an important part of their experiences in a historic park. The use and management of resources at Columbia SHP will emphasize the unit's historic values, subordinating its recreational and commercial potential where historic integrity may be violated.

To help fulfill the concept of the living town, concessions are "desired for interpretive purposes" (Section 5019.23(d)). These commercial ventures will be established and operated with historical authenticity as their primary objective.

The Public Resources Code calls for facilities "required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitor." The only facilities and activities in historical units permitted by the code are those that relate to "the history of the individual unit" or that "retain or restore historical authenticity." Resource Management Directives of the Department of Parks and Recreation have been developed in accordance with the code. The philosophy and spirit on which the code and directives are based guide specific policy for Columbia State Historic Park.

Columbia is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing on the register makes Columbia eligible for federal grants for historic preservation, and provides protection from federally assisted projects that may have an adverse effect on the resources. These benefits are guaranteed by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Columbia is also California Historical Landmark No. 123.

RESOURCE SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

Columbia SHP is rich in a variety of resources that eventually can be used to achieve the purpose of the historic park, and to vividly interpret its related themes. Nowhere else in the State Park System are the resources so complete or the opportunities so great for development of a living historic community, representative of an era and events of such significance to the history of California.

The resources at Columbia offer people a physical link to the past that they can look at, walk through, and experience. Visitors to Columbia will have an opportunity to experience the past in a way that draws them into it, instead of setting them aside to observe it as an exhibit of something strange and unrelated to today's life.

The resources of Columbia SHP range from the natural surroundings of Sierra vegetation and rugged, heavily mined terrain to the town's brick commercial buildings and white wooden houses. Columbia's resources will help visitors to understand life in a Sierra mining town more than 100 years ago. Visitors may enjoy and learn from the conditions and lessons of the past. They may sense a time and place quite different from today, or they may discover people whose lives were really not unlike our own.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources at Columbia SHP are divided, for the present, into two groups: (1) prime historic resources, related directly to the themes and period being interpreted, and (2) historic and prehistoric resources that contribute to interpretation of the flow of history at the unit.

The first group is made up primarily of buildings, structures, objects, and sites located in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. This zone, containing the park's primary cultural resources, will be developed with historical integrity and authenticity. No administrative or public service facilities will be constructed within the zone (from Resource Management Directive 45).

Other historic resources located outside the zone, such as the brewery ruins, water systems, and Springfield site, are also valuable.

The prime historic resources at Columbia currently include approximately 250 sites, upon which exist 32 commercial buildings erected in the 1850s, 38 residences that contribute to the historic scene, 7 reconstructed buildings, historic sites such as the Bull and Bear Pit and hydraulic areas, and artifacts above and below the surface.

These historic resources are difficult to evaluate, in terms of their significance to the town during the prime historic period, 1850-1870. Their conditions today range from those of the elaborately restored City Hotel to vacant sites.

The purpose of Columbia SHP is to portray a living historic town. The relative significance of historic resources at Columbia thus must be assessed, in part, according to their potential for achieving this purpose. The past roles, present conditions, and future needs and uses of the historic resources must all be considered in evaluating the resources of Columbia.

The second group of cultural resources at Columbia includes prehistoric use sites and historic resources that show the development of Columbia before and after the prime period. No paleontological resources have been identified at Columbia.

Two sites that bear evidence of aboriginal use have been identified within the unit boundaries. One site, located in the middle of town, consists of several bedrock

mortars and scattered midden. The other site, near the brewery ruins, contains a large midden deposit. Both sites have been disturbed.

The Columbia area was occupied by Central Miwok, whose villages may have been nearby. Although mid-19th-century newspaper accounts noted a nearby Indian village, no village site has been located in the town proper.

Many historic resources, including businesses and residences, water systems, the street scene (street material, furnishings, sidewalks, etc.), and mining equipment, have deteriorated or been altered since the prime period.

Cultural resource deficiencies at Columbia generally stem from the ever-present potential for conflict in a modern community with a sensitive historic scene. Specific deficiencies are sites where there should be buildings, the intrusive aspects of nonhistoric features, and the shortage of artifacts for interpretation. However, there is no shortage of historic data regarding the 1850-1870 appearance and operation of the town. Substantial research on individual sites has been done; more is needed. A total effort based on this research, with historic authenticity as the primary objective, will overcome any resource deficiencies at the unit.

Specific cultural information appears in the department's Interpretive Prospectus.



*Above – Dedication of the City Hotel in 1974
Left – City Hotel*



Exposed limestone rock formation

Natural Resources

Geology

The Sierra Nevada, in which Columbia is located, is characterized by steep eastern slopes and gentle western slopes. This range extends from north to south for more than 650 kilometers (400 miles). It has been the primary source of the state's gold production, and was the main reason for Columbia's existence.

The Sierra Nevada is composed mainly of granodiorite-type rocks. The igneous masses are mixed with metamorphosed rocks, between 65 and 570 million years old, of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic Ages. Located along the western foothills and northern end of the range, these metamorphic rocks consist of slates, limestones, schists, quartzites, hornfels, and phyllites.

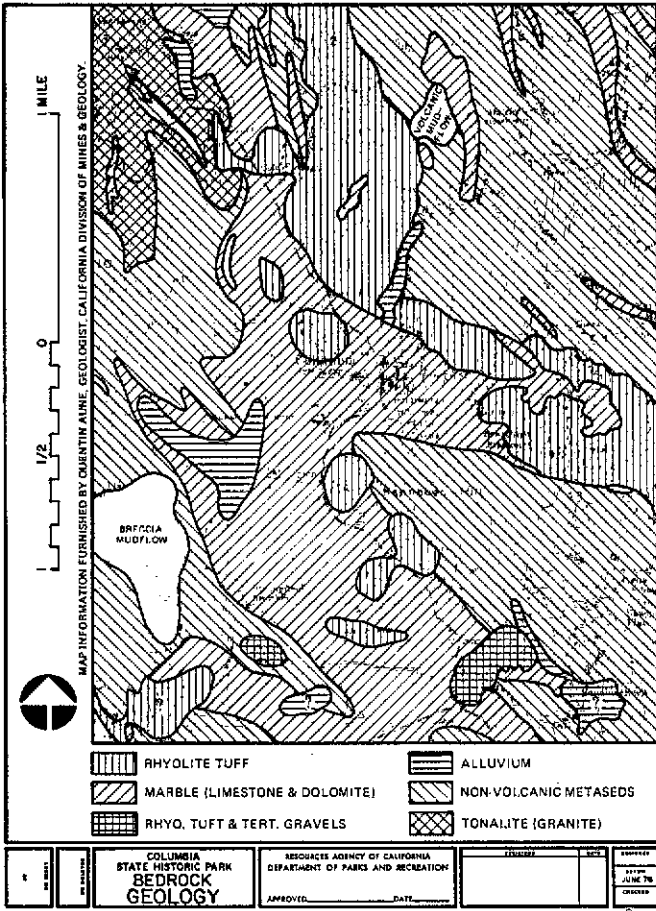
Columbia is a placer gold district, underlain by the largest masses of limestone in the Sierra Nevada. Ancient Eocene streams contained quartz-rich gold-bearing deposits, termed "auriferous gravels." Fifty million years ago, spring floods washed these gravels downstream, where the heavier gold dust flakes and nuggets tended to accumulate in cracks and potholes in stream beds.

Columbia's miners found large quantities of gold in the many limestone potholes in the valley surrounding the town. Several large nuggets were discovered, including one that weighed more than 23 kilograms (50 pounds).

Many exposed limestone rock formations still stand in Columbia SHP today. At the gold discovery area, for example, these natural formations are slowly weathering away, and are being carried off by rainwater. Surface depressions, or sinkholes, are commonly found, as a result of the erosion of subsurface limestones. Gold mining has accelerated the rate of limestone erosion.

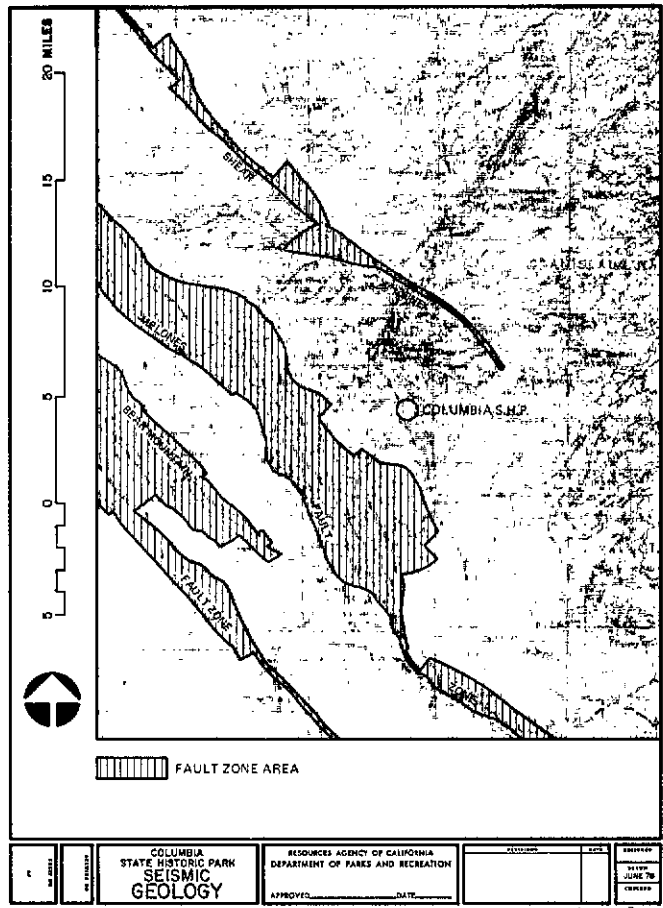
For general planning purposes, there appear to be no geologically sensitive areas within the approved ultimate park boundary. A specific geologic investigation, however, should be conducted on all sites proposed for development, because of the erodibility of the native limestone. The nearest known earthquake fault is the Melones Zone, located about 5 kilometers (3 miles) west of Columbia.

FIGURE 2



Miners at work among the boulders

FIGURE 3



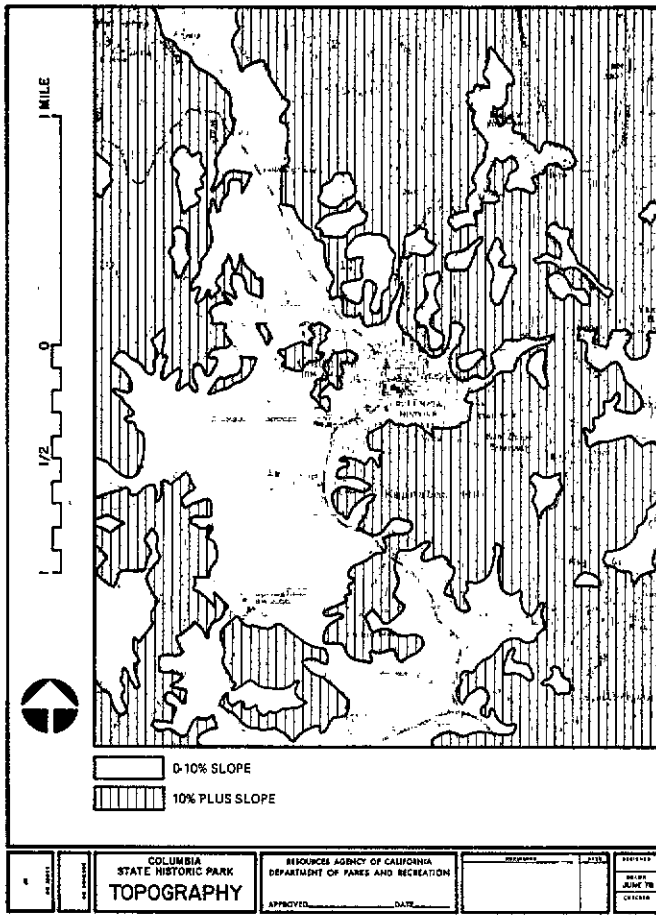
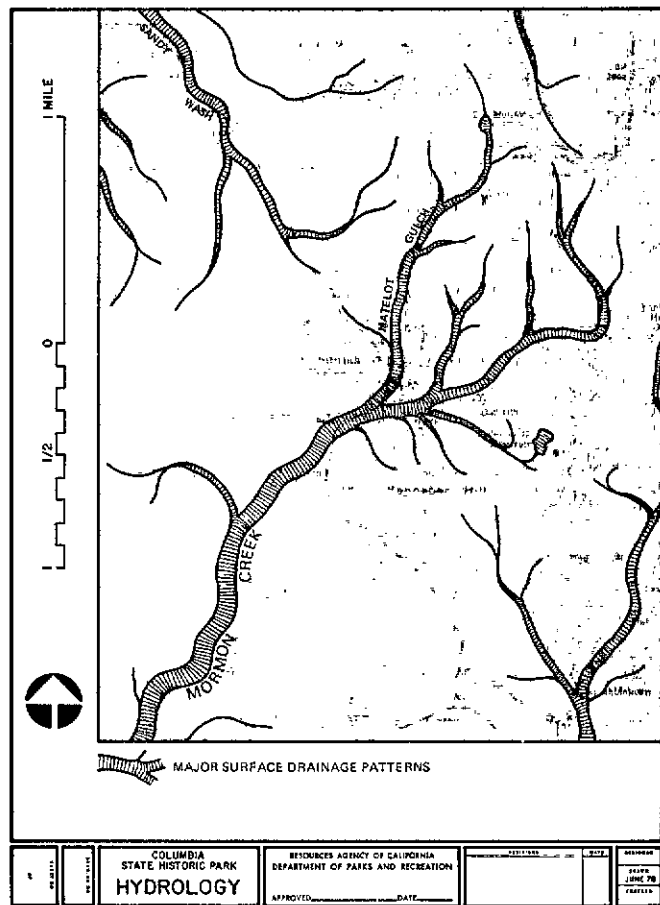


FIGURE 4



Reservoirs

FIGURE 5



Topography and Hydrology

Columbia lies at an elevation of 630 meters (2,080 feet). The town is on relatively flat terrain, generally suitable for development, surrounded by 90 to 180-meter (300 to 600-foot), moderately steep hills.

During the gold rush era, much of the landscape was changed by hydraulic mining. At that time, there was a great deal of erosion. Today, however, the land is relatively stable, and erosion is not a serious problem.

Several drainage courses, among them Matelot Gulch, the chief water source for Columbia, merge near the townsite. Flooding from these waterways is unlikely, and is not a limiting factor in management or development of the historic park. Land immediately west and southwest of Columbia is flat to rolling meadow. Mormon Creek, which drains this land, is the principal watercourse of the Columbia area watershed.

Soils

The Columbia area is made up of the rockland-tailings soil association. This type of soil is generally shallow, with some rocky areas. It consists of 50% rockland soils, 40% tailings, and 10% deeper, less rocky soils. Water runoff is rapid, but erosion is slight.

Rockland soils are formed from hard limestone. More than half the surface area contains rock outcrops, and the soil is rarely deeper than 25 centimeters (10 inches). Hydraulic mining in the 19th century washed away enormous amounts of the overlying soils. Tailings are the gravels and cobbles remaining from the hydraulic mining activity.

The soils characteristic of Columbia do not significantly affect the proposed locations of unit facilities. A detailed soils analysis, to include erosion hazard, shrink-swell behavior, runoff rate, depth to bedrock, septic tank suitability, and ease of grading, should precede development of any particular site.

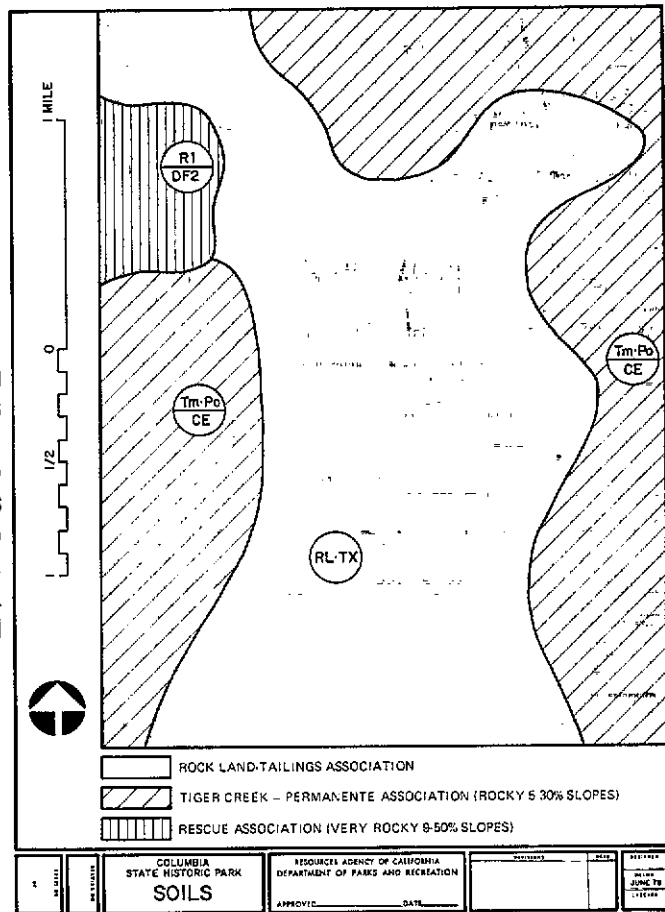


FIGURE 6



Hydraulic mining



The Columbia area has varied vegetation

Vegetation

Columbia lies within the Sierra Nevada Foothills and Low Coastal Mountain Landscape Province, 630 meters (2,080 feet) above sea level. The area's foothill-woodland plant association, containing isolated pockets of ponderosa pine and chaparral flora, provides an attractive setting of mixed oaks and conifers, interspersed with grasslands, exotic species, and limestone outcroppings. Today, the vegetation is much denser, having recovered substantially from the mining and settlement that so radically affected it in the middle and late 19th century.

The most common native trees are the digger pine, interior live oak, and black oak, with scattered specimens of ponderosa pine on north-facing slopes. Predominant shrub species are manzanita, coffeeberry, deerbrush, and toyon. Although decades of grazing have heavily modified the grassland areas, wildflowers still abound in the spring.

No rare or endangered plant or animal species have been found to exist within the present unit boundaries.

Scattered throughout the unit are areas of dramatically altered terrain. The landscape is denuded, the soil eroded, and the rock exposed. Casual visitors may think this is natural; in fact, it is the result of the activity for which the town developed – gold mining. Much of the Springfield parcel, plots in town, and particularly the area between the southeast corner of the townsite parcel and the Columbia College campus, show the effects of extensive hydraulic mining. These areas illustrate the devastation that human use can impose on the environment, and how nature reacts. Weathering and plant growth have partially healed and disguised some of them; others contain a maze of narrow and twisting gulches and gloryholes, with interesting plant growth patterns. These features have substantial potential for interpretation and hiking.

Areas of exotic vegetation, such as gardens and street trees, are resources of significance to the historic scene. As Columbia became more established and families settled in, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and flowers were planted around town.

The native trees of pine and oak had been cut in the early years, and were replaced by ornamental and useful trees that reflected the cosmopolitan makeup of the town. This was especially evident among the town's New Englanders and Chinese, who planted trees and plants from their homelands.

Homes in Columbia frequently had kitchen gardens. Decorative flower gardens often included fruit trees. The vegetable gardens and fruit trees could occupy most of the garden areas to the rear of the houses, or along the sides. Prosperous townspeople occasionally built their homes set back from the street, to have flower gardens in front of the houses.

The Columbia Exchange Hotel and the Fallon Hotel had elaborate gardens. The garden at the Columbia Exchange was illuminated in the evenings, and was formal in design; certainly, it was not representative of a typical Columbia garden. Arbors along the sides of the garden were used as places to enjoy refreshments.

Fruit trees were outstanding features of many Columbia gardens; small orchards dotted the area. The large fruit crop, however, was difficult to transport, and the market demand for fruit was low. Residents of Columbia found fruit wines were easier to market. Fruits grown included peach, pear,



Native trees

plum, apricot, and fig. Specific mention has been made of some flowering plants; roses, "Japonicas", and pinks are a few. Street trees included elm, maple, sycamore, and locust.

There are three vegetation areas within the ultimate acquisition boundary. They are high-density tree cover, low-density tree cover, and grasslands. The high-density tree cover and grassland areas are environmentally sensitive. These areas should be preserved, to retain their character, and to prevent their possible damage by visitor use or development.

A partial list of vegetation found in the Columbia area is located in the appendix.



Native trees have been replaced along Columbia Streets.

Wildlife

Most large mammals that once inhabited the Columbia area have migrated to more remote areas. A wide variety of wildlife, however, is still present. Most common are squirrels, cottontail rabbits, coyotes, bobcats, gray foxes, deer, raccoons, opossums, and skunks can sometimes be seen.

Common birds include the California jay, northern brown towhee, and valley quail.

No rare or endangered wildlife is known to inhabit the Columbia area. However, southern bald eagles, an endangered species, are occasional visitors, and have been sighted there. A partial list of wildlife of Tuolumne County is located in the appendix.

Climate

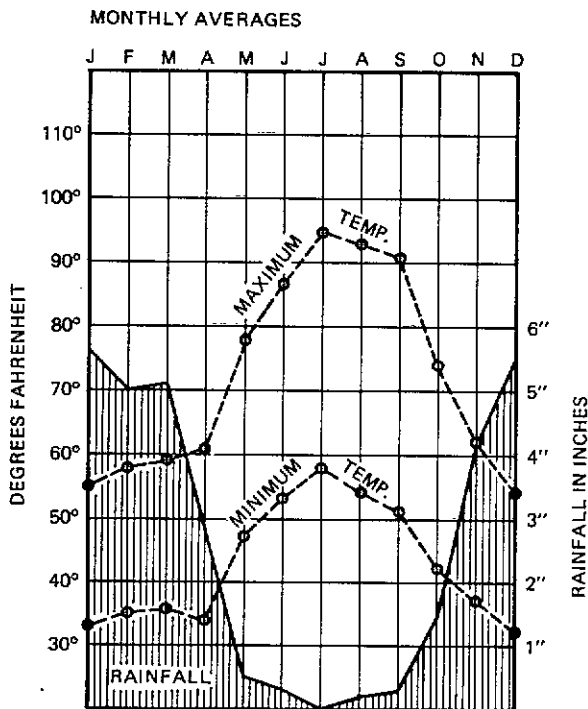
The climate of Columbia SHP is influenced significantly by the Sierra Nevada, the great valley, the coast ranges, and the Pacific Ocean. Although there is a wide variety of weather patterns due to the diverse local topography, the seasons are controlled by the air pressure area over the northern Pacific Ocean. This area is dominated by high pressures in the summer and low pressures in the winter.

There are generally two seasons typical of the Sierra Nevada foothills. A hot, dry season usually occurs between May and October. Daytime temperatures are normally 25-30°C (80-90°F), and nights 15-20°C (60-70°F). Prevailing winds are from the southeast, and average less than 16 kph (10 mph), with occasional gusts up to 80 kph (50 mph). Summer storms typically are from the northwest.

From November through April, the weather is wet and cool. Air temperatures range between 5-12°C (40-50°F) during the day, dropping to 0-5°C (30-40°F) in the evening. Rainfall averages slightly less than 1 meter (39 inches) per year. Since Columbia is below the normal Sierra snowline, the snow depth rarely reaches more than 10 centimeters (4 inches).

The climate information shown in Fig. 7 was compiled by the Sonora Ranger Station, located about 8 kilometers (5 miles) south of Columbia SHP. No climatic factors should limit development and visitor use.

SONORA R. S.



TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

FIGURE 7



Tree-covered hills surround Columbia

Visual Quality of Cultural and Natural Resources

The setting that gives Columbia State Historic Park its unique visual quality is based on certain cultural and natural features that generally characterize the environment of the Central Sierra Mother Lode.

Columbia is situated in heavily vegetated, hilly terrain. The hills afford magnificent panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. The mix of vegetation is unique. The destroyed native cover has re-established itself, alongside flourishing species of plants introduced during the gold rush. Limestone formations exposed as a result of gold mining cover much of the landscape.

Columbia's town and development patterns have been influenced by its past. Although contemporary structures are usurping the historic, much gold-rush architecture remains. The best examples are located within Columbia SHP. Columbia's roads, contemporary in appearance and frequently traveled by motor vehicles, still generally follow their original historic routes. Although motor vehicle traffic is restricted on certain streets within Columbia, the effects of motor vehicles remain. Moreover, the paved streets in themselves detract from the historic scene.

Paved streets detract from the historic scene



The Columbia area is rapidly increasing in population, which threatens the historic and natural environmental integrity of Columbia SHP. Population growth brings rapid development, modern architecture, and increasing traffic. Modern development without environmental considerations conflicts with Columbia's heritage; with cooperation of the community and local and state governments, however, development can be compatible with the historic scene.



Features that best exemplify Columbia's scenic qualities are:

- Historic Architecture: Most of the town's historic-period structures are located within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. Structures within the Columbia area but outside the historic park's boundaries should be regulated by a strong design review committee, to enforce compability with the historic scene.
- Vegetation: The present extent and size of trees and shrubs, although historically inaccurate, greatly adds to the scenic quality of the historic park. The condition and variety of vegetation give visitors a graphic sense of the passing of time.
- Limestone Formations: The extent of exposed limestone demonstrates the scope of mining activity. The rock is everywhere. Some formations are more than 15 meters (50 feet) in depth, with numerous caves and sinkholes.
- Historic, Rural Setting: This feature, more so than the other scenic qualities, is both the most pervasive and the most threatened. Columbia is an area still rich in historic gold rush features, because of its rural setting. Yet the potential for incompatible development is great. The power for preserving this scenic and historic quality rests with the County of Tuolumne.

Columbia SHP is part of, not apart from, its environment. The scenic quality of the historic park is only as good as the quality of its setting.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

In June 1964, the following Declaration of Purpose was adopted for Columbia SHP by the State Park Commission:

The purpose of Columbia State Historic Park is to make available to the people forever, for their enlightenment, inspiration, and enjoyment, the town of Columbia as an outstanding example of a living community representative of the early gold mining days, with emphasis on the period from 1850 to 1870; together with the scientific, historic, and recreational values inherent to the area.

The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Columbia State Historic Park is to restore and maintain the historic resources and to manage them in such a way as to perpetuate these values for the enjoyment and inspiration of the public, in accordance with the declared purpose of the park.

The broad interpretive theme that will be emphasized is the development of Columbia as a living, representative California gold rush community of the period 1850 to 1870. Complementary themes are the evolution of gold mining techniques, the importance of water, the geologic origins of gold, gold-rush-period architecture, the impact of the gold rush on physical and cultural ecology, and the transportation and communication systems of Columbia. These themes are consistent with the economic/industrial theme described in the California History Plan.

The story of Columbia will not be presented as an island in time or place. Columbia and its primary period and themes are parts of the continuous flow of history — from aboriginal times to the present, from one miner's struggle to the settlement and development of California. These broader perspectives will be considered (Management Directive No. 46).

The prime resources at Columbia are those buildings, structures, objects, and sites that relate most closely to the primary themes and period. They will be used to interpret the themes and period, and to achieve the declared purpose of the historic park.

The Zone of Primary Cultural Interest includes the 10-block historic core of the town, the gold discovery area, a half-block buffer area all around the core, and the two outlying areas of St. Ann's Church and the old schoolhouse. Within the zone, complete historical authenticity shall be sought. Activities compatible with the purpose of the unit may be permitted, subject to approval by the director (Management Directive No. 45).



Hillside cemetery near St. Anne's Church

DECLARATION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Goals

The resource management goals are stabilization, restoration, reconstruction, public use, and interpretation.

These goals apply generally to both the natural and cultural environments of Columbia.

Specific plans that state the objectives and policies for management of individual resources or resource areas will be developed as needed. Specific priorities will be delineated in a Resource Management Program, to be prepared and adopted by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Natural and cultural resources will be evaluated individually, and plans for their use will be determined, based on their historic value.

Preservation/stabilization: All historic buildings and structures at Columbia SHP shall be stabilized and preserved. All commercial and residential buildings located in the Zone of Primary Cultural

Interest and dating from the prime period will be stabilized, as soon as possible. A great deal has been accomplished since the 1940s, when both Olmsted and Neasham identified this goal as the most important single item in development of the historic town. Deteriorating structural materials have been replaced; other structures have been repaired and strengthened. Repair work was carefully recorded.

Stabilization work yet to be undertaken within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest includes: the Fallon Hotel and Theater, the remaining unstable buildings of the commercial Knapp Block, and the D.O. Mills Bank Building.

There are currently 38 state-owned residences in Columbia. Most are rented and occupied, or are being used for storage. Many of those used for storage, and others that sit unused, must be rehabilitated to meet housing or interpretive needs.



Stabilization work in progress on an historic building.



Cistern

Preservation of all cultural resources at the unit is especially important, since they are part of Columbia's historic fabric. They are essential to an accurate re-creation of life here during the interpretive period.

Restoration: All resources located in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest shall be restored to appearances and uses that fit the purposes of the unit. Many sites in Columbia were occupied by more than one building during the prime period; many buildings had more than one use. Resource deficiencies and interpretive needs relating to the unit's purpose will determine the restoration policy for individual resources.

The first phase calls for restoration of each historic resource to its historic appearance. Restoration to original functions will take place next, where deemed necessary to fit interpretive needs. Restoration of the commercial scene will emphasize a variety of interpretive businesses.

The visible public-access parts of all historic resources will be restored to an authentic historic appearance, avoiding, as Olmsted stressed, "fanciful imitation." All building exteriors and

parts of interiors that visitors may enter will be restored. Modern public restrooms will have a period appearance from the outside, or will be located in appropriate historic buildings.

All features in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest that are not physically accessible to visitors, but are part of the visual historic environment, will be restored to and maintained in a period appearance. All yards, walks, streets, lots, gardens, and other areas of the historic scene will be restored to their appearance during the prime period.



Interpretive business

Restoration/Stabilization/Reconstruction: Resources in need of stabilization and restoration should receive attention before reconstruction of buildings is undertaken. However, reconstruction of many features in Columbia may be necessary for complete presentation and interpretation. The early 1850s could be represented by a reconstruction representative of the tent city at the gold discovery area. The multi-ethnic makeup of the population, and its effect on daily activities in Columbia, should be represented by reconstruction of the Chinese, French, and Mexican areas. First reconstruction will emphasize the Main Street scene.

Reconstruction should be undertaken only in the case of outstanding features for which there is a specific need, such as filling a gap in the story line. The many truly authentic buildings and their restoration shall not become subordinate to the reconstruction program. Some sites that once contained buildings, but that now derive their primary significance from the evidence of later



Chinese miners

mining activities, will be preserved. They represent the later mining frenzy in Columbia that undermined and demolished many buildings, leaving scarred land where buildings once stood.



Mining activities within the town during a late mining frenzy undermined many buildings. Such sites will be preserved.

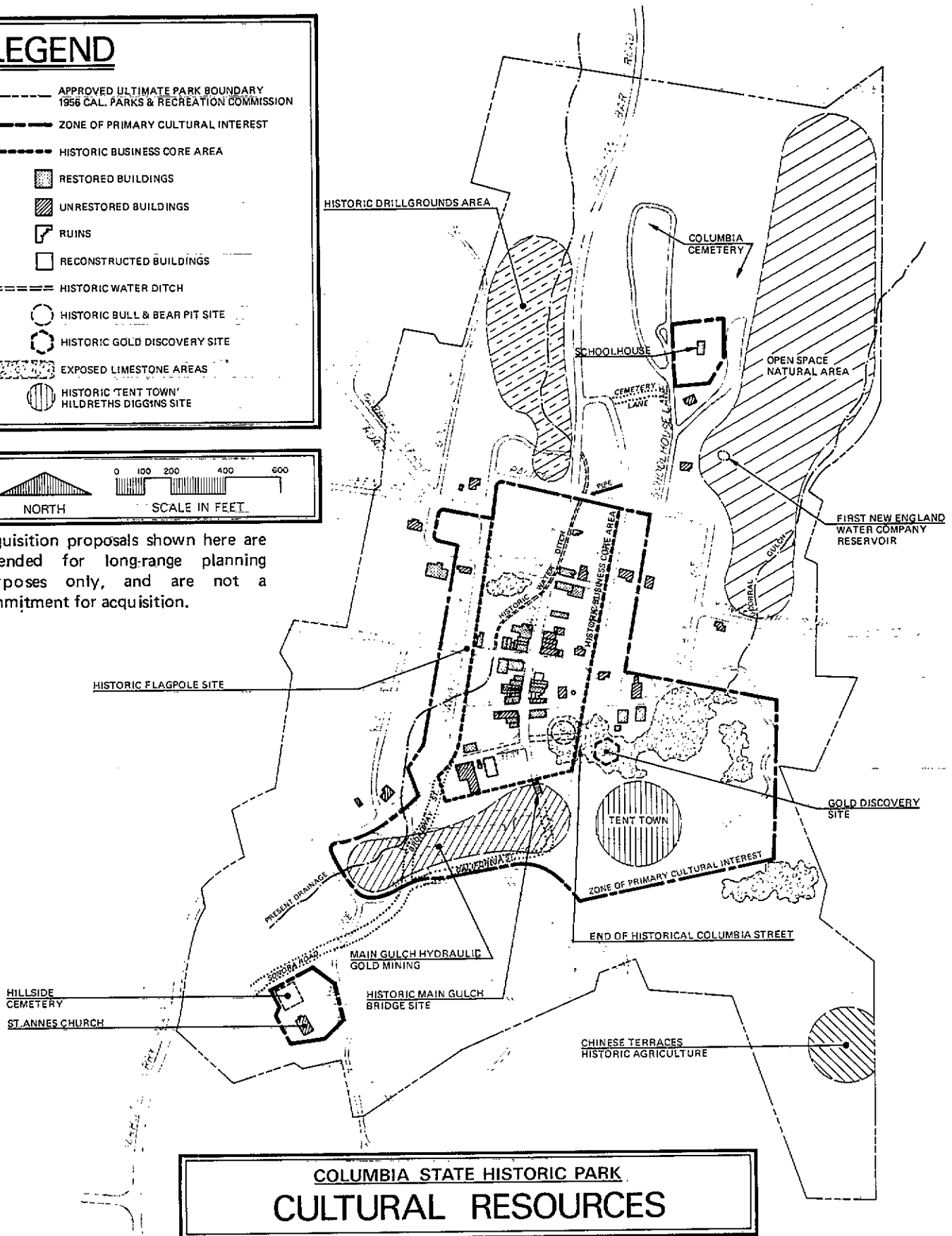
LEGEND

- APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY
1956 CAL. PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION
- ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- HISTORIC BUSINESS CORE AREA
- ▣ RESTORED BUILDINGS
- ▨ UNRESTORED BUILDINGS
- RUINS
- RECONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS
- ==== HISTORIC WATER DITCH
- HISTORIC BULL & BEAR PIT SITE
- HISTORIC GOLD DISCOVERY SITE
- ▨ EXPOSED LIMESTONE AREAS
- ▨ HISTORIC 'TENT TOWN' HILDRETHS DIGGINGS SITE

0 100 200 400 600
SCALE IN FEET

NORTH

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
CULTURAL RESOURCES

FIGURE 8

Policies

The resource management policies for Columbia have evolved from numerous recommendations over the past 35 years. The principal objective of these recommendations has been development and maintenance of the historic scene. The department's public involvement program has confirmed a strong preference on the part of Columbia's residents and visitors for an authentically restored and operated historic town. To accomplish this objective, the scope of resource management policies has been expanded to include the areas of planning and operation that have a profound effect on resource management at Columbia.

Archeology

Nearly all cultural resources possess some degree of archeological value. In Columbia, prehistoric sites, as well as many historic buildings and sites, have a potential for yielding information through archeological investigation. All cultural resources with archeological values will be protected and professionally studied. For the present, prehistoric archeological resources will be protected, but will be secondary to historic resources.

Archeological investigation will be performed before stabilization, restoration, construction, and reconstruction, to prevent the loss of significant data not available from other historical research.



Archeology must come before reconstruction



Historic miner's ditch

The written history of Columbia has been researched in some detail. However, many essential points must be supplemented and confirmed by physical evidence. Excavation has provided, and will continue to provide, information on sequential building periods in Columbia, as well as on locations of specific buildings and foundations, ditches, flumes, and pipelines. Excavation provides an abundance of objects reflecting everyday life of Columbia. Excavations such as at the D.O. Mills Building and City Hotel are essential to development at Columbia. Funds and scheduling must allow for archeological needs.

Prehistoric sites that have been identified at the unit will be protected. Others that may be discovered will be evaluated based on criteria adopted by the department, and will be included in applicable programs for investigation, preservation, and interpretation.

Flow of History Policy

The Declaration of Purpose establishes that the emphasis of preservation, restoration, reconstruction and interpretation at Columbia SHP will be on the period 1850-1870. However, the department is committed to a flow-of-history approach, which will prevail when it can be established that visitor experiences will be enriched by preservation, restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation of features and ideas that date either before 1850 or from 1870 to 1900.

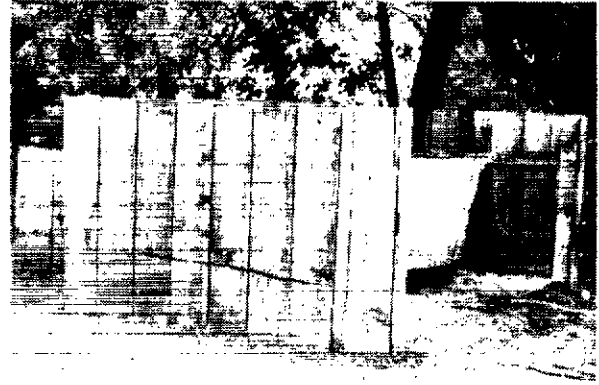
Intrusions

Modern conveniences that are stationary must be screened appropriately, so as not to diminish resource values. Within the impact area of the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, utility lines and facilities (meters, poles, etc.) and other electrical and mechanical intrusions (television antennas, air conditioners, propane tanks, etc.) will be eliminated or placed out of view. Utility lines should be placed underground. Television antennas may be relocated in attics, or television cables may be brought in underground, after archeological clearance. Propane tanks, air conditioners, and facilities necessary for the health and safety of visitors should be enclosed and properly ventilated in structures having the appearance of outhouses, sheds, or other outbuildings from the 1850-1870 period.

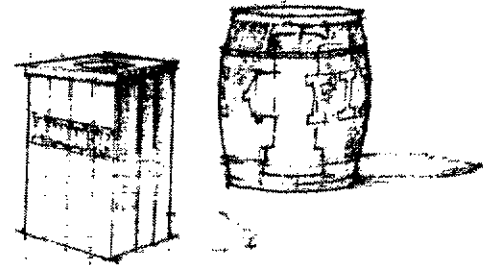
Nonhistoric garden hoses, bicycles, toys, and other small, easily removed intrusions will be kept out of view within the zone. Period items should be encouraged. The effects of noise that may be generated within the unit will be carefully controlled. The encroaching sounds of radio, traffic, and aircraft from areas outside the unit present problems. The department will work with local citizens and local government agencies to develop ways of mitigating the adverse effect of these intrusions.

Motor vehicles and their demands intrude on the resources of Columbia in a number of ways. Parking, street surface and realignment, and traffic control are important parts of the development of Columbia SHP.

Parking will be phased out in the downtown area of the unit. Parking should be located as far from the historic core as possible. Parking within the zone should eventually be eliminated. Lots located on Broadway between State and Jackson, at Main and Jackson, and on Broadway between Fulton and State shall be eliminated. The employee and visitor needs that these lots serve will be taken care of by minimally intrusive parking facilities to be developed outside the zone. Temporarily, the lot on the southeast corner of Columbia and Jackson may also be used to fill these needs. The Main Gulch parking facility south of Washington Street may continue in use until areas outside the zone are developed for the main visitor parking. However, mitigation of the adverse effects of this lot should begin as soon as



Trash dumpster. The modern functional items can be concealed.



Trash containers and fireplugs can be made historically compatible.



Television antennas may be relocated or TV cable brought in underground.

possible. Short-term parking is permissible at outlying features, such as the schoolhouse or St. Ann's Church. Screening and other measures shall be used to reduce the adverse effects of parking facilities on resources.

Traffic in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will not be permitted, except for emergencies. Traffic control signs there will be removed. All motor vehicles in the impact area of the zone must be out of view during visitor use times. The department will work with the county to achieve these goals.

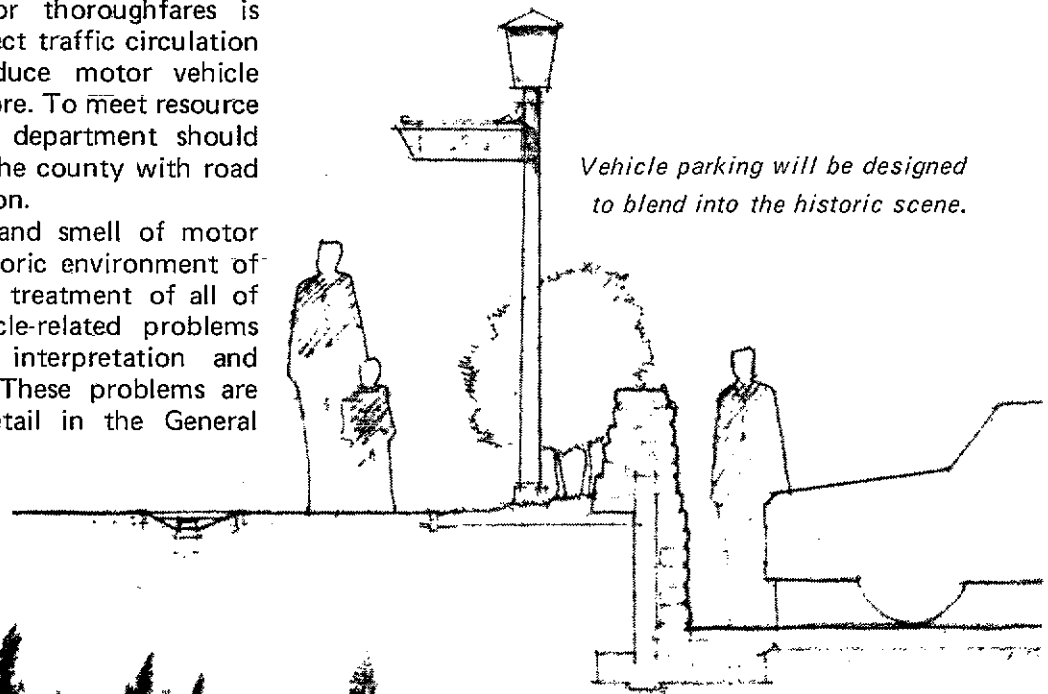
A delivery scheme should be developed to keep delivery trucks off the main historic streets whenever possible. Parking should be developed along the south approaches to town, by which most visitors now arrive. This will reduce the traffic around town, as well as the visual impact of motor vehicles.

Rerouting of major thoroughfares is necessary. This will correct traffic circulation problems, and will reduce motor vehicle impact on the historic core. To meet resource preservation needs, the department should develop a way to assist the county with road alignment and construction.

The sight, sound, and smell of motor vehicles violates the historic environment of Columbia. The ultimate treatment of all of Columbia's motor vehicle-related problems will greatly influence interpretation and operation at the unit. These problems are addressed in greater detail in the General Development Plan.



Motor vehicles and traffic control signs conflict with the historic scene.



Vehicle parking will be designed to blend into the historic scene.



Landscape elements may be used to conceal parking.

Parking will be phased out in the historic zone.



Example of compatible architecture.



Street features will be restored

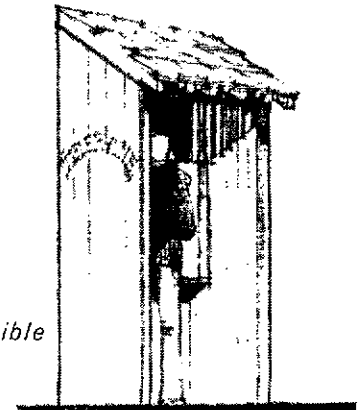
Certain historic features are intrusive to varying degrees by their violation of period or place, or by their degree of alteration.

Angelo's Hall is on the site of Esaw's Chinese restaurant; Franco's Cabin has been moved; Eagle Cottage and the Columbia Gazette Office were reconstructed on approximate sites that have since been proved incorrect. Columbia House Restaurant is architecturally out of period. Development plans for such buildings will give primary consideration to their contribution to the representative historic scene. An example of a building that has received this consideration is the 1885 Brady Building. It will be retained, since it makes a major contribution to the commercial scene on Main Street, and has a historically appropriate appearance.

Residential architecture in the area did not change visibly from the prime period through the turn of the century. These houses, which are out of period by date of construction but not by appearance, need not be greatly altered or removed. They retain the historic feeling of Columbia.

No buildings or structures of authentic historic appearance in the 10-block historic core violate the prime period enough to merit their removal. However, buildings and structures located on state property and determined by the department to be of nonhistoric appearance may be removed.

The streets of Columbia are important to the historic feeling of the town. Street beds, gutters, curbs, sidewalks, street furniture, and the Main Gulch Bridge in the historic core will be restored or reconstructed with period appearances. These features will be restored using original materials, such as marble and wood, or replica materials, such as stabilized soil. Streets, such as Washington between Main and Broadway, may be realigned to their historic locations, to achieve authenticity for interpretive purposes.



Historically compatible telephone booth.

Natural Features

The present vegetation is now much thicker than during the prime period. To return it to its thinned appearance, even if physically reasonable, would be esthetically unacceptable. The natural areas surrounding the town, with their historical/ecological features, are important to interpretation at the unit. The department will maintain on state land, and will encourage on nonstate land, a healthy and attractive environment that enhances visitors' experiences.

The vegetation in and immediately around the town will be re-established in its historical context. Existing horticultural features that are original plantings will be preserved within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. Gardens and streetscapes will be restored within the zone. Lists of appropriate replacement plants appear in the General Development Plan.

Certain special ecological areas will be interpreted in their historical context. For example, areas that have been subjected to hydraulic mining in and around town are suitable for showing the devastation that



Streetscapes will be restored



A natural area

human activity can have on the land, and how nature recovers. The department should develop interpretive trails and programs for these areas. A section of Main Gulch may be returned to its devastated 1850-1870 condition, to be a contrast to the areas that are now recovering.

Vegetation in town should be preserved or replaced, to re-create the period scene, and to reflect Columbia's historically cosmopolitan populace. Not all historically verifiable plants are suitable. Those with thorns, brittle limbs, or toxic properties are unsuitable for high-intensity use areas.

Scenic Values

The scenic values of Columbia SHP are based on the historic town and its natural setting. The authenticity of the visual environment is essential to achieving the town's scenic potential. The outlying unit parcels and other areas around town contain historic resources, physical features, and vegetation of scenic value. Views of the town from the hills on which the church and school stand will be restored and maintained, through selective removal and control of surrounding vegetation.

The department should develop trails connecting these resource areas with the town. This would encourage walking instead of driving. Commercial activities in town are of primary importance, but visitors should also have an opportunity to experience the miners' vigorous lifestyles outside town, where extensive mining took place. Hiking to and through the unit's outlying areas will enhance visitors' understanding of the historic activities, as well as helping them appreciate the unit's scenic values.

Methods For Controlling Environmental Quality.

The natural and historic environments of Columbia SHP will be protected. Environmental quality and historic authenticity are significantly affected by areas around the town. Acquisition, historic district zoning, and scenic easements have been recommended and carried out with varying degrees of success since plans for the historic park were initiated in the 1940s. The department will work with local citizens and county agencies to use these methods to mitigate the possible adverse effects on Columbia SHP that may occur outside current state ownership. Inventories will be conducted to determine the cultural resources present in properties acquired for addition to the historic park. The resources' degree of endangerment and unit needs will determine which method is most appropriate.

Sufficient land should be acquired by the state to effectively meet the historic park's declared purpose. Real property, within the boundary proposed in the 1948 Neasham Report and adopted by the State Park Commission, shall be acquired. Where it cuts existing parcel boundaries, this boundary

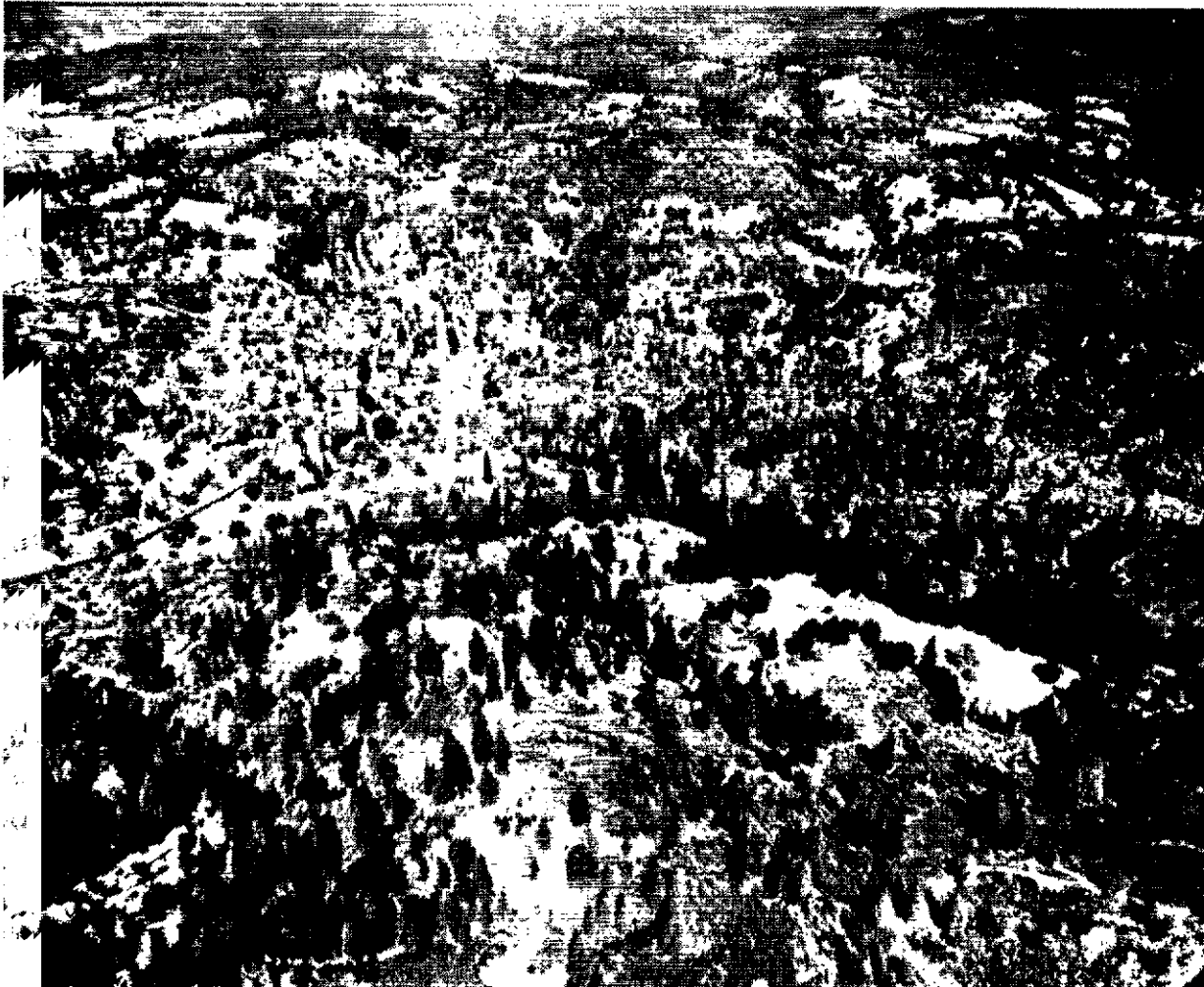
may be adjusted to include additional land. Properties outside the ultimate boundary with a guarantee of lasting protection need not be acquired unless threatened or deemed of primary importance for interpretation or operation at the unit. Acquisition of the remaining parcels within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will be emphasized. Outside the zone, the heavily mined area southeast of town between the reservoir and Kennebec Hill should be protected because it possesses interpretive potential.

There is a tremendous opportunity at Columbia to plan and develop a historic park with an ideal vision, comparable to such eastern historic places as Williamsburg or Old Sturbridge Village. If this can be undertaken, acquisition in the Columbia area should include scenic easements of the entire watershed of the valley, thus facilitating interpretation, operation, and environmental quality control. To expand the project to this degree would undoubtedly require greater financial assistance from a source such as a private foundation or a long-term state acquisition program, based on a permanent Columbia Acquisition Fund and voluntary sales of property.

Measures other than acquisition may be implemented to provide guarantees of lasting protection for endangered resources. County historic district zoning ordinances exist for the immediate Columbia area and its access routes. The department will be available to assist the county in developing and encouraging design review criteria and procedures for development in these areas. The procedures will be based on Tuolumne County zoning ordinances, which currently call for review and issuance of a permit before any structure or other resource is erected, demolished, structurally altered, or changed in appearance or character.

A historic district should be established, with regulations applying to all land within the Columbia National Register District (the unit boundary approved by the commission), as well as along entry routes to Columbia (see Regional Map, page 40). A historic district program should emphasize non-state property within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

The department will also be available to work with the county to monitor development in Columbia's viewshed area that



Aerial view of the Columbia area looking north.

may have an environmental impact, such as trailer parks and subdivisions.

If zoning measures prove unsatisfactory, the department must undertake whatever actions are needed to attain the public's goals. This may include expanding its involvement in scenic and facade easements in the Columbia area. The use of covenants should also be explored. A buffer zone visually compatible with the historic scene should be established. These measures would be cost-effective, considering the control they give over appearance for less than the cost of acquisition. Private property owners would benefit from tax savings. Guidelines for allowable work under easement should be developed by the department.

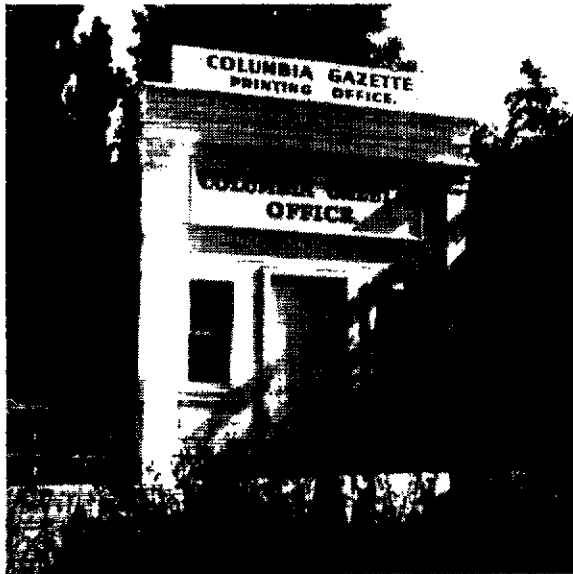
Cooperation with the Tuolumne County Planning Department, Columbia citizens' committees, and especially with private property owners, is essential for a historic district program that successfully protects resources and their environment.

Interpretive Concessions

The conflicting forces of economic expediency and historical authenticity have made the operation of interpretive concessions at Columbia difficult. A comprehensive interpretive concession plan is needed. A marketing and economic study, exploring the workings of similar historic/commercial projects nationwide, should be conducted. The study should include a determination of historically compatible goods, and their marketability. It should examine the pros and cons of the various forms of concessions management.

The department should carefully consider alternative management procedures at Columbia, including full state operation and nonprofit organization.

Concessions at the unit should ultimately provide a complete interpretation of commercial activities that existed in a gold rush community such as Columbia.



Columbia Gazette building

Interpretive businesses will be established and restored on the sites of their historic prototypes, wherever possible. However, viable businesses that serve interpretive purposes may be encouraged to continue in their established locations.

Merchandise offered in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest shall follow the spirit of the Public Resources Code regarding concessions at historic parks: "Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted, provided those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and developments retain or restore historical authenticity." Authenticity of dress, interior decor, and merchandise shall be sought. All personnel shall conform to department standards for historic authenticity, as set forth in the directives. Where it is necessary, modern methods and equipment will fulfill the Public Health and Safety Codes. Methods and equipment that promote historical authenticity shall be sought.

Recreation

Recreation at Columbia SHP shall be secondary to and compatible with the unit's primary historical purpose. Nonintensive recreation activities, such as sightseeing, picnicking, and hiking, are generally compatible, provided they do not intrude on the historic scene.

Certain visitor participation programs may take place within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. These include demonstrations, rides, and participatory activities that re-create historic activities, and others that promote the historic scene, such as period costume rental or purchase. Other public involvement programs, such as environmental living and camping, may be permitted outside the zone. Combined historic and natural interpretive trails will be offered outside the zone.

The Drillgrounds, north of town, is an area of recreational potential. It played an important part in Columbia's social life. Recreation that replicates historic activities, such as picnics, marching, and band concerts, may take place here.

Recreational activities that may have an adverse effect on the historic and natural environments, such as off-road vehicle riding, hunting, intensive-use recreation, etc., shall not be permitted at the unit.



Certain visitor participation programs may take place within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest



House museum

Interpretation

Columbia will be interpreted as a gold rush community, representative of early mining in the Mother Lode for the period 1850-1870. Phases of the town's history within this period have been identified, and will be interpreted. The early years may be represented in areas such as the gold discovery site and Tent Town; the Main street scene deals with later years. A flow of history will be considered in interpretation at Columbia.

All resources preserved, restored, or reconstructed shall be effectively interpreted. Interpretive policies may incorporate a variety of uses for the resources, including active businesses, demonstrations, house museums, trails, passive recreation, and adaptive use for administrative and housing facilities. All resources at Columbia that have been identified or that may be discovered will be evaluated and considered for interpretation.

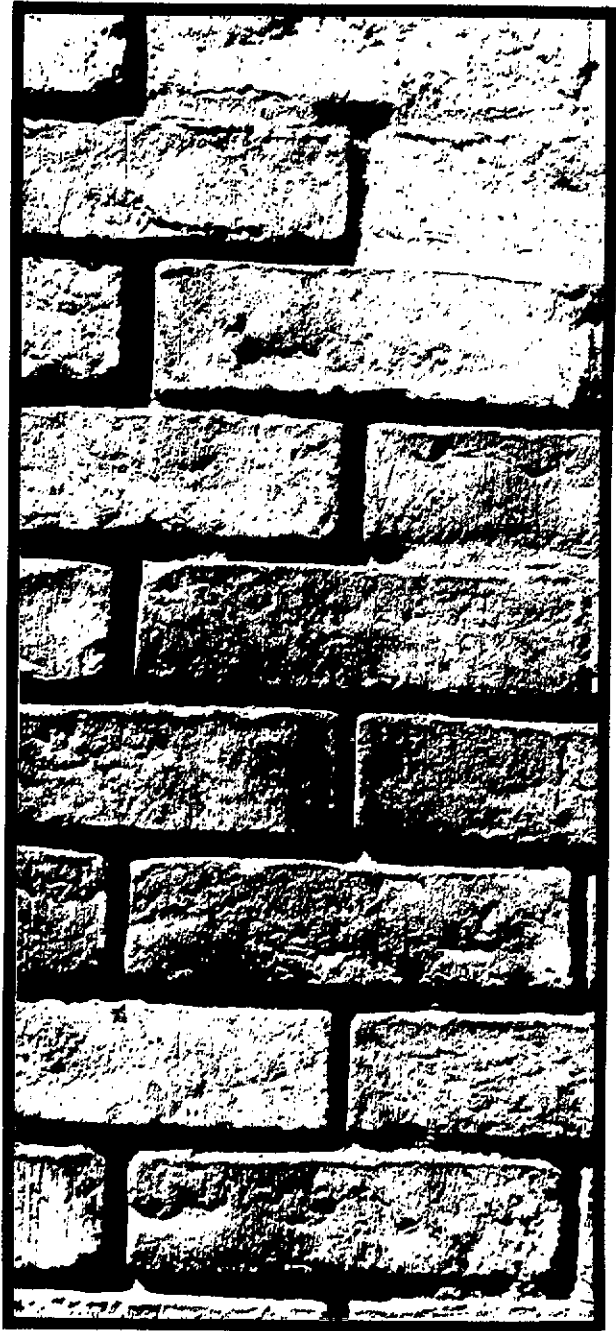
The Interpretive Prospectus presents guidelines for achieving the unit's interpretive objectives.

Operation

Topics such as operational methods, schedules, and systems are discussed in the General Development Plan and Area Operations Plan.

All interpretation, development, and operation in the historic park by the department, and by its concessionaires, will be in conformity with Department of Parks and Recreation Resource Management Directives.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

LEGEND

--- PARK BOUNDARY

EXISTING LAND USE AREAS






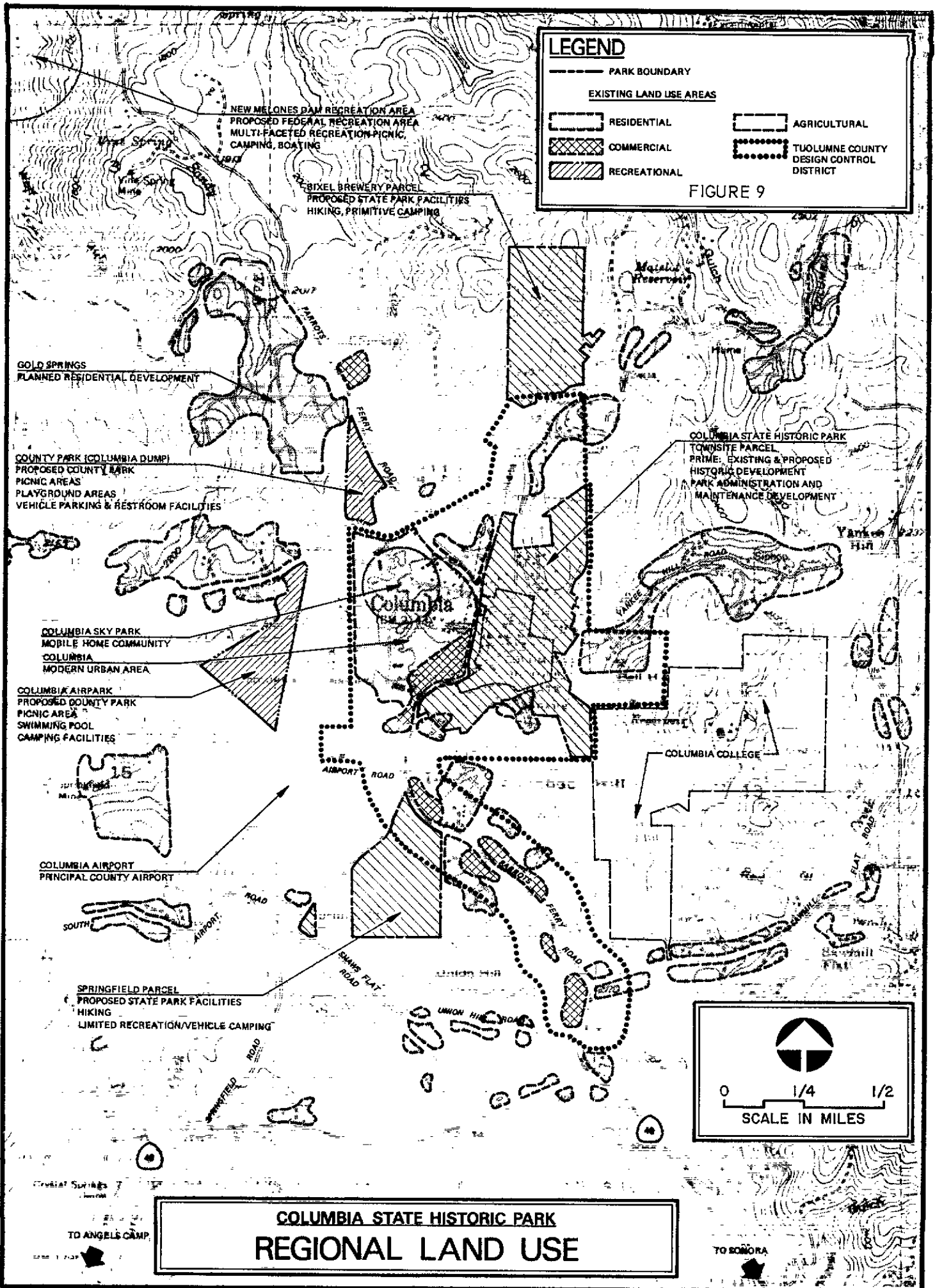
	RESIDENTIAL		AGRICULTURAL
	COMMERCIAL		TUOLUMNE COUNTY DESIGN CONTROL DISTRICT
	RECREATIONAL		

FIGURE 9



INTRODUCTION

The intention of the General Development Plan is to provide general, flexible planning guidance. In conjunction with the Resource Management Plan, the General Development Plan sets developmental policy.

The plan contains an analysis of land use, interpretive and operational facilities planning, and a program for development.

LAND USE ANALYSIS

This section discusses both regional and park land use characteristics and visitor origin and demand. Regional land use describes the park, and key environmental concerns that may influence its development. Park land use identifies and proposes the special characteristics of land use and circulation suitable for various types of activities consistent with the park's classification and declaration of purpose.

Regional Land Use

The County of Tuolumne was founded in February 1850, as one of the state's



Columbia rural setting

original 27 counties. Nearly 30,000 people live in Tuolumne County, where principal activities include cattle and poultry ranching, feed and fruit growing, lumbering, and recreation-tourism.

The following kinds of land use activities are found in the immediate vicinity of Columbia SHP:

Recreational

Major recreational facilities in Tuolumne County include:

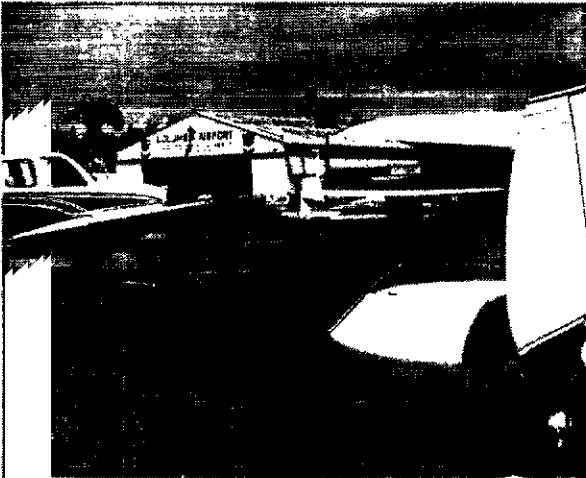
- Lake Don Pedro — 32+ km (20+ miles) from Columbia
- Yosemite National Park — 128+ km (80+ miles) from Columbia
- Calaveras Big Trees State Park — 96+ km (60+ miles) from Columbia
- Stanislaus National Forest — 160+ km (100+ miles) from Columbia.

Private camping facilities currently serving the Columbia area include:

- Yankee Hill Campground .4 km (¼ mile) east of the park on Big Hill Road; approximately 20 units.
- Forty-Niner Trailer Camp, .4 km (¼ mile) north of the park on Italian Bar Road; approximately 40 hookups.
- Moaning Caves — A limestone caves attraction on Parrotts Ferry Road in Calaveras County, about 16 km (10 miles) from Columbia; a 150-space campground is featured, with improved visitor orientation. These facilities would become more accessible to visitors.

Tours

The Columbia Airport conducts fly-in tours of the Mother Lode, featuring Columbia SHP, from the San Francisco Bay Area. Tours of the entire Mother Lode region are promoted by the Golden Chain Council of the Mother Lode, Inc., located in Auburn. The council serves visitors touring the counties of Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Madera, and ties the history of the region together.



Airport

Additional recreational facilities proposed for Tuolumne County include both local and regional facilities:

Local

Columbia Park (proposed at the dumpsite; 3rd priority, Tuolumne County General Plan, Recreation Element).

An 8.7-hectare (21.5+acre) site just north of Columbia, with access from Parrotts Ferry Road. Tuolumne County is proposing facilities to include: a picnic area, tot lot, playground, softball field, nature study area, parking for about 100 cars, and a restroom.

Columbia Airpark — (proposed; 6th priority, county development)

Located at the airport, facilities will include picnic areas, a swimming pool, and a campground. The land is county-owned.

Bald Mountain Primitive Recreation — (15th priority, county development)

Located about 8 km (5 miles) southeast of Columbia, this existing recreation area is proposed for expansion. Future development will include mainly day-use limited improvements of picnicking and hiking areas. Bald Mountain serves residents of the Sonora-Columbia area.

Regional

New Melones Dam and Reservoir — (proposed completion early 1980s, by U.S. Department of the Interior)

The New Melones Recreation Area begins on the Stanislaus River, about 8 km (5 miles) north of Columbia SHP, via Parrotts Ferry Road. Activities will include extensive picnicking, camping, boating, etc. The new reservoir and recreation facilities will greatly influence regional planning in the Sonora-Columbia-Angels Camp area. Traffic on Parrotts Ferry Road going through Columbia SHP will greatly increase as a result of this development.

The future development of recreational facilities in the Columbia area is dominated by present construction of the New Melones Dam and Lake project. Completion of the dam is expected by 1979, with initial recreational facilities, including about 900 camping spaces, due to be completed by 1980. Ultimate recreational facilities, including about 1,800 camping spaces, are planned for completion by 2080. Development of this project will also promote development of private recreational facilities.



Columbia College campus lies just east of the park

Educational

Columbia College

A small, picturesque, 2-year liberal arts campus, the college has high local cultural impact. Current enrollment is about 3000.

Commercial/Industrial

Columbia Airport

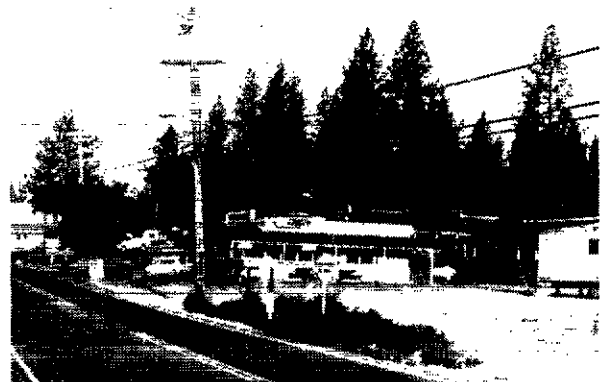
Tuolumne County's principal air traffic terminal is located 8/10 km (½ mile) west of Columbia SHP. Yearly flights average 80,000, including scheduled flights from the bay area.

Light Industry at Airport

Potential exists for limited light industrial development around the airport. Activity here will not directly affect Columbia SHP.

Commercial Strip on Parrotts Ferry Road

Located on the approach into Columbia SHP, existing commercial development is a direct scenic and economic influence on the park. Characterized by tourist shops, motels, and restaurants, the commercial area falls under the Columbia Area Design Review Committee of the Tuolumne County Planning Commission. Parrotts Ferry Road, from Highway 49 to Columbia SHP, is a scenic historical corridor under county design review.



Parrotts Ferry Road commercial strip



Shopping Center Development

Potential exists and a proposal has been made for minor shopping center development in the nonhistoric section of Columbia, just west of Parrotts Ferry Road. Under county planning jurisdiction, these businesses would cater to local, nonhistorical activity.

Scenic historic communities close to Columbia are:

- Jamestown — 16+ km (10+ miles) south
- Angels Camp — 32+ km (20+ miles) north
- Murphys — 24+ km (15+ miles) north.

Agricultural

Ranches are scattered throughout the area. The main activity is livestock raising. The principal agricultural activity is concentrated in the Yankee Hill-Big Hill and Springfield areas.

*Left — the preservation of rural open scenes on Parrotts Ferry Road should be encouraged.
Below — Springfield parcel*



Residential

There are currently two planned-unit residential communities in the immediate Columbia area. They are Gold Springs and Columbia Sky Park.

Gold Springs

A 2-unit planned residential development on 280 acres, 3.2 km (2 miles) north of Columbia, via Parrotts Ferry Road. Minimum lot size is 1 acre. Gold Springs will increase traffic on Parrotts Ferry Road through Columbia SHP.

Columbia Sky Park Mobile Home Community

A high-density, 20.2-hectare (50-acre) mobile home residential area, located next to Columbia SHP, on the west. The development is planned to contain 65 units. It will increase traffic through Columbia SHP.

Low-density, single-family dwellings, ranchettes, and small farms characterize residential land use around Columbia SHP. However, tremendous potential exists for further residential development of the area.

The character of county planning within the Columbia area should reflect the gold rush. County zoning laws and architectural design guidance are needed to reinforce the historical character of the park. Moreover, preservation and proper development of the area's historic and scenic resources will promote quality architectural construction and community development.

Principal state highways and local roads serving the Columbia-Sonora area include:

Highway 49

Principal north-south transportation corridor of the region. Connects the entire Mother Lode of the Sierras.

Highway 108

Principal east-west transportation corridor of the region. Connects the Sonora Pass Recreation Area with California's central valley. Both Highway 49 and 108 meet in Sonora.



Truck traffic on Parrotts Ferry Road (Broadway Street) can be very heavy.

Parrotts Ferry Road

Main traffic access route through Columbia. The route connects State Highway 49 and 4.

Big Hill Road

The area's main east-west route, connecting with Parrotts Ferry Road in Columbia.

Saw Mill Flat Road

Located southeast of Columbia SHP, and serving Columbia College. This road connects Parrotts Ferry Road with Big Hill Road.



Nearing Columbia on Highway 49

Park Land Use

Columbia SHP is made up of three distinct areas — the townsite, the Bixel Brewery program, and the Springfield property.

The townsite parcel is shown by the ultimate proposed park boundary. The prime historic resources, interpretive facilities, and park administrative and maintenance facilities are all located here. The townsite contains both the historic town of Columbia and open space around the townsite.

The Bixel Brewery property, consisting of about 28 hectares (70 acres), is located approximately one-half mile north of the townsite, along Italian Bar Road. This land was initially acquired to facilitate development of Columbia's water supply system.

This property is moderately sloping black oak-forested terrain, with open grassland areas frequently grazed by horses. The effects of mining are minimal. Abundant water is present.

The historic Bixel Brewery (now ruins), the old Bixel Reservoir, and the contemporary water system are located near Italian Bar Road, the parcel's southern boundary.

A little-used contemporary dirt road enters the site from Italian Bar Road, runs past the brewery structures, and ends well within the parcel, at an elevation affording panoramic views of Columbia and the foothill countryside.

The Springfield property, consisting of about 20 hectares (50 acres), is located approximately one-half mile south of the townsite, along Parrotts Ferry Road. This land was originally acquired to accommodate development of Columbia's sewage treatment facility. The property is generally flat, sparsely vegetated, and characterized by exposed limestone formations. A dirt road enters this site from Springfield Road, and serves as access to the sewage treatment facility at the center of the parcel. The extreme western portion contains part of the historic Springfield townsite.

The following land use policies are proposed to serve as guidelines for development of Columbia State Historic Park:

Development in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest shall be historically authentic. Principal administrative and maintenance facilities, parking areas, and

visitor use facilities not compatible with the historic scene should eventually be located outside the zone.

Development within the proposed park boundary shall be compatible with the historic scene.

Land use planning at Columbia falls into six special categories. These are tailored to explain both existing and proposed park area development. They are intended to guide, but not restrict, development of specific activities. Unlike zoning ordinances, they define a general planning character for development, rather than regulating the density and kind of development.

Existing Land Use

These categories refer to property now under state ownership (See Existing Land Use Map):

Commercial Areas

These business-oriented areas contain existing historic structures. Centered in the 10-block historic business core area, the areas include 32 commercial buildings erected in the prime period, and 7 reconstructed buildings erected within the last 20 years.

Residential Areas

These scattered parcels of land include 42 historic and contemporary single-family houses. Most are park rentals, housing local citizens and park personnel.

Site Interpretive Areas

These areas consist of open-space land with primary historic value, such as the Main Gulch mining and limestone areas inside the approved boundary line.

Open Space Areas

These areas have secondary historic values and natural features; they include the natural meadow east of the old schoolhouse and drillgrounds areas.

Vehicle Parking Areas

These lands are used to serve park visitors, park employees, and concessions employees. There are now 7 off-street parking areas under state ownership, totalling about 1.2 hectares (3 acres).

Administrative and Maintenance Areas

Currently, one historic building is used as a park office. There are two principal maintenance areas, one near Tent Town, and one at the corner of Columbia and Fulton Streets. The two areas total about 1 hectare (2 acres).

Proposed Land Use

The proposed land use plan (see map) is based on an analysis of Columbia's historical, functional, and aesthetic character. This map includes all properties within the proposed ultimate park boundary. Categories include:

Commercial Area

This proposed area is an expansion of Columbia's commercial land use, taking in its historical business core, Tent Town, the Columbia School, and St. Anne's Catholic Church, all within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. The historic business community is expected to increase substantially, with reconstruction of 46 historic commercial buildings. The current number of 31 commercial buildings will increase to about 77.

Residential Area

This proposed area is an expansion of Columbia's existing historic and contemporary residential land use, mainly north and east of the business core. In order to more fully portray Columbia as a living historic community, additional historic houses and historic-looking yet modern-functioning houses are needed within the park.

Site-Interpretive Area

This proposed area represents the full development of prime historical resources other than commercial, including Columbia's gold discovery site, the Main Gulch hydraulic mining area, areas with outstanding limestone formations, and the Chinese terraces agricultural area.

Open Space Area

This land would serve as a buffer area around the town, to protect primary historic features from modern development. Through acquisition, the existing open space area under park ownership will be expanded to

include the land linking Columbia SHP with Columbia College.

Vehicle Parking Areas

All principal vehicle parking areas will eventually be located outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. They will be developed to minimize their modern intrusive characteristics. Vehicle parking must satisfy visitor, concessionaire, and local needs. Visitor parking will be located close to the proposed visitor orientation center and park headquarters area. Local and concessionaire parking will be located close to the business core. Planned parking areas will total about 2 hectares (5 acres).



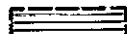

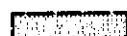

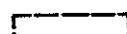


Administrative and Maintenance Areas

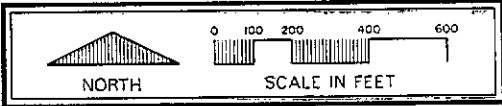
Principal administrative and maintenance land use will be developed outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. Administrative headquarters will be located close to the visitor orientation center and parking facilities, next to the park's main entry point. Maintenance and storage will be located so as to be available for all park activities, and to be close to modern roads. The administrative and maintenance areas will total about 1.2 hectares (3 acres).



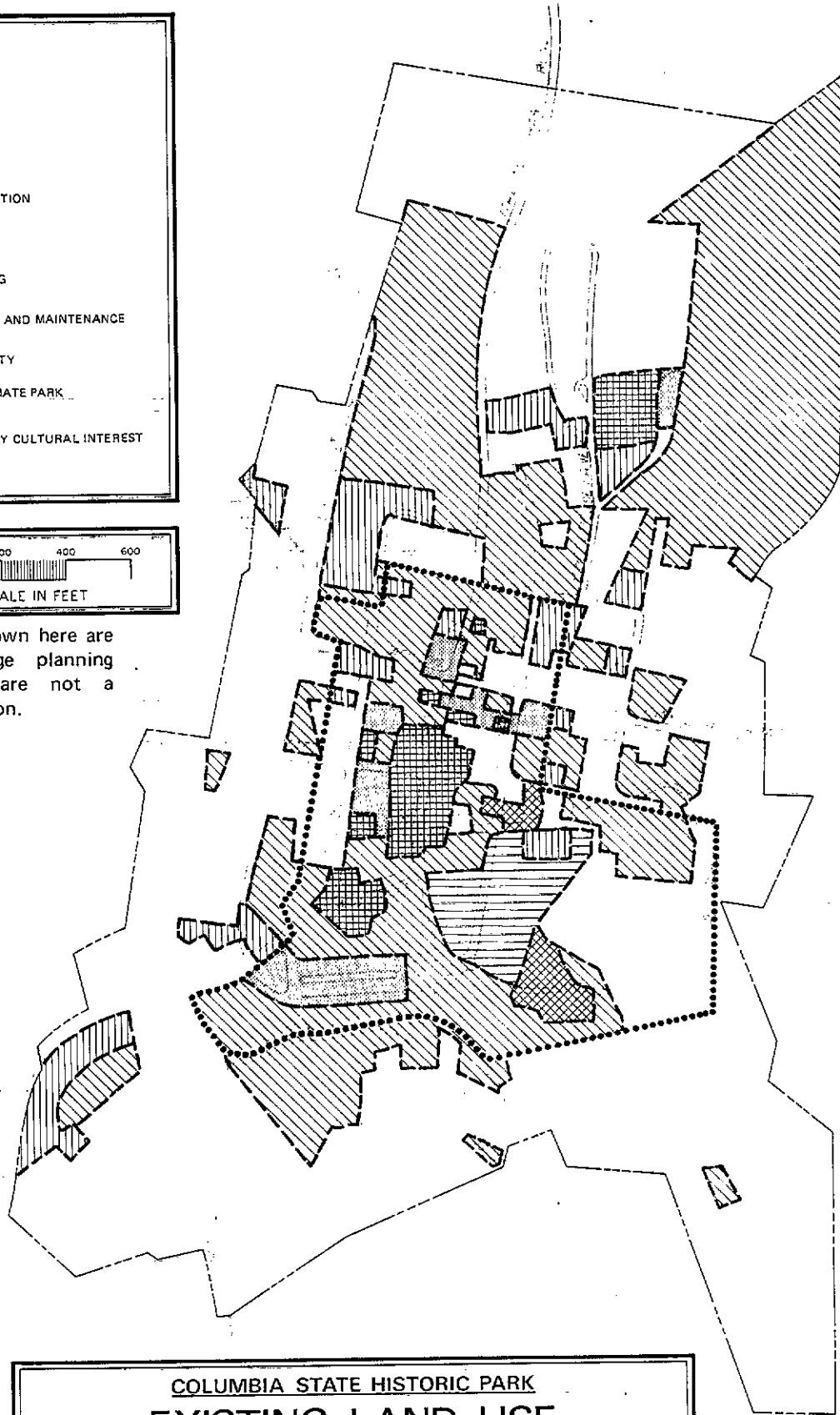
Traffic congestion on Jackson Street is due to on-street parking.

LEGEND

-  COMMERCIAL
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  SITE INTERPRETATION
-  OPEN SPACE
-  VEHICLE PARKING
-  ADMINISTRATIVE AND MAINTENANCE
-  PRIVATE PROPERTY
-  APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY LINE
-  ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST





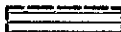



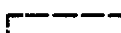


Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
EXISTING LAND USE

FIGURE 10

LEGEND

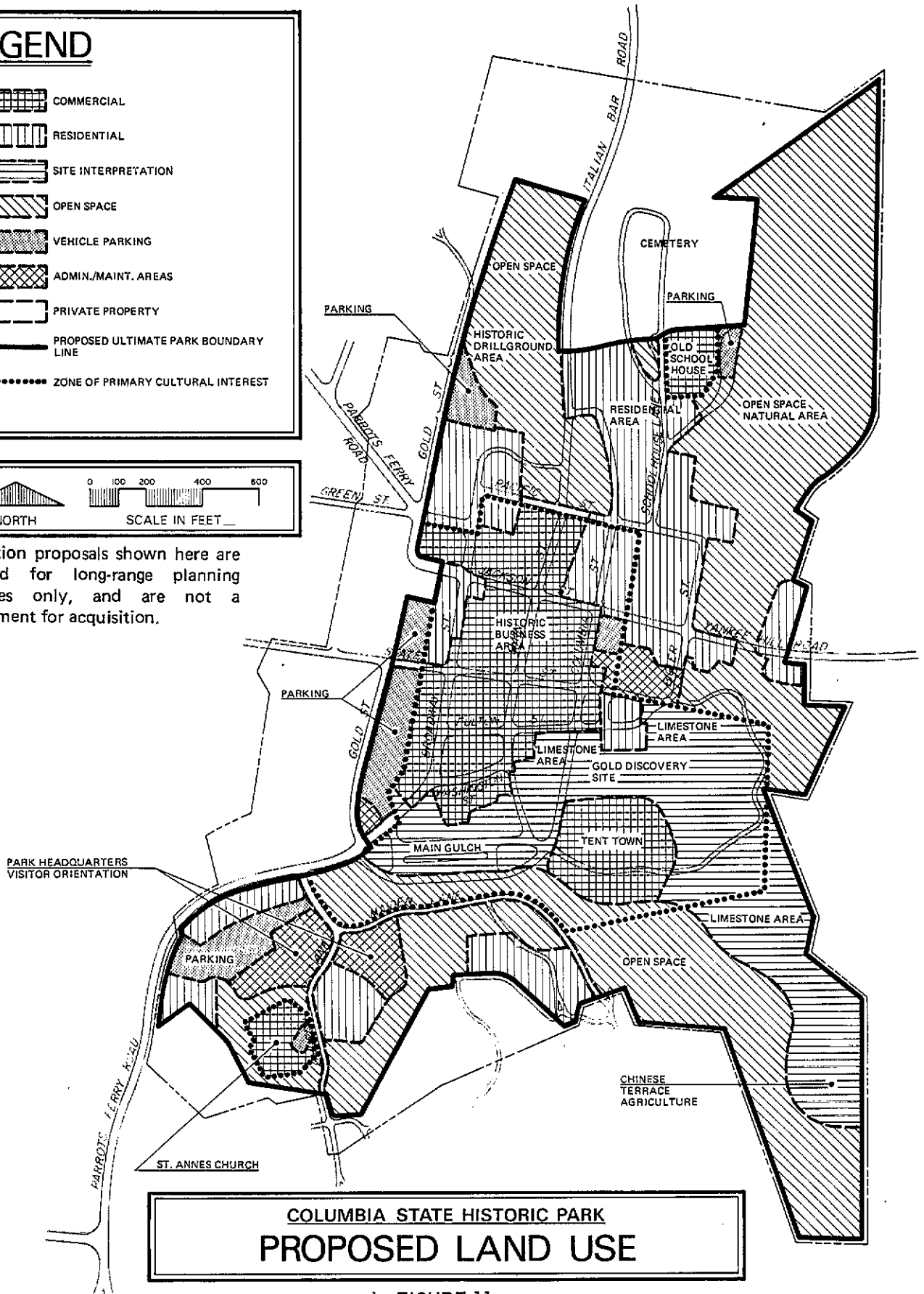
-  COMMERCIAL
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  SITE INTERPRETATION
-  OPEN SPACE
-  VEHICLE PARKING
-  ADMIN./MAINT. AREAS
-  PRIVATE PROPERTY
-  PROPOSED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY LINE
-  ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST

NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

0 100 200 400 600

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



**COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
PROPOSED LAND USE**

FIGURE 11

Visitor Origin and Circulation

Origin

Visitor attendance at Columbia SHP has shown a general increase in the past few years. Since 1968, visitation has risen 55%.

Although most of these people travel to the park during the summer, Columbia is a year-round attraction. The following statistics verify these facts.

An analysis of visitor origins for nearby Calaveras Big Trees State Park indicates that visitors to that area come from a wide variety of locations. The greatest number, about 38%, are from the San Francisco Bay Area, with 37% from the Central Valley.

San Francisco Bay Area	38%
Central Valley	37
Southern California	8
Local	7
Rest of California	4
Out-of-State	6

Summary of Visitor Attendance for Columbia SHP

Year	Attendance
1968-69	340,901
1969-70	357,301
1970-71	343,355
1971-72	348,183
1972-73	499,422
1973-74	476,307
1974-75	390,910
1975-76	526,940
1976-77	453,469

Monthly Attendance and Percentages for Columbia SHP in 1974

Month	Attendance	% of Total
January	14,755	4
February	29,954	8
March	23,472	6
April	38,551	11
May	56,411	16
June	31,356	9
July	41,775	12
August	37,803	10
September	27,316	7
October	24,101	7
November	20,572	6
December	14,186	4

58% of annual attendance occurs in summer.

42% of annual attendance occurs in winter.

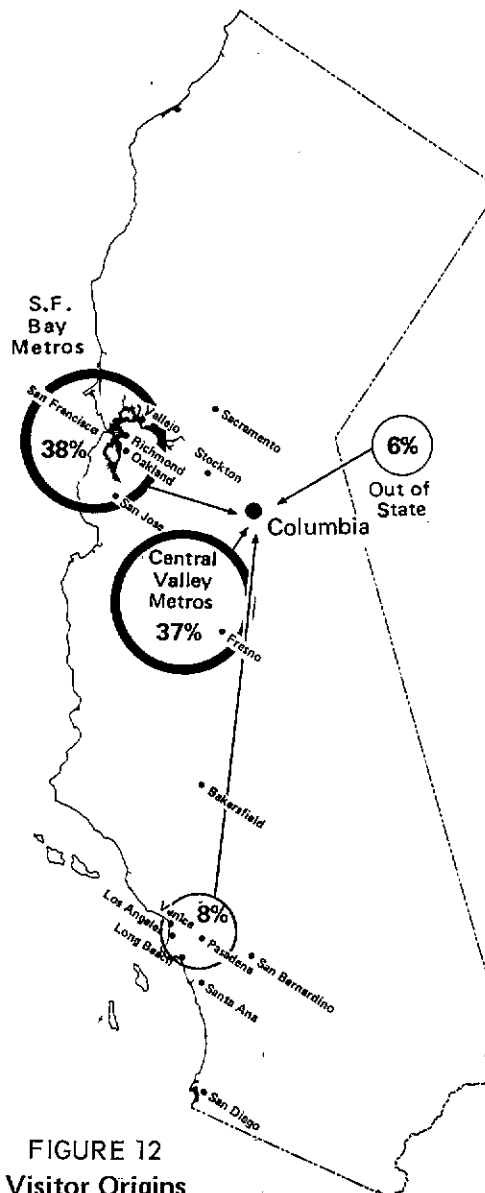


FIGURE 12
Visitor Origins

Table 1
Travel Time Zones From Major Metropolitan Centers

Metropolitan Population Centers (MPCs)	Travel Time Zone	Projected Populations*				
		1970*	1975	1980	1985	1990
Sacramento Area MPC	1-2 hour	807,300	884,600	970,400	1,064,500	1,156,000
Stockton-Modesto MPC	1-2 hour	487,700	524,000	570,600	619,600	672,000
Fresno MPC	2-4 hour	413,800	452,400	501,000	552,900	603,300
San Francisco Bay Area MPC	2-4 hour	4,637,000	4,791,000	5,029,300	5,311,000	5,616,300

*Department of Finance: Report 77-P-3. December 1977 (1975 to 1990 Projections)

*Department of Finance Report 76-E-2 (1970 Population)

Columbia State Historic Park is within four hours' travel time of four metropolitan centers. These areas, representing more than 27% of the total population of California, are the source of most visitors to the park. The travel time zones and the estimated and projected populations for these metropolitan centers are shown above.

It is apparent that recreational areas close to large metropolitan centers will be critically needed to meet future recreation demands. The continual growth in metropolitan areas, along with increases in leisure time, mobility, and uncommitted income to spend on recreational pursuits, will keep demand for recreation activities at Columbia high.

Cities within an hour's drive of Columbia SHP include: Sonora, Mariposa, Modesto, Angels Camp, and Jackson. Sonora, Tuolumne County's seat, is 8 km (5 miles) south of Columbia SHP, and is:

- 76 km (51 miles) from Modesto
- 105 km (65 miles) from Stockton
- 174 km (108 miles) from Sacramento
- 193 km (120 miles) from San Jose
- 217 km (135 miles) from San Francisco
- 571 km (355 miles) from Los Angeles.

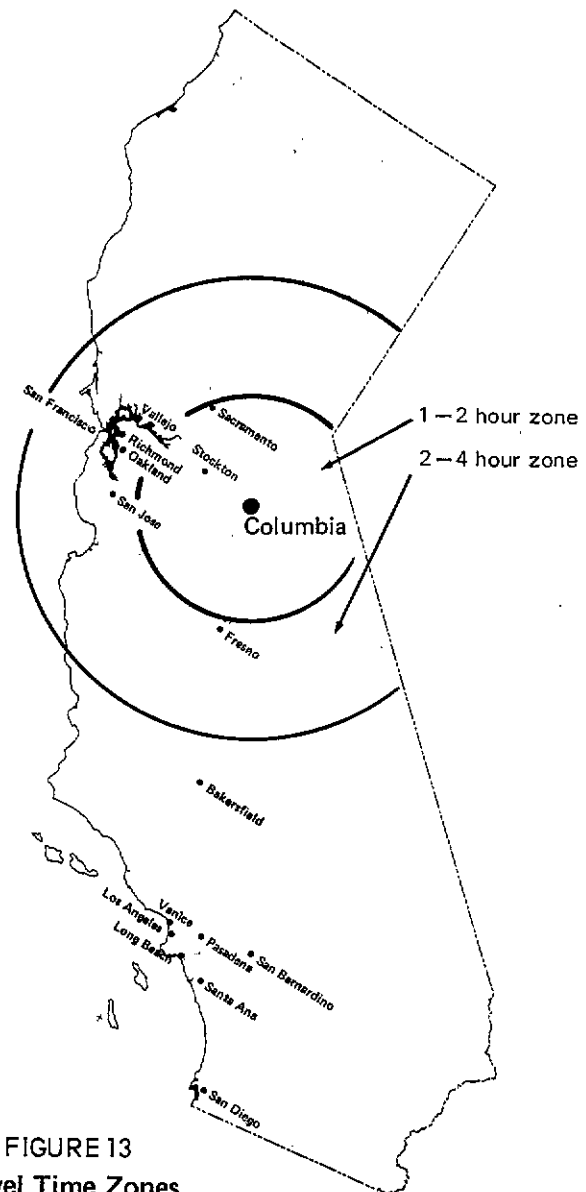
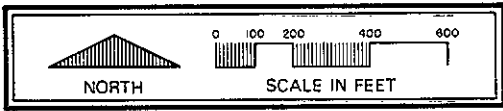


FIGURE 13
Travel Time Zones

LEGEND

- APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY
- ▭ ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- ▭▭▭ PRINCIPAL REGIONAL ROUTE
- ▭▭▭▭ SECONDARY REGIONAL ROUTE
- ▭▭▭▭▭ LOCAL STREETS
- ▣▣▣▣▣ LOCAL STREETS - SUMMER CLOSURE
- ○ ○ ○ ○ INTERPRETIVE TRAILS



PRINCIPAL REGIONAL ROUTE THROUGH ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST

REGIONAL ROUTE THROUGH ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST

REGIONAL ROUTE THROUGH PARK

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.

LOCAL STREET THROUGH ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST - NON-HISTORIC ROUTE

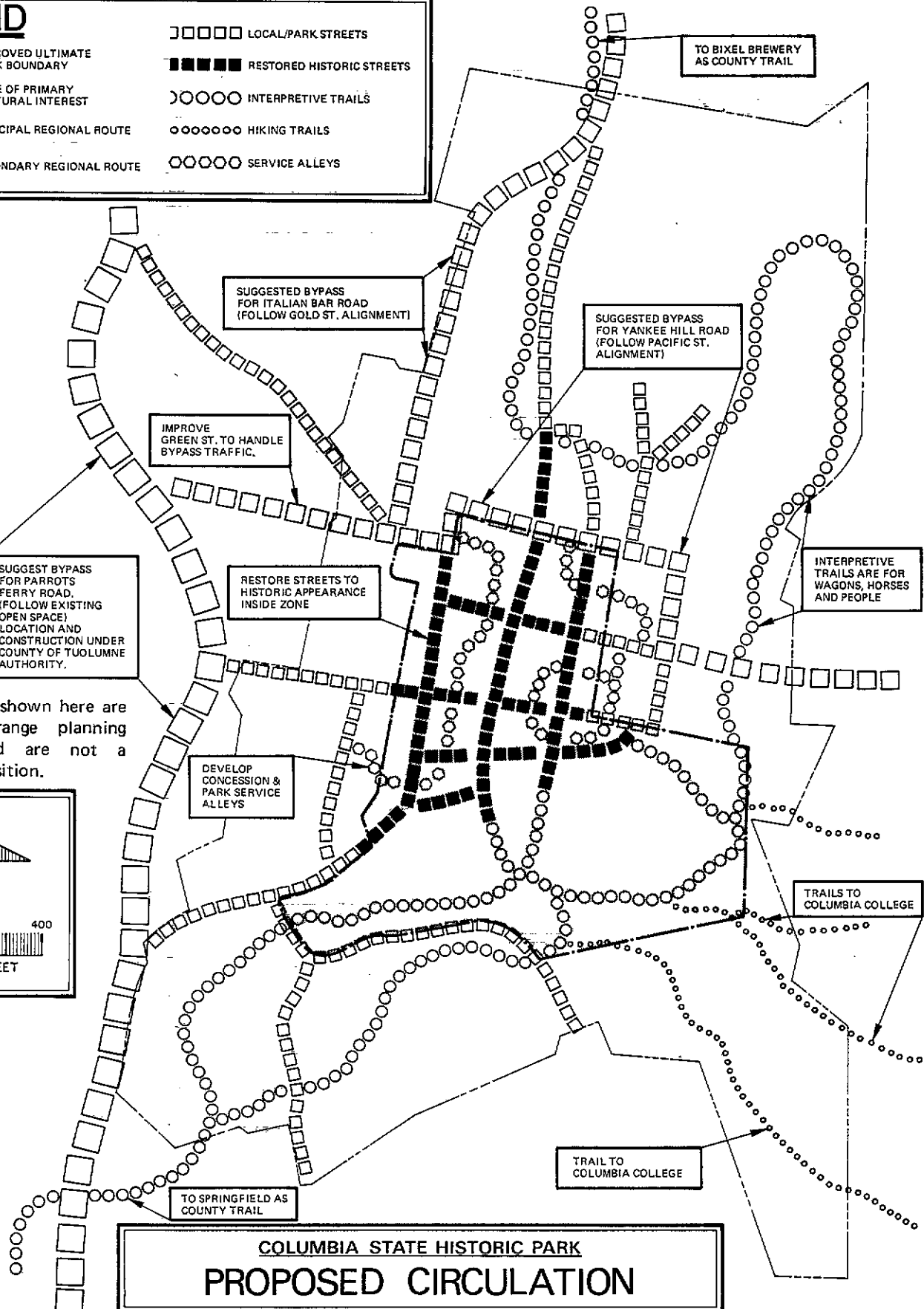
STAGE ROUTE

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK EXISTING CIRCULATION

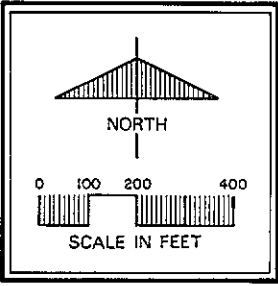
FIGURE 14

LEGEND

—	APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY	□□□□	LOCAL/PARK STREETS
▭	ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST	■ ■ ■ ■	RESTORED HISTORIC STREETS
▭	PRINCIPAL REGIONAL ROUTE	○ ○ ○ ○	INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
▭	SECONDARY REGIONAL ROUTE	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	HIKING TRAILS
		○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	SERVICE ALLEYS



Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



**COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
PROPOSED CIRCULATION**

FIGURE 15

Circulation

Transportation routes within Columbia State Historic Park fall into two categories: those vital to the modern scene, and those vital to the historic scene.

When these routes converge or cross, there are often conflicts, either aesthetically or functionally.

The following circulation policies to minimize such conflicts are proposed:

Streets in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest shall eventually be restored to their appearance in the prime interpretive period (1850-1870). Streets in the proposed park boundary shall be compatible with Columbia's historic character. Modern traffic, except for service vehicles, shall be eliminated from the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

Major Regional Routes

Broadway Street (Parrotts Ferry Road)
Jackson Street (Yankee Hill Road)

Minor Regional Routes

Italian Bar Road

Local Roads

Columbia Street	Bigler Street
Main Street	Church Street
Pacific Street	Maiden Lane
State Street	Schoolhouse Road
Fulton Street	Gold Street
Washington Street	Green Street

Yankee Hill Road intersects Parrotts Ferry Road, and is the only road leading to the rural communities east of Columbia. Italian Bar Road is a minor regional route that is heavily traveled by commercial trucks.

There have been previous efforts to alleviate the intrusion of motor vehicles on the historic scene. Washington Street and parts of Main Street, State Street, and Fulton Street are closed from May through September, 24 hours a day; from October through April, they are closed during park open hours. These roads, however, remain historically unauthentic. They are paved, and service vehicles use them, even during heavy visitor pedestrian activity. There are no service alleys in the historic area. Until service alleys are developed, concessionaires should encourage back-door delivery of merchandise.

Hiking trails, equestrian trails, pathways, wagon roadways, and other rural interpretive circulation routes are vital to the historic scene.

Current trail facilities are scant and ill-defined. The present stagecoach concession uses a dirt road in the southeastern part of the park. Nature trails exist, but are either county managed or privately owned, and do not formally tie into park interpretive programs. The Dondaro Trail runs between the Columbia Airport and the park, and crosses Parrotts Ferry Road. Other trails, informal and unmarked, are located on private land between the park and Columbia College. A comprehensive system of park interpretive trails is proposed for development.



Conflict between historic and modern vehicles

The existing circulation system in Columbia consists of the routes listed above (see Existing Circulation Map).

These roads are owned and maintained by Tuolumne County. Parrotts Ferry Road now serves as the main access road to Columbia. It is a two-lane, heavily traveled thoroughfare that connects with Highway 49 about 3.2 km (2 miles) south of Columbia, and with Highway 4, 32 km (20 miles) north, in Calaveras County.

The following proposals are designed to resolve Columbia's circulation problems (see Proposed Circulation Map):

Certain streets should be restored to a condition simulating the prime interpretive period: Main Street, Columbia Street, Jackson Street, State Street, Fulton Street, Washington Street, and Broadway Street. Soil cement or decomposed granite should be used.

The modern Columbia Street extension should be removed, and developed as an interpretive trail. This part of Columbia Street is a purely modern nonhistoric road, built to accommodate the intermittent closure of certain other streets in the historic business area. This accommodation will be handled by improving Pacific Street as a transportation thoroughfare. The Columbia Street extension now divides the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, separating the business core from the original tent town site, the gold discovery site with its limestone formations, and other natural interpretive areas. This separation should be eliminated by removing the road.

When Jackson Street and Main Street are restored, Pacific Street should be developed as a bypass road, and Columbia Street's modern extension removed. This would allow the historic business core area to be free of through traffic, while allowing east-west traffic through Columbia.

A system of interpretive and nature trails should be developed to: provide visitors with a variety of historic transportation experiences, such as stagecoach, wagon, and

horseback rides; link proposed park orientation facilities with other park activities; link Tent Town to the business/concessions core; interpret the mined-out limestone formations in areas completely removed from motor vehicles; and link Columbia's historic townsite with the historical Bixel Brewery property, .8 km (½ mile) to the north, the historical Springfield property, .8 km (½ mile) to the south, and Columbia College, to the east.

The Tuolumne County General Plan also proposes development "of trails leading from Columbia State Park to nearby recreation spots or other areas of interest, such as Columbia College, Bald Mountain, Telegraph Hill, New Melones Cave country, and the airport, as part of the long list of recreation attractions at Columbia

A Parrotts Ferry bypass road could be developed west of Columbia, to relieve the park of through traffic. This development would reduce the impact of motor vehicles on Columbia, and has been discussed in the Tuolumne County General Plan.

An Italian Bar bypass road could be developed, to reduce the traffic entering Columbia's downtown area along Italian Bar Road.

The Department of Parks and Recreation does not advocate any one route in particular. Specific routing is the responsibility of the County of Tuolumne. The proposed circulation map intends only to show the concept of a bypass road, and cannot propose this or any other specific route.



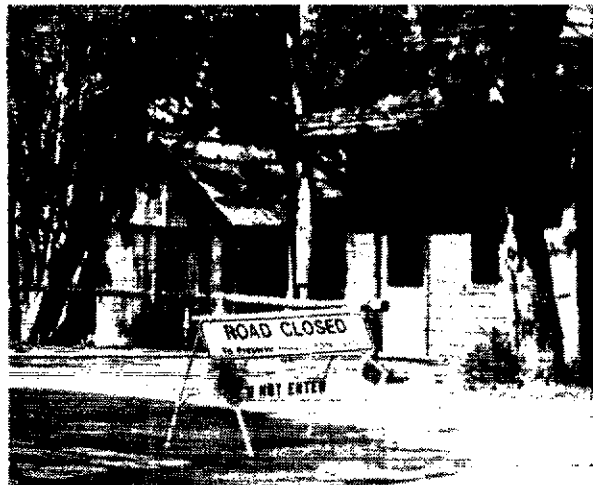
Main Street ~ Then and now

A complete system of concession service alleys should be developed, to keep vehicles off the streets in the historic business core area. This development would help remove the modern visual intrusion of motor vehicles in downtown Columbia, and would better serve the needs of business concessions.

Bicycling in the Mother Lode is a popular pastime. Current routes in and around Columbia follow existing roads. Bicycles were not part of Columbia's story, and bicycles cannot be allowed in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. Furthermore, bicycles should not be allowed on streets closed to traffic.

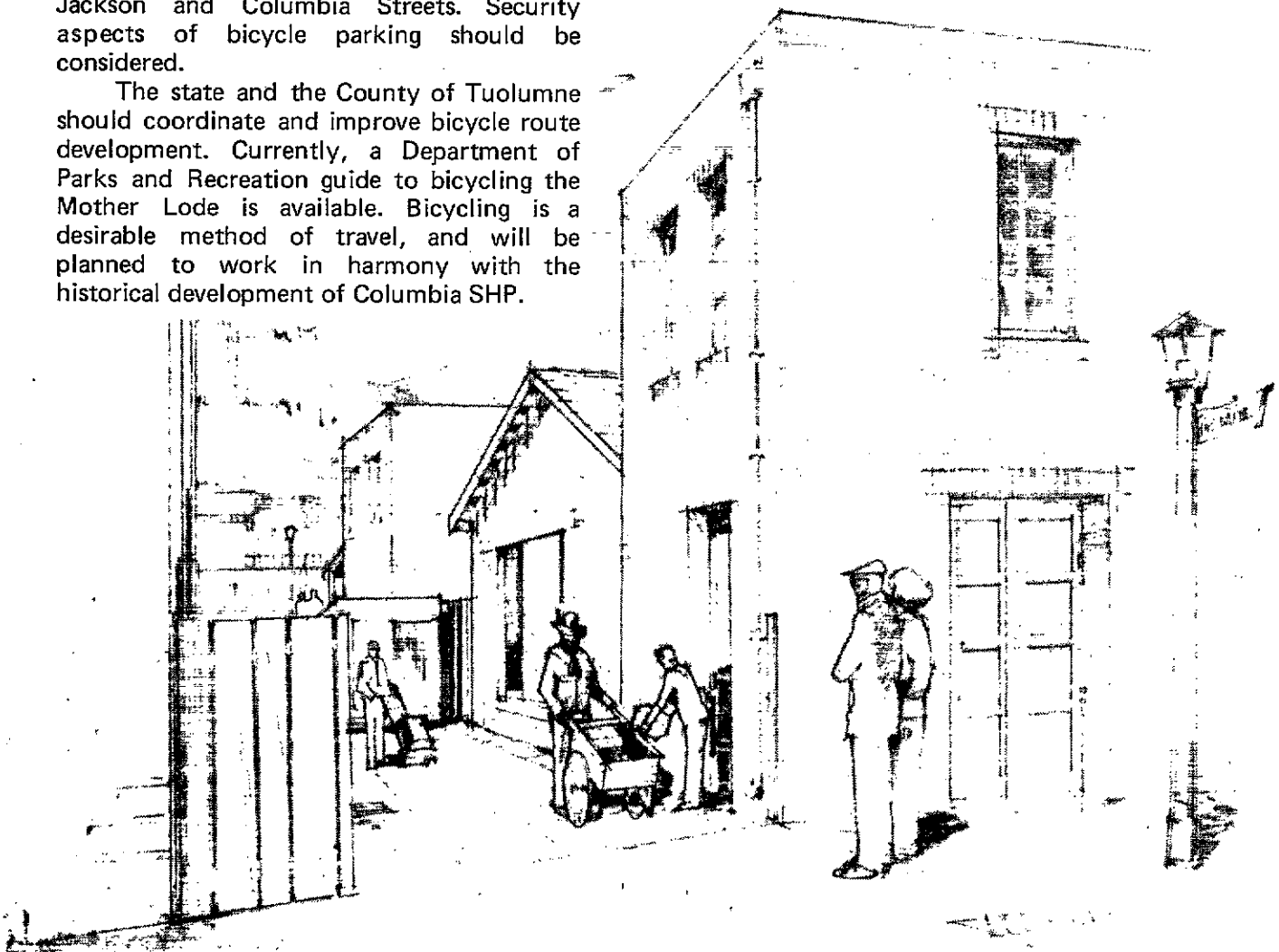
In order to see the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, bicyclists will park at the periphery of the zone. Two bicycle parking/storage areas will be developed in conjunction with motor vehicle parking areas, one in the main visitor parking lot, and the other at the local parking lot at the corner of Jackson and Columbia Streets. Security aspects of bicycle parking should be considered.

The state and the County of Tuolumne should coordinate and improve bicycle route development. Currently, a Department of Parks and Recreation guide to bicycling the Mother Lode is available. Bicycling is a desirable method of travel, and will be planned to work in harmony with the historical development of Columbia SHP.



Existing method of closing historic street to motor traffic.

Concession service alleys. Delivery of goods by hand and motor vehicles can be accomplished unobtrusively.

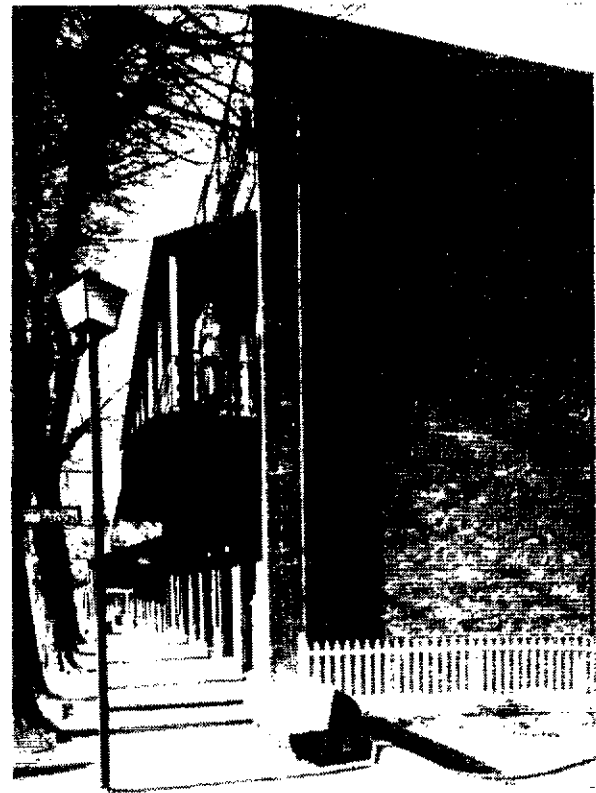


INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

This section is a study of the facilities that explain Columbia's gold rush history as a town and its purpose as a park, consistent with resource management policy. The section serves as a guide for specific interpretive development of the park's cultural and natural resources.

Columbia is intended to be a living representation of a mining community of the early California gold rush days. Several historical surveys have been conducted since the Olmsted report in 1929 (see table), to determine the key aspects of Columbia's history. The information in these reports has been used to derive the recommendations of this section. Details of the interpretive program are described in the Department of Parks and Recreation's Columbia State Historic Park Interpretive Prospectus, on file with the department.

The following historical surveys contain historical/interpretive information that serves as a basis for this section of the report:



City Hotel

Table 2
Historical Surveys on Columbia

Report	Author	Date
Report of State Park Survey of California	Frederick Law Olmsted	1929
Report on the Columbia Historic Park Project	Frederick Law Olmsted	1946
Columbia Historic State Park: Historical Summary and Recommendations	Aubrey Neasham	1948
Master Plan Report for the Development of Columbia State Historic Park Architects	Bliss & Hurt, Trudell & Berger	1950
Historical Research	Barbara Eastman	circa 1965
Interpretive Plan for Columbia State Historic Park		1963
Historical Recommendations	Allan Welts	1970
Resource Inventory	Dept. of Parks & Recreation	1975



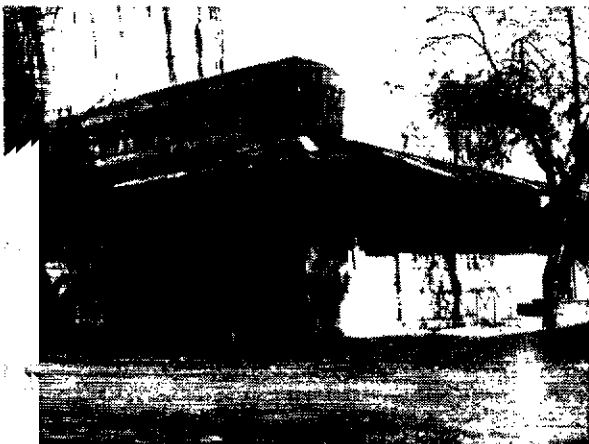
Fallon Hotel

Historic Building Development

Unlike many California gold rush towns, the physical layout of Columbia has undergone little change over the years. An organized plan of streets and lots was laid out in September 1851, and only limited portions of three streets in the downtown area have since been realigned — Washington Street between Main and Broadway, Jackson Street between Broadway and Gold, and Broadway south of Washington Street.

The buildings in Columbia, however, went through a rapid evolution, from shanties to wooden frame to brick structures. Severe fire damage in 1854 and 1857 encouraged construction of more substantial frame structures, and brick buildings with cast-iron shutters and doors in the business district. Additional fires in 1861, 1865, and 1866 caused further destruction of buildings. Some of these were rebuilt, but many were not.

Early surveys of Columbia indicate that there are about 350 lots within the area designated by the proposed park boundary. During the prime interpretive period, 1850-1870, most of these lots contained several buildings. Since the use of these buildings was also constantly changing, it has been difficult to accurately research the history of each lot.



St. Charles Saloon, before and after restoration



Columbia schoolhouse before restoration (1949)



Columbia schoolhouse after restoration



St. Anne's Catholic Church is slated for early restoration.

The Historical Lot Survey in the Appendix is a synopsis of the important information relating to most of Columbia's historic lots. It identifies most of the various buildings that are known to have existed in the town, and lists their uses. The data are based on research by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Barbara Eastman, Aubrey Neasham, Allan Welts, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. This research has provided the basis for making plans for restoration and reconstruction.

There are two schools of thought regarding restoration in Columbia. One of them calls for restoration to conditions identical to those existing when the town was new. The other confines itself to cautious removal of modern development, and retaining a range of historic features from the prime period, with a few examples of later development.

The latter approach is preferable, because it would show Columbia as it became over the course of 20 or 30 years, rather than as an immaculate reproduction or a neglected and abused settlement.

The plan recommends a compromise in the reconstruction of Columbia. It would not be appropriate to completely rebuild the town; that would damage the historical impact of existing structures built during the gold rush area. Therefore, a select number of building reconstructions, complementing but not overwhelming existing structures, is proposed.

The Historic Building Development Outline contained in this report identifies for each lot the historic buildings within the proposed park boundary, their dates of existence, and their historical uses. These buildings were selected on the basis of: the recommendations of previous historical surveys; their historical locations and subsequent uses as concessions or museums; and a variety of architectural styles and building uses.



Restoration of an historic building

There were about 400 buildings constructed between 1850 and 1870 in Columbia. Those buildings contained about 500 different kinds of businesses. Many buildings housed a number of businesses. Residential structures numbered about 150. Today, about 90 historic buildings have survived.

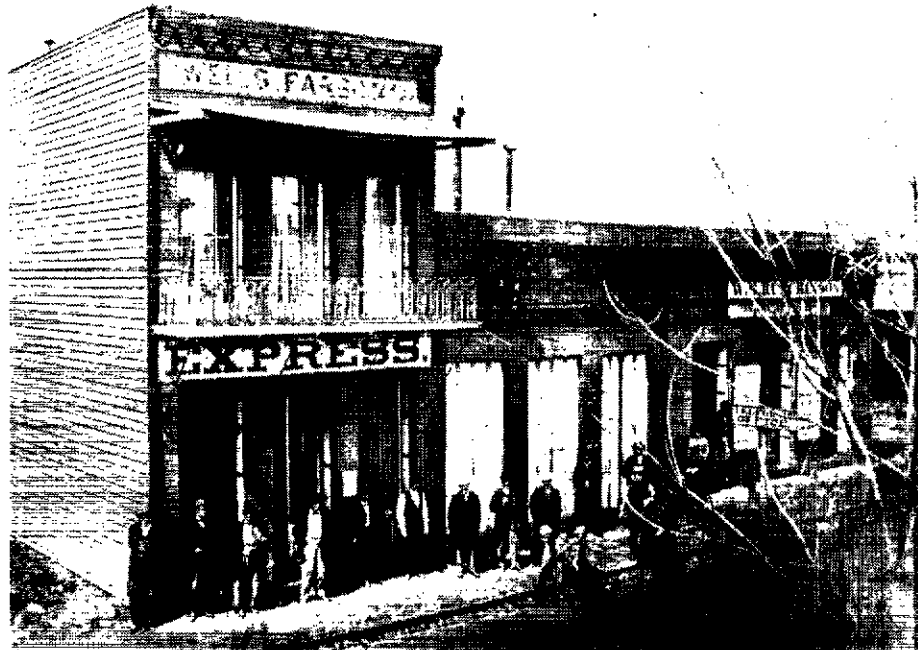
The Historic Building Development Outline provides summary information on 350 building lots located within the ultimate proposed boundary of the park. Each lot is identified by a historic or contemporary name, if known. The name represents the most appropriate historic structure for the lot.

The outline also describes the current use and development of each lot, and provides recommendations for restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings. Since the general development plan is intended to be a flexible document, specific uses for buildings are not identified. However, knowledge of the scope of development contemplated is necessary to gain an understanding of ultimate development commitment and costs. Lists summarizing outline information are contained in the Appendix.

Historic background information on lots in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest is found in the Historic Lot Survey, in the Appendix.



Wells Fargo Building today



Wells Fargo Building, circa 1868

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.

LEGEND

— APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY — 1956

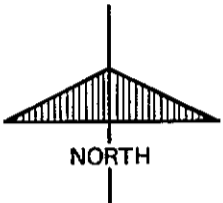
- - - PROPOSED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY — 1978

12 HISTORIC LOTS BASED ON EARLY SURVEY OF COLUMBIA



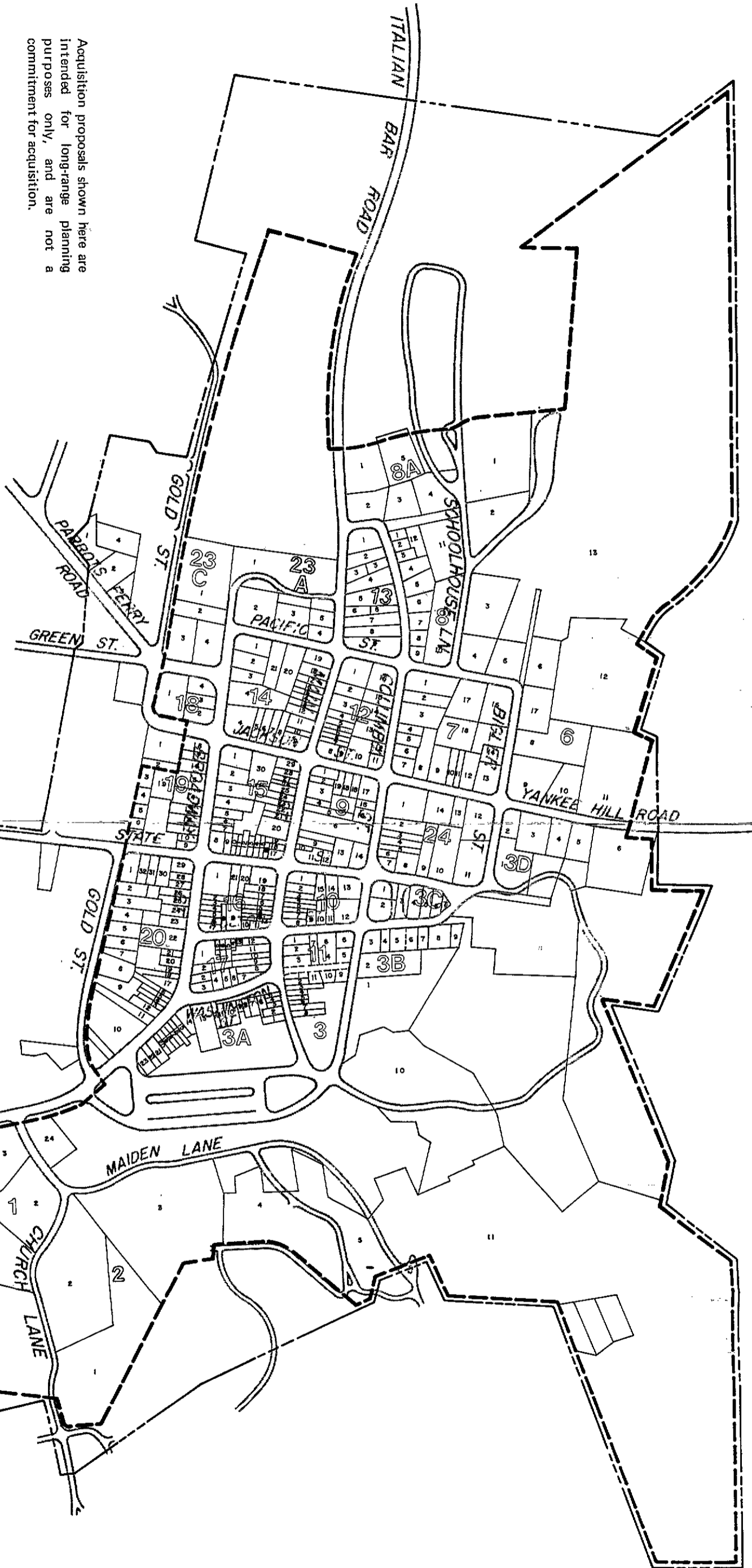
SCALE IN FEET

FIGURE 16



NORTH

NOTE: BLOCK NUMBERS ARE BASED ON HISTORICAL SURVEYS, LOT NUMBERS ARE CONTEMPORARY DESIGNATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK HISTORIC LOTS

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.

LEGEND

- APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY — 1956
- - - PROPOSED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY — 1978
- EXISTING RESTORED OR RECONSTRUCTED
- ▨ EXISTING BUILDINGS PROPOSED FOR RESTORATION
- BUILDINGS PROPOSED FOR RECONSTRUCTION
- ▤ STABILIZED RUINS
- ▥ BUILDINGS TO BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED
- ◊ EXISTING NON-HISTORIC BUILDINGS TO BE HISTORICALLY IMPROVED

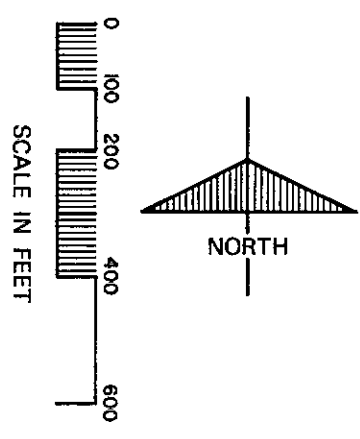
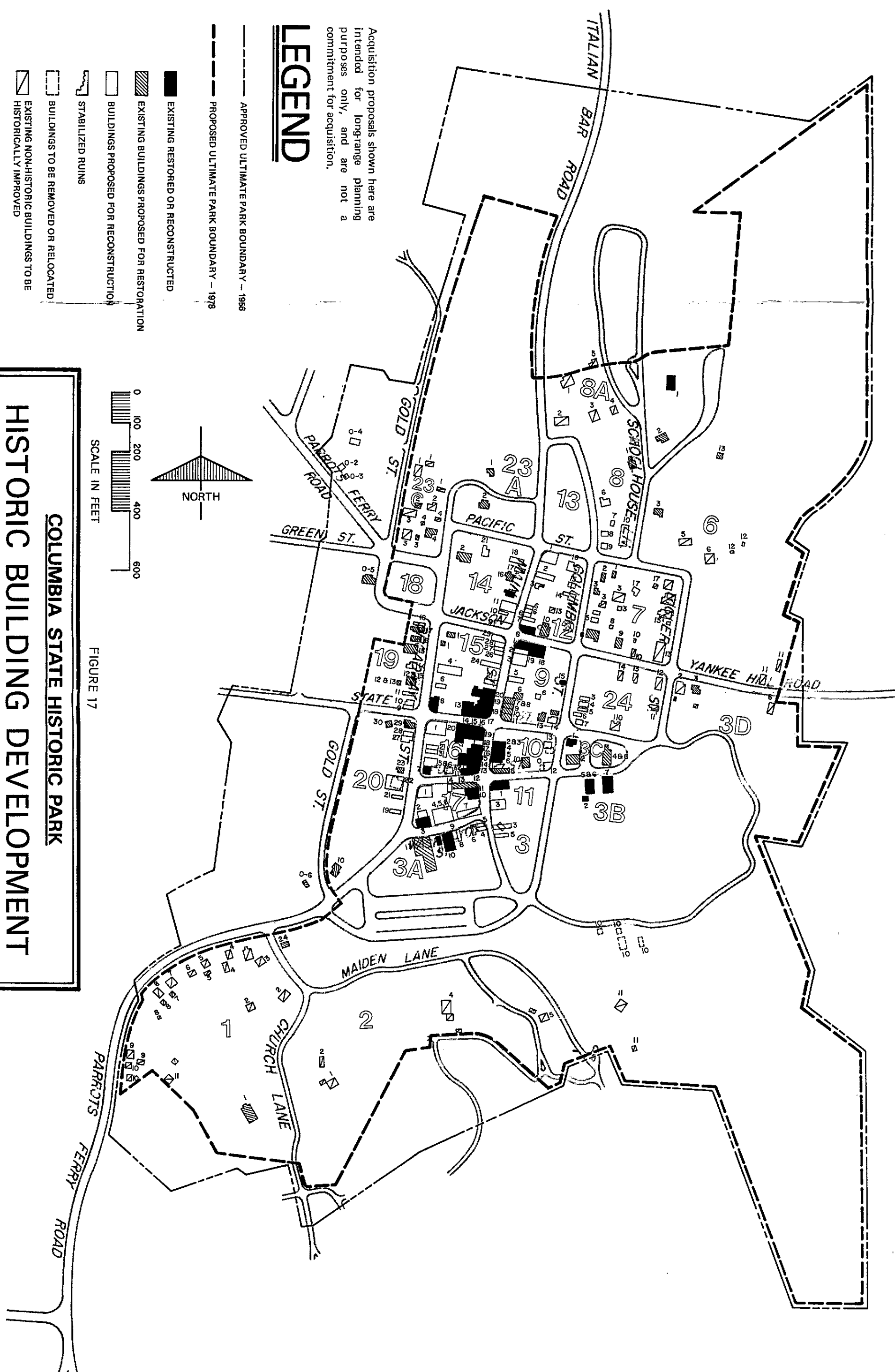


FIGURE 17

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT



**FIGURE 18
HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT**

BLOCK NO.	DEPT. LOT NO.	FIGURE 18 HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT				OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS					
		HISTORICAL BUILDING	DATES OF EXISTENCE	HISTORICAL USE	CURRENT BUILDING	STATE OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	MODERN	HISTORIC	BUSINESS/ CONCESSION	RESIDENCE	MUSEUM/EXHIBIT	PARK OPERATION	VACANT LOT	RESTORED RECONSTRUCTED	STABILIZED RUINS	TO BE REMOVED	TO BE RESTORED	TO BE RECONSTRUCTED
3	1	Bassett's Store	1851-1853	General Store	None	x													
3	2	Dairy House & Restaurant	1850-1850	Restaurant	None	x								x					
3	3	Raymond & Holton	1858-1864	General Store	Miner's Shack	x			x	x								x	
3	4	Wing Bldg.	1859-1871	Tinsmith	None	x								x					
3	5	DeNoilles Store Armory	7-1852	Armory	None	x								x					
3	6	Bonnell Furniture Co.	1858-1861	Furniture	None	x								x					
3	7	Harter & Canavan	1856-1863	Blacksmith	None	x								x					
3	8	Sponsor Shop	7-1854	?	None	x								x					
3	9	Benedict & Roberts	7-1850	?	None	x								x					
3	10	Bull & Bear Pit	7-1853	Amphitheatre and	None	x								x					
3	11	Bull & Bear Pit	7-1853	Bull & Bear Pit	None	x								x					
3	12				Miners Cabin Exhibit	x			x		x								
11	1	Fergusons Saloon	1852-1857	Saloon	Brady Building	x			x	x									
11	2	Hollisters American Bakery	1852-1858	Bakery	None	x								x					
11	3	Levy Bldg.	1854-1869	Clothing/Tailor	None	x								x					
11	4	Amphitheatre & Bull & Bear Pit	7-1853	Amphitheatre	None	x								x					
11	5	Zambrono Residence	1850-?	Residence	None	x								x					
11	6	Lacey Residence	1852-1864	Residence	None	x								x					
10	1	Colombo Saloon	1854-?	Saloon	None	x								x					
10	2	Koch's Shop	1857-1863	?	Blacksmith	x			x	x									
10	3	Podesta's Saloon	1861-?	Saloon	Blacksmith	x			x	x									
10	4	New York Drygoods	1855-Present	Drygoods/Clothing	New York Drygoods	x			x	x									
10	5	Sam Leon Bldg.	1856-Present	Barber Bathhouse	Barbershop	x			x	x									
10	6	Franklin & Wolf	1854-Present	Variety	Cheap Forcash	x			x	x									
10	7	Brainard Bldg. (North)	1854-Present	General Store	Brainard Ruins	x			x	x		x							
10	8	Levy Bldg.	1854-1887	General Store	Tibbets Residence	x			x										
10	9	Brainard Bldg. (South)	?	Shoe, Laundry, Ice	None	x								x					
10	10	Columbia Clipper	1854-?	Boardinghouse	Martinez Residence	x			x										
10	11	Building	?	Justice/Lawyer	None	x								x					
10	12	1st N.E. Water Co.	?	Water Co. & Reservoir	Maintenance Bldg (2)	x			x										
10	13	New England Stable	?	Blacksmith/Wheelwright	None	x								x					
10	14	Podesta's Bldg.	?	Hardware	None	x								x					
10	15	Podesta's Boardinghouse	?	Boardinghouse	None	x								x					
9	1	Magendie Building	1854-Present	Grocery	Columbia Mercantile	x			x	x									
9	2	Lamartine Gunsmith	7-1865	Gunsmith	None	x								x					
9	3	Boston Livery	1853-1866	Livery Stable	None	x								x					
9	4	Raney's Fandango	1854-1872	Fandango Saloon	None	x								x					
9	5	Firehouse No. 2	1861-1910	Firehouse	Firehouse	x			x										
9	6	Wilson Residence	1879-Present	Residence	McConnell Residence/ Garage	x			x										
9	7	Soderer & Marshall (North)	1857-Present	Seed, Shoe, Drug Store	Park Storage	x			x					x					
9	8	Soderer & Marshall (South)	1857-Present	Grocery, Meat Mkt.	Peoplas Meat Market	x			x					x					
9	9	Bayhaut Bldg.	1854-Present	Bakery	Chinese Meat Market	x			x					x					
9	10	Building	1854-Present	Saddlery	Ebbles Saddlery	x			x					x					
9	11	Knapp Store	1854-Present	General Store Grocery	Park Museum	x			x					x					
9	12	Building	?	Residence	Restroom Facilities	x			x										
9	13	Siebert Residence	?	Residence	Private Residence	x			x										
9	14	Swartz Residence	1857-1864	Residence	None	x								x					
9	14	Swartz Residence		Residence	Private Commercial	x			x										
9	15	Jail		Jail	Jail	x			x					x					
9	16	Residences (2)	?	Residences	None	x								x					
9	17	Residences (3)	?	Residences	None	x								x					
9	18	Delaroy's Bldg.	?	Syrup Mfg.	Post Office	x			x					x					
9	19	Boehmer Store	1858-Present	Grocery	Park Office	x			x					x					
12	1	Bayhaut Store	1857-1877	Drygoods, Grocery	None	x								x					
12	2	Questel Fandango House	7-1866	Fandango/Joss House	None	x								x					
12	3	Claverie Building	7-1856	Grocery, Hardware	Claverie Ruins	x			x										
12	4	Doutremont Saloon	?	Saloon	None	x								x					
12	5	Boardinghouse	?	Boardinghouse	None	x								x					
12	6	Raspe's 3 Houses	1856-1865	Res. & Lodge	None	x								x					
12	7	Alberding's Lot	7-1871	?	None	x								x					
12	8	St. Charles Saloon	1856-Present	Saloon	St. Charles Saloon	x			x										
12	9	Vacant			None	x								x					
12	10	Braquihai Residence	1856-Present	Residence	Burns Residence	x			x										
12	11	Carlos Residence	7-1856	Residence	None	x								x					
12	12	Braquihai Lot	1850-1856	Garden	None	x								x					
12	13	Haley Residence	?	Residence	Private Residence	x			x										
12	14	Site Building	?	Residence	None	x								x					
12	15	Site Building	?	Residence	None	x								x					
12	16	Site Building	?	Residence	None	x								x					

x Partial Restoration/Reconstruction

BLOCK NO.	DEPT. LOT NO.	HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT				OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS					
		HISTORICAL BUILDING	DATES OF EXISTENCE	HISTORICAL USE	CURRENT BUILDING	STATE OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	MODERN	HISTORIC	BUSINESS/ CONCESSION	RESIDENCE	MUSEUM/EXHIBIT	PARK OPERATION	VACANT LOT	RESTORED/ RECONSTRUCTED	STABILIZED RUINS	TO BE REMOVED	TO BE RESTORED	TO BE RECONSTRUCTED
14	1	Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
14	2	Palmer Residence	?	Residence	Park Residence	x		x		x							x		
14	3	Leavitt Residence	?	Residence	None	x													
14	4	Odd Fellows Hall	1854-1857	Odd Fellows	None	x								x					
14	5	Episcopal Church	?	Church	None	x								x					
14	6	Episcopal Church	?	Church	None	x								x					
14	7	Episcopal Property	?	Church	None	x								x					
14	8	Episcopal Property	?	Church	None	x								x					
14	9	Columbia Engine Co. No. 2	1860-1861	Firehouse	None	x								x					
14	10	Dr. Charneaux French Drug	?-1863	French Drug Store	None	x								x					
14	11	Faubel's Meat Mkt.	?-1866	Meat Market	None	x								x					
14	12	Lorraine's Fandango	?	Fandango	Park Residence	x				x									
14	13	Murphy Residence	?-1863	Residence	Park Residence	x			x					x					
14	14	Conlin Residence	1866-?	Residence	Park Residence	x			x										
14	15	Garden Lot	1866-?	Garden	Park Residence	x			x								x		
14	16	Conlin's Lot	?	Garden	Park Residence	x													
14	17	Sourdry Residence	?	Residence/Foodmaker	None	x								x				x	
14	18	House of Mariquita	1859-1871	Bordeio	None	x								x				x	
14	19	Waterman & Fletcher Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
14	20	Coombs & Parsons Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
14	21	Love Residence	?	Residence & Orchard	None	x								x				x	
15	1	Lippman Bldg.	1857-1865	Residence	Park Residence	x		x		x							x		
15	2	Tuolumne Courier	1860-1865	Newspaper	None	x								x					
15	3	?	?	?	None	x								x					
15	4	Armory Hall	?	Armory Storage	None	x								x				x	
15	5	?	?	?	None	x								x					
15	6	Broadway Drugstore	1855-1861	Ethnic Drugstore	None	x								x				x	
15	7	?	?	?	None	x								x					
15	8	Odd Fellows Bldg.	1855-Present	Odd Fellows	Odd Fellows Hall	x			x		x				x				
15	9	Harrison's Upholstery	1856-?	Upholstery Shop	None	x								x					
15	10	Buck's Daguerreotype	1855-1856	Photo Shop	None	x								x					
15	11	O.P. Davis Bldg.	1855-1856	Variety Shop	None	x								x					
15	12	Hotel DeParis	?	Hotel	None	x								x					
15	13	Fire Engine House No. 1	1854-Present	Firehouse	Firehouse No. 1	x			x					x					
15	14	Duchow Bldg.	1856-Present	Drugstore	Columbia Drug	x			x					x					
15	15	Davis Jeweler	1857-Present	City Council, Town Hall	Dr. Office	x			x					x					
15	16	Questai Bldg.	1855-?	Shoe Shop	Photography	x			x					x					
15	17	Leavitt & Walker - South Part	1854-Present	Jewelry Store	Towle & Leavitt	x			x					x					
15	18	Leavitt & Walker - North Part	1854-Present	Jewelry Store	Towle & Leavitt	x			x					x					
15	19	Heynemann Saloon (Confection)	1855-Present	Saloon	Columbia Confection	x			x					x					
15	20	City Hotel & What Cheer	1856-Present	Hotel Saloon	City Hall	x			x					x					
15	20A	Brick Kiln	?	Kiln	Kiln	x			x								x		
15	21	French Restaurant	1856-1866	Restaurant	Bandstand	x							x				x		
15	22	German Hall (Rosal Saloon)	1856-1865	Saloon	None	x		x						x					
15	23	N.Y. Bakery	?	Saloon/Bakery	None	x								x					
15	24	City Market (N.Y. Bakery)	1858-1871	Bakery	None	x								x				x	
15	25	Empire Mkt.	?	Market	None	x								x					
15	26	Hoerchner Bldg. - South	1856-1861	Saloon/Fruit Stand	Chicken Shack	x				x							x		
15	27	Hoerchner Bldg. - North	1857-1865	Coffee Saloon	None	x								x				x	
15	28	Barclays Saloon (Franco Cabin)	1854-1857	Coffee House	Franco's Cabin	x			x								x		
15	29	Longton Saloon	1857-1865	Saloon/Peanut/Candy	None	x								x				x	
15	30	Pechaud Bros. Bldg.	1851-1854	French Store/Restaurant	None	x								x					
16	1	Columbia Exchange/Garden	1851-1854	Hotel, Theatre	None	x								x				x	
16	2	Hildebrand Bldg.	1860-1865	Bakery	None	x								x				x	
16	3	Columbia Gazette Bldg.	1857-1858	Newspaper, Ice Cream	None	x								x				x	
16	4	Varney's Shop	1859-1860	Blacksmith	None	x								x					
16	5	Columbia Brewery	1855-1856	Brewery	None	x								x				x	
16	6	Shotwell's House	1856-?	Residence	None	x								x				x	
16	7	Kelly's Grocery	1859-1889	Grocery	Boston Livery	x			x					x					
16	8	Call's Saddlery	1854-1861	Saddlery	None	x								x					
16	9	Gowen & Wardell Carpentry Bldg.	1854-1854	Carpenter	None	x								x				x	
16	10	?	?-1857	Newspaper, Doctor	None	x								x					
16	11	Douglass Saloon	1857-Present	Saloon	Douglass Saloon	x			x										
16	12	Soderer & Marshall	1857-Present	Emporium	Carpenter Shop	x			x										
16	13	Soderer & Marshall	1857-Present	Clothing, Tobacco	Candy Kitchen	x			x										
16	14	McChesney Bldg. - South	1857-1864	Drugstore, Doctors	Candy Kitchen	x			x										
16	15	McChesney Bldg. - North	1857-Present	Variety, Telegraph	Candy Kitchen	x			x										
16	16	Hildebrand	1854-1858	Bakery, Town Hall	Native Sons G.W.	x			x										
16	17	Meyers Bros. (Courthouse)	1857-Present	Fruit Stand, Toy	County Courthouse	x			x										
16	18	Ehrenberg Tobacco Shop	1854-1860	Tobacco, Shoe	None	x								x				x	
16	19	Chinese Restaurant	1851-1874	Restaurant	Columbia House	x			x					x					
16	20	Shotwell's Bldg.	1854-?	Market, Book	Angelo's Hall	x			x					x					
16	21	Christen's Paint Store	1857-1871	Paint, Shoot Gallery	None	x								x					

⊗ Partial Restoration/Reconstruction

HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT					OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS						
BLOCK NO.	DEPT. LOT NO.	HISTORICAL BUILDING	DATES OF EXISTENCE	HISTORICAL USE	CURRENT BUILDING	OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS					
						STATE OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	MODERN	HISTORIC	BUSINESS/ CONCESSION	RESIDENCE	MUSEUM/EXHIBIT	PARK OPERATION	VACANT LOT	RESTORED RECONSTRUCTED	STABILIZED RUINS	TO BE REMOVED	TO BE RESTORED	TO BE RECONSTRUCTED
17	1	Kelty & Fisher Stable	1852-1861	Livery	None	x								x				x	x
17	2	Gillespies 2 Bldgs.	1855-1857	Drugstore, Doctor's Office	None	x								x					x
17	3	Masonic Hall Bldg.	1854-1894	Masonic Hall	Masonic Hall	x			x			x				x			x
17	4	Terpischorean Hall (Cardinell's)	1857-1861	Justice, Saloon, School	None	x				x				x					x
17	5	Terpischorean Hall (Cardinell's)	1861-1871	School, Offices	None	x								x					x
17	6	Cardinell's Residence	1857-?	Residence/Theatre	None	x								x					x
17	7	Araolo & Brown	1859-1871	General Store	None	x								x					x
17	8	Wilson's Meat Mkt.	1853-1871	Meat Market	None	x								x					x
17	9	Farnsworth Bldg.	1857-?	Saloon	None	x								x					x
17	10	Wells Fargo Bldg.	1858-Present	Express	Wells Fargo	x			x			x			x				x
17	11	Wells Fargo Warehouse	1858-Present	Warehouse	Daegner Bldg.	x			x			x			x				x
17	12	D.O. Mills Bank	1854-Present	Bank	D.O. Mills Bank	x			x								x	x	
17	13	Tuolumne County Water Co.	1854-1901	Water Company	Water Company	x			x									x	
17	14	Mills & Co. Bldg.	1857-1861	Government Office	None	x								x					x
17	15	Walker Bldg.	?-1861	Barber	None	x								x					x
17	16	Daegener Bldg.	1856-1857	Courtroom, Furniture Warehouse	None	x								x					x
3/D	1	Smith Bldg.	?-1857	?	None	x								x					x
3/D	2	Preble & Alden Bldg.	?-1856	Carpenter	None	x								x					x
3/D	3	Sauquet Grocery	1861-1863	Grocery	None	x								x					x
3/D	4	Donnell & Parsons Store	1855-1866	Saloon	None	x								x					x
3/D	6	Donnel & Parsons Bldg.	1853-1857	Grocery, Courtroom	None	x								x					x
3/D	6	Watt's Lot (Donnell & Parsons)	1854-1857	?	None	x								x					x
3/D	7	Fordham's 2 Lots	?-1861	Saloon, Boardinghse	None	x								x					x
3/D	8	Northrup & Marshal Bldg.	?-1863	Carpentry, Machine	None	x								x					x
3/D	9	Chinese Laundry	?	Laundry	None	x								x					x
3/D	10	Eagle Cottage	?-1861	Boardinghouse	None	x			x		x				x				x
3/D	11	Gunns Bldg.	?-1867	Newspaper	Columbia Gazette	x			x		x								x
3/D	12	Columbia Gazette	?-1863	Newspaper	None	x								x					x
3/D	13	Fallon's Hotel	1859-Present	Hotel, Theatre	Fallon Theatre	x			x		x								x
3/D	14	Fountain Hotel	?-1859	Hotel, Garden	None	x								x					x
3/D	15	Green's Boardinghouse	1856-1864	Boardinghouse	None	x								x					x
3/D	16	Piley's Butcher Shop	1854-1858	Butcher Shop	None	x								x					x
3/D	17	Hoey Residence	1856-1859	Residence	None	x								x					x
3/D	18	Donahoe Residence & Saloon	?-1859	Residence & Saloon	None	x								x					x
3/D	19	Slaven Residence & Saloon	?-1859	Residence & Saloon	None	x								x					x
3/D	20	Mersfelder Residence	?-1859	Residence	None	x								x					x
3/D	21	Smith, Morse Lumber Co.	?-1863	Lumber Co. Office	None	x								x					x
3/D	22	Brean Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					x
3/D	23	Scammon Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					x
3/D	24	?	?	?	Park Residence	x					x								x
3/D	25	None	?	?	Restroom Facility	x			x				x						x
20	1	Morrell	?	Residence	None		x								x				x
20	2	Martindale	?	Residence	None		x								x				x
20	3	Bickford	?	Residence	None		x								x				x
20	4	Martindale	?	Residence	None		x								x				x
20	5	Earle	?	Residence	None	x									x				x
20	6	Gas Works	?	Gas Co.	None	x									x				x
20	7	Residence	?	Residence	None	x									x				x
20	8	Higgins Residence	?	Residence	None	x									x				x
20	9	English	?	Residence	None	x									x				x
20	10	Smith, Morse Lumber Co.	?-1863	Lumber Yard	Park Residence	x			x										x
20	11	Duffy's Shop	?	?	None	x									x				x
20	12	McKenzie	?	Blacksmith	None	x									x				x
20	13	Louisiana Restaurant	?	Restaurant	None	x									x				x
20	14	Masons Tin Shop	1854-1859	Tinsmith	None	x									x				x
20	15	Bldg.	?-1861	Law Office, Livery	None	x									x				x
20	16	Higgins Boardinghouse	1854-1859	Boardinghouse	None	x									x				x
20	17	Heddon & Campbell (Fleming & Heddon)	?-1860	Blacksmith	None	x									x				x
20	18	A.P. True Wheelwright	?	Wheelwright	None		x												x
20	19	True's Boardinghouse	1864-1860	Boarding, Blkmith.	Private Restaurant			x		x									x
20	20	Campbell Residence	?	Residence	Private Restaurant			x		x									x
20	21	Bldg.	1856-1865	Office, Apts.	Private Restaurant			x		x									x
20	22	Broedway Hotel	?-1883	Hotel	Private Residence			x		x									x
20	23	Dr. Gibbons Office	1856-1862	Dr. Office, Residence	Private Residence			x		x									x
20	24	Rodgers Bros. Store	1860-?	Clothing	None			x		x									x
20	25	Christen's Shop	?-1860	Paint Paper Hanging	None			x		x									x
20	26	Bldg.	1864-1888	Grocery, Garage	None			x		x									x
20	27	Dr. Schmidt Office	?-1886	Dr. Office	None			x		x									x
20	28	Spier Paint Shop	1858-1865	Paint Shop	None			x		x									x
20	29	McKenty Store	?-1865	Grocery, Hardware	Private Residence			x		x									x
20	30	Madison	?	Residence	Private Shack			x		x									x
20	31	Smith	?	Residence	None			x											x
20	32	Stewart	?	Residence	None			x											x

HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

BLOCK NO.	DEPT. LOT NO.	HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT				OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS					
		HISTORICAL BUILDING	DATES OF EXISTENCE	HISTORICAL USE	CURRENT BUILDING	STATE OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	MODERN	HISTORIC	BUSINESS/ CONCESSION	RESIDENCE	MUSEUM/EXHIBIT	PARK OPERATION	VACANT LOT	RESTORED RECONSTRUCTED	STABILIZED RUINS	TO BE REMOVED	TO BE RESTORED	TO BE RECONSTRUCTED
19	1	Presbyterian Church	1854-Present	Church	Presbyterian Church		x		x										
19	2	Methodist Episcopal Church	?	Church	None		x							x					
19	3	Lewis Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
19	4	Gaudisier Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
19	5	Gibbons Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
19	6	Finnegan Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
19	7	Toomy Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
19	8	Columbia Livery	?	Livery Stable	None	x								x					
19	9	Decker House	?-1854	Residence	Ice Cream Parlor		x	x		x							x		
19	10	Fish Res.	?	Residence	Ice Cream Parlor		x												
19	11	Robbins & Marshals	1861-1865	Furniture, Photo	None		x							x					
19	12	Cleveland Lot	?	Residence	Private Residence & Bldg.		x	x			x						x		
19	13	Floyd Carpenter Shop	1855	Carpenter Shop	Private Residence & Bldg.														
19	14	Fuller Residence	1855-?	Residence	None		x							x					
19	15	Brainard Residence	1856	Residence	Park Residence	x			x		x						x		
19	16	Campbell Residence, Office	?	Residence & Office	Private Residence	x			x		x						x		
19	17	Graves Residence (Jackson Res.)	?	Residence	Park Residence	x			x		x								
19	18	Brady House	?	Residence	None	x								x					
19	19	Chamberlain Res.	?	Residence	None		x							x					
18	1	Mills Residence	1855	Residence & Garden	None	x								x					
18	2	Windeler Residence	?	Residence & Bdringhse	None	x								x					
18	3	Methodist Parsonage	1853-1870	Residence	None	x								x					
18	4	Methodist Church	?	Church	None	x								x					
23/C	1	-	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x							x	
23/c	1	-	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x							x	
23/C	1	Hahn Residence	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x							x	
23/C	2	Woodman Residence	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x							x	
23/C	3	-	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x							x	
23/C	3	-	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x							x	
23/C	3	Shaw Residence	?-Present	Residence	Park Residence	x			x		x							x	
23/C	4	-	?	?	Park Residence	x			x		x							x	
23/C	4	Brainard Residence	?-Present	Residence	Pensa Residence	x			x		x						x		
23/A	1	V.A. Cross	?	Residence	Park Residence	x					x							x	
23/A	2	Newell	?	Residence	Private Residence		x				x							x	
23/A	3	Temperance Hall	?	Meeting Hall	None		x							x					
23/A	4	Philadelphia House	?	?	None		x							x					
23/A	5	Warren	?	?	None		x							x					
13	1	Gerard	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	2	Bishop	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	3	Lakin & Long	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	4	Chaves	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	5	Guillemard Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	6	Businger & Delongy	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	7	Higgins	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	8	Kelty	?	Residence	None	x								x					
13	9	Munkelt & Burkhard	?	Warehouse	None	x								x					
8	1	Lang	?	?	None	x								x					
8	2	Tschamser	?	?	None	x								x					
8	3	C. Smith	?	?	None	x								x					
8	4	Marlow	?	?	None	x								x					
8	5	E.W. Field	?	?	None	x								x					
8	6	Mansfield	?	Residence	Private Residence		x	x			x							x	
8	7	Robinson	?	Residence	Private Residence		x	x			x							x	
8	8	G. Brown	?	Residence	None	x								x					
8	9	Laisey	?	Residence	None	x								x					
8	10	Porterfield Schoolhouse	?	School	None	x								x					
8	11	Relater	?	Residence	Private Residence (2)		x	x			x							x	
8	12	Unknown	?	?	None	x													
8A	1	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x							x	
8A	2	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x							x	
8A	3	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x							x	
8A	4	?	?	?	Park Residence		x	x			x							x	
8A	5	?	?	?	Park Residence		x	x			x							x	

⊗ Partial Restoration/Reconstruction

HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT					OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS						
BLOCK NO.	DEPT. LOT NO.	HISTORICAL BUILDING	DATES OF EXISTENCE	HISTORICAL USE	CURRENT BUILDING	STATE OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	MODERN	HISTORIC	BUSINESS/ CONFESSION	RESIDENCE	MUSEUM/EXHIBIT	PARK OPERATION	VACANT LOT	RESTORED RECONSTRUCTED	STABILIZED RUINS	TO BE REMOVED	TO BE RESTORED	TO BE RECONSTRUCTED
6	1	Old School House	1861-Present	School	Old School House	x						x							
6	2	Rahm/Koppitz House	?	Residence	Park Residence	x			x		x								
6	3	Cyrus Knapp House	?	Residence	Private Residence		x		x		x								
6	4	?	?	?	Private Property		x						x						
6	5	?	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x								
6	6	?	?	?	Private Residence		x		x		x								
6	7	?	?	?	Private Property		x						x						
6	8	?	?	?	Private Property		x						x						
6	9	?	?	?	Park Property	x							x						
6	10	?	?	?	Private Property		x						x						
6	11	?	?	?	Private Residence		x		x		x								
6	12	?	?	?	Private Property/ 2 Shacks		x						x						
6	13	?	?	?	Barns	x			x										
7	1	DeNoille	?	Residence	Park Residence	x		x			x								
7	2	McLean	?	Residence	Park Residence	x		x			x								
7	3	A. Fletcher	?	Residence	Park Residence (3)	x		x			x								
7	4	M. Mills	?	Residence	None	x													
7	5	W.H. Brown	?	Residence	None	x							x						
7	6	Pat Mullan Home	?	Residence	Private Residence		x		x		x			x					
7	7	Beaumont	?	Residence	None		x							x					
7	8	P. McCanen	?	Residence	Private Building		x		x										
7	9	Torman (Smith House)	?	Residence	Private Residence		x			x									
7	10	H. Lugh	?	Residence	None		x						x						
7	11	Crossini	?	Residence	None		x						x						
7	12	McCanen	?	Residence	None		x						x						
7	13	Megendi	?	Residence	Volunteer Fire Station		x		x										
7	14	Heneit	?	?	Vacant Lot	x							x						
7	15	Morse	?	Residence	Park Residence	x		x			x								
7	16	Woodbury	?	Residence	Private Residences (2)		x		x		x								
7	17	S. Keyes	?	Residence	None		x						x						
7	18	?	?	?	None	x							x						
24	1	Ripperden & Cal kins	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	2	Whiting	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	3	Labadie	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	4	Lopez	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	5	Sanchez	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	6	Beltram	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	7	Ordens	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	8	Larrando	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	9	Miller	?	Residence	None	x								x					
24	10	Luddy	?	Residence	Park Residence	x		x			x								
24	11	Raymond & Holton	?	Soda Works	Private Residence		x		x		x								
24	12	A.B. Holton	?	Residence	Private Residence		x		x		x								
24	13	Hunt	?	Residence	Private Residence		x		x		x								
24	14	Delaroyere	?	Residence	Park Residence	x		x					x						
3B	1	Log Jail	?	Log Jail	None	x								x					
3B	2	Patterson (Pettersen)	?	Residence	None	x					x								
3B	3	Arnold Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
3B	4	Sloan Residence	?	Residence	None	x								x					
3B	5	J. Levy Residence	?	Residence	Park Residence	x			x		x								
3B	6	J. Levy Residence	?	Residence	Park Residence	x					x								
3B	7	Sewell Knapp	?	Residence	Chos Gale Home	x			x		x								
3B	8	Springer	?	Residence	None	x								x					
3B	9	Taylor	?	Residence	None	x								x					
3B	10	Buildings (4)	?	?	Maint. Service Yard	x		x					x				x		
3B	11	?	?	?	Private Residence & Barn		x		x		x								
3C	1	Bordenare	?	Barn	Mother Lode Gallery		x		x		x								
3C	2	Toro	?	?	Park Maint./Garage	x			x				x						
3C	3	Vergara	?	?	Park Maint./Garage	x													
3C	4	Johnson & Yates	?	School	Old Knapp School		x		x										
3C	5	Charnaux	?	School	Old Knapp School		x												
3C	6	Charnoux/Esgen	?	Residence	None	x								x					
3C	7	Morgan/Esgen	?	Residence	None	x								x					
3C	8	Simondi	?	Residence	None	x								x					

HISTORIC BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

BLOCK NO.	DEPT. LOT NO.	HISTORICAL BUILDING	DATES OF EXISTENCE	HISTORICAL USE	CURRENT BUILDING	OWNER-SHIP		HISTORIC CHARACTER		CURRENT USE				DEVELOPMENT STATUS			
						STATE OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP	MODERN	HISTORIC	BUSINESS/ CONCESSION	RESIDENCE	MUSEUM/EXHIBIT	PARK OPERATION	VACANT LOT	RESTORED RECONSTRUCTED	STABILIZED RUINS	TO BE REMOVED
3D	1	?	?	?	None	x											
3D	2	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x					x				
3D	3	Daniel Frazer Home	?	Residence	Private Residence		x	x			x						
3D	4	?	?	?	Private Residence	x		x			x						
3D	5	?	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x						
3D	6	?	?	?	None	x							x				
3D	6	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x						
1	1	St. Annes Church	?	Catholic Church	St. Annes Church		x		x								
1	2	?	?	?	Bhend Residence		x	x			x						
1	2	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x						
1	3	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x						
1	4	?	?	?	Private Residence/ Garage		x	x			x						
1	5	?	?	?	Park Residence/ Garage	x		x			x						
1	6	?	?	?	Park Residence/ Garage	x		x			x						
1	7	?	?	?	Park Residence/ Garage	x		x			x						
1	8	?	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x						
1	9	?	?	?	Maint. Bldgs. (2)	x		x				x					
1	10	?	?	?	Maint. Bldgs. (2)	x		x				x					
1	11	?	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x						
2	1	?	?	?	Private Residence & Garage		x	x			x						
2	2	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x						
2	3	?	?	?	Park Property	x							x				
2	4	?	?	?	Private Residence & Garage		x	x			x						
2	5	?	?	?	Private Residence		x	x			x						
0	1	Jarvis	?	?	Park Property	x		x									
0	2	Clark	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x						
0	3	Long	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x						
0	4	Crittenden	?	?	Park Residence	x		x			x						
0	5	Gibson Wing House	?	Residence	Private Residence		x		x		x						
0	6	Nash Home	?	Residence	Park Residence		x		x		x						
0	7	Bixel Brewery	?	Brewery	Bixel Brewery Ruins	x		x				x					
0	8	?	?	?	Springfield Storage Bldg.	x		x				x					

* Outstructures (outside proposed ultimate park boundary)



Columbia Mercantile Building



Franco's Cabin, on Main Street, is a fine historic structure that may be relocated to a more appropriate site.



Eagle Cottage, on Washington Street, was a complete reconstruction.

Interpretive Period and Themes

The following interpretive themes are broad categories that describe the most significant aspects of Columbia's history. They are based upon historic research, and are harmonious with the declared purpose of the units.

Primary Themes

*California Gold Rush Town of 1850-1870;
Trade Community*

The primary interpretive resource at Columbia is the town itself. What began in 1850 as a simple collection of tents and shacks soon developed into one of the largest California gold rush communities. By 1860, however, the town began to decline; by 1870, most of the gold production had ended.

Secondary Themes

The evolution of gold mining techniques and the importance of water.

Gold mining provided the basis for Columbia's existence. Gold pans, ground sluices, and longtoms were the basic placer mining equipment. Hydraulic and hardrock mining were also practiced, causing extensive damage to the landscape — damage that is still visible. These activities were dependent on a constant supply of water, and over the years, several water systems were developed. Interpretation of this theme will provide an insight into the major engineering and technological efforts required to extract gold.

The Geological origins of gold

Gold originated because of a combination of geological forces. Millions of years of uplifting, faulting, and erosion resulted in the deposition of ore in the Sierra Nevada around Columbia. An understanding of how these minerals were formed is important to explaining how they were deposited.



Columbia, circa 1860. St. Anne's Church is in left background.



Mining practices devastated much of the landscape

*California gold rush-period architecture:
evolution of styles and building techniques*

Architecture in Columbia went through a rapid evolution from shanties to substantial brick and frame structures. Only the later buildings are still standing, either in original form, or as reconstructions. Columbia's first substantial structures, constructed of wood, proved to be inadequate. Severe fire damage encouraged construction of fire-resistant brick buildings in the business district, and use of cast-iron shutters and doors. A number of brick manufacturers sprang up in the area.

*The impact of the gold rush on physical and
cultural ecology*










The impact of the gold rush on the physical environment and ecological balance was significant. Although much of the vegetation has regenerated, the landscape was devastated by mining practices. Drainage patterns were changed by major efforts to rechannel water into the mining areas.

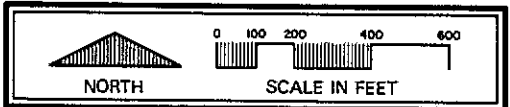
Hydraulic mining caused massive erosion and silting problems downstream. The wildlife habitat was also greatly altered by mining, and the ecological balance was disrupted.

*The transportation and communication
systems of Columbia*

This theme explores the various routes and means of transportation and communication. Goods from all over the world were delivered to Columbia in its early days by ship, wagon, and stagecoach.

LEGEND

-  HISTORIC BUSINESS CORE AREA
-  TENT TOWN AREA
-  MAIN GULCH MINING AREA
-  GOLD DISCOVERY SITE
-  RESIDENTIAL AREA
-  LIMESTONE AREA
-  NATURAL AREA
-  HISTORIC DRILLGROUNDS
-  CHINESE TERRACES

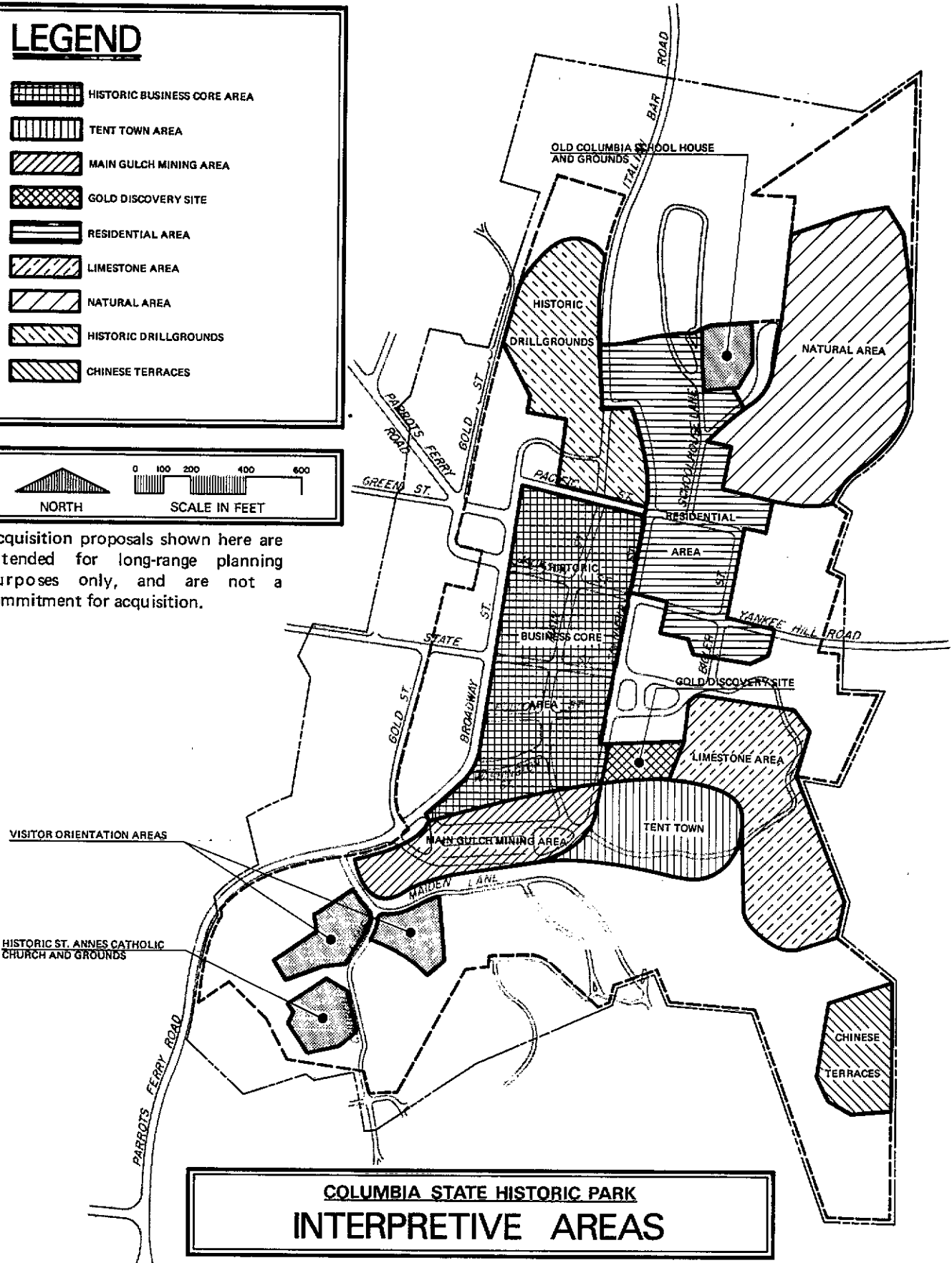


NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

0 100 200 400 600

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



**COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
INTERPRETIVE AREAS**

FIGURE 19

Interpretive Areas and Methods

There are nine interpretive areas at Columbia State Historic Park (see Interpretive Areas map). These contain the various historic and natural features that provide a basis for interpreting the major themes. The following outline briefly describes each interpretive area and identifies development potential.

Historic Business Core Area

This 10-block area served as the heart of the town's business activities. During the prime interpretive period, this area was, and still is, the center of Columbia, and Columbia SHP. Although there were 6 major fires that devastated the area in its early days, buildings were reconstructed. The overwhelming majority of original structures remaining in Columbia are located in this high-density area. The emphasis of historic building development, including stabilization, restoration, and reconstruction, will be in this area.

Tent Town Area

This is where the Hildreth party, in 1850, first set up camp near the gold discovery site. It became known as Hildreth's Diggins, and was changed to American Camp when the settlement began to grow. The name, however, was short-lived, and the town was given the name Columbia.

The tent town area today contains a service maintenance facility within a natural open space. Some of the original tents and wooden buildings should be reconstructed, to tell the story of Columbia's establishment.

As a flexible, multi-use area portraying the spirit of excitement, it would contain a wide variety of historically oriented activities.

The town itself would contain a nucleus of permanent structures, around which additional temporary structures could be developed for special events.

A living history program could be established in which visitors, particularly school children, would experience gold rush life through role-playing.



Main Gulch parking lot

Main Gulch Mining Area

This area, once heavily mined by hydraulic methods, is now a visitor parking lot. Since the gulch has been filled with soil to accommodate the parking, this area bears little resemblance to its appearance in the early mining days.

It is proposed to relocate this parking area outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and to provide authentic displays and demonstrations depicting the various mining techniques, principally hydraulic mining.

Gold Discovery Site

This is where the story of Columbia began. Historical accounts state that on March 27, 1850, a party of Mexicans from Santiago Hill, one mile northwest of Columbia, first found gold on this site. Dr. Thaddeus Hildreth later led his party to the same general area.



Young argonauts

Located near the foot of Columbia Street, this area presently contains several mining displays, and offers gold panning for visitors. These displays, however, should be further developed, to include visitor participation in various gold mining techniques.

Residential Area

Historically, this is where most of Columbia's residents have lived. Located in the northeastern part of Columbia, it serves as a pedestrian link between the business core and the old schoolhouse.

During the prime interpretive period, there were about 50 residences in this area. Today, only a few of these remain, and several modern buildings have been constructed. This plan recommends period restoration and reconstruction of the remaining historic residences, and historic improvement of modern residences. The plan lists 84 lots with residences. This 14-acre area would contain about 33 residences, or about one-third. The remainder are scattered throughout the park.

Limestone Area

This area was heavily hydraulicked during Columbia's early years, and was reduced in elevation between 5 and 10 feet in some spots. Today, many of the interesting limestone formations resulting from this mining activity remain. Tremendous amounts of natural vegetation have gradually intruded into this area, and several exotic species planted by the early settlers, such as the Tree-of-Heaven, are also present.

The story of how this land was devastated by mining and how nature has reacted to this damage should be interpreted by providing additional interpretive trails in the limestone area.

Natural Area

This is one of the few areas that has remained mostly unchanged. It includes the two large open spaces east of the old schoolhouse, about 8 hectares (20 acres) in size, and about 4 hectares (10 acres) west of Italian Bar Road. They are important to park visitors today, because they provide an opportunity for development of such passive recreation facilities as interpretive trails, picnic sites, and rest areas.

The historic drillground for the Tuolumne County Guard is located in this area, north of the historic business core area and west of Main Street. The spirit of this area should be captured by its use for special events, such as parades and large assemblies. Some initial preparation, involving limited clearing of second-growth plant material, would be necessary to accommodate parade ground activities.



Natural area east of Columbia schoolhouse

Chinese Terrace Area

As a gold rush community, the town of Columbia displayed a wide variety of lifestyles. The Chinese Terrace Area, southeast of the limestone area, was once the home of a small Chinese agricultural operation. Although the surrounding natural vegetation has encroached on these gardens over the years, the hillsides still have a terraced appearance. The story of Chinese agriculture in Columbia should be told in this area, through interpretive trails and outdoor displays.

Old Schoolhouse and Catholic Church Areas

These two areas are part of the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, although they are separated from the main body of the zone. The old schoolhouse area is in state ownership; the Catholic Church is not state-owned. Both exhibit prime historic features.

The old Columbia schoolhouse area contained the Columbia schoolhouse and about .8 hectares (2 acres) of land surrounding the historic structure. The structure itself is fully restored, and serves as a house museum demonstrating educational life during the gold rush era.

The Catholic church area contains St. Anne's Catholic Church and about .8 hectare (2 acres) of land, including a small hillside cemetery. Both the church structure and the cemetery need repair, and will be restored after acquisition. The church will serve as a house museum portraying the religious life of the gold rush era, and will be available for actual church services on special occasions.

There is a potential for viewing the main townsite from high vantage points in both areas. Visual interpretation of the rest of Columbia from these two areas will be developed. A system of trails will link these areas with the rest of the park.

Visitor Orientation

The park currently lacks meaningful visitor orientation. The locations of the museum and office do not effectively serve visitors.

The park museum, temporarily located in the Knapp Building, historically a general

store, and the park office, located on Jackson Street, presently serve as visitor contact points. These buildings, however, are inadequate to give visitors a comprehensive orientation.

The park museum needs additional space. The museum is a vital asset to the park, and should be further developed in a larger building.

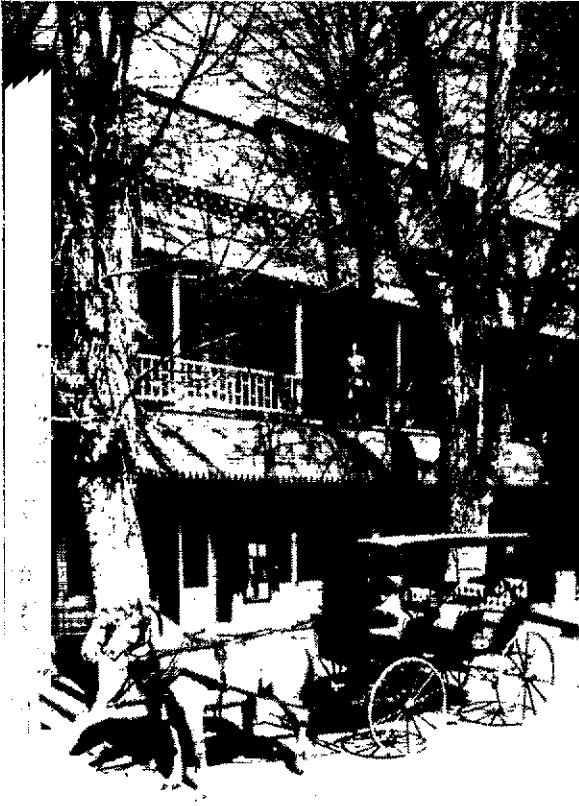
The park office, the chief information center, is difficult for visitors to locate, and is in a restored historic building. The park office will need expansion and a more highly visible location, as the park grows.

The long-range proposal calls for a visitor orientation center and park administration building that would be outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, next to the proposed main visitor parking area (see Program for Development, Phase III). In the interim, the Terpsichorean Hall on Washington Street will be restored in Development Phase I, and adapted for use as a museum and center. This location is closer to existing visitor parking, but still inside the historic business core area. Once the new visitor orientation center is constructed, in phase III, the Terpsichorean Hall will be used for other interpretive activity.

In order for visitors to gain the highest interpretive value from Columbia SHP, visitor orientation should be at an initial contact point, between visitor parking and the historic town itself. Furthermore, the museum should be able to portray the town's history, using a variety of methods, including audio-visual and lighting techniques. This can happen only outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. Therefore, the location of visitor orientation facilities must be close to visitor parking and entry, and must be outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.



Historic site of Terpsichorean Hall



Historic modes of transportation are available



Interpreting historical businesses



Appropriate costumes and activities should be encouraged.

Interpretive Concessions

The purpose of Columbia SHP is to present a historically representative experience and setting for park visitors. In concert with this purpose are ideas of visitor participation and re-creating the past. Visitor participation will involve people in the stories or themes presented at the unit. Learning then becomes experience-oriented, longer lasting, and more significant. Living History endeavors to present the past in an active, dynamic, and accurate manner. Through role playing, concessionaires or park personnel in appropriate costume, carrying out appropriate activities in an accurate historic setting, can act out history, with many opportunities for visitors to be involved in vital roles. To open a door to the past, appropriate activities using accurate materials and methods, accurate demonstrations, and opportunities for visitor participation, are needed.

Concessions provide living history. The department has adopted a policy of allowing concession-operated commercial establishments and activities to enhance visitors' experiences. Even though concessions cannot and should not carry the total load of interpretation, if effectively supported through training and guidance, concessionaires can make available to the public many facilities and materials not provided by the department.

Setting is important, but detailed accuracy may be tempered with the needs and interests of the public to engage in compatible activities not necessarily documented as having occurred at Columbia. Outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, more flexibility may be allowed, as long as the result of private and public efforts is to provide an appropriate and compatible setting and human experiences.

There are currently 50 concession agreements within Columbia SHP (see table). 21 of these are house rentals. Once the proposed restorations and reconstructions are completed (see Historic Building Development), total concessions will increase to about 150, and house rentals to about 50.

Table 3
Summary of Concessions Operating Within the Park, October 1977

Businesses: 21 Commercial Businesses

Barber Shop
 Blacksmith Shop
 Cheap for Cash Store (antiques)
 City Hotel
 Columbia Candy Kitchen
 Columbia Confectionery and Bakery
 Columbia Gazette
 Columbia House Restaurant
 Columbia Mercantile
 Douglass Saloon

Ebler's Harness Shop
 Fandango Hall
 Lode Lore Shop (gifts) — Towle & Leavitt
 Hidden Treasure Gold Mine (Tour)
 New York Drygoods Store
 Photo Shop
 Prospectors Trading Post (gifts)
 Stage Coach Ride
 St. Charles Saloon
 Carpenter Shop
 Artist Shop

Institutional Activity: 7 Public and Private

Fallon Theatre — Summer Theatre — Sponsored by University of the Pacific in Stockton.
 Eagle Cottage — School Use — U. O. P.
 I.O.O.F. Lodge
 Masonic Lodge
 Native Sons of the Golden West
 Tuolumne County Justice Court — Legal Necessity win Columbia District.
 U. S. Post Office — Current Capacity Exhausted, Need for expansion of facilities, Post office serves greater Columbia area 2000 pop.

21 — Residences as Rental House Agreements — Park Personnel and Public Uses.

1 — Storage Bldg.

Total 50 — Concession Agreements

A list of businesses and business people who are currently not represented or are underrepresented in Columbia, but would be valuable interpretive assets. It should include, but not be limited to:

Fruitstand
Gunsmith
Tinsmith
Silversmith
Wheelwright
Furniture builder
Brewery
Livery
Vegetable and flower gardens
Farm
Bookstore selling prints, lithographs,
and general historical narrative about
Columbia, in addition to popular books
of the period
Hotels
A variety of restaurants – Chinese,
French, Italian, Mexican, etc.
Laundry
Syrup manufacturer
Leathercrafter
Soda fountain
Seed store
Kitchenware and stove store
Brick works
Billiard Hall
Bakery
Upholstery
Coffee house

Concessions Development

Guidance for determining the suitability of new concessions and the appropriate locations of those concessions is based on the following criteria:

1. Historic authenticity and/or compatibility of the concession.
2. Availability of historic buildings compatible with the business.
3. Improving visitor understanding of the gold rush era by illustrating patterns of historic town development and land use, as established through historical research.

4. Yielding to operational, maintenance, and security constraints.
5. Ability to be an active business.

Exact historical locations for new concessions may not be as important as appropriate locations based on all of the criteria.

When considering a new concession, its historical, aesthetic, and functional suitability must be established. A new concession, identical or similar to historic businesses, would be considered suitable for Columbia SHP.

The department must be able to take advantage of a worthwhile interpretive concession when it is proposed by the private sector. New business/building proposals should not be precluded because of established developments or strict sets of priorities.

The interpretive concessions program must remain flexible in its development, because of the inherent unknowns of future opportunities. An in-depth look at every concession proposal must be made, under the overall guidance of interpretive goals.



City Hotel lounge

The department must leave its options open when considering specific concessions proposals.

Concessions management in Columbia SHP is currently handled by park personnel at the unit, and at the department's Sacramento headquarters. As more concessions are developed, there will be a need for an on-site concessions office to coordinate programs and provide information on:

county business policy and procedures (taxing — possessory interest, inventory, personal property, licensing);

Contractual information and programs (individuals, associations or groups, private capital investment);

interpretive guidance and instruction (merchandise quality, employee dress, employee training, crafts instruction); and

marketing and visitor information (interpretive marketing research, merchandising innovations, product/artifact sources, business trends and forecasting).

There are several alternative ideas proposed for management of Columbia SHP's concessions by an on-site concessions officer.

The first deals with the possibility of contracting with a master concessionaire, for profit. This would entail a single managing entity for all business operations. Salaried operators would be provided for all concessions. Net profits would not be necessary in individual shops, but large-profit businesses could possibly make up losses or support marginal businesses. The core area of the park would be more restrictive about the types and authenticities of concessions, while the area outside the core would be less restrictive. The State Park System would guide the master concessionaire, and could review individual concessions endeavors.

The second alternative deals with the possibility of a non-profit corporation as a master concessionaire. This would entail a board of directors, selected by the department. Any profits would be used to increase the quality and quantity of the interpretive effort.

The third deals with the possibility of the department itself acting as a master concessionaire. This would mean development of a civil-service "craftsperson" series, for operation of concessions. Money earned would revert to the SHP, rather than the general fund. The department could provide uniforms, costumes, and people to deal with both businesses and interpretation. Training for the new civil-service class would be in interpretation and concession operation, as well as in skill development.







A bucket brigade

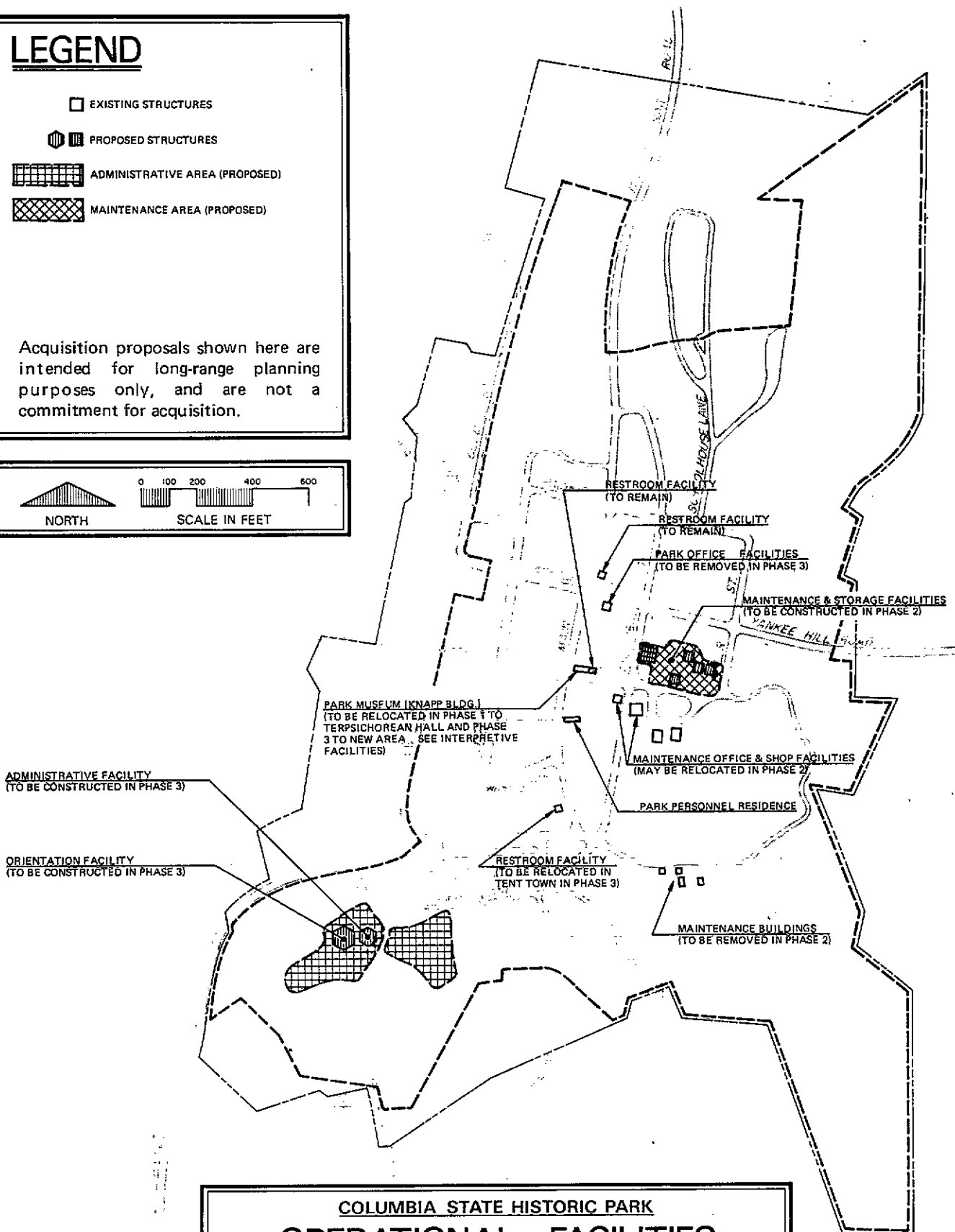
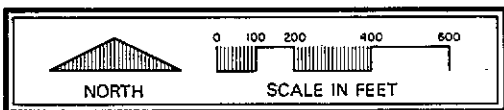


One of Columbia's special annual events

LEGEND

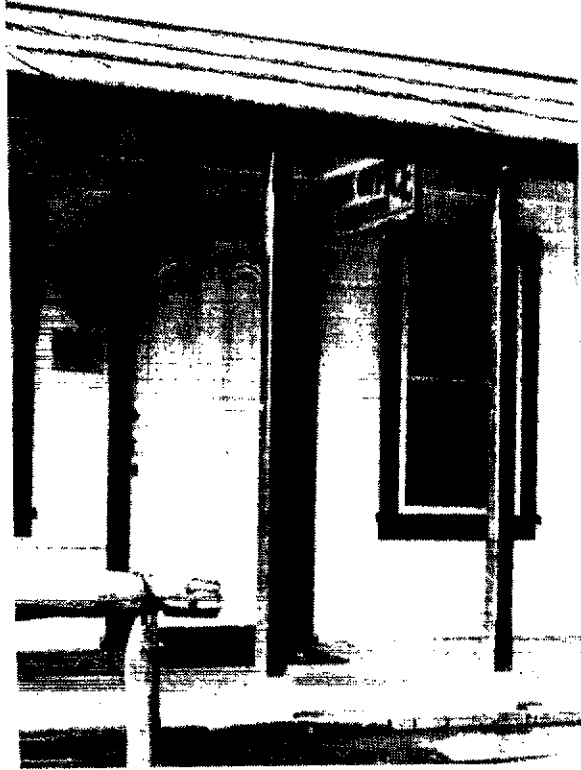
-  EXISTING STRUCTURES
-  PROPOSED STRUCTURES
-  ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (PROPOSED)
-  MAINTENANCE AREA (PROPOSED)

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

FIGURE 20



Park Office

The park office functions as an administrative center for operating the park and managing Columbia's concessions program. This building, however, will become inadequate when more interpretive and concession facilities are developed and additional park personnel are added. A new administrative facility is proposed in phase 3 development near Maiden Lane, outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest (see Program for Development). It would be located near the proposed visitor orientation center (see Interpretive Areas and Methods).

Current maintenance and storage facilities in Columbia SHP are: (1) four contemporary maintenance buildings and a service yard in the Tent Town area; (2) two buildings at the corner of Columbia and Fulton Streets; (3) one storage building at the Springfield parcel; and (4) other scattered historic buildings, used primarily for storage. All these facilities except the Springfield building are located in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and will eventually be moved outside the zone. (See Program for Development.)

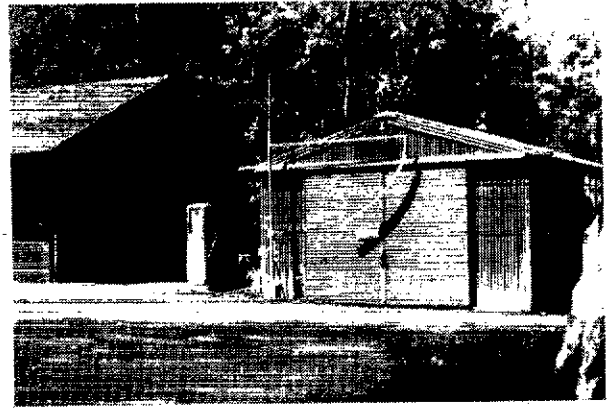
OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

This section studies the limits within which the park will be operated and interpreted, consistent with resource management policy. A specific operations program for the proposed facilities will be produced, once funding is approved. Refer to the Park Land Use section of this report for land use policies that serve as guidelines for future development of operational facilities.

Columbia's operational facilities include administrative and personnel housing, vehicle parking, security and emergency service, and utility service.

Administrative and Personnel Housing

Existing administrative facilities are in a 2-story park office building of about 1200 square feet, located on Jackson Street. The building contains the area manager's office, the park secretary's office, a small visitor lounge, employee restrooms on the first floor, and a small meeting hall and architects' office space on the second floor.



Existing maintenance facilities



Park maintenance in progress

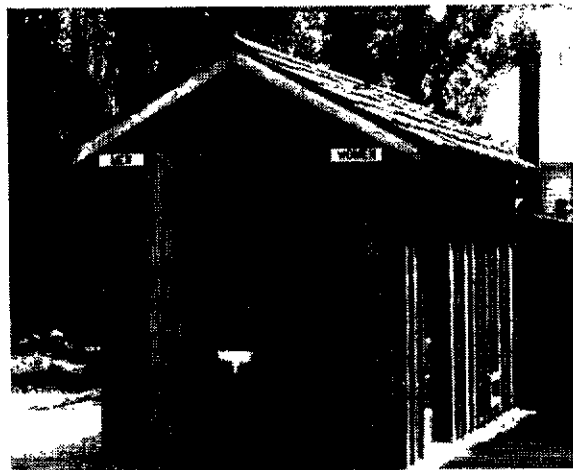


As more buildings are restored and reconstructed, there will be a need for additional maintenance. A maintenance and storage area is designed in Phase 2 development, near the corner of Bigler and State Streets. This facility would use 3 buildings proposed for reconstruction, and several contemporary buildings to be constructed. These structures would contain a field office, shops for building and equipment repair, and storage space for building materials, artifacts, supplies, and concession merchandise. Many historic artifacts will require special temperature and humidity conditions.

The field office would serve maintenance and storage activities. Shops would provide: archeological and architectural stabilization and restoration resources; sign construction, maintenance, and installation; landscape maintenance; custodial maintenance; park utility and street maintenance; and interpretive street furniture construction and maintenance.

The present restroom facilities do not meet visitor needs. One public restroom has an appearance compatible with the historic scene; it is next to the park museum on State Street. The only other public restroom is next to the visitor parking lot in Main Gulch. This restroom is proposed to be relocated to Tent Town, when Main Gulch is restored in Phase 3 development (see Program for Development).

Four additional public restroom facilities are proposed: for the northern part of the historic business core area; near the Old Columbia Schoolhouse; near the historic drillgrounds area; and inside the proposed visitor orientation center.



Newly constructed restroom facility

Park Residences and Staff

There are now 42 residences under state ownership within Columbia SHP. 21 of these are occupied by park employees and private parties. This use is planned to continue, to perpetuate Columbia as a living community.

The following list shows present personnel at the park. Staffing is adequate to handle current operations.

- 1 – State Park Manager II
 - 2 – State Park Rangers I
 - 1 – Park Maintenance Supervisor I
 - 1 – Park Maintenance Worker II
 - 4 – Park Maintenance Workers I
 - 1 – State Park Attendant
 - 1 – Stenographer
- 11 – Permanent

As park facilities increase, there will be a need for additional park personnel. The following personnel may eventually be included on the Columbia SHP staff:

- 1 – Park Information Officer
- 1 – Business Concessions Officer in Residence
- 1 – Architect in Residence
- 1 – Historian in Residence
- 1 – Archeologist in Residence (Part or Fulltime)
- 14 – Docents (Seasonal)
- 2 – Night Security Guards
- 1 – Day Security Guard (in costume)



Security is a principal operational factor

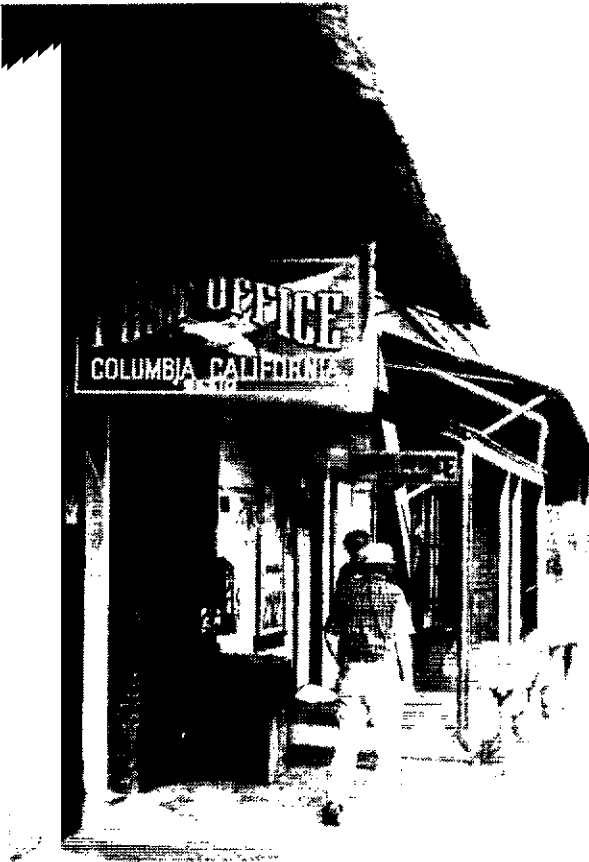
Vehicle Parking

Vehicle parking space in Columbia serves the needs of park visitors, park employees, concession employees, and local citizens. There are currently 7 parking areas within the proposed ultimate park boundary. Except during the closure of Washington Street, State Street, Fulton Street, and parts of Main Street between May and September, cars are also allowed to park on the streets of Columbia.

This plan advocates eventual relocation of vehicle parking areas outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and increasing the present capacity from about 330 cars to about 675 cars. 5 of the 7 existing parking areas will be removed, as shown in Table . The lots near the Old Schoolhouse and Catholic Church will remain, and 4 additional parking areas will be installed, 2 in Phase I and 2 in Phase III.

The principal visitor parking lot will be relocated from Main Gulch to an area west of Church Street, near the proposed park administrative and visitor orientation facilities. The main concession employee and local patron parking will be located west of Broadway Street.

The parking area on the corner of Columbia and Jackson Streets, even though within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, will remain temporarily, and will be screened with landscaping to minimize intrusion. This lot currently serves the post office, which has about 4,000 regular customers, and other local businesses.



Columbia Post Office and Park Office on Jackson Street

Main visitor parking lot in Main Gulch

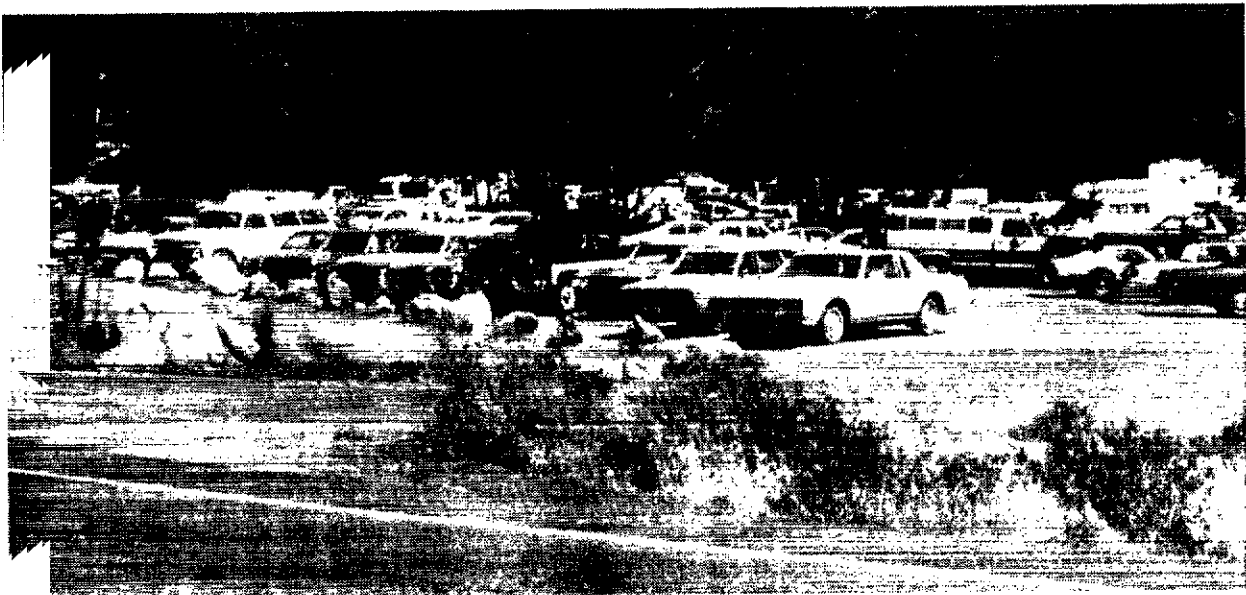


Table 4
Existing and Proposed Parking at Columbia

Existing Vehicle Parking

	<i>Lot Location</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Development</i>
1.	Main Gulch	Visitor	150	Remove in Phase III
2.	Core Area Block 16	Concession Employee	40	Remove in Phase I
3.	Core Area Block 15	Hotel Employee and Guest	20	Remove in Phase I
4.	Jackson & Main St.	Locals	20	Remove in Phase II
5.	Jackson & Columbia St.	Locals and Visitors	40	Remove in Phase III
6.	Old Schoolhouse	Visitors	50	Maintain
7.	Catholic Church	Visitors	10	Maintain (once acquired)

Total Capacity: 330

Proposed Vehicle Parking

	<i>Lot Location</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Development</i>
1.	West of Main Gulch	Visitor	150	Develop in Phase III
2.	West of Broadway on Gold Street	Park and Concession Employees Hotel Guests Visitor Overflow	225	Develop in Phase I
3.	South of Presbyterian Church	Local Church Patrons Visitor Overflow	100	Develop in Phase I
4.	Historic Drillgrounds	Visitor	100	Develop in Phase III
5.	Existing Lots To Remain	Visitors and Locals	100	Maintain

Total Capacity: 675

Security and Emergency Service

As a living town, Columbia SHP is susceptible to the security and safety problems of any community. As the park grows, security and safety will become increasingly important. Factors that are important in maintaining a safe park atmosphere include: fire protection, protection from vandalism, general law enforcement, visitor control, and emergency services.

Effective fire control and law enforcement calls for close state-county ties. Columbia is susceptible to structural and terrain fires. The Volunteer Fire Department and the Columbia Park Fire Prevention Facility should continue to work together. A modern Van Pelt fire engine is operated by park personnel, and the townsite has the additional protection of a volunteer fire department located on Jackson Street, outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

There are no central alarm systems or full-time firemen. California Department of Forestry units from Sonora can respond in 10 to 15 minutes. Air-attack planes carrying fire retardant chemicals are available all summer from the Columbia Airport, one-half mile away.

In most cases, vandalism has been mild. Efforts are being made to stop all digging for bottles or other hidden artifacts. Many archeological sites are known to exist, and steps are being taken to protect them. Known Indian grinding rocks are left with a natural covering of leaves, until they can be adequately interpreted in the future. All park personnel are alert for anyone digging on park property, and take any action necessary to stop the digging. So far, no citations have been issued. Frequent patrols on foot and by vehicle on busy days also help control potential violators.

Since state and private ownership are so intertwined in Columbia, many park visitors are unaware of exactly where the park regulations are enforced. Visitors often unknowingly trespass on private property. This problem can be handled by better visitor orientation, signs, and enforcement. A security and emergency service facility will be developed as part of the park administrative headquarters, along with the visitor orientation center.

Utility Service

Utilities are vital aspects of the park's development. Current and future estimates of demand are a necessary part of planning. These services include electricity, propane supply, water supply, telephones, sewerage, and solid waste disposal.

The following table lists current utility service demand of state-operated facilities. Since concession-operated facilities are monitored on an individual basis by local utilities, their totals are not contained here.

A complete utility service report, covering both current and projected demand, should be made part of a specific operations plan for Columbia SHP.

Current utility service demand for state-operated facilities:

Electricity — 9,000 KWH per month

Propane — 13,000 gallons per year
(above-ground storage tanks)

Water — 201,000 cubic feet per year
Source: Matelot Reservoir

Telephone — 40 phones (total within
entire park)

Two public telephones — one located
outside the post office, one located
near the Columbia Schoolhouse.

Sewerage —
All sewerage is accommodated by the
sewer treatment plant, located
in Jamestown, about 16 km (10
miles) south of Columbia.

Solid Waste — 200 yards per week loose
(70 yards per week compressed)
Disposal is handled through sanitary
landfill operations.

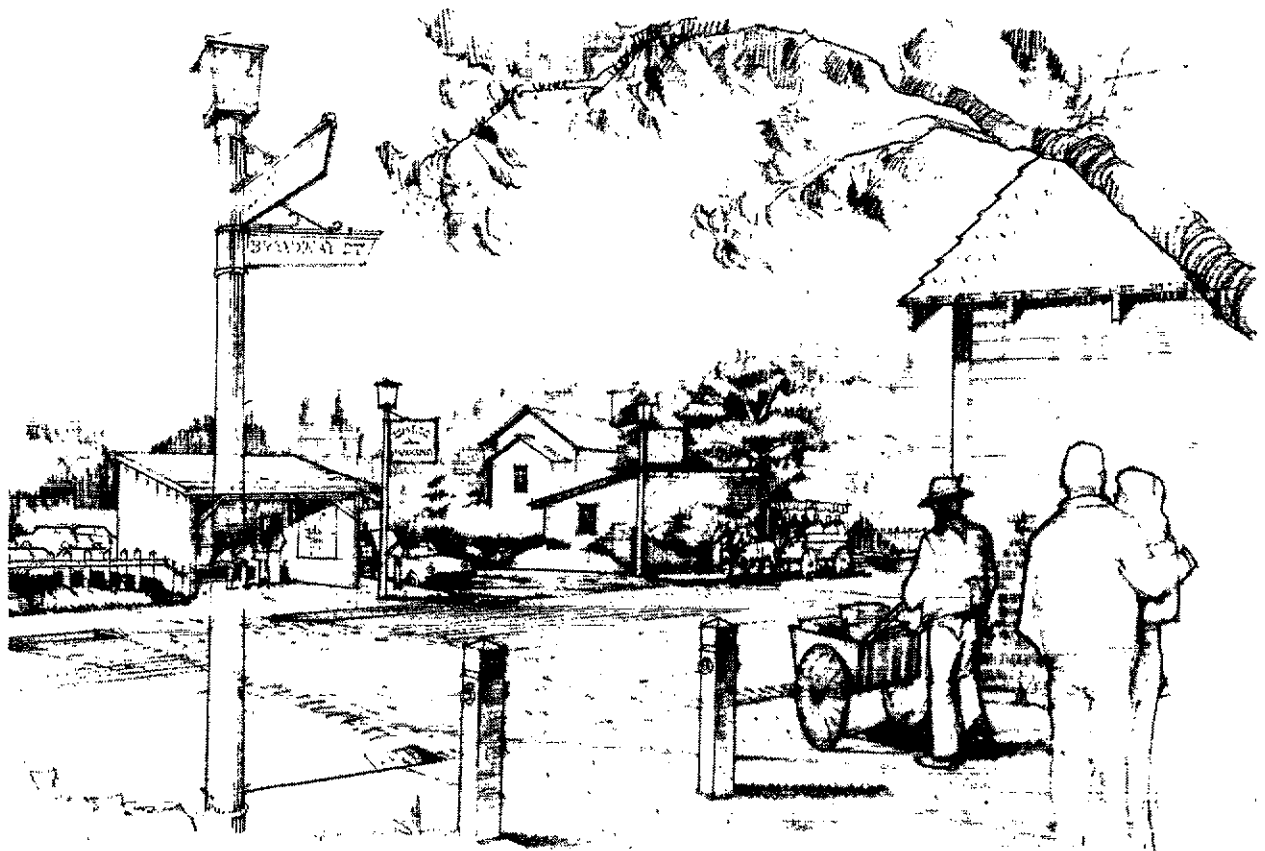
The general plan advocates increasing park development, both operational and interpretive, by about 250 percent. Future utility service demand will rise as a consequence, and will be planned in concert with government agencies and private utility companies. Park facilities will be planned to accommodate anticipated increases in utility services.

PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT

The program for development identifies the overall scope of development to be accomplished over a span of 20 years or more. Each development phase consists of: (1) appropriate park land additions; (2) interpretive facilities, and (3) operational facilities.



Restored street scene showing interpretation of fire cistern.



Newly arrived visitors waiting for stagecoach as park employee carts luggage to hotel.

Proposed Park Land Additions

The following discussion, and all previous comments regarding land acquisition, are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.

Land in and around Columbia State Historic Park falls within one of two spheres: the original townsite (historic, commercial, and residential areas); and the greater Columbia area (modern residential, agricultural, and commercial lands).

Columbia SHP, unlike most state parks, has an approved ultimate boundary. The State Park and Recreation Commission in 1948 approved a park boundary within the original Columbia townsite of one square mile. Using the boundary as a close guide, the commission in 1956 affirmed an ultimate boundary for acquisition, following current property ownership lines.

Land within the approved park boundary is under a patchwork of state, county, private, and institutional ownership.

Columbia SHP is made up of about 120 separate pieces of property, separated by land under county jurisdiction (streets and roads), and land under non-state ownership (county, private, and institutional).

There are about 200 acres within the 1956 park commission-approved ultimate park boundary. 100 acres are currently state-owned. This plan proposes to modify the 1956 boundary, as shown by the appropriate park additions map. This proposed ultimate park boundary calls for about 50 acres to be added to Columbia SHP, rather than the 100 acres recommended in the 1956 boundary.

Acquisition of this 50 acres will physically tie together the major parts of the park under one jurisdiction; effectively develop the secondary interpretive themes of the resource management plan; and adequately protect and separate the prime historic zone from surrounding modern areas.

Additional acquisition beyond the 50 acres would not be necessary, if historically appropriate architectural controls and zoning ordinances are applied.

The Department of Parks and Recreation will not actively pursue acquisition of land outside the proposed ultimate park boundary line.

A general program for adding land to Columbia SHP should be based on the following priorities:

1st Priority –

Land in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest (about 10 acres).

2nd Priority –

Land outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, but within the ultimate boundary, relating to Phase 1 development.

3rd Priority –

Land outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, but within the ultimate boundary, relating to Phase 2 development.

4th Priority –

Land outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, but within the ultimate boundary, needed for preservation of the historic scene.






Park Development

The plan is divided into 3 phases, intended to guide, but not restrict, development.


The first phase will continue development of the historic business core area of Columbia. Parking lots in the core area will be removed, and new ones will be built outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. Streets will be restored to appear as they did during the prime period, 1850-1870, and appropriate concession service alleys will be developed. The remaining historic structures in the park, including the Catholic Church and grounds, will be restored; a key historic building, the Terpsichorean Hall, will be reconstructed. It will be used as a temporary visitor orientation facility.

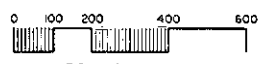
The second phase will emphasize development of the Tent Town area, and reconstruction of key buildings in the historic

LEGEND

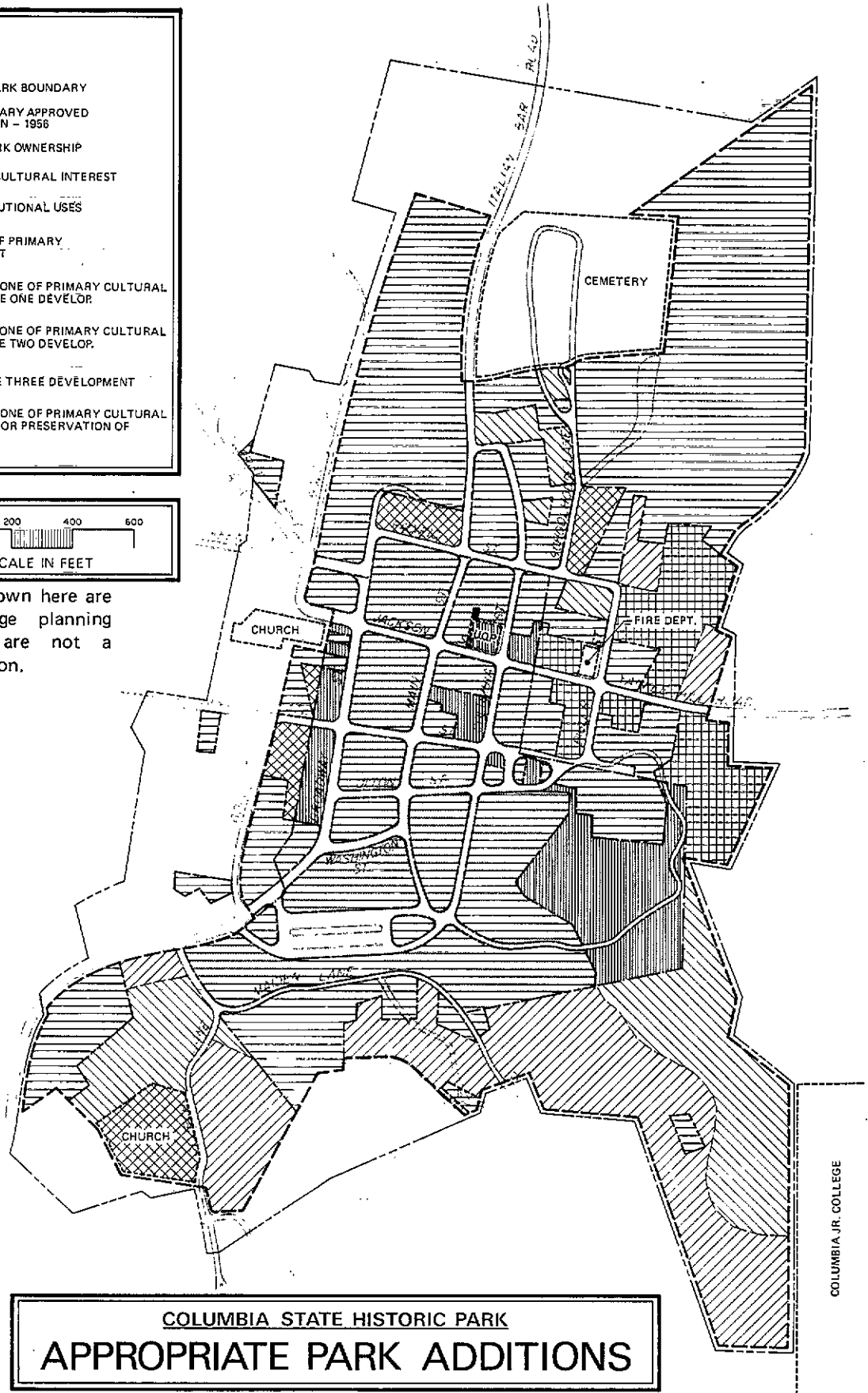
- PROPOSED STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- - - STATE PARK BOUNDARY APPROVED BY PARK COMMISSION - 1956
- ▨ EXISTING STATE PARK OWNERSHIP
- ▭ ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- - - COMPATIBLE INSTITUTIONAL USES
- 1*  ACQUIRE IN ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- 1*  ACQUIRE OUTSIDE ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST FOR PHASE ONE DEVELOP.
- 2*  ACQUIRE OUTSIDE ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST FOR PHASE TWO DEVELOP.
- 3*  ACQUIRE FOR PHASE THREE DEVELOPMENT
- 3*  ACQUIRE OUTSIDE ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST-NEEDED FOR PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SCENE

* - PHASED ACQUISITION

 NORTH

 SCALE IN FEET

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.



COLUMBIA JR. COLLEGE

FIGURE 21

business core area. The maintenance facilities in Tent Town will be removed, and a new park maintenance area will be constructed outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, near the Bigler and State Street intersection. The modern segment of Columbia Street will be removed to reduce vehicle traffic in the downtown area, and a more complete system of interpretive trails will be developed.

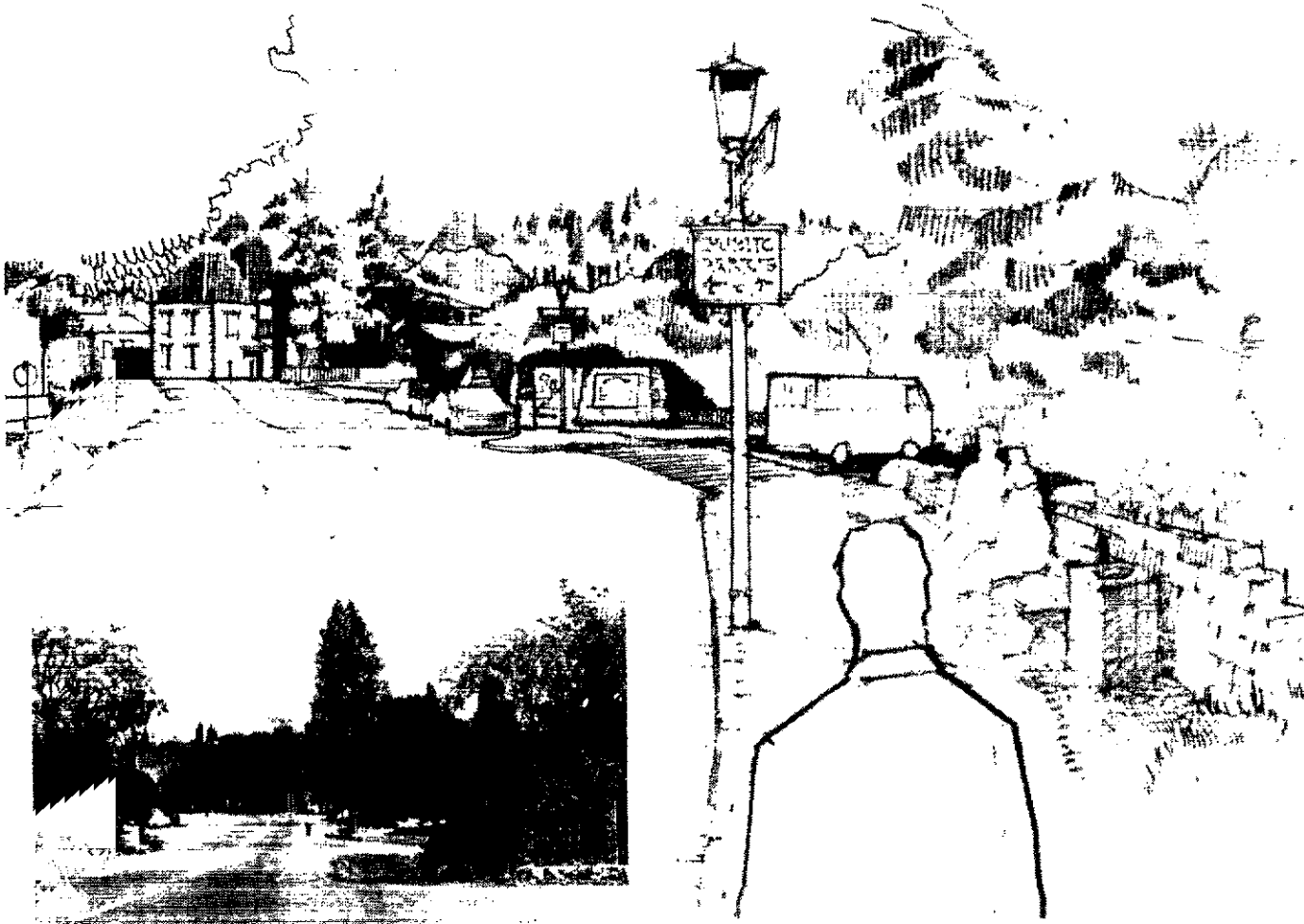
The third phase will develop the park's outlying areas, as well as providing for further historic building reconstruction.

South of the historic business core area, new administration and interpretive orientation facilities will be constructed, along with a new visitor parking area. Parking in Main Gulch will be removed, and Main Gulch will be restored as a large hydraulic mining exhibit. Tent Town will be fully developed, to include a range of interpretive activities. Interpretive and hiking trails will be

further developed, linking the Springfield parcel and Columbia College with the townsite. The trails will also interpret historic limestone and natural open space areas around the town.

North of the historic business core area, the natural open space east of the Old Schoolhouse will be used for hiking and picnicking. Trails will traverse the area, and will lead to the historic drillground area, and on to the Bixel Brewery parcel. A 75-car parking lot will be constructed in the drillground area.

The Bixel Brewery and Springfield parcels will be maintained as open space, and in the future, may be developed for activities and facilities outside the townsite. The Bixel parcel could be used for primitive camping; the Springfield parcel could be used for camping, visitor overflow parking, and limestone interpretation.



Main approach into Columbia on Parrotts Ferry Road

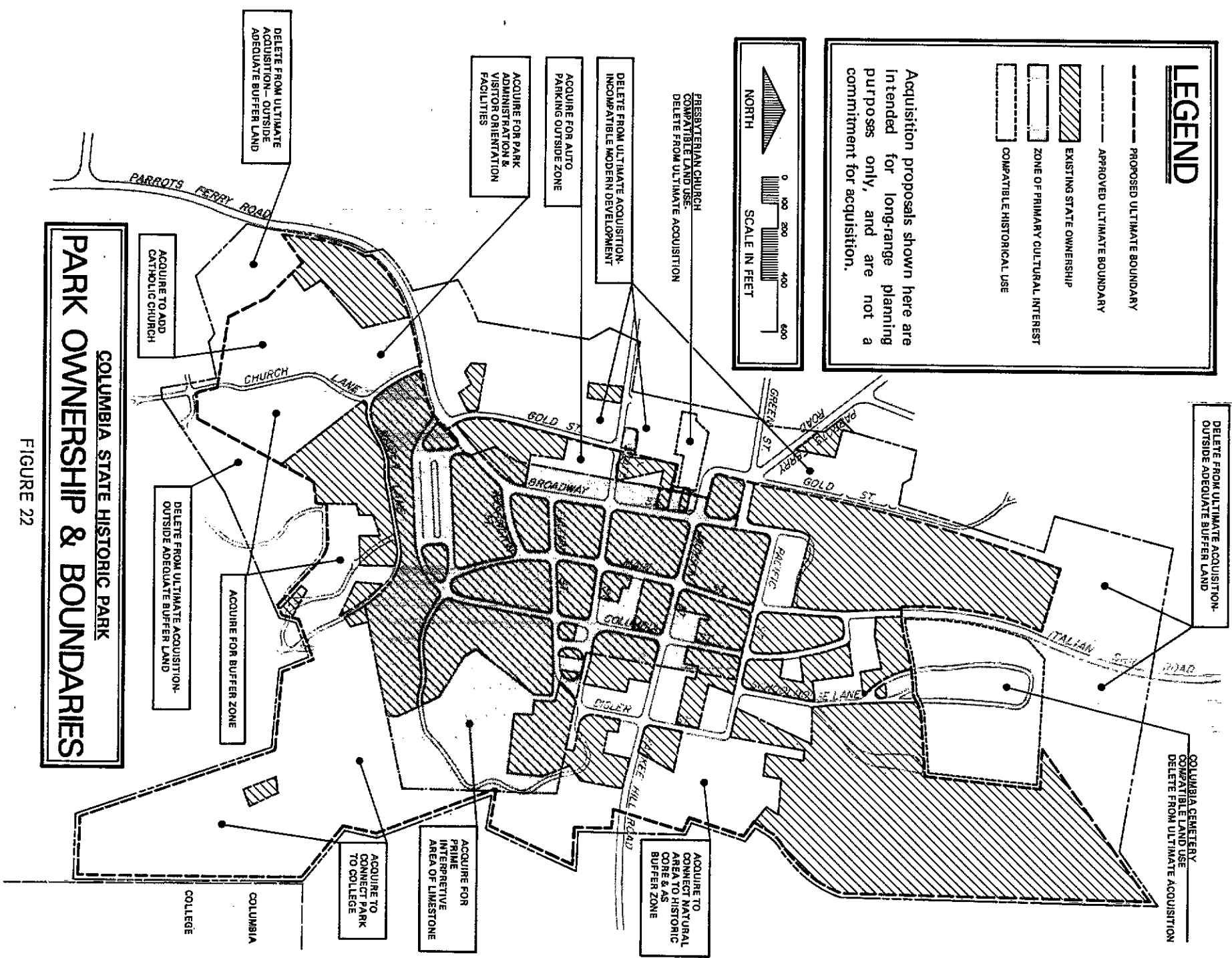
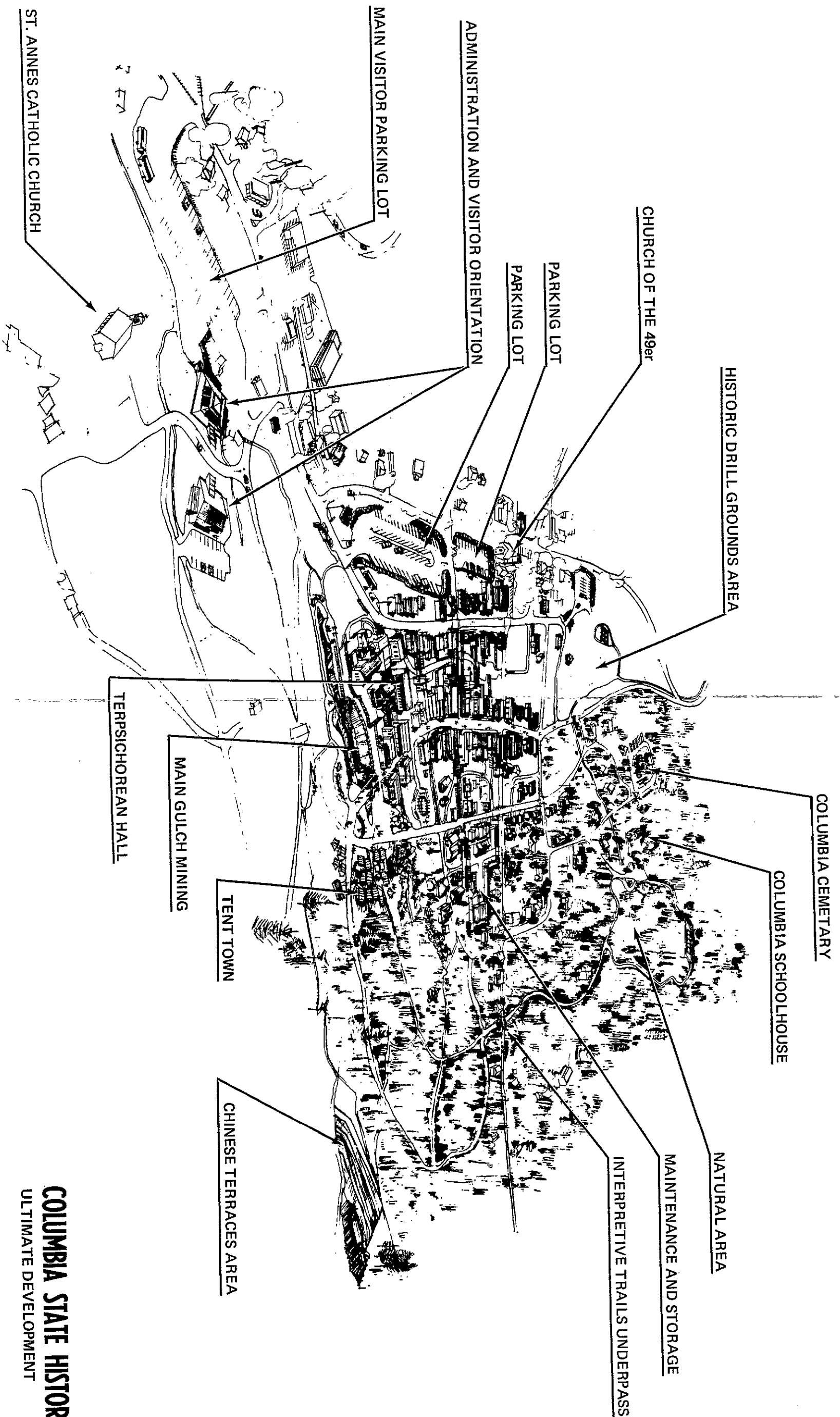


FIGURE 22





ST. ANNES CATHOLIC CHURCH

MAIN VISITOR PARKING LOT

ADMINISTRATION AND VISITOR ORIENTATION

PARKING LOT

PARKING LOT

CHURCH OF THE 49er

HISTORIC DRILL GROUNDS AREA

TERPSICHOorean HALL

MAIN GULCH MINING

TENT TOWN

CHINESE TERRACES AREA

COLUMBIA CEMETARY

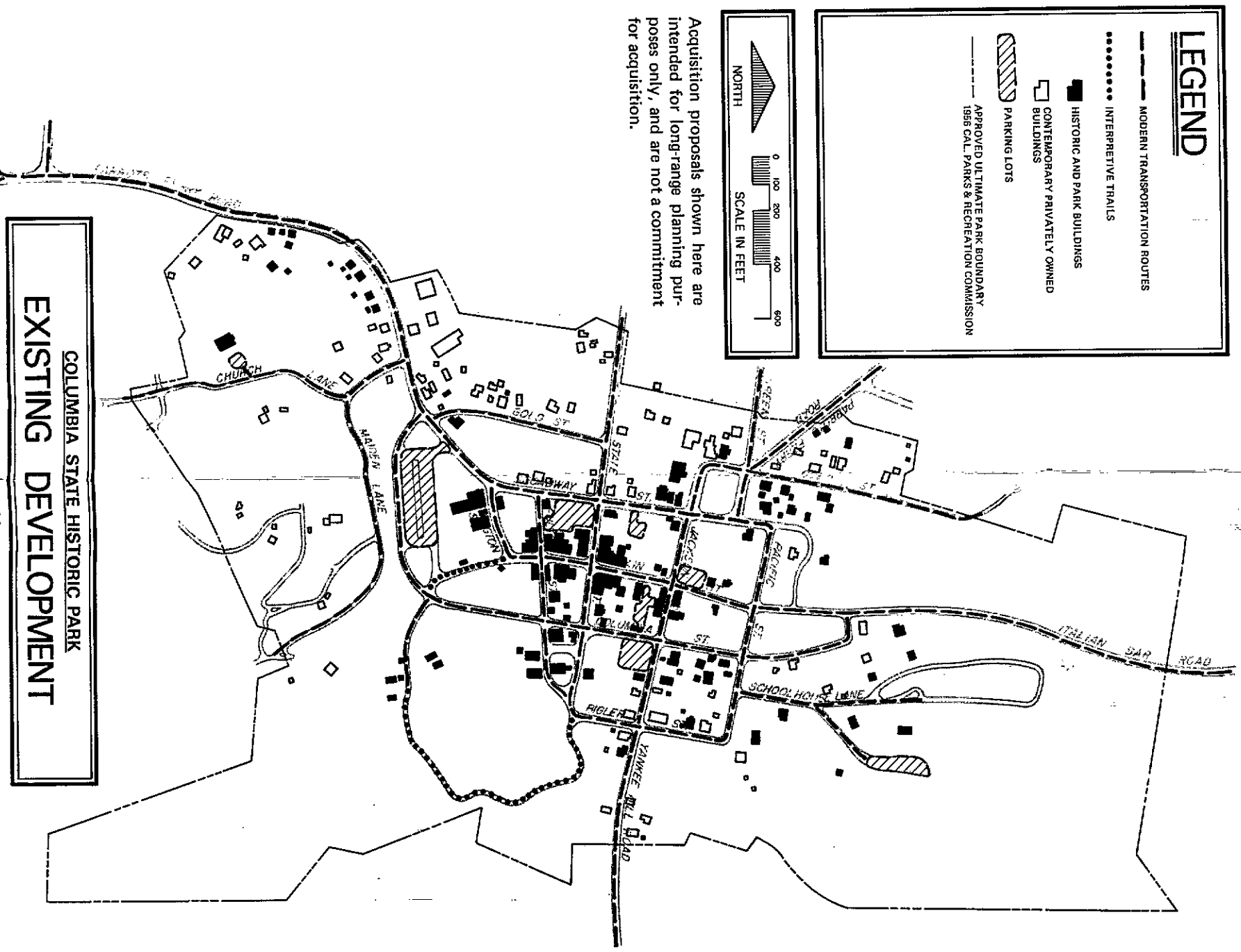
COLUMBIA SCHOOLHOUSE

NATURAL AREA

MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE

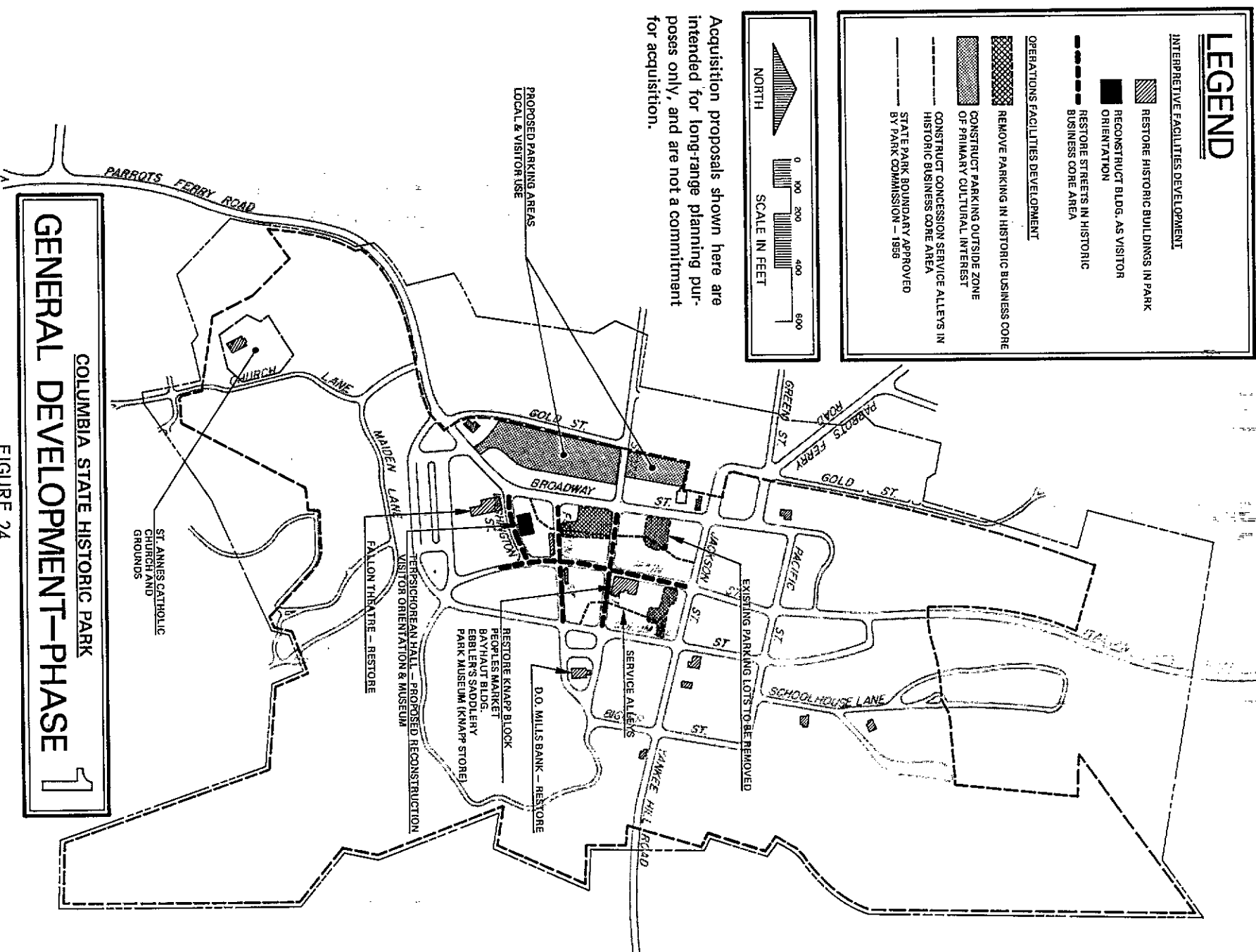
INTERPRETIVE TRAILS UNDERPASS

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
 ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

FIGURE 23



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT--PHASE 1

FIGURE 24

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT—PHASE 2

LEGEND

INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

- RECONSTRUCT KEY BUILDINGS IN HISTORIC BUSINESS CORE
- RESTORE STREETS IN ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- REMOVE MODERN PORTION OF COLUMBIA ST. AND CONSTRUCT INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
- DEVELOP INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
- DEVELOP YAMKEE HILL ROAD UNDERPASS/BRIDGE
- ▨ DEVELOP PORTION OF TENT TOWN
- ▨ DEVELOP PORTION OF NATURAL AREA DRILLGROUNDS AREA

OPERATIONS FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

- CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL CONCESSION SERVICE ALLEYS
- ▨ REMOVE MAINTENANCE FACILITY IN TENT TOWN AREA
- ▨ CONSTRUCT NEW MAINTENANCE FACILITY OUTSIDE ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST

0 100 200 400 600
SCALE IN FEET

NORTH

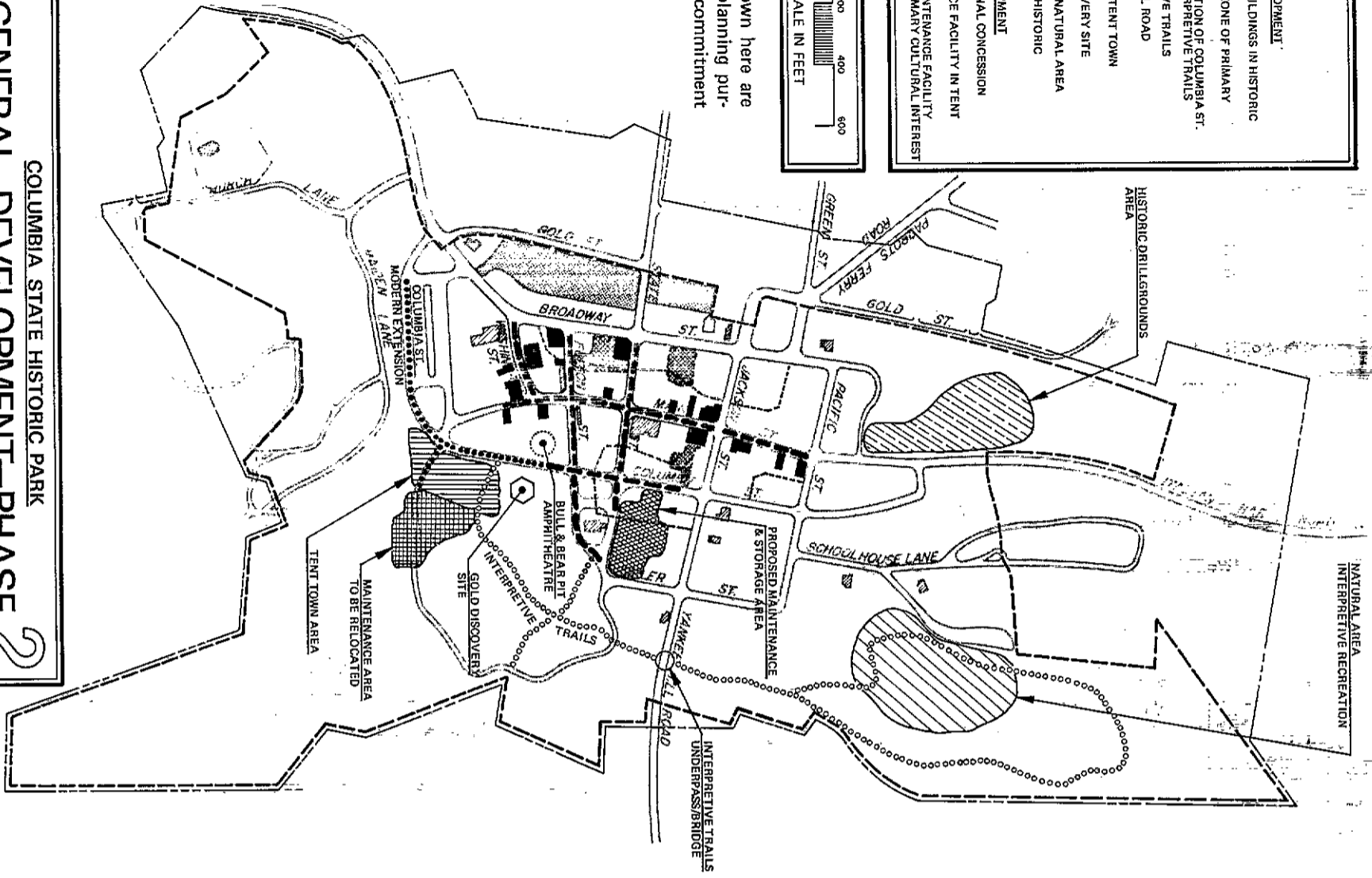


FIGURE 25

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT—PHASE 3

LEGEND

INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

- ▨ RESTORE REMAINING BUILDINGS IN PARK
- RECONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL KEY BUILDINGS IN PARK
- ▨ RESTORE MAIN GULCH HYDRAULIC MINING AREA
- RECONSTRUCT MAIN GULCH BRIDGE
- ▨ DEVELOP FULL TENT TOWN
- DEVELOP FURTHER INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
- RESTORE ADDITIONAL HISTORIC STREETS
- ▨ DEVELOP LIMESTONE INTERPRETIVE AREA
- ▨ DEVELOP CHINESE TERRACES AGRICULTURAL AREA

OPERATIONS FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

- RELOCATE EXISTING RESTROOM IN TENT TOWN
- ▨ REMOVE MAIN GULCH PARKING LOT
- ▨ DEVELOP PARKING OUTSIDE ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- ▨ REMOVE VISITOR ORIENTATION MUSEUM AND FACILITY VISITOR ORIENTATION AND PARK ADMINISTRATION OUTSIDE ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST
- CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL CONCESSION SERVICE ALLEYS

0 100 200 400 600
SCALE IN FEET

NORTH

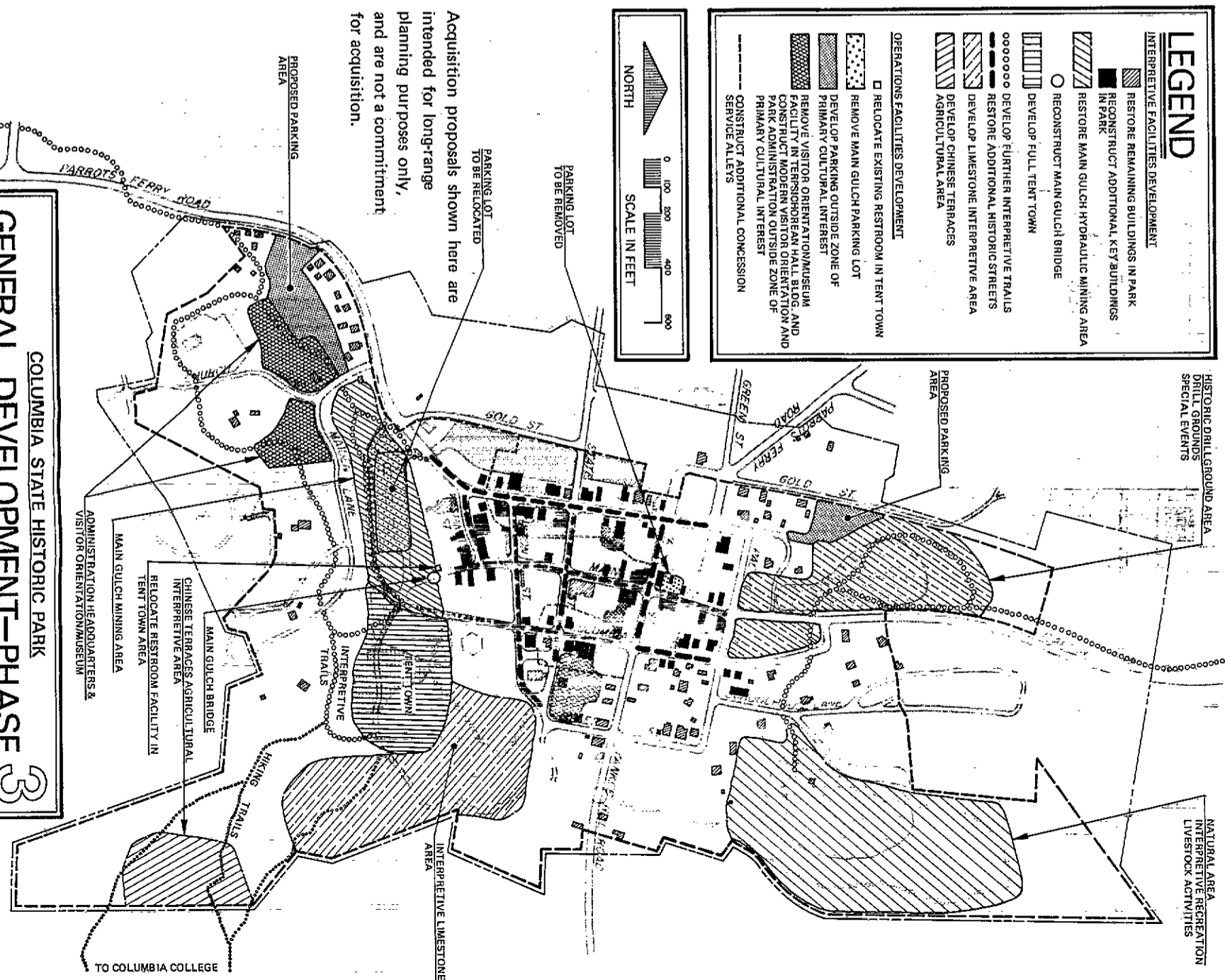


FIGURE 26

Acquisition proposals shown here are intended for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.

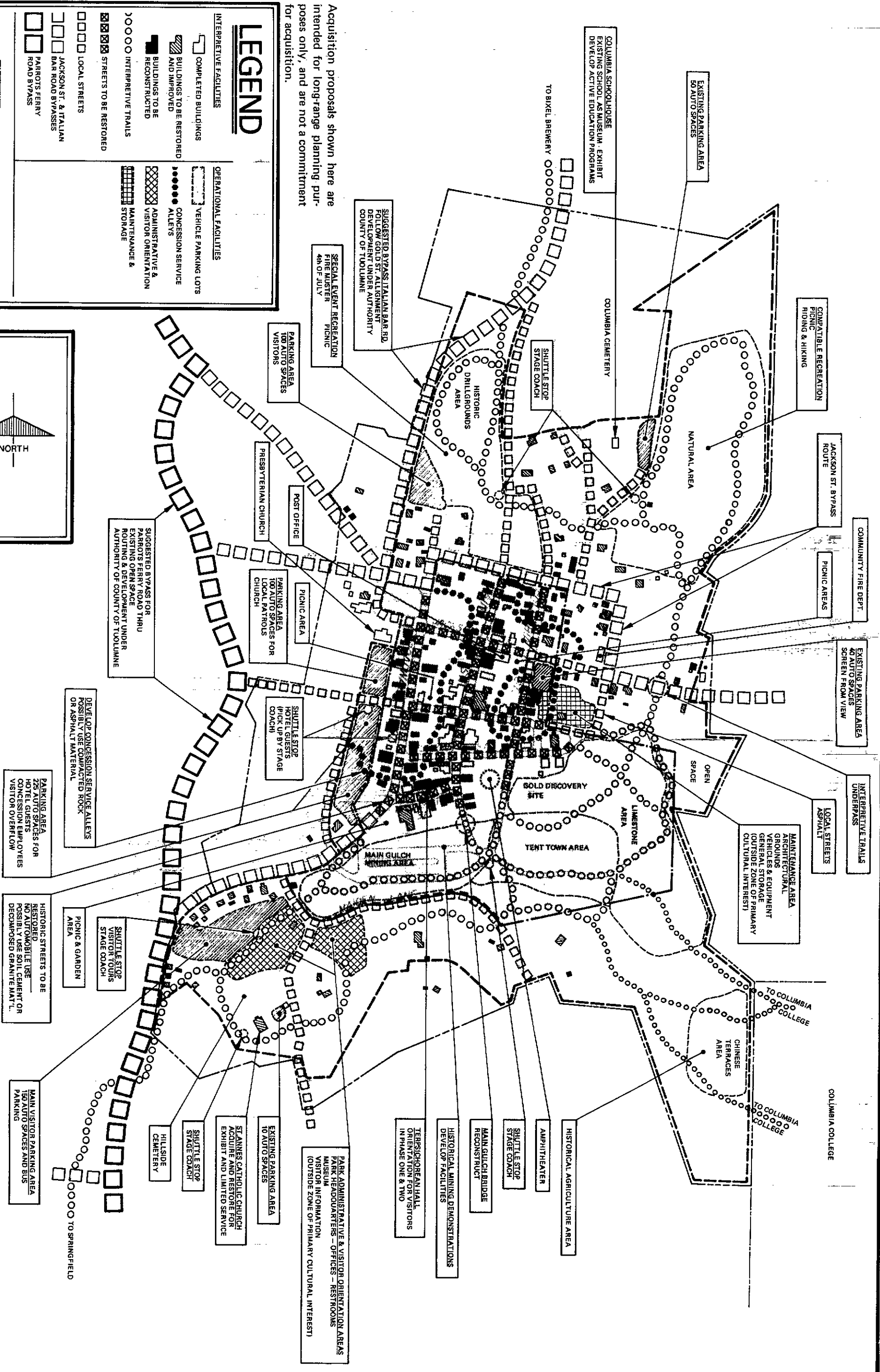
LEGEND

INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES		OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	
[Symbol]	COMPLETED BUILDINGS	[Symbol]	VEHICLE PARKING LOTS
[Symbol]	BUILDINGS TO BE RESTORED AND IMPROVED	[Symbol]	CONCESSION SERVICE ALLEYS
[Symbol]	BUILDINGS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED	[Symbol]	ADMINISTRATIVE & VISITOR ORIENTATION
[Symbol]	STREETS TO BE RESTORED	[Symbol]	MAINTENANCE & STORAGE
[Symbol]	LOCAL STREETS	[Symbol]	
[Symbol]	JACKSON ST. & ITALIAN BAR ROAD BYPASSES	[Symbol]	
[Symbol]	PARROTS FERRY ROAD BYPASS	[Symbol]	
[Symbol]	ZONE OF PRIMARY CULTURAL INTEREST	[Symbol]	
[Symbol]	PROPOSED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY	[Symbol]	
[Symbol]	APPROVED ULTIMATE PARK BOUNDARY	[Symbol]	

NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED

DA E

REVISIONS

DATE

DESIGNED

DRAWN
JULY 1978

CHECKED

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO.

OF

FIGURE 27

Phase I

This phase contains items of present concern to Columbia State Historic Park's continued development. Current interpretive and operations programs are not expected to change substantially.

Proposed Park Additions

Acquire appropriate land in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

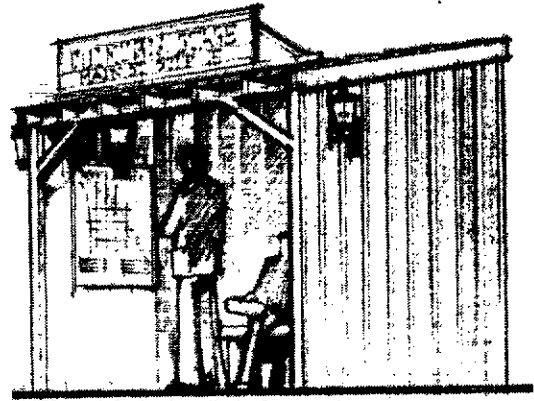
Acquire appropriate land outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, but within the ultimate boundary, for first-phase development.

Interpretive Facilities Development

Restore all historic buildings under current park ownership.

Restore streets in historic business core area.

Reconstruct historic Terpsichorean Hall for visitor orientation facility.

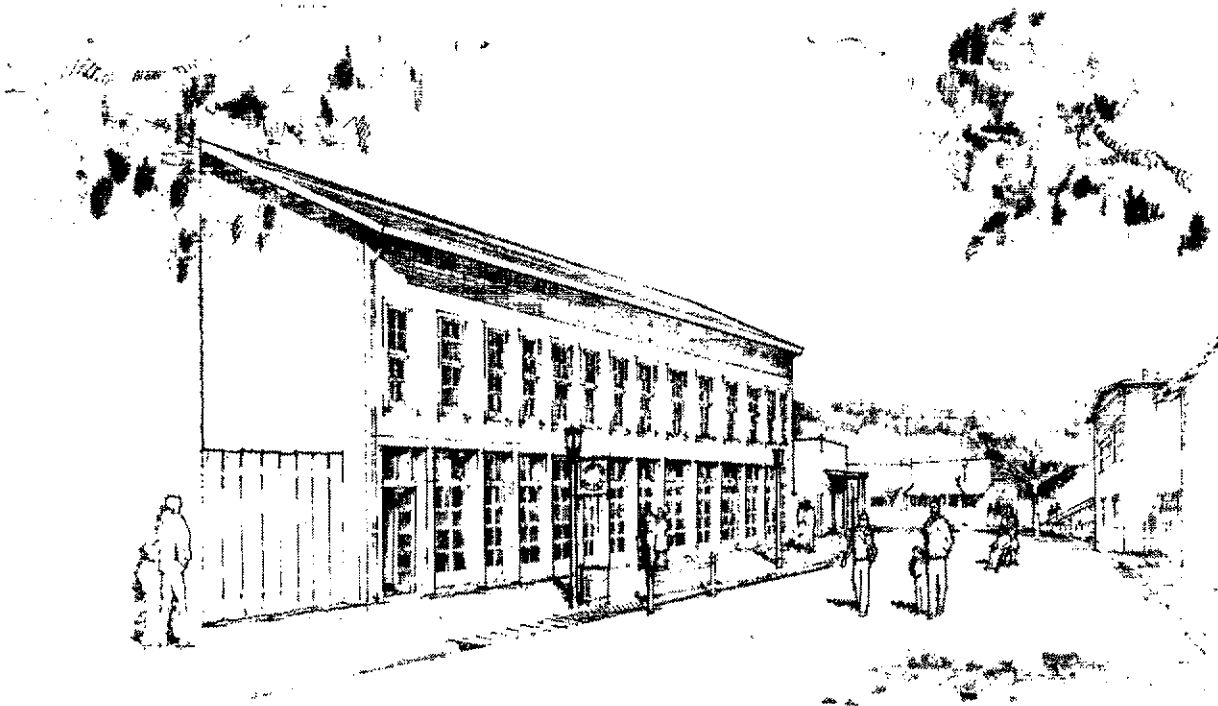


Stage stop for visitors

Operations Facilities Development

Construct parking areas outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and remove principal parking areas in historic business core area.

Construct concession service alleys in historic business core area.



Terpsichorean Hall

Phase II

This phase contains items of future concern to Columbia State Historic Park's continued development. Expansion of interpretive and operations programs is expected.

Proposed Park Additions

Acquire appropriate land outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, but within the ultimate boundary, for second-phase development.

Interpretive Facilities Development

Reconstruct key buildings in historic business core area.

Restore additional streets in Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

Remove modern segment of Columbia Street.

Develop outdoor spaces for picnicking, hiking, garden displays, etc.; and historic features in Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

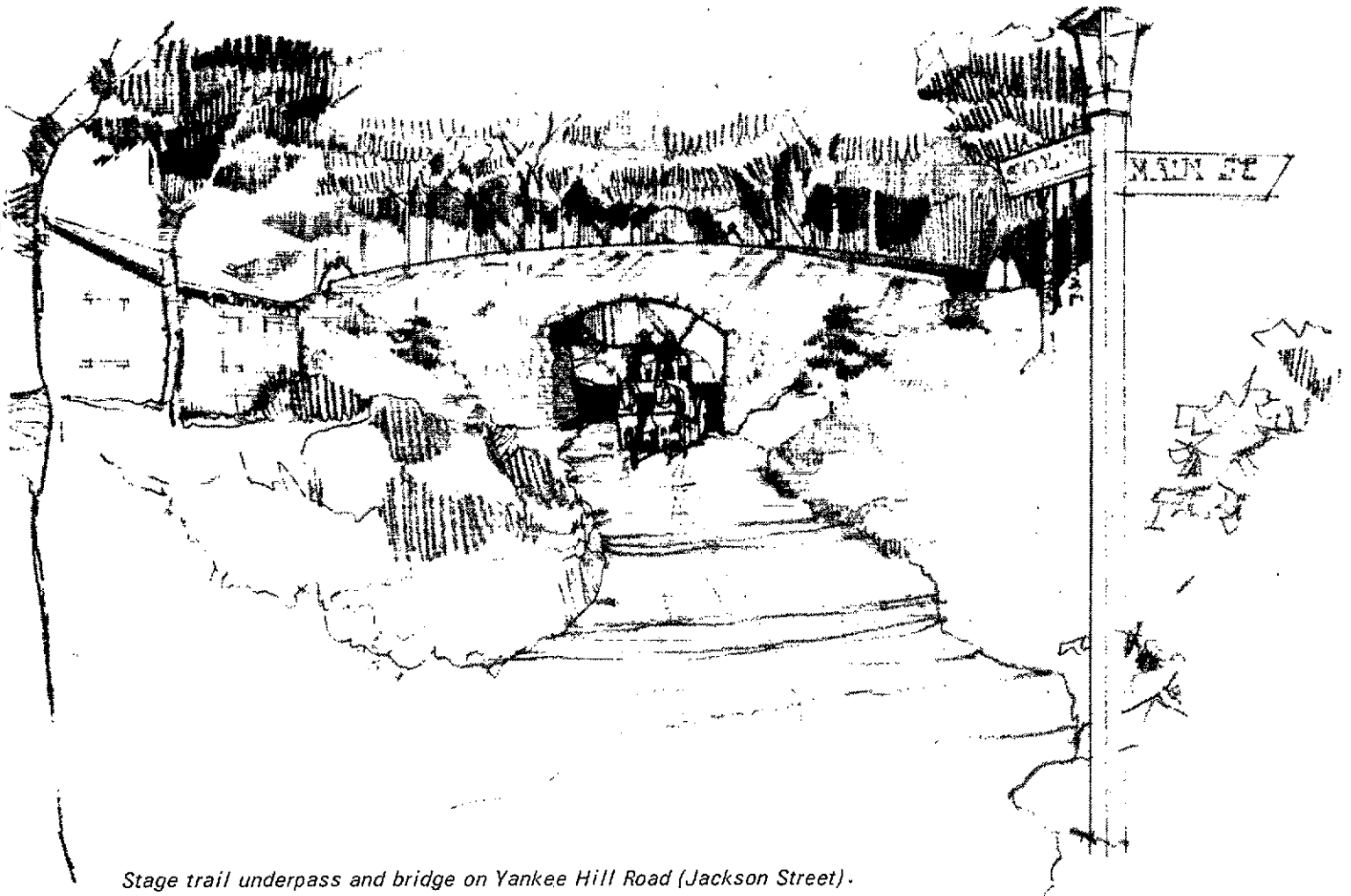
Develop interpretive trails and Yankee Hill Road underpass.

Develop part of Tent Town.

Develop Columbia's gold discovery site.

Develop part of natural area for picnicking, hiking, etc.

Develop part of historic drillground area for recreation use.



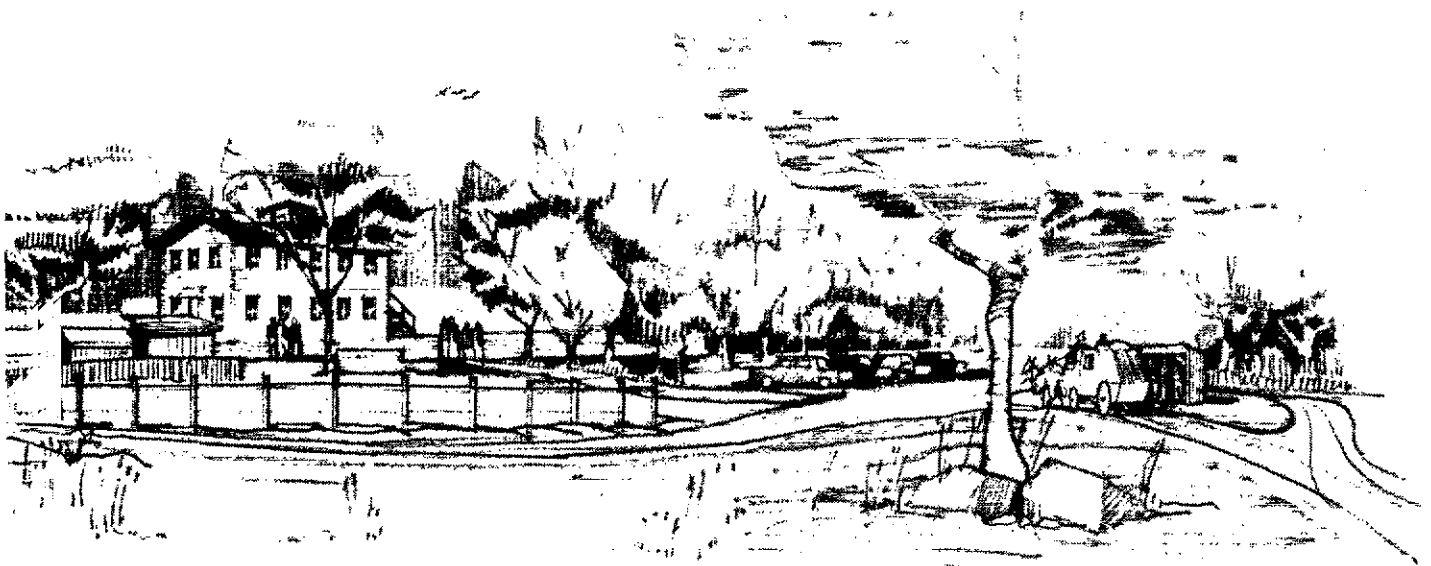
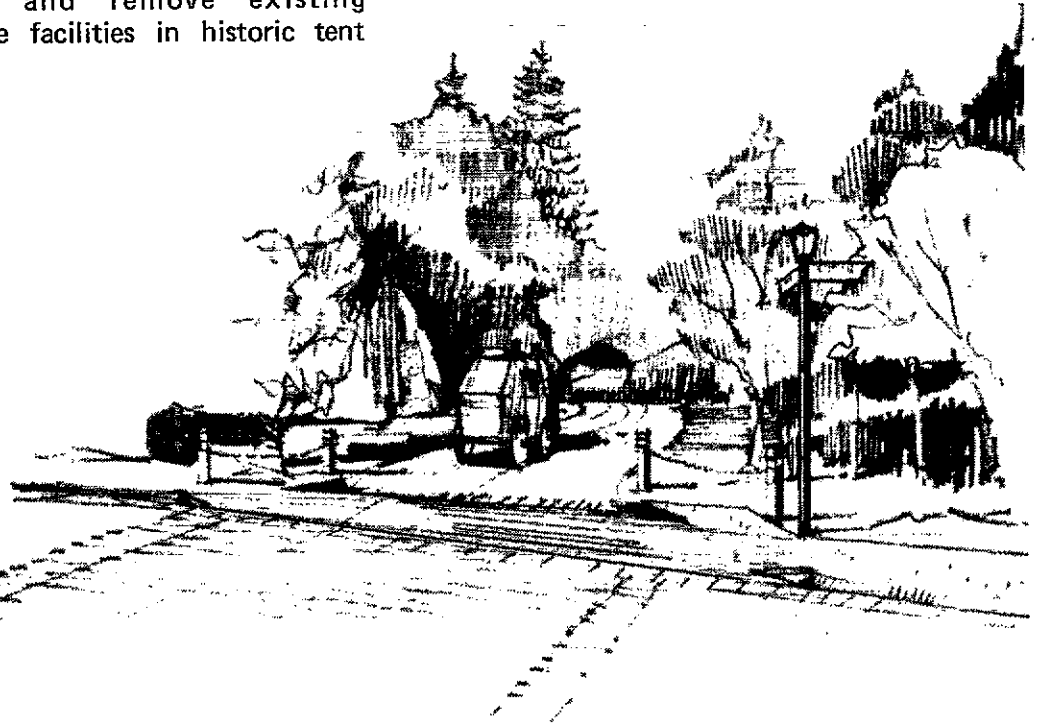
Stage trail underpass and bridge on Yankee Hill Road (Jackson Street).

Operations Facilities Development

Construct additional concession service alleys.

Construct full maintenance facility outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and remove existing maintenance facilities in historic tent town area.

Interpretive trails



Stage trail and stop at Columbia Schoolhouse

Phase III

This phase contains items necessary for the park's full development. Major expansion of interpretive and operations programs is expected.

Appropriate Park Additions

Acquire land for third-phase development.

Acquire land outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, needed for preservation and interpretation of historic scene.

Interpretive Facilities Development

Reconstruct additional key historic buildings throughout park.

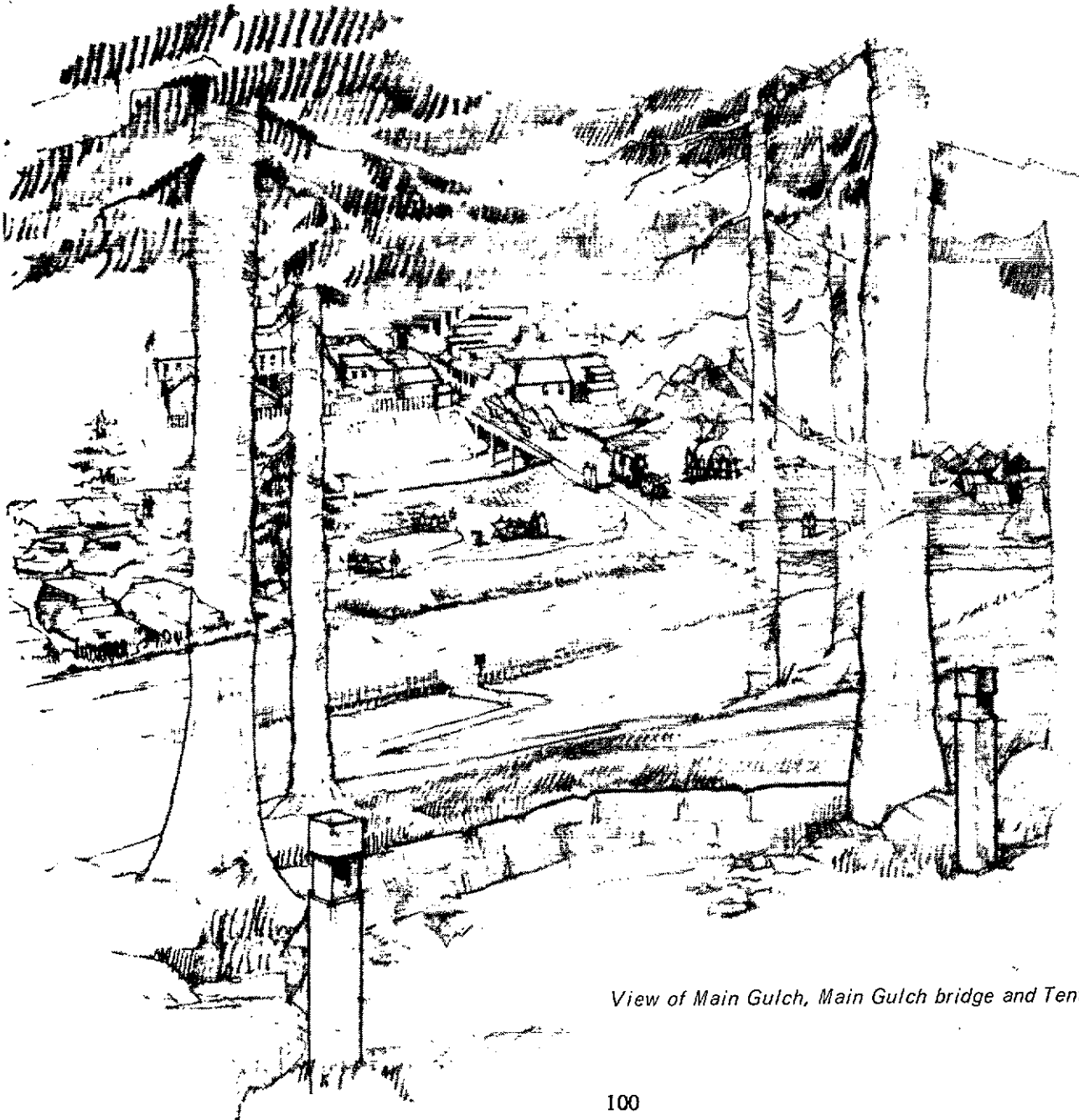
Restore newly acquired historic buildings in park.

Restore additional streets in Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

Restore Main Gulch hydraulic mining area.

Reconstruct Main Gulch bridge.

Develop full Tent Town.



View of Main Gulch, Main Gulch bridge and Tent Town.



Future site of main visitor parking lot.

Develop outdoor spaces and historic features outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

Develop hiking trails in park.

Restore part of Jackson Street and remainder of Main Street, and develop Pacific Street as bypass road.

Work with Tuolumne County to develop Parrotts Ferry Road bypass (exact route is county's responsibility), and restore part of Broadway.

Work with Tuolumne County to construct Italian Bar Road bypass, and restore remaining part of Main Street.

Develop camping facilities and grazing at Bixel Brewery parcel, contingent on further study.

Develop day-use interpretive facilities and camping at Springfield parcel, contingent on further study.

Construct modern visitor orientation facility outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and remove visitor orientation center from Terpsichorean Hall.

Operations Facilities Development

Develop parking outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and remove Main Gulch parking lot.

Construct park headquarters facility outside Zone of Primary Cultural Interest.

Construct restroom facility in Tent Town; remove existing restroom facility from Main Gulch area.



Citizen Involvement

Columbia SHP has been an integral and vital part of the contemporary Columbia community. Much of the future success of the park depends on the actions of local citizens. The State Park System encourages participation by all people interested in Columbia SHP as part of California history, and as a real community in the Sierra Nevada foothills.

As part of the community, many businesses and civic activities are located within the park itself. These include the post office, the district county courthouse, the Masons, the International Order of Oddfellows, the Native Sons of the Golden West, two popular saloons, and a grocery store.

Appropriate community and commercial activities may remain as parts of the park. Businesses may continue to cater to the needs of local citizens.

A balanced trade from tourists and local patrons is a healthy economic objective for park concessions. Indeed, balanced business and housing activity, both inside the park and outside, is an ideal economic situation for the entire area. This interdependent, positive arrangement can be achieved only through close park-community ties.

As the park and the community surrounding it continue to grow and prosper, issues will arise that can be resolved only through citizen participation. Decisions on issues regarding zoning, quality of architecture and design review standards, private and public land ownership, state and county land acquisition, increased automobile traffic, and new road construction all need the concerted effort of an organized public.

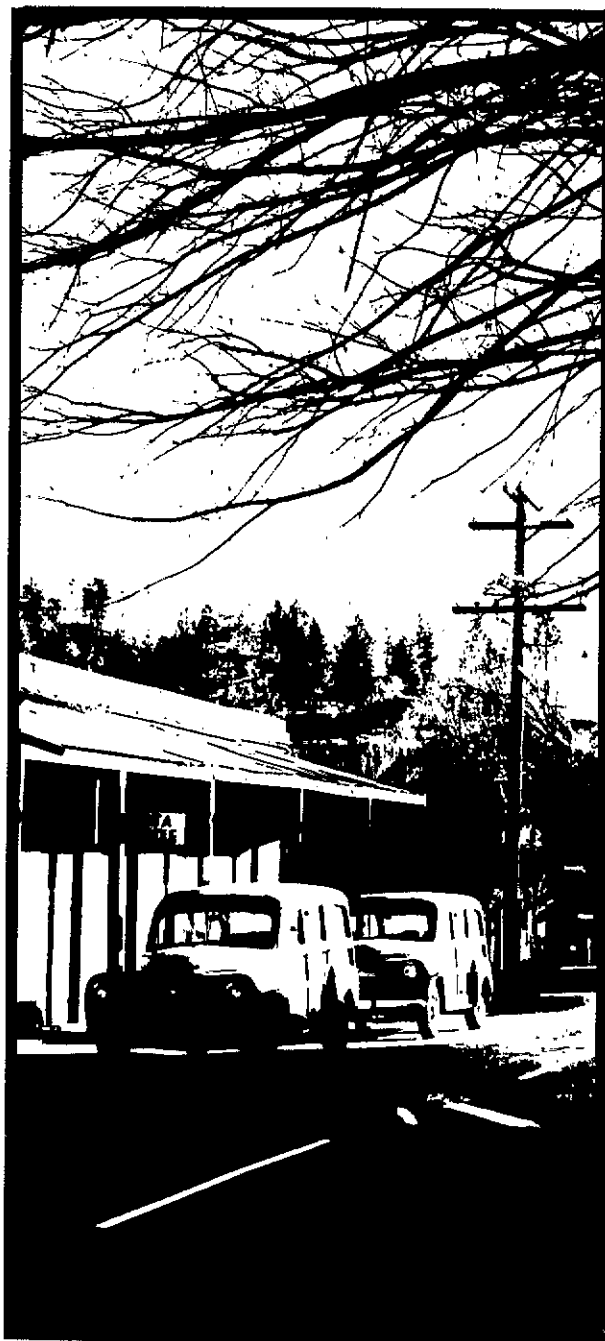
Currently, the Columbia Area Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Design Review Committee are two key groups, working with many individuals for the common benefit of the whole community. Others include:

- The Columbia Historic Park Association
- The Tuolumne County Historical Society
- The Tuolumne County Antique Club
- The California Historical Landmarks Committee
- The Sierra Mineral and Gem Society
- Columbia College
- The Fallon Theatre Group (University of the Pacific)
- The Masons
- The International Order of Oddfellows
- The Native Sons of the Golden West
- E Clampus Vitus
- The Tuolumne County Planning Commission
- Tuolumne County Water Company No. 2
- The National Historic Landmarks Committee.

The State Park System values the contributions of these groups, and will work with them in further planning and development of the park. Cultural and educational interaction between Columbia College and the park will also be emphasized.

The diversity of historical interest within the park, and the variety of contemporary interests surrounding it, give Columbia as a community a complex set of urban problems. Local citizens, concessionaires, park personnel, and visitors all have different points of view. One of the prime means of problem solution is common resolution of differing views. The groups, clubs, associations, and state and local governments mentioned must work in harmony, to resolve the conflicts of a modern community containing a historic park.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is divided into three major sections: (1) Description of Project; (2) Description of Environmental Setting; and (3) Environmental Impact. The latter two chapters are not in detail, due to the general, broad nature of the project description. The General Development Plan for Columbia State Historic Park is broad in scope; therefore, the EIR is also a broad assessment of the potential impacts. Whenever a specific phase of the overall plan is budgeted and proposed for implementation, a more detailed and specific environmental assessment will be prepared for that particular project, as part of the budget package.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Location: See Project Description, Page 8.

Objectives: See Purpose of Plan, Page 7.

Project Description: See General Development Plan, Page 39.

DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Environment: See Resource Summary and Evaluation, Page 14.

Regional Considerations: See General Development Plan, Page 41.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Significant Environmental Effects of the Proposed Project

The greatest adverse environmental impacts of the proposed project would be caused by construction activity, the loss of vegetation and open space, the consumption of energy, and the increased concentration of people and activities in Columbia. The left column in Figure 28 lists facilities proposed in the General Development Plan. Each was assessed, with the environmental factors listed across the top. Refer to the following key for a description of the four categories used in rating the environmental effects.

Key to Figure 28

- No Interaction: Project implementation does not cause a significant environmental effect, because the proposed development or management does not interact with the environmental factor.
- Beneficial Environmental Effect: The interaction of the proposed development or management with the environmental factor is favorable.
- Nonsignificant Environmental Effect: Although the development or management interacts with the environmental factor, the effect does not cause a potentially substantial adverse change in the environment, or the significant effect is mitigated by design criteria.
- ◆ Significant Environmental Effects: The interaction between development or management and the environmental factor may cause a potentially substantial significant change in the environment that cannot be avoided if the proposal is implemented as proposed.

Short-term Effects:

Restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings and construction of such facilities as parking areas, roads, trails, restrooms, administrative areas, and removal of non-historic buildings would cause short-term environmental impacts such as dust, noise, consumption of energy, and increased vehicular traffic.

Long-term Effects:

Since the emphasis of the proposed development will be on restoring Columbia's historic scene, most long-term effects will be beneficial. The proposed action will result in improved protection and preservation of cultural resources, and improved facilities for the public. The town will be closer to being historically correct, and interpretation will be improved.

Once the construction phase is completed, however, several long-term impacts may be expected from the restoration

FIGURE 28
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED FACILITIES

FACTORS	GEOLOGIC		SOIL		ENERGY		BIOTIC												FIRE		WATERBOD			AIRBOD				NOISE		LIGHT AND GLARE		ULTRA-HAZARDS		LAND USE			TRANS-PORTATION		CULTURAL			PUBLIC SERVICE			HUMAN COMMUNITY																															
	Sensitivity	Landslide	Mudflow	Mineral Resources	Faulting	Sand and Gravel Resources	Slump and or Creep	Subsidence	Erosion	Stream Siltation	Topography	Efficient Use	Consumption	Distribution	Rare and or Endangered Species	Historically Important Trees	Riparian	Chaparral	Woodlands	Grasslands	Trees	Shrubs	Grasses	Microflora	Aquatic Plants	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Mammals	Fish/Shellfish	Microfauna	Insects	Intro. of Non-native Plants or Animals	Wildlife Migration Patterns	Hazard	Quality	Consumption	Stream Flow Capacity	Surface Water Runoff	Ground Water Contamination	Percolation Rates	Fresh Water Currents	Air Movement	Precipitation	Temperature	Microclimate	Thermal	Hydrocarbon	Particulates	NO _x and or SO _x	NOISE	LIGHT AND GLARE	ULTRA-HAZARDS	Scenic Views, Corridors or Highways	Zoning Regulations and or Policy	Federal, State and/or Local Plans	Housing Availability	Open Space	Character of Surrounding Area	Road Capacity	Vehicular Circulation	Archeological Sites	Historical Sites	Paleontological Sites	Recreational Opportunities	Aesthetics	Gas, Water and/or Electric Utilities	Police and/or Fire Services	Public Transit	Schools	Parks	Hospitals	Sanitation Facilities	Population Density	Distribution	Residential Privacy
PHASE I																																																																												
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT																																																																												
Restore Historic Buildings																																																																												
Reconstruct Terpsichorean Hall as Visitor Orientation Center and Museum																																																																												
Restore streets in Historic Business Core Area																																																																												
OPERATIONS FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT																																																																												
Construct restroom facility																																																																												
Remove parking in Historic Business Core																																																																												
Construct parking outside zone of Primary Cultural Interest																																																																												
Construct concession service alleys in Historic Business Core Area																																																																												
PHASE II																																																																												
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT																																																																												
Reconstruct key buildings in Historic Business Core																																																																												
Restore streets in zone of Primary Cultural Interest																																																																												
Remove modern portion of Columbia Street and construct interpretive trail																																																																												
Develop interpretive trails and Big Hill Road Underpass																																																																												
Develop portion of Tent Town																																																																												
Emphasize buildup of Historic Business Core Area																																																																												
Develop Gold Discovery Site																																																																												
Develop portion School House Meadow Area																																																																												
Develop portion Historic Drill Fields Area																																																																												
OPERATIONS FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT																																																																												
Expand Park Office																																																																												
Construct additional concession service alleys																																																																												
Remove maintenance facility in Tent Town Area and construct outside zone Primary Cultural Interest																																																																												
PHASE III																																																																												
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT																																																																												
Restore remaining buildings																																																																												
Reconstruct additional key buildings																																																																												
Restore main gulch Hydraulic Mining Area																																																																												
Reconstruct Main Gulch Bridge																																																																												
Develop full Tent Town																																																																												
Develop further Interpretive Trails																																																																												
Develop limestone Interpretive Area																																																																												
Develop Chinese Terraces Agricultural Area																																																																												
Develop Parrotts Ferry Road Bypass by County																																																																												
Restore portion of Broadway Street																																																																												
Restore part of Jackson Street and remainder of Main Street, and develop Pacific Street as bypass road																																																																												
Develop Italian Bar Road bypass (by County) and restore remaining part of Main Street																																																																												
Develop camping facilities and grazing at Bixel Brewery parcel, contingent on further study																																																																												
Develop day-use interpretive facilities and camping at Springfield parcel, contingent on further study																																																																												
OPERATIONS FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT																																																																												
Relocate existing restroom in Tent Town																																																																												
Remove Main Gulch Parking Lot																																																																												
Develop parking outside zone Primary Cultural Interest																																																																												
Remove visitor orientation museum facility in Terpsichorean Hall Building and construct modern Visitor Orientation and Park Administration outside zone Primary Cultural Interest																																																																												
Construct additional concession service alleys																																																																												
Residences to be removed																																																																												
Appropriate Park additions																																																																												

and reconstruction of historic buildings and the development of park facilities. Following is a summary of possible long-range impacts on the existing historic scene, private and public services, and community health and safety.

brush, and toyon, and grasslands, heavily modified by decades of grazing. Some introduced plant species, such as the Tree-of-Heaven, will be removed to reconstruct historic buildings.

No rare and endangered plant species have been identified in the area.

1. Effects on Soils

The cuts and fills likely to occur in grading the parking areas, the bypass roads, camping areas, trails, administrative area, and primitive picnic areas, as well as increases in visitation, could cause some soil erosion. Re-creating the Main Gulch mining area by removing the paved parking area and restoring Columbia's downtown streets using a natural material, such as decomposed granite, will probably result in minor soil erosion and eventual soil compaction by park visitors.

4. Effects on Wildlife

Implementation of the proposed plan may have some effects on the established habitats of certain animals or birds. Although there is still a wide variety of wildlife, most large mammals that once inhabited the Columbia area have migrated elsewhere. The loss of vegetation due to development of park facilities and increases in visitation may result in the migration of animals, such as squirrels, cottontail rabbits, coyotes, bobcats, gray foxes, deer, raccoons, and opossums, and birds, such as the California jay, northern brown towhee, and valley quail.

2. Effects on Energy Consumption

In order to accurately depict Columbia as it existed during the 1850-1870 time period, the General Development Plan proposes an ambitious program of restoring 32 historic buildings and reconstructing another 68 structures. This construction, in addition to the building of modern park facilities, will increase existing park development by about 250 percent. Increases in energy consumption will result, particularly water, electricity, propane, sewerage, and solid waste disposal. At this time, however, there is no energy shortage anticipated within the twenty year projections of the General Development Plan.

5. Effects on Fire Hazard

Increased visitor use and development of historic buildings and park facilities will increase the possibility of fires, and will add to the responsibilities of park staff, the Columbia Volunteer Fire Department, and the Division of Forestry in Sonora.

6. Effects on Hydrology

Development of park facilities, particularly the parking area west of Broadway, may require alteration of minor drainage patterns. Removal of vegetation or certain parking areas will probably cause an increase in water runoff, and consequently, may result in increased soil erosion.

3. Effects on Vegetation

The development of historic buildings and park facilities will require some planting and the removal of some existing trees, shrubs, and groundcover. In most areas where construction is proposed, however, there are relatively few large trees. The natural terrain in these areas is primarily native shrubs, mainly manzanita, coffeeberry, deer-

7. Effects on Air Quality:

It is expected that vehicles using the proposed parking areas, by pass roads, and campgrounds would create higher concentrations of air pollution. The number of vehicles should increase, corresponding with an increase in visitors and employees. Other air pollution sources will include burning fuel to heat the newly restored buildings, visitor orientation museum, and administration buildings, and fires in campgrounds and picnic areas.

8. Effects on Noise:

Increased vehicular traffic in the proposed parking areas and bypass roads will result in more vehicular noise in these areas. Traffic noise within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will be quieter, thus benefitting the cultural atmosphere of the zone.

Noises from people themselves, such as talking, calling family members together, etc., will have a detrimental effect on enjoyment of the unit by other visitors.

9. Effects on Open Space:

Reconstructing buildings and constructing parking areas, reconstructing Tent Town, and constructing visitor buildings where there is now vacant land will have an effect on open space.

10. Effects on the Character of the Surrounding Area:

Development of parking areas and development of camping and day use facilities would alter the historic character of Columbia SHP, and may adversely influence people living in or near the town but outside the SHP.

11. Effects on Vehicle Circulation:

It is expected that by removing the non-historic streets within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, local residents will no longer be able to use the

Columbia Street extension at the south end of town. Certain streets (see proposed circulation map) will receive higher useage than now exists. Streets in the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will be closed off for through traffic.

Also, increases in personnel will add to the number of vehicles and the traffic congestion potential.

12. Effects on Archeological and Historical Sites:

There is a possibility that when excavation for reconstructing of historic buildings, construction of roads, and restoration of roads, or whenever earth is disturbed for any reason, archeological features could be disturbed.

13. Effects on Aesthetics:

The proposed parking areas, bypass roads, restroom buildings, administration buildings, and camping and picnicking facilities will have some detrimental visual impacts. Also, the proclivity of the public to litter the ground will detract from the area.

Elimination of automobiles from the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will have a beneficial visual effect.

14. Effects on Utilities:

The garbage disposal, sewage, telephone service, and consumption of gas, water and electricity will be increased if the proposed plan is achieved. There will be a need to plan for these increases.

15. Effects on Other Public Services:

The expected increases in visitor use, reconstruction of buildings, and construction of other buildings will have an effect on police/fire services, schools, and local health needs. Vandalism, crime, fires, and traffic accidents are results of increased visitor use and permanent populations. Wooden structures and dry, grassy fields are

especially vulnerable to fire. Permanent employees with the state historic park, and concessionaires and their employees, with dependents of school age, will increase school attendance in the area. College-age dependents and employed adults will undoubtedly increase enrollment at Columbia Junior College.

16. Effects on the Human Community:

The population density is expected to increase if the proposed plan is implemented. The increase will be for historic park employees, and the visitor population. The privacy of local residents is expected to be affected by increased population density and changes in bypass routes (see proposed circulation map). Increased traffic along bypass routes could adversely affect the privacy of residents along those routes.

17. Effects on Removal or Relocation of Buildings

It may be necessary to remove or relocate several buildings in Columbia to implement the plan. Among these are three residences and two businesses. None of the historic buildings will be removed.

Significant Environmental Effects That Cannot Be Avoided If The Proposal is Implemented

It is the intent of the Department at Columbia State Historic Park to provide the general public an opportunity to enjoy the unique experience of a living gold rush community, representative of the 1850-1870 period. In addition to this primary objective, some efforts will be made to satisfy some of the recreation demands in this part of Tuolumne County.

The proposed development is consistent with these objectives, and is sympathetic with environmental conditions. All of the adverse impacts outlined in the above section are considered to be environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the project is implemented as proposed. The non-significant environmental effects, shown by the symbol

● in Figure 28, do not cause severe changes in the environment, and can be substantially mitigated. The significant environmental effects, shown by the symbol ◆ in Figure 28, may cause a potentially severe change in the environment which cannot be avoided.

However, having inventoried and analyzed the existing resources, and determined what is necessary to portray Columbia's history accurately in the preceding chapters of the Resource Management Plan, and General Development Plan, and having studied various alternatives, the Department feels that the benefits to be gained from the proposed project outweigh the environmental impacts that would result from implementation of the plan.

Mitigation Measures Proposed To Minimize The Significant Effects

The following mitigation measures will substantially minimize the environmental effects:

1. Soils

Historically compatible landscaping will be used in Columbia's commercial area, and native plants will be selected in the natural areas to minimize soil erosion caused by park development. A soil binding material may be used to stabilize the restored streets.

The proposed parking areas, bypass roads, camping areas, trails, administrative area, and picnic areas will be designed to minimize erosion caused by cuts, fills, and drainage.

2. Energy Consumption

Although increasing park visitation will result in an increase in energy consumption, the General Development Plan promotes a more efficient use of energy than now exists. Bypass roads are proposed to improve traffic circulation, parking lots will be moved to the outskirts of town to encourage visitors to walk, and horse-drawn vehicles are planned for some areas in

lieu of motor vehicles. This will reduce motor vehicle-related impacts, and will conserve petroleum.

Detailed energy conservation measures relating to building construction and design will be included when a more specific EIR is prepared for implementation of particular budgeted phases of the plan.

3. Vegetation

Removal of vegetation will be mitigated by: (a) re-planting of native trees and groundcover to restore the historical authenticity and natural character of the environment; (b) enhancement of the visitors' interpretive experiences and recreational activities.

4. Wildlife

Because Columbia is situated in the Sierra Nevada foothills and is surrounded by considerable undeveloped property, ample space will remain for wildlife to relocate naturally.

5. Fire Hazard

Fire mitigation measures will include fire sprinkling systems in newly constructed buildings, training of park personnel, and provision of adequate equipment. The current fire fighting system consists of the Columbia Park Fire Prevention Facility on Main Street, the Volunteer Fire Department on Jackson Street, the California Department of Forestry in Sonora, and the air-attack planes at Columbia Airport.

6. Hydrology

All park development, including buildings, roads, and parking lots, will be located to conform to natural drainage patterns wherever possible, and will be designed to minimize surface water runoff.

7. Air Quality:

Little can be done to reduce vehicle air pollution. Visitors should be encouraged to pool ride, or to use tour busses. State cars will be kept in good operating condition, and will follow strict emission standards.

Buildings will be heated by appropriate technology and clean burning fuel, where feasible. Modern buildings will be well insulated.

8. Noise:

Parking and bypass roads outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest will reduce traffic noise within the zone.

Removing maintenance buildings outside the zone will also reduce noise. Radio playing and other extraneous intrusive sounds will be discouraged and/or eliminated.

9. Open Space:

The plan proposes to have an open space buffer area surrounding the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. By acquiring land as proposed, open space can be preserved. Reconstruction of buildings and Tent Town will reduce open space, but will be offset by proper interpretation and representation of Columbia SHP.

10. Characteristics of the Surrounding Area:

Parking and camping areas would be located outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. By careful landscaping, the impacts of these proposed non-historical facilities will be minimized.

11. Vehicle Circulation:

The closing of streets in the south end of Columbia will be mitigated by Pacific Street, the main thoroughfare to Parrot's Ferry Road. The proposed Parrot's Ferry

Road Bypass and Italian Bar Road Bypass will keep through north-south traffic out of Columbia's Zone of Primary Cultural Interest. The department will need to work closely with the county road department, in order to see these proposals through. Service alleys will keep commercial vehicles out of conflict with visitors.

Proposed parking for visitors will be outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, and the southwest side of town. Parking will be increased from approximately 330 cars to approximately 675 cars. The small parking lot near the existing post office will remain temporarily for local residents' use. It will be screened with landscaping, to minimize intrusion.

12. Archeological and Historical Sites:

The Resource Management Plan states that: *"All cultural resources with archeological values will be protected and professionally studied. . . . Archeological investigation will be performed before stabilization, restoration, construction, and reconstruction, to prevent the loss of significant data not available from the historical research."*

All construction work will be performed carefully, so as not to disturb possible unanticipated archeological sites, both historic and prehistoric. Prehistoric sites that have been identified at the unit will be protected. Others that may be discovered will be evaluated based on criteria adopted by the Department, and will be included in applicable programs for investigation, preservation, and interpretation.

13. Aesthetics:

The proposed parking areas, bypass roads, sanitary and administration buildings, and camping and picnicking facilities will be outside the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, in most cases. These facilities will be carefully designed and landscaped, so as to be unobtrusive.

Within the Zone of Primary Cultural Interest, motor vehicles will be virtually eliminated under the proposed plan. Delivery trucks would be kept hidden in service alleys. Modern-day intrusions, such as television antennas, utility lines, propane trucks, modern-day children's toys, etc., will be removed.

Trash containers, fireplugs, and telephone booths, will be encased in historically compatible containers, such as shown on page 31 and 33. The department will work closely with the county to encourage compatible planning outside state property.

The park maintenance staff and concessionaire will keep the area clear, in order to present a more aesthetic atmosphere.

14. Utilities:

Utility use will increase greatly if the plan is implemented. Utility lines, tanks, etc., will be buried, or otherwise hidden from public view.

15. Public Services:

An increase in park staff, fire fighting equipment, health services, and schools will be necessary to satisfy the demand. Burglar alarms, fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and increase in the volunteer fire department, will be needed. The department will work closely with the county, other state agencies, and school districts.

16. Human Community:

As the population density increases because of increased visitation and permanent residents, the right to privacy among local residents will need to be better protected. Compatible screening and discreet signing will be used. Visitors will be told that residential houses are lived in, and trespassing will not be allowed.

17. Removal or Relocation of Buildings:

Designated historic buildings will be relocated if necessary as a last option to achieve the desired plan. None will be removed. If residences and businesses are removed, occupants will be treated fairly, as designated under the Health and Safety Code, Section 41135, and California Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Title 25, Chapter 6.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

No change: This alternative would allow the current situation to continue. The historic buildings would deteriorate, parking availability would decrease, traffic congestion would increase, and interpretive facilities would continue to be inadequate.

Other Alternative Actions:

There are a myriad of project alternatives, resulting from combinations of possible individual actions. The proposed plan is a middle course between two extreme reasonable alternatives, briefly described below:

Increased literal historical authenticity: This concept would go further than the proposed plan in re-creating a period atmosphere. For example; streets would be dirt; health and safety standards would be of the period, and all modern structures and conveniences would be removed. It is believed that this would cause undue inconvenience, dust, and possible health and safety problems.

Increased contemporary facilities: Modern conveniences and commercialism, which are not in keeping with the interpretive concepts, would result from this concept, at the expense of historical accuracy.

The Relationship Between Local Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

The primary objectives of the proposed Resource Management Plan and General Plan

are to protect Columbia's historic resources, to enhance visitor enjoyment, and to expand the interpretive facilities. In order to meet these objectives, certain modern development, such as bypass roads, parking areas, and a visitor orientation center, will be necessary to accommodate increasing visitation. These proposals are intended to enhance the long-term productivity of the environment by preserving the park's valuable historic resources.

It is anticipated that the intensity of use in the main historic area (downtown Columbia) and in areas of recreational development will be such that there will be no deterioration in the long-term compatibility of humanity with the environment.

Any Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes That Would Be Involved in The Proposed Action Should It Be Implemented

The following irreversible environmental changes are anticipated:

1. The commitment of non-renewable resources such as oil, gasoline, and gravel, to construct roads, parking areas, and other park facilities.
2. The use of energy sources such as water, electricity, and propane, to serve newly constructed park facilities.
3. The loss of vegetation and the possible displacement of wildlife, due to development and increases in park visitation.
4. The conversion of some existing undeveloped property, including some alteration of natural land forms, into land sustaining buildings, roads, and parking areas.
5. The emission of exhaust from vehicles and the emission of gas from fuel to heat buildings, and fires in campground, picnic areas, and concession kitchens.
6. A loss of present open space due, to construction and/or reconstruction of historic buildings, administrative buildings, campground, and picnic areas.

7. A loss of archeological resources, if accidental destruction occurs during the construction process. There will also be a loss if sites are not protected.
8. The increase in use of utility services including telephone, sewer, solid waste, and those listed in energy source (see No. 3). These will grow at least through phase III of the proposed General Development Plan.
9. Increase in the population density of Columbia SHP.
10. Acquisition of private lands necessary to implement thy ultimate park acquisition boundary. This will change the ownership of these parcels. The current owner will be treated fairly.
11. There may be several buildings removed or relocated (see appendix).

The Growth-Inducing Impact of the Proposed Action

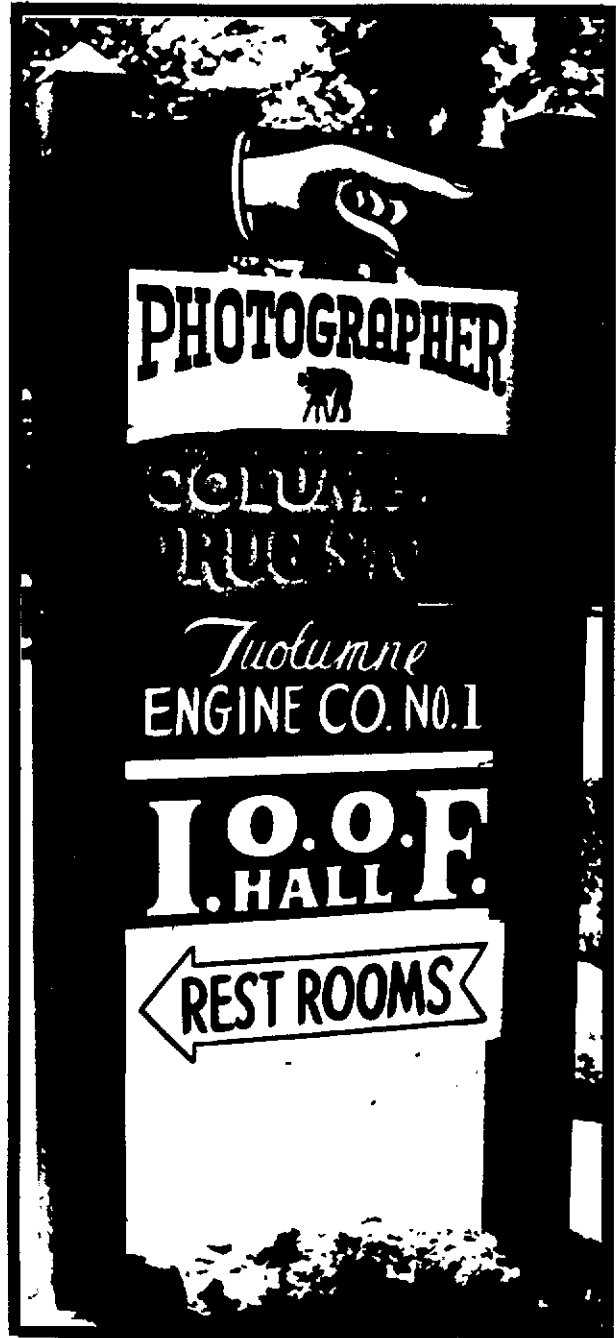
Once the General Development Plan is implemented, there will be a considerable growth-inducing impact on the area surrounding Columbia. Development of additional park facilities is expected to generate an increase in visitation, and consequently, a demand for more tourist accommodations such as motels, campgrounds, restaurants, and shops.

It is estimated that rebuilding of historic structures and development of park facilities will increase the current scope of operations at Columbia SHP by about 250 percent. Although this development will not be completed for many years, a gradual increase in park personnel, concessionaires, and residents is expected over the next two decades.

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Appendixes



COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PARK

**FRUIT
HAMBURGERS**

**FALLON THEATER
MAIN STREET**

REST ROOMS

FALTON ST.

**CITY HOTEL
SALOON**

COLUMBIA

CITY HOTEL

**STAGE
COACHES
ONLY**

Colum
**CONFECTIONERY
&
BAKERY**

ROAD CLOSED
To Preserve Historic Appearance

CAUTION



**STAGE
CROSSING**

DO NOT ENTER

ENGINE
VALVINE

NO PARKING

One goal of design in Columbia is to provide signing that is compatible with the 1850-1870 gold rush period. Signs that are incompatible with this style should be eliminated.

Appendix A
Historic Building Development Outline

Historic Building Development

Inventory of Lots in Proposed Ultimate Park Boundary

Total Lots: 350

Ownership

State: 275 lots (about 67 acres or 57%)
Private: 75 lots (about 49 acres or 43%)

Status of lots with buildings: 147 total

State-owned: 105
Completed historic restorations/reconstructions: 42
Proposed historic restorations: 32
Stabilized Ruins: 3
*Proposed Historic improvements: 28

Privately owned: 42
Historic: 7
Modern: 35

Vacant Lots: 203 total
State-owned: 170
Privately owned: 33

Lots proposed for Historic Reconstructions: 68 total

Current Use of Buildings

State concessions buildings = 34 total
Privately owned business buildings = 3 total
Residences = 74 total

State-owned 40
Historical 13
Modern 27
Privately owned 34
Historical 6
Modern 28

State museums/exhibits buildings = 22 total
Park operation buildings = 14 total

*Historic improvement: restore modern buildings to look old and be compatible with historic-period buildings.

Table 5
Existing and Proposed Historical Building Development

EXISTING BUSINESS CONCESSIONS BUILDINGS
(State-owned)

Location Numbers	Block Department Lot	Name	Comment
3—3		Mine Tour (Miners Shack)	Remove shack; relocate concession
11 - 1		Prospectors Trading Post	Retain Brady Bldg.
10 - 2&3		Blacksmith	Retain location
10 - 4		New York Drygoods	Authentic location
10 - 5		Barbershop Concession	Authentic location
10 - 6		Cheap Cash Store	Authentic location
10 - 7		Artists Concession	Adaptive location
9 - 1		Columbia Mercantile	Authentic location
9 - 10		Ebbler's Saddlery	Authentic location
9 - 18		Post Office	Site of Delaroyer's Syrup Manufacturing
12 - 8		St. Charles Saloon	Authentic location
15 - 8		Odd Fellows Hall	Authentic location
15 - 16		Photography Concession	
15 - 17&18		Towie & Leavitt Gift Shop	Authentic location
15 - 19		Columbia Confection & Bakery	Site of Heyneman's Saloon
15 - 20		City Hotel & What Cheer Saloon	Authentic location
16 - 11		Douglass Saloon	Authentic location

16 - 12	Carpentry Shop Concession	
16 - 13&14&15		Nelson's Candy Kitchen
16 - 16	Native Sons of the Golden West	Site of Hildebrand's Bakery
16 - 17	County Courthouse	
16 - 19	Columbia House Restaurant	Construction in 1879 - site of Chinese restaurant
16 - 20	Angelos's Hall	Site of Shotwell Building
17 - 3	Masonic Hall	Authentic location
17 - 10	Wells Fargo Stage	Terminus of stage coach concession
3A - 10	Eagle Cottage	
3A - 11	Columbia Gazette	
3A - 12&13	Fallon Hotel & Theatre	To be fully restored

EXISTING PARK MUSEUM BUILDINGS

Location Numbers			
Block	Department Lot	Name	Comment
3 - 3		Miners Shack	
3 - 12		Miners Cabin	
10 - 7		Brainard Bldg. Ruins	Retain ruins
9 - 5		Columbia Firehouse No. 2	
9 - 8		Peoples Meat Market	
9 - 9		Chinese	

9 - 11	Park Museum	Located in historic Knapp Store
9 - 15	Jail	
12 - 3	Glaverie Ruins	Retain
15 - 8	Odd Fellows Hall Exhibit	
15 - 13	Firehouse No. 1 Exhibit	Retain
15 - 14	Columbia Drugstore Exhibit	Exhibit — 1st floor; park storage — 2nd floor
15 - 15	Doctors Office Exhibit	Located in historic Wm. Davis Jewelry Store
15 - 26	“Chicken” Shack	Remove
15 - 28	Franco’s Cabin	Remove and relocate
16 - 7	Boston Livery Stable	
16 - 18	Wagon Exhibit	Relocate
17 - 3	Masonic Hall	
17 - 10	Wells Fargo Express	
17 - 11	Wells Fargo Warehouse Exhibit	Located in Daegener Building
6 - 1	Columbia Schoolhouse	
*0 - 7	Bixel Brewery Ruins	Retain

*Outstructures — outside the proposed ultimate park boundary

**EXISTING PARK RESIDENCES, INCLUDING
PRIVATE HISTORICAL RESIDENCES***

Location Numbers		Name	Comment
Block	Department Lot		
10 - 8		Tibbetts Residence	Moved to site in 1886
10 - 10		*Martinez Residence	Private residence on site of Columbia ,Clipper
9 - 6		*McConnell Residence	Private residence on site since 1879
9 - 13		*Siebert Residence	
12 - 10		*Burns Residence	On site since 1856
14 - 2		Palmer Residence	
14 - 12 & 13-14		Residence	site of Loraine's Fandango
14 - 15&16		Residence	
15 - 1		Residence	Site of Lippmann Building
3A - 24		Residence	
20 - 10		Residence	May restore historic barn
19 - 15		Brainard Residence	
19 - 16		*Residence	Private residence
19 - 17		Jackson Residence	
23C - 1		Residence	
23C - 1		Residence	
23C - 1		Hahn Residence	
23C - 2		Woodman Residence	
23C - 3		Residence	

23C - 3	Residence	
23C - 3	Shaw Residence	
23C - 4	Pensa Residence	Historic name: Brainard Residence.
23A - 1	Residence	
8A - \$	Residence	
8A - 5	Residence	
6 - 2	Rehm/Koppitz Home	
6 - 5	Residence	
7 - 1	Residence	
7 - 2	Residence	
7 - 3	Residence	
7 - 3	Residence	
7 - 3	Residence	
7 - 6	*Pat Mullan Home	
7 - 9	*Smith House	
7 - 15	Residence	
24 - 10	Residence	
24 - 14	Residence	
24 - 10	Residence	
3B - 4&5	Peterson Residence	
3B - 6&7	Chas. Gale Home	
3D - 3	*Daniel Frazer Home	
3D - 4	Residence	
1 - 5	Residence	
1 - 6	Residence	
1 - 7	Residence	
1 - 8	Residence	

1 - 11 Residence
 *0 - 2 Residence
 0 - 3 Residence
 0 - 4 Residence
 0 - 5 *Gideon Wing House
 0 - 6 Nash Home

*Outstructures – Outside the proposed ultimate park boundary

EXISTING PARK OPERATIONAL BUILDINGS

Location Numbers		Name	Comment
Block	Department Lot		
10 - 12		Park Maintenance Shop	Located on historic New England Water Company lot; remove
9 - 7		Park Storage	Located in historic Soderer and Marshal Building
9 - 11		Park Museum	Located in historic Knapp Store
9 - 12		Park Restroom Facility	Retain
9 - 19		Park Office	Located in historic Bohmer Store
15 - 14		Park Storage	Storage on 2nd floor
15 - 22		Park Bandstand	Remove and relocate
3A - None		Park Restroom Facility	Relocate in Tent Town
3B - 10		Park Maintenance Bldg.	Remove

3B - 10	Park Maintenance Bldg.	Remove
3B - 10	Park Maintenance Bldg.	Remove
3C - 2&3	Park Shop and Garage	Restore as
*0 - 8	Springfield Storage Bldg.	

*Outstructures – Outside the proposed ultimate park boundary

BUILDINGS TO BE REMOVED/RELOCATED

Location Numbers		Name	Comment
Block	Department Lot		
3 - 3		Miners Shack	May relocate for construction of historic building
15 - 26		"Chicken" Shack	May relocate for construction of historic building
15 - 28		Franco's Cabin	May relocate for construction of historic building
10 - 12		Maintenance Shop	May remove for construction of historic building
15 - 22		Park Bandstand	May relocate for construction of historic building
3A - RR		Restroom Facility	Remove for restoration of Main Gulch; relocate in Tent Town
20 - 20		Private Business	May remove for construction of historic building.

20 - 22	Private Residence	May remove for construction of historic building
19 - 10	Private Business	May remove for historic bldg. construction
3B - 10	Maintenance Building	Remove for construction of Tent Town; Relocate in new maintenance area.
3B - 10	Maintenance Building	Remove for construction of Tent Town
3B - 10	Maintenance Building	Remove for construction of Tent Town
	1 - 2	Private Residence construction of administration facilities

HISTORIC BUILDINGS TO BE RESTORED

Location Numbers		Name and Development Phase	Comment
Block	Department Lot		
10 - 8		Tibbetts (3)	Residence
10 - 10		Martinez Residence (3)	Private residence
9 - 6		McConnell Residence (3)	Private residence
9 - 7		Soderer & Marshal (1)	
9 - 8		Soderer & Marshal (Peoples Market) (1)	
9 - 9		Bayhaut Building (1)	
9 - 10		Building (Ebbler's Saddlery) (1)	
9 - 11		Knapp Store (1)	

9 - 13	Siebert Residence (3)	Private
12 - 12	Braquihai Residence (3)	Private
14 - 2	Palmer Residence (3)	
14 - 15	Residence (3)	
15 - 20A	Kiln (1)	
16 - 12	Soderer & Marshal (3)	
17 - 12	D. O. Mills Bank (1)	
17 - 13	Tuolumne County (3) Water Company	
3A - 13	Fallon Hotel & Theatre (1)	
3A - 24	Residence (3)	
19 - 15	Residence (3)	
19 - 16	Residence (3)	Private.
19 - 17	Jackson Residence (3)	
23C - 3	Shaw Residence (3)	
23C - 4	Pensa Residence (3)	Historic name: Brainard Residence
6 - 2	Rehm/Koppitz House (3)	
6 - 3	Cyrus Knapp House (3)	Private
6 - 13	Barn(s) (3)	
7 - 9	Residence (3)	Private
3C - 1	Mother Lode Art Gallery (3)	Historic barn
3C - 2	Park Maintenance Garage (3)	
3C - 4	Old Knapp School (3)	
3C - 3	Daniel Frazer Home (3)	
1 - 1	St. Anne's Church (1)	Restore when acquired
*0 - 5	Gideon Wing House (3)	Private
0 - 6	Nash Home (3)	

*Outstructures

HISTORIC BUILDINGS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Location Numbers	Block Department Lot	Name and Development Phase	Comment
3 - 3		Raymond & Holton Store (2)	
3 - 5		DeNoilles Store Armory (2)	
11 - 3		Levy Building (3)	
10 - 12		1st New England Water Co. (3)	
10 - 13		1st New England Stable (3)	
9 - 2		Lamarine Gunsmith (2)	
9 - 3		Boston Livery (2)	
9 - 14		Swartz Residence	
12 - 1		Bayhaut Store (2)	
12 - 2		Questai Fandango House (2)	
12 - 6		Raspels House (2)	
12 - 6		Raspels House (2)	
12 - 6		Raspels House (2)	
12 - 7		Alberding's Lot (2)	
12 - 14		Residence (3)	
12 - 15		Residence (3)	
12 - 16		Residence (3)	
14 - 9		Columbia Engine Co. No. 2 (3)	
14 - 10		French Drugstore (3)	
14 - 11		Meat Market (3)	
14 - 17		Sourdry Residence (3)	

14 - 18	House of Mariquita (3)	
14 - 21	Love Residence (3)	
15 - 4	Armory Hall (3)	
15 - 6	Broadway Drugstore (3)	
15 - 21	French Restaurant (2)	
15 - 24	City Market (2)	
15 - 26	Hoerchner Saloon (2)	Possible adaptive use
15 - 27	Hoerchner Coffee Saloon (2)	
15 - 28	Barclays Saloon (2)	Possible adaptive use
15 - 29	Longtom Saloon (2)	Possible adaptive use
16 - 1	Columbia Exchange (2)	
16 - 3	Hildebrand Bakery (3)	
16 - 3	Columbia Gazette Bldg. (3)	
16 - 5	Columbia Brewery (3)	
16 - 6	Shotwell's House (3)	
16 - 9	Gowen & Wardell (3) Carpentry Shop	
16 - 18	Ehrenberg Tobacco Shop (2)	
17 - 1	Kelty & Fisher Stable (2)	
17 - 2	Building(s) (3)	
14 - 4&5&6	Terpsichorean Hall (3)	
17 - 7	Arnold & Brown (3) General Store	
17 - 14	Mills & Company Bldg. (2)	
3A - 4	Donnell & Parsons Store (2)	
3A - 5	Donnell & Parsons Bldg. (2)	
3A - 6	Donnell & Parsons (2)	
3A - 8	Northrup & Marshal Bldg. (2)	

3A - 9	Chinese Laundry (2)	
20 - 19	True's Boarding House (3)	Located on private business property
20 - 20	Campbell Residence (3)	Located on private business property.
20 - 21	Building (3)	
20 - 22	Broadway Hotel (3)	May relocate, to save existing residence on lot
20 - 27	Doctor's Office (3)	
20 - 28	Spier Paint Shop (3)	
19 - 9	Decker House (3)	Located on private business property.
19 - 10	Fish Residence (3)	
19 - 11	Robbin & Marshal Shop (3)	
19 - 14	Fuller Residence (3)	
19 - 18	Brady Residence (3)	
8 - 8	Brown Residence (3)	
8 - 9	Leisey Residence (3)	
8 - 10	Porterfield Schoolhouse (3)	
7 - 4	Mills Residence (3)	
7 - 5	Brown Residence (3)	
7 - 10	Lush Residence (3)	

Appendix B
Historic Lot Survey

The Historic Lot Survey contains 10 columns:

1. *The Lot Number* — New numbers for each lot, going counterclockwise around each city block. Each block has a separate set of lot numbers, beginning with number one. They identify historic lots.
2. *The Block Number/Lot and Parcel Number* — Block numbers are original numbers used by previous historical research efforts. They are continued in full use unchanged in this report. Lot and parcel numbers identify historic and contemporary lots as supporting information.
3. *1970 Inventory Number* — This number system identifies historic lots recommended for development. The numbers compare past research efforts with this effort. However, because of their incomplete application to the entire land area of the town, they are not used in the proposed identification for historic lots. (See Lot numbers.)
4. *Name Buildings/Site Businesses* — Each lot is further identified by name. All buildings are designated by a small box preceding the name. Each known business within that building is shown in chronological order. If the lot contained no buildings, this is also shown.
5. *Architecture Building Height & Material* — The buildings are identified by height (one and two story) and by material (frame, brick, or stone construction).
6. *Dates of Existence* — Known lengths of existence for buildings and businesses are shown. Some buildings also identify a business. In these cases, only the length of existence of that business within the building is shown.
7. *Status* — When a building ceases to exist, this column shows what happened, if known.
8. *Historic Use* — This column shows the kinds of historic business that existed.
9. *Present Use* — This column shows current uses of buildings and lots.
10. *Comments* — This provides clarifying information concerning the building and lot.

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	3/-109	-	Bassett's Store	?	1851-53	Sold	Restaurant/ Butcher Shop	Vacant Lot	
1			Brown's Book Store		1853-54	Sold	Bookstore		
1			Adam's & Co.		1854-55	Judgement Case	Express Office		
1			Bode's Store		1855-57	Sold	?		
1			Ganze & Aver Bakery		1857-59	Sold	Bakery		
1			Lewis Shearer		1860-63	Legal Action	?		
1			Siebert Bakery		1864-68	?	Bakery		
2	3/-109	-	Dairy House & Restaurant	?	1850	?	Restaurant		
2	3/-109	-	Bassett's Saloon (South)	FRM	1850-59	Sold	Saloon	Vacant Lot	
2			Manning's Saloon		1859-65	Sold	Saloon		
2			Merrill's Saloon		1860-65	Rented	Saloon		
2			Wheelock		1865-68	Sold	?		
2			Wing		1868-71	Sold	?		
3	3/-109	-	Jackson & Stone Pioneer Store	Log	1850-54	Fire	General Store		
3	3/-109	4	Store	Brick	1854-71		General Store	Miner's Shack Exhibit	Mine Tour Concession
3			Neal & Company		1857-58	Rented	?		
3	3/-109	4	Raymond & Holton		1858-64	Sold	Provisions & Soda		
3			Shotwell		1864	Sold	?		
3			Phelps, Shepard & Cowie		1864-66	Sold	Foundry		
3			Wing		1866-71	Sold	?		
4	3/-109	-	DeNoille's House	?	1852-53	Sold	Boarding Hse.	Vacant Lot	
4			Shotwell		1854	Fire	?		
4			Hey & Dyer Lot		1854-56	Sold	?		
4	3/-109	-	White & Wing Bldg.	1-Brk.	1856-59	Partner	?		
4			Wing's Store		1859-71	Mined Out	?		
5	3/-109	3	DeNoille's Store (Armory)	2-Brk.	?-1852	Sold	?	Vacant Lot	
5			Shotwell's Store		1852-57	Sold	?		
5			Columbia Gazette		1852-53	Rented	Newspaper		
5			Music Hall & Gen'l Store		1856-57	Fire	General Store		
5	3/-109		Nellis' Bldg.	1-Brk.	1857-70	Mined Out	?		
5		2?	Bonnell Furniture & Cabinet Shop		1858-61	Rented	Furniture & Cabinet Maker		
5			Homeguard's Armory		1861-70	Mined Out	Armory		
6	3/-109	2	Shotwell's Carpenter Shop	?	1857-	Sold	Carpentry	Vacant Lot	Known as Bonnell's Furniture Co.
6			Gronmeyers Tinsmith		1857-60	Sold	Tinsmith		
6			Riley's Saloon		1860-65	Mined Out	Saloon		
7	3/-109	-	McLean & Evans Blacksmith	?	1851-55	Sold	Blacksmith	Vacant Lot	
7	3/-109	1	Harer & Canavan		1856-63	Mined Out	Blacksmith		
8	3/-109	-	Sponsors Shop	Tent	?-1854	Fire	Mine tool & repair	Vacant Lot	
8	3/-109	-	Bode Boarding Hse. & Bakery	Frame	1854-56	Sold	Boarding Hse. & Bakery		
8			New England House		1856-64	Mined Out	Boarding Hse.		
9	3/-109	-	Benedict & Roberts	?	?-1860	Sold	Stone Cutters	Vacant Lot	
						Mined Out 1874			
10	3/-109		Bull and Bear Pit		?-1853	Mined Out	Recreation	Vacant Lot	Outstanding Limestone Area
11	3/-109		Bull and Bear Pit			Mined Out		Vacant Lot	Outstanding Limestone Area

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	3A/109	-	Smith Bldg.	FRM	?-1857	Fire?	?	Vacant	
1	3A/109	-	Shotwell Bldg.	FRM	?	?	?		
2	3A/109	-	Preble & Alden Bldg.	FRM	?-1856	Sold	Carpenter	Vacant Lot	
2			Shotwell & Alden		1856-?	?	?		
3	3A/109	-	Sauquet Grocery	FRM	1851-63	Sold	Grocery	Vacant Lot	
3			Mining Company Lot		1863-65	Mined Out	Mining Activity		
4	3A/109	-	Scott & Ward Lot		1855	Sold	?		
4			Donnell & Parsons	FRM	1855-57	Fire	Saloon		
4	3A/109	-	Donnell & Parsons Store	1-Brk	1857-66	Mined Out	Gen'l Store	Vacant?	
5	3A/109	-	Donnell & Parsons Bldg.	1-Brk	1853-57	Fire, Rebuilt		Vacant Lot	1st Brick Bldg.
5			Grocery & Provisions Store	1-Brk	1853-62	Sold	Grocery		
5			Justice of Peace Courtroom		1862-66	Mined Out	Courtroom		
6	3A/109	-	Watt's Lot		?-1854	Sold	?		
6			Donnell & Parsons Lot		1854-57	Sold	?		
6	3A/109	-	Donnell & Parsons Bldg.	2-Brk	1857-66	Mined Out	?	Vacant Lot	
7	3A/109	-	Fordham's Two Lots		?	Sold		Vacant Lot	
7			Madame Pikes Saloon (East Lot)	1-FRM	?-1861	Fire	Saloon		
7			Boarding House (West Lot)	1-FRM	?-1861	Fire	Boarding House		
8	3A/109	67	Northrup & Marshal Bldg.	1-Brk	?-1863	Mined Out	?	Vacant Lot	
9	3A/109	66	Chinese Laundry	?	?	?	Laundry	Vacant	
10	3A/109	-	Eagle Cottage	2-FRM	?-1857	Fire, Rebuilt	Men's Boarding House		
10	3A/109	65	Eagle Cottage	2-FRM	1857-61	Fire	Men's Boarding Hse.	Eagle Cottage Conc.	Reconstructed
11	3A/109	-	Gunn's Bldgs. East & West	2-Brk	2-1867	Mined Out		Columbia Gazette	Concession
11			Gunn's Saloon (West)	2-Brk	?-1864	Sold	Saloon		
11			Donnellys Grocery		1864-67	Mined Out	Grocery		
11			Bldg. (East)	2-Brk?	?-1867	Mined Out	?		
12	3A/39	64	Columbia Gazette (East Lot)	FRM	?-1857	Fire	Newspaper		
12	113		Bldg.	?	1857-59	Fire	?		
12			Bldg.	2-Brk	1860-63	Sold	?		
12	3A/39	63	Fallon Hotel (East Portion)		1863-pres.	Existing	Hotel	Theatre Hotel	To be restored, see site 13, portion of Fallon
13	3A/38	-	Main Hotel (West Lot)	FRM	?	Sold	Hotel		
13			Fallon's Property		?-1857	Fire, Rebuilt	?		
13	3A/38	-	Fallon's Bldg.	FRM	1857-59	Fire	Hotel		
13	3A/38	113	Fallon's Hotel	2-Brk.	1859-pres.	Existing	Hotel	Fallon Theatre	To be restored
14	3A/38	63	Fountain Hotel (Middle Lot)	2-FRM	?-1857	Fire, Rebuilt	Hotel	Garden Picnic Area	
14			Fountain Hotel	2-FRM	1857-59	Fire	Hotel		
14			Riley's Liquor Store (East Lot)	?	?-1859	Fire	?		
14			Day's Store (West Lot)		?-1859	Fire	?		
14			Fallon's Lots		1864-?	?	Garden & Stable		
15	3A/38	-	Green's Boarding House	?	1856-64	Sold	Boarding House	Vacant Lot	
15			McKenna Boarding House		1859-60	Sold	Boarding House		
15			Fallon's Property		1860-?	?	?		

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
16	3A/38 113	-	■ Piley's Butcher Shop	1-FRM	1854-58	Sold	Butcher Shop	Vacant Lot	
16			■ Temple's Property		1857	?	?		
16			■ McFarland Butcher Shop		1860-64	Rented	Butcher Shop		
17	3A/38 113	-	■ Hoey Residence	FRM	1856-59	Fire	Residence	Vacant Lot	
18	3A/38 113	-	■ Donahoe Residence & Saloon	FRM	?-1859	Fire	Residence & Saloon	Vacant Lot	
19	3A/38 113	-	■ Slaven Residence & Saloon	FRM	?-1859	Fire	Residence & Saloon	Vacant Lot	
20	3A/38 113	-	■ Mersfelder Res.	FRM.	?-1859	Fire	Residence	Vacant Lot	
21	3A/38 113	-	■ Smith, Morse Lumber Co.	FRM.	?-1863	Sold, Mined Out	Lumber Company Office	Vacant Lot	
22	3A/ 114	-	■ Breen Residence	FRM	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
23	3A/37 109	-	■ Scammon Residence	FRM	?	Mined Out	Residence	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	9/1 49	24	■ Magendie Bldg.	1-Brk	1854-	Existing	Grocery Store	Columbia Mercantile	Grocery Store Concession
2	9/1 49	23	■ Lamartine gunsmith	1-FRM	?-1865	Mined Out	Gunsmith Barber-shop	Vacant Lot	
3	9/1 49	22	■ Boston Livery Stable	1½ FRM	1853-66	?	Livery Stable	Vacant Lot	
4	9/2 49	-	■ Raney's Fandango	1-FRM	1854-56	Sold ?	Saloon/Dance	Vacant Lot	
4			■ Globe Hotel 'Saloon'		1856-57 ?-1872	? Mined Out	Hotel Saloon		
5	9/3 52	-	■ A Fruit Stand	?	1856-61	Torn Down?	?		
5	9/3 52	-	■ Fire House No. 2	1-FRM	1861-1910	Torn Down Rebuilt	Fire House		
5	9/3 52	21	■ Fire Engine House No. 2	2-FRM	1911-pres.	Existing	Fire House	Fire House Exhibit	
6	9/4 48	-	■ Morgan Meat Market	1-FRM	1860-63	?	Meat Market		3 Lots
6	9/4 48	-	■ Wilson's Shoe Shop	1-FRM	1860-67	Mined Out	Shoe Shop		
6	9/4 48	-	■ Truelson's Jewelry Store	1-FRM	1860-67	Mined Out	Jewelry Store		
6	9/4 48	-	■ Store	1-FRM	1857-62	?	Barbershop		
6	9/4 48	R	■ Wilson Residence	2-FRM	1879-pres.	Existing	Photo Shop Residence	Residence	Known as & is McConnell Res.
7	9/5 53	20	■ Soderer & Marshal (north part)	1-Brk	1857-pres.	Existing		Park Storage Facility	
7			■ Swain's Store		?	?	Seed Store		
7			■ Eagle Drugstore		?	?	Drug Store		
7			■ Wilson's Store		1867	?	Shoe Store		
8	9/5 53	19	■ Soderer & Marshal (South Part)	1-Brk	1857-pres.	Existing		Peoples Meat Market Exhibit	
8			■ Peoples Mkt.		1857-?	?	Meat Market		
9	9/6 54	18	■ Bayhaut Bldg.	1-Brk	1854-pres.	Existing	Bakery	Chinese Exhibit	Built by S. Knapp
10	9/7 50	-	■ Bldg. (owned by Italians)	1-Brk	1854-pres.	Existing		Ebbler's Saddlery Concessions	Known as Cassaretto Bldg. Known by Inv. No. 17
10			■ Sharp's Dry Goods		1858-65	Sold	Dry Goods		
10			■ Parker the Shoemaker		1865-70	Sold	Shoemaker		
10			■ Ebbler Saddlery		1866-85	?	Saddlery		
11	9/8 50	16	■ Knapp Store	1-Brk	1854-pres.	Existing	Gen'l Store Grocery Store	Park Museum	
12	9/9 45	-	■ Residence (No. half)	FRM	?	Sold	Residence	Park Restroom Fac.	
12	9/10 45	-	■ Residence (So. half)	FRM	?	Sold	Residence		
13	9/6A 54	-	■ Italian Restaurant	FRM	?-1854	Fire	Restaurant		
13	9/6A 54	-	■ Residence	FRM	1854-64	Fire	Residence		
13	9/6A 54	-	■ Perry Residence	FRM	1854-64	Fire	Residence		
13	9/6A 54	O	■ Siebert Residence	FRM	1854-64	Fire	Residence	Residence	Private Residence

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
14	9/68	-	Swartz Residence	FRM	1857-64	Fire	Residence	Vacant Lot	
15	9/10 45	27	Jail	1-stone	?	?	?	Jail Exhibit	
16	9/11 46	-	Two small rental bldgs.	FRM	?	?	Residences	Vacant	Known as Alexander Lot
17	9/11A 46	-	Three small rental bldgs.	FRM	?	?	?	Picnic Area	
18	9/11A 46	26	Delaroyer's Bldg.	1-FRM	?	?	Syrup Mfg.	Post Office	
19	9/11 46		Two residences	FRM	?	?	Residences		
19	9/11 46	25	Boehmer Store	Brk	1856-pres.	Existing	Grocery	Park Office	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	10/1-94	15	Colombo Saloon	1-FRM	1854-?	?	Saloon	Vacant Lot	
1			Colombo Restaurant & Bar Bldg.	1-FRM	1870-?	?	Restaurant		
2	10/1-94	-	Ehrenberg's Store	1-FRM	1857	?	Variety/Barbershop	Blacksmith	Retain Blacksmith Concession
2			Koch's Shop		1857-63	?	?		
2			Barbershop		1863-68	?	Barbershop Watchmaker		
3	10/2-91	-	Bldg.	?	1858-61	?		Blacksmith	Retain Concession Known as Bacquerez Lot
3			Osgood & Stetson		1858-9	?	Stove & Kitchen-ware		
3			Podesta's Saloon		1861	?	Saloon		
4	10/3-93	10	New York Dry Goods	1-Brk	1855-pres.	Existing	Dry Goods/ Clothing	New York Dry Goods Concession	Known as Schwartz Bldg.
5	10/4-93		Bldg.	FRM	?	?	?		
5	10/4-93	9	Sam Leon Bldg.	1-Brk	1856-pres.	Existing	Clothing, Grocery, Tailor, Barber	Barbershop Concession	
6	10/5-93	8	Franklin & Worf	1-Brk	1854-pres.	Existing		Cheap Cash Store Concession	
6			Variety Store		?	?	Variety Store		
6			Hemmer Shoe Shop		?	?	Shoe Shop		
6			Roger's Clothing Shop		?	?	Clothing Shop		
6			Levy's Clothing		?	?	Clothing Shop		
6			Empire's Saloon		1876	?	Saloon		
7	10/6-93	7	Brainard Bldg. (North)	1-Brk	1854-pres.	Existing		Ruins	
7			Brainard Gen'l Store		1854-57	?	General Store		
7			Rendall Store		1857-58	?	Clothing		
7			Parker's Saddlery		?	?	Saddles, Harnesses		
8	10/7-93	-	Levy Bldg.	1-Brk.	1854-87	?	Clothing, Hardwares	Tibbet's Bldg. Site	
8	10/7-93	-	Tibbet's Residence	1-FRM	Built 1850s	Existing	News, Meat Mkt. Residence Drugstore	Park Residence	Moved to Site 1886
9	10/6-93	7	Brainard Bldg. (South)	1-Brk	?	?	Laundry, Ice, Lawyers, Shoe shop	Vacant Lot	
10	10/80-95	N	Columbia Clipper Bldg.	2-FRM	1854-?	?	Rooming House	Vacant Lot	Known as Martinez property
11	10/8-95	-	Bldg.	1-FRM	?	?		Vacant Lot	
11			Justice of Peace		1855-56	?	Justice of Peace		
11			Lawyer's Offices		?	?	Lawyers offices		
12	10/9-96	11	First New England Water Co.		?-1856	Sold 1856	Water Reservoir	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
12	10/9-96	12	■ First New England Water Co.	?	?-1856	?Sold 1856	Office	Park Maint. Shop	
13	10/2 96	-	■ New England Water Co.	?	?	?	Stable		
13	10/2 96	13	■ Austin & Gordon (South part)	1-Brk	1857	?	Blacksmith		
13	10/296	14	■ J. S. Cannon (North part)	1-Brk	1857	?	Wheelwright		
14	10/2 ?	-	■ Podesta's Bldg.	?	?	?	?	Vacant Lot	
15	10/2 96		Knapp's Lot		Prior 1860	?	?		
15	10/2 96	-	■ Podesta's Boarding House	1-FRM	1858	?	Boarding House	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	11/-98	6	■ Ferguson's Saloon	2-FRM	1852-57	Fire	Saloon & Hotel	Variety Concession	Retain Brady Bldg.
1			■ Jenny Lind Restaurant	1-FRM	1852-57	Fire	Restaurant	Vacant Lot	
2	11/-98	-	■ Hollister's American Bakery	?	1852-58	?	Bakery	Vacant Lot	
2			■ Magnolia Hotel		1858-60		Hotel		
2			■ Benham's Hotel		1860-61		Hotel		
2			■ Shotwell's Hardware		1861-?		Hardware & Provisions		
3	14-98	5	■ Levy's Bldg.	Stone ? Brk	1854-69	Mined Out	Clothing Store	Vacant Lot	
4	14-98	-	■ Jarboe's Columbian Amphitheatre		?-1853	Sold	Residence Bull & Bear Pit	Vacant Lot	
4			■ Hollister Stable	?	1853-?	?	Stable	Vacant Lot	
4			■ Jackson Residence	?	1853-57	?	Residence		
5	11/-98	-	■ Zambrono Residence	?	1850-?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
5			■ Smith Cottage	?	1858-64	Fire	Residence		
6	11/-?	-	■ Lacey Residence	FRM	1852-64	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	12/7 36	-	Farley's Residence	?	1850-56	Sold?	Residence		
1	12/7 36	-	Blacksmith Shop	?	?-1866	Mined Out	Blacksmith		
1	12/7 36	-	Bayhaut Store	1-Brk	1857-77	?	Drygoods Grocery	Vacant Lot	
2	12/7 36	-	Questai Fandango House	1-FRM	-1866?	Mined Out?	Dance Hall	Vacant Lot	
2	12/6 36	-	Chinese Joss House	?	1866-?	Mined Out	Shrine	Vacant	
3	12/6 36	30	Claverie Bldg.	1-Brk	?-1856	?	?	Ruins Exhibit	Claverie Ruins
3			Grocery & Hardware Store		1859-69	Sold	Grocery, Hrdwr.		
4	12/5 36	-	Doutremont's Saloon	?	?	?	Saloon	Vacant Lot	
5	12/4 35	-	Boarding House	?	?	?	Boarding Hse.	Vacant Lot	
6	12/3 35	31	Raspels Three Houses	FRM	1855-66	Mined Out	Residences & Lodges	Vacant Lot	
7	12/2 34	-	Alberding's Lot		?-1871	Sold	?	Vacant Lot	
8	12/1 34	-	Alberding's Store	FRM	?-1856	Destroyed	?		
8	12/1 34	28	Pioneer Store	1-Brk	1856- Pres.	Existing	Saloon	St. Charles Saloon Concess.	
9									
10	12/8 37	29	Braquihai Residence	Stone 1-Brk	1856-58	Sold	Residence		
10			Cordovan's Store Residence		1858-64 1864-Pres	Sold Existing	Grocery Residence	Burns Residence	Private Residence
11	12/8 37	-	Carlos Residence	FRM	?-1856	Sold	Residence	Vacant Lot	
11			Braquihai Lot		1856-?	?	?	?	
12	12/8 37	-	Haley's Garden & Shed	Stone 2-FRM	?-1850	Sold	Garden	Vacant Lot	
12			Braquihai Lot	?	1850-56	?	?		
13	-	-	Haley's Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Private Residence	
14	-	-	Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
15	-	-	Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
16	-	-	Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'Ls	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	14/14-28	-	Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
2	14/15-28	-	Palmer Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Park Residence	
3	-	-	Leavitt Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
4	14/6-30	-	Odd Fellows Hall	2-FRM	1854-57	Fire	Odd Fellows Hall	Vacant Lot	
5	14/6-30	-	Episcopal Church	?	1860s	Mined Out	Church	Vacant Lot	
6	-	-	Episcopal Church	?	?	?	Church	Vacant Lot	
7	-	-	Episcopal Property	?	?	?	Church	Vacant Lot	
8	-	-	Episcopal Property	?	?	?	Church	Vacant Lot	
9	14/1-31	-	Grocery Store	FRM	?-1861	Sold	Grocery Store	Vacant Lot	
9			Staglich Paint Shop		1861-62	Sold	Paint Shop		
9			Frederick's Saloon		1862-68	Sold	Saloon		
9			Child's Blacksmith Shop		1868-71	Mined Out	Blacksmith		
9	14/1-31	32	Fire Engine House No. 2	?	1860-61	?	Fire House	Vacant Lot	Part of Chinese-French Area.
10	14/2-30	32	Dr. Charneau's Store	FRM	?-1863	Sold	French Drugstore & Residence	Vacant Lot	
10			Store		1863-66	?	?		
11	14/3-30	-	Faubel's Meat Market	FRM	?-1866	?	?	Vacant Lot	
11	14/3-30	-	Residence	?	1866?	?	?	Vacant Lot	
12	14/4-30	-	Lorraine's Fandango (So. Half)	FRM	?-1857	Sold	Dance Hall	Park Residence	Restored Residence
12			Martinez & Rojas Business		1857?	?	?		
12	14/4-30	-	Martinez & Rojas Residence	FRM	?	?	Residence		
12	14/4-30	-	Lorraine's Fandango (North Half)	FRM	?	?	Dance Hall		
12			Williams Residence		?-1870	Mined Out	Residence		
13	14/6-32	-	Murphy Residence	FRM	?-1863	?	Residence	Part of Restored Res.	
14	14/7-32	-	Conlin Residence	FRM	1866	?	Residence	Part of Restored Res.	
15	14/8-32	-	Garden Lot		1866	?	Garden ?	Park Residence	
16	14/9-32	-	Conlin's Lot		?	?	?	Part of Park Residence - See Site 15	
17	14/10-29	-	Soudry Residence	?	1866	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
17			Dressmaking, Millinery (Mrs.)		?	?	Dressmaker		
17			Coffeegrinding, Sausagemaking (Mr.)		?	?	Foodmaker		
18	14/11-29	-	Tapia Residence	FRM	1859-71	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
18			House of Mariquita	?	?	?	Bordello		
19	14/12-29	-	Waterman & Fletcher	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	Corner Lot
20	14/13-29	-	Coombs & Parsons	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
21	14/13-27	-	Love Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	15/18 62	-	McDonough Residence	?	1853-?	Sold	Residence & Garden	?	
1	15/18 62	-	Roth Bros. Res. Louis Lippman Bldg.	?	7-1857 1857-65	Fire Fire	Residence	Park Residence	
1			Half's Saddlery		1860-?	Rented	Saddlery		
1			Campbell's Bread Bakery		1860-61	Rented	Bakery		
1			Goslin's Carpenter Shop		1861-?	Rented	Carpenter Shop		
2	15/17 59	-	Tuolumne Courier	FRM	1860-65	?	Newspaper	Vacant Lot	
3								Vacant Lot	
4	15/16 58	-	Armory Hall					Vacant Lot	
5	15/15 58	-						Vacant Lot	
6	15/15 63	-	Graves & Cibiel Broadway Drugstore	?	1855-61	?	Drugstore	?	
7									
8	15/15 63		Raspals Billiards Saloon	?	7-1854	Fire	Billiards, Saloon		
8	15/15 63	45	McChesney Bldg.	2-Brk	1855-68	?			
8			Toomy Bros.		1855-?	?	Grocery Store		
8			Doctors Office		1856-?	?	Doctors Office		
8			Bowen & Bros.		1857-?	?	Grocery Store		
8			Odd Fellows		1857-?	Purchase Existing	Odd Fellows Hall		
8	15/15 63	45	Odd Fellows Bldg.	2-BRK.	1868-pres.		Odd Fellows Hall	Lodge Upstairs Exhibit Downstairs	
9	15/14 63		Bldg.	1-Brk	1855-?	?			
9	15/14 63	44	Newell's Harison's Shop	2-Brk	1855-? 1856-?	? ?	Paint & Paper Hang. Upholstery	Vacant Lot	
9			OddFellows		1872-?	Took Over	Odd Fellows Hall		
10	15/13 63	43	Bldg.	1-FRM	7-1860	?		Vacant Lot	
10			Buck's Daguerreotype		1855-56	?	Photo Shop		
11	15/12 60	-	Bldg.	FRM	1853-54	Fire			
11	15/12 60	-	O. Davis Columbia Museum O. Davis Bldg.	?	1854 1855-66	Fire Torn Down	Candy, Tobacco Mus.	Vacant Lot	
11			Fancy Store		1855-56	Sold	Millinery, Dressmkg.		
11			Goodman & Davis		1856-57	Sold	Paint & Paper Hanging		
11			Clark's Furniture		1859-60	Sold	Furniture Store		
11			Residence		1860-66	Torn Down	Residence		
12	15/12/60	-	Hotel de Paris	?	?	?	Hotel	Vacant Lot	
13	15/10 61	42	Bldg.	2-Brk	1854-Pres.	Existing		Fire Engine Exh.	
13			Shaw & Brown		1856-61	Sold to City	Grocery Store		
13			Fire Eng. House No. 1 & City Hall		1861-?	?	Fire House City Hall		

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
14	15/9 603	41	Duchow Bldg.	2-Brk	1856-pres.	Existing		Drug Exhib. 1st Flr. Storage 2nd Flr.	
14			Columbia Drug		1858-62	?	Drugstore		
14			Armory		1806-?	?	Armory		
14			Strake's Saloon		1966-?	?	Saloon		
14			Columbia Citizen		1866-?	?	Newspaper		
15	15/8 57	40	DeCosmos Bldg.	FRM	1854-pres.	Existing		Doctors Office Exhibit	Known as Wm. Davis Jewelry Store
15			Daguerreotype Shop		1854-?	?	Photo Shop		
15			Week's Stationery		1859-?	?	Stationery		
15		40	Davis Store		1857-61	?	Watch & Jewelry		
15			City Council Chamber		1861-?	?	City Council		
15			Fireman's Hall			?	Fireman's Hall		
15			Springfield Brewery Depot		1866-?	?	Brewery		
16	15/8 57	39	Questai Bldg.	1-Brk	1855?	?		Photo Concession	
16			Glazier & Loud		1859-?	Rented	Shoe Shop		
16			Preston Shoe Maker		1863-?	?	Shoe Shop		
17	15/8 57	38	Bldg. (South Store)	1-Brk	1854-pres.	Existing		Towle & Leavitt gift shop	Concession
17			Jalumstein Shop		1854-55	?	Watch & Jewelry		
17			Smith Pacific Express		1855-57	?	Parcel Mail Service		
17			Sleeper's Bank		1855-57	?	Bank		
17			Walker's Shop		1857-59	?	Jewelry & Watch		
17			Nassau's Store		1858-59	?	Goods & Fruit Store		
17			Reese's Shop		1859-61	?	Jewelry & Watch Shop		
17			Parson's Drugstore		1866-71	?	Drugstore		
18	15/8 57		Small Bldg.	?	1851-54	Fire			
18			Stewart's Barbershop		1851-53	Sold	Barbershop		
18			Gales Watch Shop		1853-54	Fire	Barbershop		
18	15/8 57	38	Bldg. (North Store)	1-Brk	1854-	Existing		Towle & Leavitt Gift Shop Concession	
18			Brown's Bookstore		1854-?	?	Bookstore		
18			Leavitt Drygoods			?			
18			Franklin & Wolf Store		1858-?	?	Smoke & Bookshop		
18			Rhu Tailor Shop		1861-66	?	Tailor Shop		
18			Nelson's Marble Works		1866-?	?	Marble Factory		
18			Towle Watch & Jewelry Shop		1866-?	?	Watch & Jewelry Shop		
19	15/6 58	37	Schwartz Bldg.	1-Brk	1854-Pres.	Existing		Columbia Confection Bakery Concession	
19			Heyneman's Saloon		1855-1864	Rented	Saloon		
20	15/5 58	-	Morgan's House	FRM	1854-57	Fire	Residence		
20	15/5 58	36	Morgan's Bldg.	2-Brk.	1856-Pres.	Existing		Columbia City Hotel Concession	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
20			Columbia Gazette & Southern Mines Advertiser		1856-57	?	Newspaper		
20			Mollitor Assay Office		1856-?	?	Assay Office		
20			Ferguson's Liquor Store		?-1861	?	Liquor Store		
20			Morgan's What Cheer House		1857-?	?	Saloon		
20			Theatre (on 2nd floor)		1857-?	?	Theatre		
20			Kline's What Cheer & Coffee Saloon		1865-?	?	Saloon		
20			Morgan's Hotel		1871-?	?	Hotel		
20A		-	Brick Kiln Bldg.	Stone 1-Brk	? ?	Existing	Kiln		Ruins
21	15/4 59	-	A. C. Nelsons Wheelwright Shop	?	?	?	Wheelwright		
21	15/4 59	-	DeNoilles Boarding House	?	1853-54	Fire/or Moved	Boarding House		
21	15/4 59	35	Montvert's French Hotel & Restaurant	?	1856-66	Fire	Hotel Restaurant		Vacant Lot
22	15/3 59	-	German Hall (South Half)	?	1856-65	Fire			Location of Existing Band-stand
22			Schultz's German Hall		1856-58	Sold	Beer Hall?		
22			Kellerman's Ten Pin Alley		1858-59	Sold	'Ten Pins'		
22			Ward's Drinking Saloon		1859-60	Sold	Bowling Saloon		
22			Hauck's Saloon		1860-?	?	Saloon		
22			Weiss Bakery		?-1865	Fire	Bakery		
23	15/3 59	-	New York Bakery (North Half)	?	1855	Destroyed	Bakery		Vacant Lot
24	15/3 59	-	City Market	?	1858	Mined Out 1871	Butcher Shop		Vacant Lot
25	15/3 59	-	Empire Market	?	?	?	Market		Vacant Lot
26	15/2 56	34	Hoerchner Bldg. (South)	1-Brk.	1856-62	Sold			'Chicken' Shack
26			Large Beer Saloon		1858-59	Rented	Saloon		
26			Abraham's Grocery		1858-61	Rented	Grocery		
26			Lippman Fruit & Vegetable 'Stand'		1861-62	Sold	Fruit & Vegetable 'Stand'		
27	15/2 56	-	Two Houses	?	1854-56	Torn Down	Residences		
27	15/2 56	34	Hoerchner Bldg. (North)	1-Brk.	1857-57	Sold			Vacant Lot
27			Weyland's Bldg.		1857-64	Sold			

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
27			Siebert Bakery, Coffee Shop		1859-65	Fire	Bakery, Coffee Saloon		
28	15/1 51	-	Barclay's Saloon	FRM	1854-55	Sold	Saloon	Franco's Cabin Display	
28			Lone Star Saloon & Coffee House		1855-57	Fire, Rebuilt & Renamed	Saloon, Coffee House		
29	15/1 51	33	Longtom Saloon	?	1857-65	Fire	Saloon	Vacant Lot	
29	15/1 51	-	Lang's Bar, Candy & Peanut Shop	?	1872	Mined Out	Candy & Peanut Shop		
30	15/18 62	-	Pechaud Bros. French Store	FRM	1851-54	Fire	French Store		
30	15/18 62	-	Pechaud Bros. Bldg.	FRM	1854-?	?			Vacant Lot
30			Restaurant Des Mines		1856-?	?	Restaurant		
30	15/18 62	-	Pechaud's French Store	Brk.	1854-61	Sold	?		
30			Brunet & Rinquette Store		1861-? 1863-?	Sold	?		

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	16/12 83	46	■ Cazneau's Columbia Exchange Hotel	2-Frm	1851-54	Fire	Hotel	Vacant Lot	
1			■ Theatre (Addition)		1852-54	Fire	Theatre		
1			■ Gillespie's Law Office		1853-54	Fire	Law Office		
1	16/12 83	-	■ Bancroft's Bldg.	2-?	1855-57	Fire	Bowling Alley?		
1	16/12 83	-	■ Lewis Bldgs. (4 Bldgs.)	1-Frm	1857-65	?	?		
1			■ Hunt's Shoe Repair		1863-65	?	Shoe Repair		
1	16/12 83	-	■ Campbell's Stable	?	1863-65	Mined Out-1866	Stable		
2	16/3 82	-	■ Howell House	?	1851-52	Sold	Residence		
2			■ Woehler Lot (North Part)		1852-56	Sold	?		
2			■ Hildebrand's Lot		1856-65	?	?		
2	16/3 82	-	■ Hildebrand's Bldg.	?	1860-61	Sold			
2			■ Family Bakery		1860-61	Rented	Bakery		
2	16/3 82	-	■ Houghton's Bldg.	?	1861-65	Mined Out		Vacant Lot	
2			■ Campbell's Bakery		1861-65	Rented	Bakery		
3	16/3 82	-	■ Woehler Lot (South Part)		1852-57	?			
3	16/3 82	-	■ Columbia Gazette Bldg.	?	1857-57	Fire	Newspaper		
3	16/3 82	-	■ Columbia Gazette Bldg.	?	1857-63	Fire		Vacant Lot	
3			■ Columbia Gazette		1857-58	Sold	Newspaper		
3			■ McGram's New York House		1859-63	Fire	Boarding House, Ice Cream, Saloon		
4	16/10 82	-	■ Rocher's House	?	1858?	?	Residence		
4	16/10-82	-	■ Varney's Blacksmith Shop	?	1859-60	Rented	Blacksmith	Vacant Lot	
5	16/9 82	-	■ Rocher's Columbia Brewery	?	1855-56	Sold	Brewery	Vacant Lot	
6	16/9 82	-	■ Costello's House	?	1853?	Destroyed?	Residence		
6	16/9 82	-	■ Shotwell's House	?	?	Destroyed?	Residence		
6			■ Starbuck & Hines Daguerrotype Shop		1856	?	Photo Shop		
7	16/9 82	-	■ Kelly's Bldg.	?	1859-89	Torn Down		Boston Livery Stable	Park Exhibit

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
7			Kelly's Grocery Store		1859-69	?	Grocery Store		
8	16/8 82	-	Moore & Fletcher Tuolumne Bakery	?	1851-54	?	Bakery		
8	16/8 82	55	Call's Saddlery	?	1854-61	Fire	Saddlery Shop	Vacant Lot	
9	16/8 82	54	Gowen & Wardell Carpentry Shop	?	1854-54	Fire	Carpentry Shop	Vacant Lot	
9			Soderer & Marshal Lot		1854-?	?	?		
9	16/8 82	-	Citizens Hall Assn. Theatre	?	1860-61	Fire	Theatre		
9	16/8 82	-	Dr. Ficketts Office	?	1863-68	Mined Out	Dentist Office		
10	16/7 Rear	-	Bldg.	?	?	Fire?			
10			Oliver's Weekly Columbian		1856-57	?	Newspaper		
10			Drs. Oxley & Fickett Oliver's Law Office		1856-57	?	Doctors & Law Offices		
11	16/7 87 South	-	Bldg.	?	1850-54	Fire			
11			Piley's Meat Market		1850-?	?	Meat Market		
11			Soderer & Marshal Meat Market		1854	Fire	Meat Market		
11	16/7 87 South	53	Soderer & Marshal Bldg. (South Portion)	?	1857- Pres.	Existing		Douglass Saloon Concession	
11	16/7 87	53	Douglass Saloon		1857-69	?	Saloon		
12	16/7 88 North	-	Bldg.		1854-57	Fire			
12			Jackson's Union Exchange & Restaurant		1854-57	Fire	Exchange & Restaurant		
12			A. DeCosmos Daguerreotype		1854-57	Fire	Photo Shop		
12	16/7 88 North	-	Soderer & Marshal Bldg. (Middle Portion)	?	1857- Pres.	Existing		Carpentry Shop Concession	
12			Jackson Emporium of Fashion		1857-?	?	Emporium		
12			Fisher & Lynch Clothing		1862	?	Clothing		
12			Brown's Columbia News Depot		1866-67	?	News Stand		
13	16/6 89	-	Bldg.	FRM-?	?-1854	Fire			
13			Brown & Co. Stationery		1852-?	?	Stationery Store		
13			Towle Stationery		?-1854	Fire	Stationery Store		
13	16/6 89	-	Bldg.	FRM	1854-57	Fire ?			
13	16/ 6&7	53	Soderer & Marshal Bldg. (North Portion)	1-Brk	1857- Pres.	Existing		Nelson's Candy Kitchen Concession (Partial)	
13			Louison & Leon Store		1857-?	?	Clothing		
13			Baker's Shaving Emporium		1859-?	?	Shaving Emporium		
13			Cohen & Levison Fruit & Tobacco Store		1860-?	?	Tobacco Store		

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
13			Telegraph Office		1863-64	?	Telegraph Office		
13			Temple's Meat Market		1868-?	?	Meat Market		
14	16/48.5 89-90	? 52	McChesney Bldg. (South Part)	?	1857-64	Sold		Nelson's Candy Kitchen Concession (Partial)	
14			Baldwin & Dickinson		1859-?	Rented	Drug & Apothecary		
14			Baldwin's Bldg.	?	1864-67	Sold			
14			Hathaway's Bldg.	?	1867-74	Sold			
14			Drs. Graham, Fine & Van Vlack		1867-74	Rented	Doctors Office		
15	16/48.5 89-90	-	Fergusons Liquor Store	?	1851-53	Sold	Liquor Store		
15			White's Billiard Saloon		1853-56	Destroyed	Billiards Saloon		
15	16/48.5 89-90	52	McChesney Bldg. (North Part)	1-Brk.	1857- Pres.	Sold 1864			
15			Hutchinson & Gilman		1861-?	Rented	Variety Store Soda Fountain		
15			Telegraph Office		?-1865	?	Telegraph Office		
15			Ellis Bros. Bldg.	1-Brk.	1864- Pres.	Existing		Nelson's Candy Kitchen Concession (Partial)	
15			Variety Store		1864-76	?	Variety Store		
16	16/3 86	51	Hildebrand's U. S. Bakery	?	1853-54	Fire	Bakery		
16	16/3 86	-	Hildebrand's Bakery & Confectionery Saloon	2-Brk	1856-61	Sold	Bakery	Native Sons of Golden West Concession	
16			Townhall (2nd Floor)		1858-?	?	Townhall		
16			Kohn & Jacobi		1858-?	?	Clothing & Drygood		
16	16/3 86	-	Houghton Bldg.	?	1861-65	?			
16			Ellis Toy Store		1863-65	?	Toy & Fancy Store		
16			Kordmeyer & Snyder Saloon		1865-?	?	Saloon		
17	16/3 86	-	Bldg.	Frm	1852-54	Fire			
17			Ackerman's Tobacco Store		1853-54	Fire	Tobacco Store		
17	16/3 86	50	Ackerman's Bldg.	1-Brk.	1855-55	Sold	?		
17	16/3 86	-	Meyers & Wolf Bldg.	1-Brk.	1855-57	Sold	?		
17	16/3 86	50	Meyers Bros. Bldg.	1-Brk.	1857- Pres.	Existing	?	County Courthouse	Known by Meyers & Wolf Bldg.
17			Friedman's Store		1859-?	?	Toys & Holiday Gifts		
17			Hochsteins Stand		1859-?	?	Sugar & Fruit Stand		
17			Hemmer's Shop		1861-?	?	Boot & Shoe Shop		
17			Snyders Barbershop		1865-66	?	Barbershop		
17			J. J. White's Tailor Shop		1866-?	?	Tailorshop		
17			Snyder & Kormeyer (in Rear of Barber)		1867-75	?	Shoe Shop		
18	16/2 89	-	House & Store	?	1853-71	?		Wagon Exhibit	
18			Ehrenberg Tobacco Shop		1854-60	Sold	Tobacco Shop		
18			Hunts Shoe Shop		1860-71	?	Shoe Shop		
19	16/1 85	49	Chinese Restaurant	?	1851-?	?	Restaurant	Restaurant Conce Concession	Columbia House - Reconstruction 1879 S Saloon

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
19	16/1	-	Chinese Boarding House	?	1854-?	?	Boarding House		
19	16/1	-	Hughes Store	?	1857-66	?	Tin Ware & Stove Store		
19	16/1	-	Schwartz Shop	?	1872-?	?	Shoe Repair		
20	16/14	48	Esaw & Company	?	1851-53	Sold	Chinese Restaurant		
20	16/14	-	Chinese Boarding House	?	1854	Fire	Boarding House		
20	16/14	-	Shotwell's Bldg.	Frm	1854-?	?		Angelos Hall Concession	
20			Fauble Butcher Shop		1856-?	?	Butcher Shop		
20			Swain's Seed Store		1856-?	?	Seed Store		
20			Kidder & Co.		1856-?	?	Furniture Store		
20			Smith's Miners Market		1858-?	?	Market		
20			Rosenfeld's Jenny Lind Restaurant		1859-65	?	Restaurant		
20			Towle Book Store		1859-?	?	Book & Stationery Store		
21	16/13-83	-	Leisy's 2 Houses	Frm	1853-55	Sold	?		
21	16/13	-	Huerchner's Bldgs.	?	1855-57	Torn Down		Vacant Lot	Known by Inv. No. 47 Christians Store
21	83		Siedells		1855-?	?	Shooting Gallery		
21			Boot & Shoe Shop		1855-57	Sold	Boot & Shoe Shop		
21	16/13	47	Christens Store		1857-71	Sold	Paint & Paper Shop		
21	83								

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	17/4 78	73 A	Fisher & Company	?	1851-?	Changed	Stage Co. Stable	Vacant Lot	
1			Ketty & Fisher		1852-?	?	Stage Co. Stable		
1			Fisher & Company		1855-?	?	Stage Co. Stable		
1			Dooly's		1860-61	Fire	Stage Co. Stable		
1			Byrne Bros. Lot		1868-70	Sold			
1			Byrne Bros. Livery		1868-70	Sold	Livery Stable		
1			Kelly's Livery		1870-?	?	Livery Stable		
2	17/3 77	61	Gillespie's Two Bldgs.	2-Brk	1855-57	Sold		Vacant Lot	Known by Inv. No. 61.
2			Broadway (1st Fl.) Drugstore		1856-?	?	Drugstore		
2			Dr. Wales (2nd fl.)		1856	?	Doctors Office		
2			Columbia Gazette & So. Mines Advertiser		1857-?	?	Newspaper		
2	17/3 77	-	Caldwell's Bldgs.	2-Brk	1857	Sold	?		
2			Brazees's Bldgs.	2-Brk.	1857-?	?			
2			Brazees's Hall		1857-?	?	Dance Hall?		
3	17/3 77	62	Masonic Hall Bldg.	2-Brk	1854-94	Torn Down Rebuilt		Masonic Hall	
3			Masonic Hall (2nd Floor)		1854- Pres.	Existing	Masonic Hall		
3			General Store (1st Floor)		1854-62	Ended	Gen'l Store		
3			Mathew Brady (1st Fl.)		1862-93	Ended	Photo?		
4	17/3 77	60	Boston Bakery	?	1857-61	Part of Wash. St.	Bakery	Vacant Lot	Known as Cardinell's Theatre
5	17/2 79	60	Cardinell's Theatre	2-FRM	1857-61	Fire	Theatre Offices		Theatre - 2nd Floor. Offices - 1st Floor
5			Justice of Peace		1857-?	Fire	Justice of Peace		
5			Columbia Weekly News		1857-58	Fire	Newspaper		
5			Donahue's Saloon		1859-?	Fire	Saloon		
5			Auctioneers Offices		1859-?	Fire	Offices		
5			Bernard Mark's Private School		1800-61	Fire	School		
5	17/2 79	-	Terpsichorean Theatre Bldg.	2-?	1861-71	?	Theatre	Vacant Lot	Known by Inventory No. 60.
6	17/2 79	-	Cardinell's Residence	?	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
7	17/2 79	59	Ado Browere Lot Bldg.?	?	1854-59	Sold	?		
7			Gorham & Parker	1-Brk	1857-71	Mined Out	Grocery Store		
7	17/2 79	59	Gorham & Parker Bldg.	Frm	1859-71	Mined Out	?	Vacant Part of Wash. St.	Known by No. 59 (Arnold & Brown)
8	17/2 80	-	Wilson's Meat Mkt.	Frm.	1853-54	Fire Rebuilt	Meat Market		
8	17/2 80	-	Wilson's Meat Mkt.	Frm.	1854-57	Fire Rebuilt	Meat Market		
8	17/2 80	-	Wilson's Bldg.	Brk.	1357-71	Mined Out		Vacant Lot	Known as Old Columbia Meat Mkt.

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
8			Wilson's Meat Mkt.		1857-59	Sold	Meat Market		
8			Raymond & Holton Mkt.		1859-?	Sold	Meat Market		
8			Gorham & Parker		1860-?	Sold	Meat Market		
8			Bowen & Bacon		1860-?	?	Bookstore - ?		
9	17/2 80	-	Farnsworth Bldg.	Frm	1857-?	?		Vacant Lot	
9			Farnsworth Saloon		1857-60	?	Saloon		
9			Bookstore		1860-?	?	Book		
9			Barbershop		1862-?	?	Stationery Store		
9			Saloon	?	?	?	Barber Shop		
10	17/2 80	58	Wells Fargo Bldg.	2-Brk	1858- Pres.	Existing		Wells Fargo Express	Exhibit *
10			Wells Fargo Express		1858-14	Out of Business	Express		* American Hotel on Site 1854-1857
11	17/21 80	57	Daegener Bldg.	1-Brk	1858- Pres.	Existing		Wells Fargo Exhibit	Wells Fargo Warehouse
11			Clothing		?-1863	?	Clothing		
11			Jeweler		?-1863	?	Jeweler		
11			Bookstore		?-1863	?	Bookstore		
12	17/1 81	56	D. O. Mills Bank Bldg.	1-Brk	1854- Pres.	Existing		Bank	To be restored
12			D. O. Mills Bank		1854-66	Sold	Bank		
12			Telegraph Office		1855-61	Rented	Telegraph Office		
12			Post Office		1855-61	Rented	Post Office		
12			Post Masters Bookstore		1855-61	Rented	Bookstore		
12			News Depot & Stationery Store		1866-73	New Owner	News & Stationery Store		
12			Telegraph Office		1866-73	Rented	Telegraph Office		
13	17/6 81	56	Tuolumne County Water Company Office	?-Brk	1854-01	Existing	Water Company Office	Office	Awaiting Restoration As D. O. Mills Bank
14	17/5 81	-	Mills & Company Bldg.	1-Frm	1857-61	Fire			
14			General Agency & Commission Office		1857-60	Rented	Government Office		
14			A.D.O. Browere Paint Shop		1860-61	Rented	Paint Shop		
14			Lawyers Office		1861	Fire	Lawyers Office		
14			D. O. Mills Assay & Smelting Room		1857-61	Fire	Assay Office		
14	17/5 81	-	Mills Bldg.	?	1861-?	?-Mined Out		?	
14			Deputy Dist. Tax Collector		?	?-Mined Out	Government Office		
14			Tuolumne County Water Company Lot		1817-?	?	Vacant Lot		
15	17/4 78	-	Walker Bldg.	Frm	?-1861	Mined Out ?-Fire		Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
15			Lawyers Office Barbershop		?-1859 1859-61	? Fire Mined Out 1868	Lawyers Office		
16	17/4 78	-	■ Brainard's Store	Frm	1852-54	Fire	?		
16	17/4 78	-	■ Brainard & Huntington	?	1856-57	Fire	Furniture Warehouse		
16	17/4 78	-	■ Daegener's Bldg.	Frm	1857-61	Mined Out		Vacant Lot	
16			Huntington's Warehouse		1857-58	?	Furniture Warehouse		
16			A.D.O. Browere		1858-60	?	Artist's Shop		
16			Calvin's Law Office		1860-61	?	Law Office		
16			Henderson's Barbershop		?-1861	?	Barbershop		
16			Courtroom		?-1861	?	Courtroom		

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	18/3 25	-	■ Mills Residence	2-Frm	1855	?	Residence Garden	Vacant Lot	
2	18/2 25	-	■ Windeler Residence	1-Frm	1850s	?	Residence Boarding House	Vacant Lot	
3	18/1 25	-	■ Methodist Parsonage	1-Frm	1853-70	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
4	18/1 26	-	■ Methodist Church	Frm	1850s	?	Church	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	19/13	74	Presbyterian Church	2-Frm	1864-Pres.	Existing	Church	Presbyterian Church	Rebuilt in 1949
2	-	-	Methodist Episcopal South Church	?	?	?	Church	Presbyterian Church Property	
3	-	-	T. Lewis	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
4	-	-	Guadaler	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
5	-	-	D. Gibbons	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
6	-	-	P. Finnegan	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
7	-	-	Toomy	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
8	19/9	-	Columbia Livery	?	7-1868	Failed	Livery Stable	Vacant Lot	
9	19/8	B	Denslow Store	Frm	7-1864	Fire	Cheapcash Store	Private Commercial Business	Known as Decker House
9			Columbia Livery Property		1864-?	?	Livery		
10	19/7	-	Fish Residence	Frm	?	?	Residence	Private Business Bldg.	
11	19/6	-	Harrisons Lot			?		Vacant	
11			Sawyers Shop	?	1855	?	Upholstery Furniture		
11			Robbin & Marshal	?	1861-65	?	?		
11			Parsons Photo	?	1868	?	Photo Gallery		
12	19/5	-	Cleveland Lot		?	?	?	Vacant	
13	19/5	-	Floyd Carpenter Shop	Frm	1855	?	Carpenter Shop	Private Residence	
14	19/5	-	Fuller Residence	1-Brk	1855?	?	Residence	Vacant	
15	19/4	-	Brainard Residence	Frm	1856	?	Residence	Park Residence	
16	66								
16	19/3	-	Campbell Residence Office	Frm	?	?	Residence & Office	Private Residence	
17	65								
17	19/2	-	Graves Residence	Frm	?	?	Residence	Jackson Residence	Park Residence
18	66								
18	19/1	A	Dexter Residence	Frm	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	Known as Brady House
19	66								
19	-	-	Chamberlain	?	?	?	?	Vacant Lot	

HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'L'S	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
1	-	-	Morrell	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
2	-	-	Martindale	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
3	-	-	Bickford	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
4	-	-	Martindale	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
5	-	-	Earle	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
6	-	-	Gas Works	?	?	?	Gas Company	Vacant Lot	
7	-	-	Residence	Frm	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
8	-	-	Higgins Residence	Frm	?	?	Residence	Vacant Lot	
9	-	-	John English	?	?	?	Residence?	Vacant Lot	
10	20/7 72	-	Smith, Morse & Co. Lumber	?-Frm	?-1863	Sold	Lumber Yard	Park Residence	
11	20/6 72	-	Duffy's Shop	?	?	?	?	Vacant Lot	
12	20/6	-	McKenzie Shop	?	?	?	Blacksmith	Vacant Lot	
13	20/6 72	69	Ackerman's Bldg.	1-Frm	?	?		Vacant Lot	
13			Store		?	?	?		
13			Louisiana Restaurant		?	?	Restaurant		
14	20/6 72	70	Mason's Tin Shop	1-Frm	1854-59	Fire	Tinsmith	Vacant Lot	
15	20/6 72	-	Bldg.	1-Frm	?	?		Vacant Lot	
15			Fish Law Office				Law Office		
15			Canavan & Kelly				Livery		
16	20/6 72	-	Higgins Boarding Hse.	?	1854-59	Fire	Boarding House	Vacant Lot	
17	20/5 72	71	Fleming & Heddon	?	1860	?	Blacksmith		Known as Heddon & Campbell Blacksmith
18	20/4 75	72	A. P. True Wheelwright	?	?	?	Wheelwright	Restaurant (Partial)	Private
19	20/4 75	-	Trues Boarding House	?	1854-60	Sold?	Boarding House	Restaurant (Partial)	Private
19			Blacksmith Property	?	1860-?		Blacksmith?		
20	20/4 75	-	Campbell Residence	?-Frm	?	?	Residence	Restaurant (Partial)	Private
21	20/4 75	-	Office/Apt. Bldg.	2-Brk	1856-65	Mined Out	Offices, Sleeping Apts.	McKenzie Residence	Private
22	20/3 76	73	Broadway Hotel	2-Frm	?-1883	Torn Down	Hotel	McKenzie Residence	Private
23	20/2 76	-	Dr. Gibbons Office	1-Frm	1856-62	Mined Out 1867	Office (Doctor) Residence	Reid Residence	Private
24	20/2 76	-	Rodgers Bros. Store	1-Frm	1860	?	Clothing	Vacant Lot	
25	20/2	-	Christen's Shop	Frm	?-1860	Moved Business	Paint & Paper Hanging	Vacant Lot	
26	20/2	-	Bldg.	Brk.	1854-68	Mined Out		Vacant Lot	
26			Kelly's Grocery		1854-59	?	Grocery		
26			Firehouse Garage		1859-61	Moved Business	Firehouse Papeete Garage		

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HISTORICAL LOT SURVEY Table 6 (Continued)

LOT NUMBER 1978	BLOCK No./LOT PARCEL No.	INVENTORY No. 1970	NAME ■ BUILDING/LOT BUSINESS	ARCHITECTURE HT. & MAT'LS	DATES OF EXISTENCE	STATUS	USE		COMMENTS
							HISTORICAL	PRESENT	
26			Columbia Times		1860-61	Moved Business	Newspaper		
26			Robbins & Marshal		1863-65	Failed	Furniture Store		
27	20/1	-	■ Dr. Schmidt Office	1-Frm	?-1866	Sold Mined Out	Doctors Office/ Res.	Vacant Lot	
28	20/1	-	■ Spier's Paint Shop	1-Frm	1858-65	?	Paint Shop	Sekora Residence	Private
29	20/1	-	■ McKenty's Store	1-Brk	?-1860	Foreclosure	Grocery, Hardware Tools	Sekora Residence	Private
29			Episcopal Church Property		1860-65	Torn Down	?		
30	20/	-	Madison	?	?	?	? Residence	Private Shack	
31	20/	-	Smith	?	?	?	? Residence	Vacant Lot	
32	20/-	-	Stewart	?	?	?	? Residence	Vacant Lot	

Appendix C
Partial Lists of Plant and Wildlife in
Tuolumne County

The Columbia area, containing isolated pockets of yellow pine and chaparral flora, is largely located within the foothill woodland plant association.

Foothill Woodland Plant Association

This composite community contains both the oak parklands of the valley floors and the digger pine woodland of the slopes. It consists of trees 15 to 70 feet tall, in dense or open woodland, with scattered brush and grassland.

Characteristic flora found in the Columbia area include:

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Pinus sabinians</i>	Digger pine
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Canyon oak
<i>Quercus morehus</i>	Oracle oak
<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Interior live oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	Coffeeberry
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Wedgeleaf ceanothus; buckbrush
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	California redbud
<i>Ribes quercetorum</i>	
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	Yerba Santa
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kit-kit-dizze
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood
<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	Poison-oak

Ponderosa Pine Forest Plant Association

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	Sugar pine
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	Black oak
<i>Ribes nevadense</i>	Sierra current
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	Greenleaf manzanita
<i>Arctostaphylos mariposa</i>	Mariposa manzanita
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	Deer brush

Chaparral Plant Association

Botanical Name

Common Name

Adenostoma fasciculatum
Heteromeles arbutifolia
Rhamnus californica

Chamise
Toyon
Coffeeberry

Rhamnus crocea
Rhamnus crocea
Cercocarpus betuloides
Ceanothus cuneatus
Arctostaphylos mariposa

Red berry
Wedgeleaf ceanothus; buckbrush
Mariposa manzanita

Native ferns include:

Botanical Name

Common Name

Pteridium aquilinum
Woodwardia fimbriata
Polypodium californicum
Adiantum jordanii
Pityrogramma triangularis
Pellaea muchonata

Bracken fern
Chain fern
Licorice fern
Maidenhair fern
Goldenback fern
Coffee fern

A Partial List of Wildlife
in Tuolumne County

Mammals:

Deer (Mariposa Herd)
Coyote
Bobcat
Gray fox
Raccoon
California ground Squirrel
California gray Squirrel
Wood rat

Opossum
Cottontail rabbit
Brush rabbit
Skunk
Pocket gopher
Meadow mice
White-footed mice

Occasional:

Black bear
Mountain lion
Ring tail cat

Reptiles:

Alligator lizard
Common kingsnake
Spadefoot toad

Gopher snake
Rattlesnake

Birds

California quail
Mourning dove
Screech owl
Band-tail pigeon
Flicker
Acorn woodpecker
Brown towhee
White-crowned sparrow
Mockingbird

Sparrow hawk
California jay
California thrasher
Meadowlark
Western bluebird
Vultures
Ruby-crowned kinglet
Magpie
Red-tail hawk