



# Whiskeytown Visitor Center

## VOLUME 2

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT | AUGUST 2022**

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COMPLETED BY

Siegel & Strain Architects  
architecture + history, llc

Task Order No. 140P8521F0082



# **II : Appendices**





# Appendices

## **Appendix A: Original As Built Drawings**

1965\_VC-As Built, Roads, Parking, and Utilities, Overlook 1, Western Region, Whiskeytown Recreation Area, Shasta County, 9 Sheets, March 1965.

## **Appendix B: 1984 Comfort Station Addition As Built Drawings**

WHIS\_611\_80009. Comfort Station, Overlook, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity N.R.A., Henderson, 5 Sheets, July 1983.

## **Appendix C: 2016 Determination of Eligibility Document**

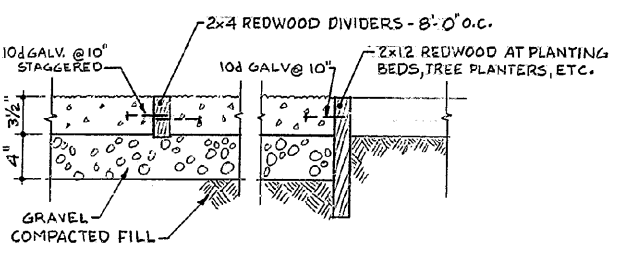
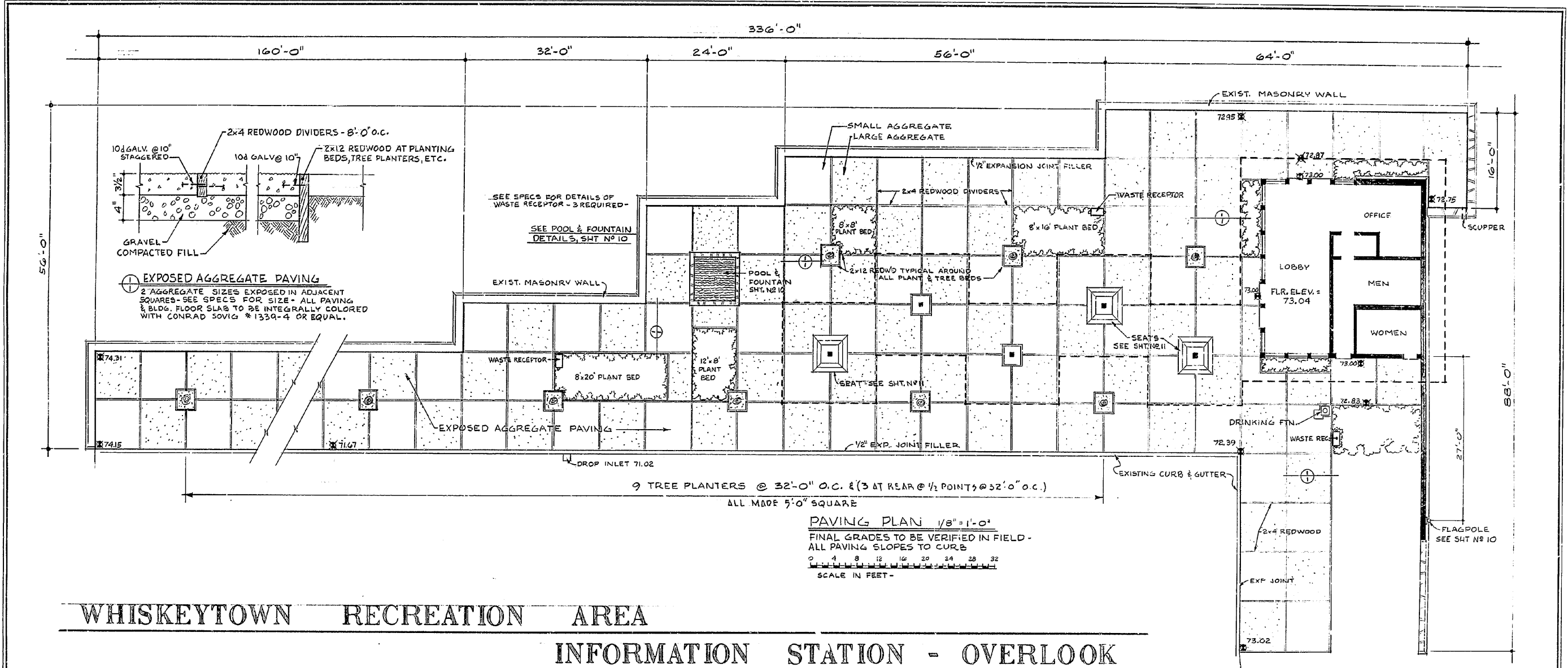
Philips, Ashley, "Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Whiskeytown Visitor Center, Determination of Eligibility," 31 October 2016.



# **Appendix A**

## **Original As Built Drawings**



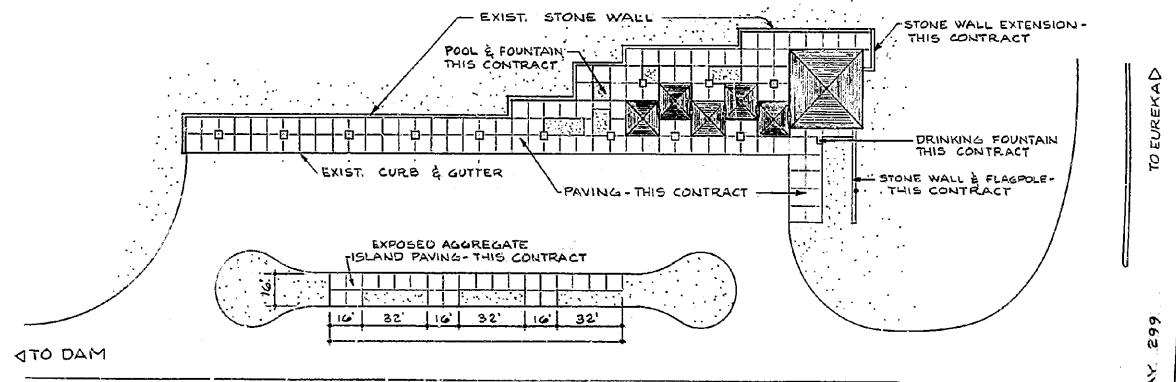


**EXPOSED AGGREGATE PAVING**  
 2 AGGREGATE SIZES EXPOSED IN ADJACENT SQUARES - SEE SPECS FOR SIZE - ALL PAVING & BLDG. FLOOR SLAB TO BE INTEGRALLY COLORED WITH CONRAD SOVIG #1339-4 OR EQUAL.

SEE SPECS FOR DETAILS OF WASTE RECEPTOR - 3 REQUIRED -  
 SEE POOL & FOUNTAIN DETAILS, SHT. NO. 10

PAVING PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"  
 FINAL GRADES TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD - ALL PAVING SLOPES TO CURB  
 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32  
 SCALE IN FEET -

# WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA INFORMATION STATION - OVERLOOK



**SITE PLAN 1" = 40'-0"**  
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
 GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

**INDEX TO DRAWINGS**

SHEET NO. 1	SITE PLAN - PAVING PLAN - INDEX
2	FOUNDATION PLAN & DETAILS
3	FLOOR PLAN - FINISH & COLOR SCHEDULES
4	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
5	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS - COUNTER DETAILS
6	DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULES & DETAILS
7	ROOF FRAMING PLAN - FRAMING SECTIONS
8	ROOF FRAMING DETAILS
9	TRUSS DETAILS
10	MISC. DETAILS - FLAGPOLE - POOL & FOUNTAIN
11	MISC. DETAILS - SEATS - DRINKING FOUNTAIN
12	MECHANICAL - PLUMBING
13	ELECTRICAL

**ORIENTATION**

**PREPARED**  
 DESIGNED BY SMITH, HUNTER, HUNTSMAN, COX  
 DRAWN BY CORNELL  
 CHECKED BY SWATEK  
 ARCH. BY SIGLER  
 ELEC. BY [blank]  
 MECH. BY DOTTERY  
 STRUC. BY KUCERA

**REVISIONS**

DATE	INITIAL
5/66	RJF

**REGION WESTERN**  
 PCP NO. B-12  
 SHEET 1 OF 13  
 DRAWING NO. RA-WH1  
 3018-B  
 DATE SEPT. 65

**HALF-SCALE PRODUCTION**  
 CONTRACT NO. 14-10-0434-1983

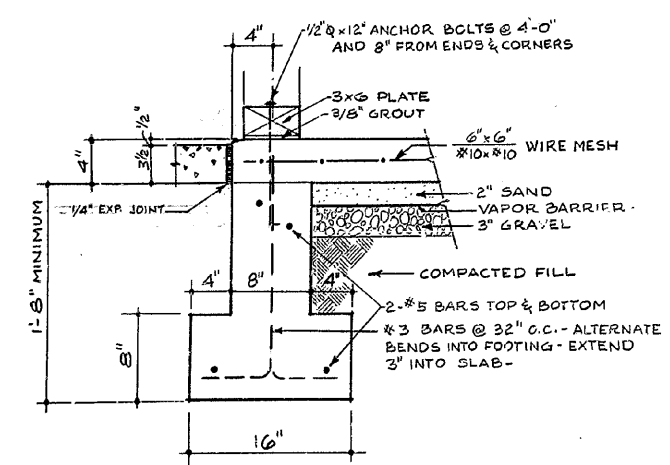
PROJECT NUMBER WHI-W603

RECOMMENDED BY CURTIS E. RICHNEY U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DATE 8/23/65	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE W.D.C. OFFICE FY'66	REGION WESTERN PCP NO. B-12 SHEET 1 OF 13 DRAWING NO. RA-WH1 3018-B DATE SEPT. 65
	INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK (SITE #1) JUNCTION, HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA SHASTA COUNTY CALIFORNIA	

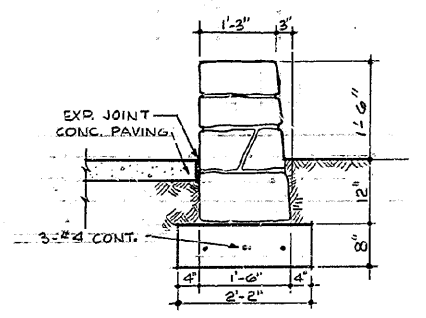
APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING**

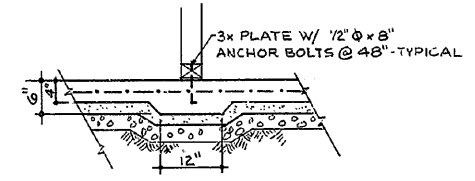
*Drawing of Carr*



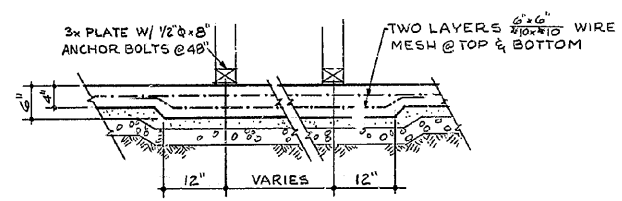
1 TYPICAL FOUNDATION DETAIL



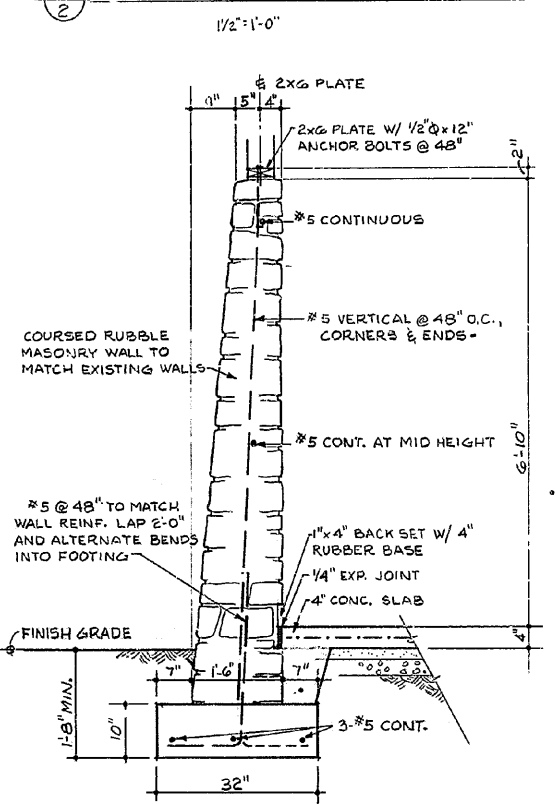
2 LOW MASONRY WALL TO MATCH EXISTING WALL 3/4" x 1'-0"



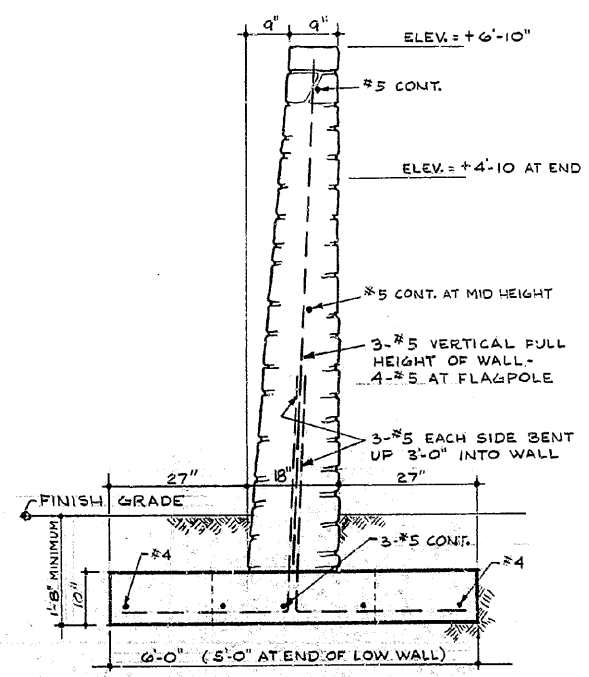
4 THICKENED SLAB AT ALL INTERIOR PARTITIONS 3/4" x 1'-0"



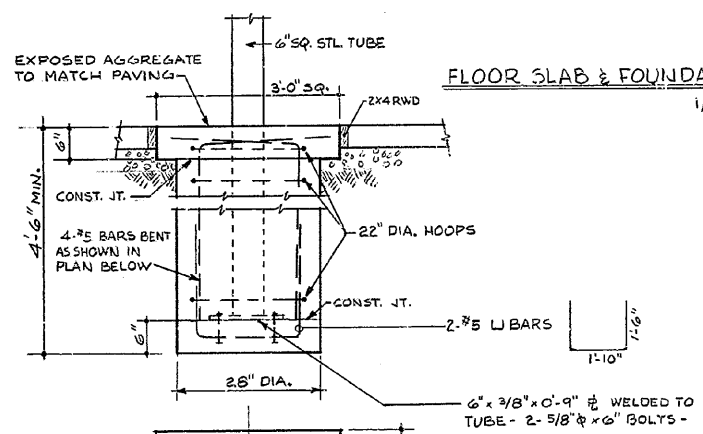
5 THICKENED SLAB - SEE PLAN 3/4" x 1'-0"



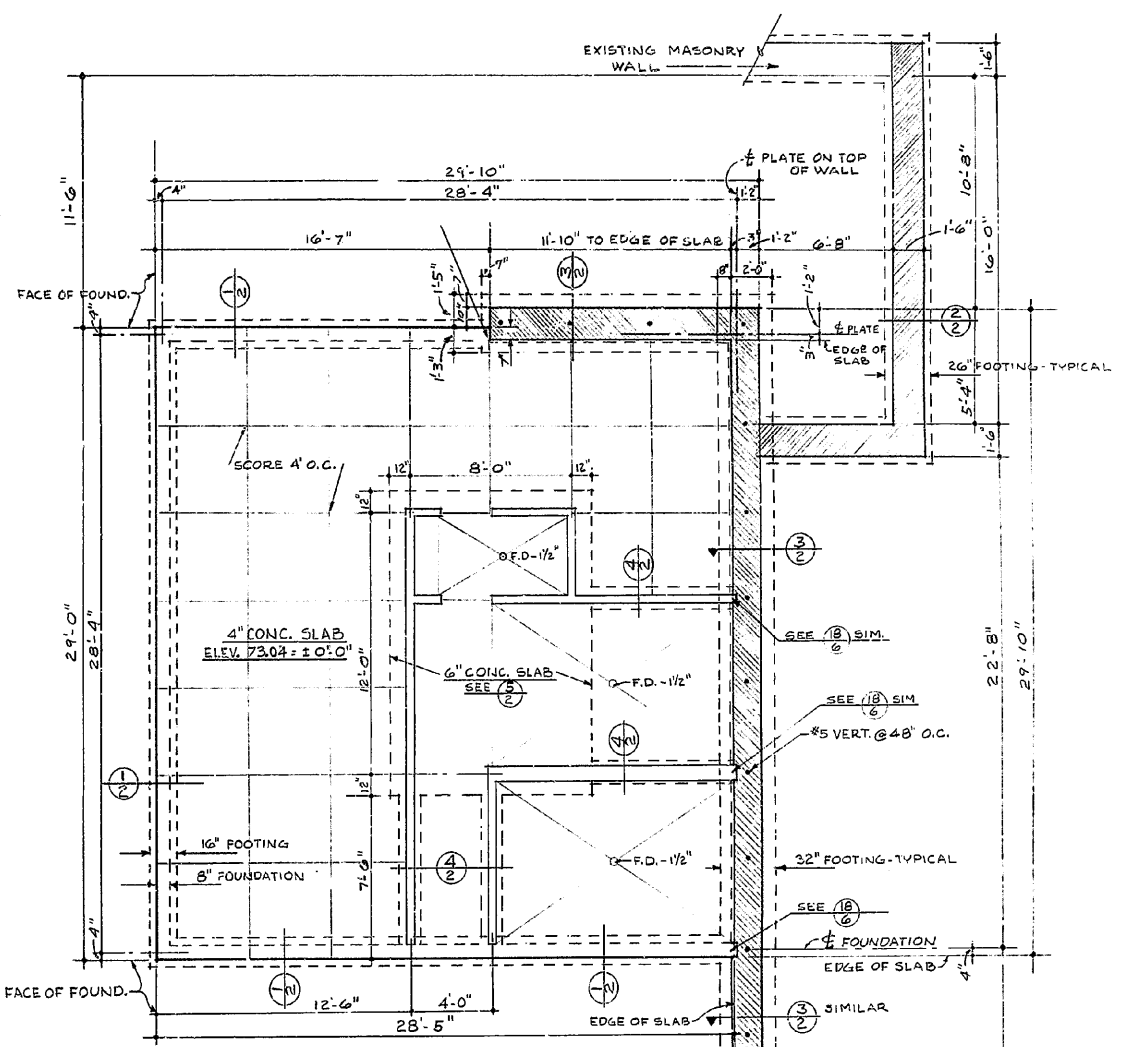
3 HIGH MASONRY WALL 3/4" x 1'-0" FOOTING & REINFORCING CONTINUE FULL LENGTH OF WALL - SEE ADDITIONAL REINFORCING DETAILS FOR STABILIZING PADS & FLAGPOLE



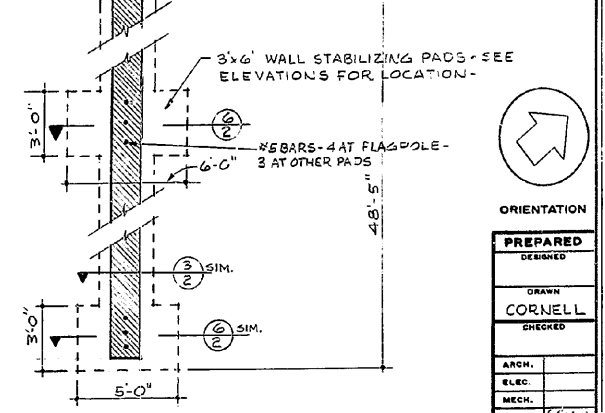
6 WALL STABILIZING PADS - SEE PLAN 3/4" x 1'-0"



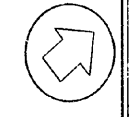
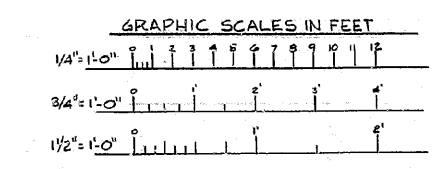
7 SHELTER FOUNDATION



8 FLOOR SLAB & FOUNDATION PLAN 1/4" x 1'-0"



9 3' x 6' WALL STABILIZING PADS - SEE ELEVATIONS FOR LOCATION



PREPARED	DESIGNED
DRAWN	CORNELL
CHECKED	
ARCH.	
ELEC.	
MECH.	
STRUC.	
REVISED	
DATE	INITIAL
5-66	8/4

SCALE AS SHOWN		UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE W.O.D.C. OFFICE	REGION WESTERN POP. NO. B-12 SHEET 2 OF 3
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO LIAM WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA		DRAWING NO. RA-WH1 3018 E	DATE SEPT 65

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

FOUNDATION

**EXTERIOR FINISH & COLOR SCHEDULE**

PAVING	CONCRETE	INTEGRAL COLOR W/ EXPOSED AGGREGATE	1
BENCHES	REDWOOD	NATURAL FINISH - PRESERVATIVE	2
WASTE RECEPTACLES	METAL SUPPORTS	PAINT - ENAMEL	3
SHELTER POSTS	METAL	PAINT - ENAMEL	4
WASTE RECEPTACLES	METAL	PAINT - ENAMEL	4
ROOF	WOOD SHAKES	NATURAL - NO FINISH	5
FASCIA & TRIM	REDWOOD	STAIN	6
FLASHING	COPPER	NATURAL - NO FINISH	7
SOFFIT	PLYWOOD	PAINT - FLAT	8
SIDING & WDO. MULLIONS	REDWOOD	NATURAL FINISH - PRESERVATIVE	2
WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES	REDWOOD	STAIN	6
WINDOWS	ALUMINUM	ANODIZED	7
DOORS	WOOD	PAINT - ENAMEL - ANODIZED	7
MASONRY WALLS	NATIVE STONE	SILICONE	9

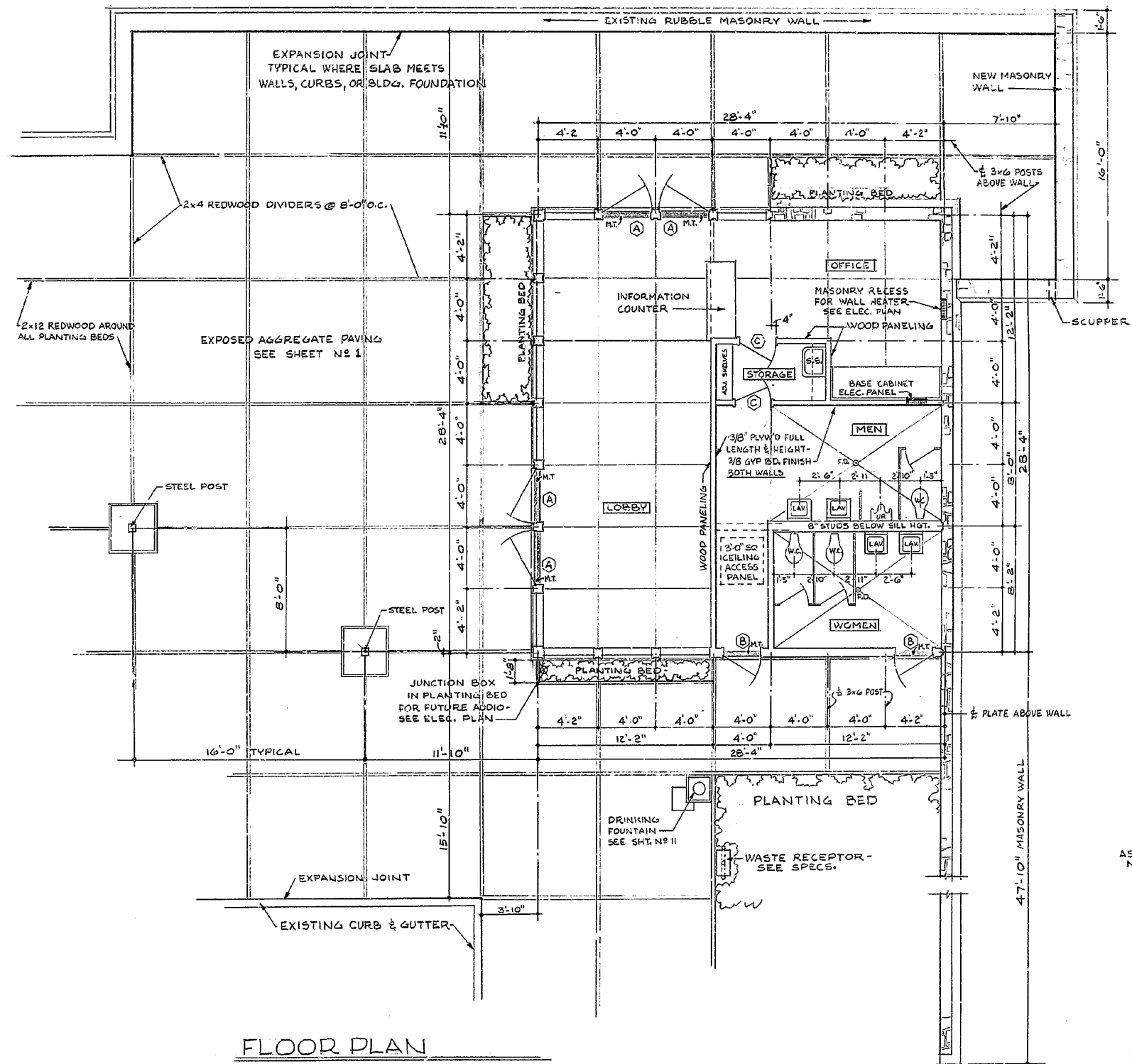
**INTERIOR FINISH & COLOR SCHEDULE**

<b>LOBBY &amp; OFFICE</b>			
FLOOR	CONCRETE	INTEGRAL COLOR - SEALER	1
WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES, MISC. TRIM, BASE	REDWOOD	STAIN	6
REDWOOD PANELING, WINDOW MULLIONS	REDWOOD	NATURAL FINISH	9
UPPER WALLS & CEILING	GYP BOARD	PAINT - FLAT	4
METAL REGISTERS	METAL	PAINT - ENAMEL - FLAT	4
WORK COUNTER	PLASTIC LAM. WOOD	SUEDE FINISH - INTEGRAL COLOR FINISH TO MATCH WALL PANELING	10
INFORMATION COUNTER	PLASTIC LAM. REDWOOD	SUEDE FINISH - INTEGRAL COLOR NATURAL - STAIN HARDWD TO MATC PANELING	10
MASONRY WALLS	NATIVE STONE	SILICONE	9
BASE	RUBBER	INTEGRAL COLOR	12
DOOR "C" & DOOR TRIM	WOOD	FINISH TO MATCH WALL PANELING	9
<b>STORAGE</b>			
FLOOR	CONCRETE	INTEGRAL COLOR - SEALER	1
WALLS, CEILING, DOORS, SHELVEING, TRIM	GYP BD, PLYWD, WOOD	PAINT - ENAMEL - SATIN	6
BASE	RUBBER	INTEGRAL COLOR	12
<b>REST ROOMS</b>			
FLOOR	CONCRETE	INTEGRAL COLOR - SEALER	1
WALLS & CEILING	GYP BOARD	PAINT - ENAMEL - SATIN	6
MASONRY WALL	NATIVE STONE	SILICONE	9
WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES, MISC. TRIM	REDWOOD	STAIN	6
WINDOW MULLIONS	REDWOOD	NATURAL FINISH	9
DOORS	WOOD	PAINT - ENAMEL - SATIN	6
TOILET PARTITIONS	METAL	MANUFACTURER'S FINISH - SEE SPECS	11
BASE	RUBBER	INTEGRAL COLOR	12

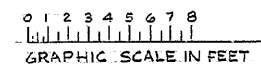
**COLOR KEY** F.S. = FEDERAL STANDARD #595 - CHIPS AVAILABLE FROM INSPECTOR

- 1 CONRAD SOVIG #1339-4 TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD
- 2 TOXIC WATER PROOFING - SEE SPECS.
- 3 PAINT TO MATCH 5 PABCO ST115
- 4 F.S. #20313
- 5 CABOT'S PENETRATING STAIN #248
- 6 F.S. #37778
- 7 SEE WINDOW & DOOR SCHEDULE - SHEET NO 6
- 8 PAINT TO MATCH 10
- 9 SEE SPECIFICATIONS PABCO 2436 (CLEAR)
- 10 FORMICA - CONCORD #553-64 SUEDE
- 11 FIAT "AZURE BLUE" #1144
- 12 BURKE RUBBER COMPANY INC. #502-P
- 13 REZ COLOR-TONES "CHARCOAL" F.S. 34087

BARC DATA



**FLOOR PLAN**



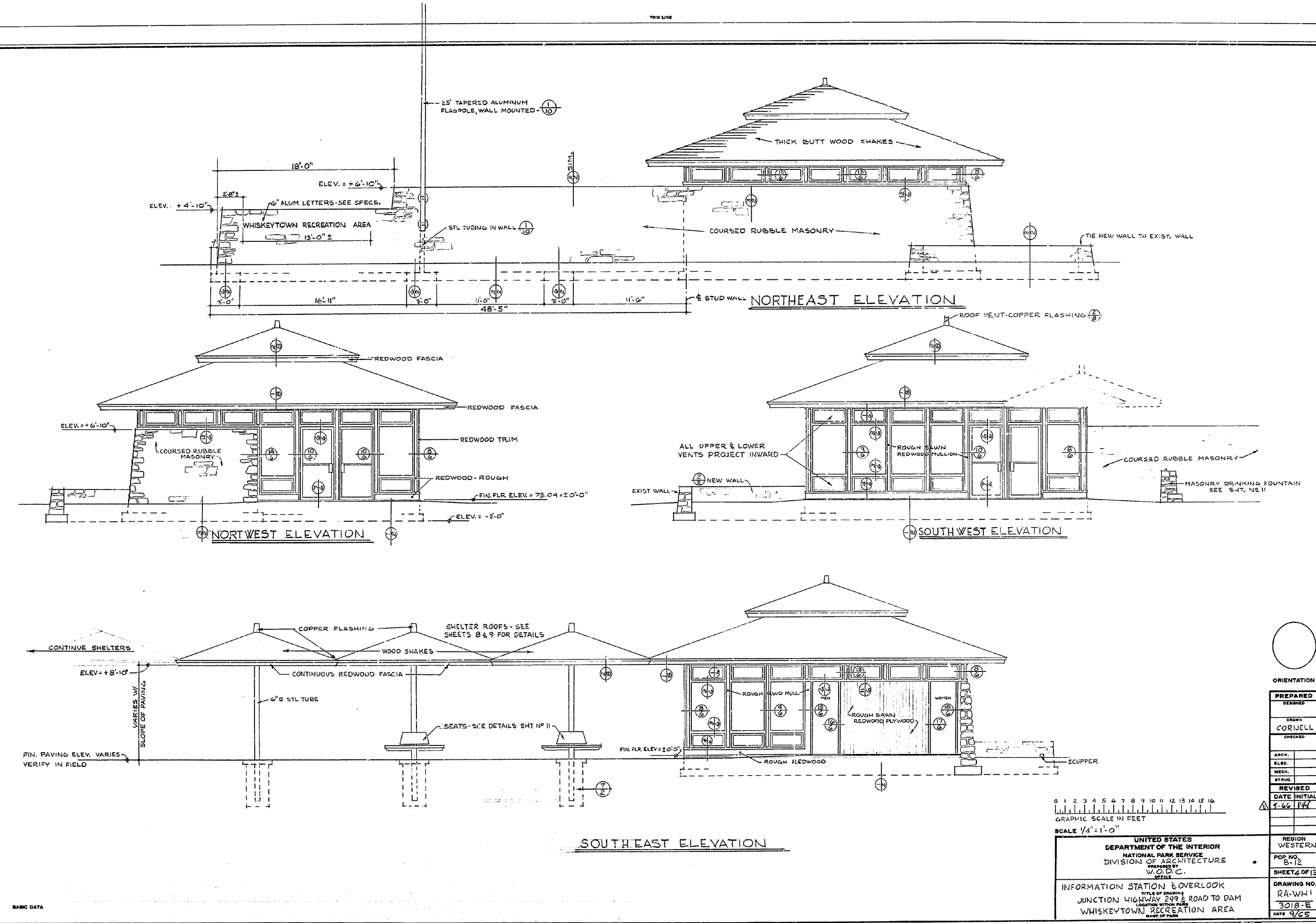
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE		REGION WESTERN
PREPARED BY W.O.D.C.		POP. NO. B-12
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA		SHEET 3 OF 13
DRAWING NO. RA-WH1		DATE 9/65

**AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING**

F.O.  
M.T.  
W.C.  
L.A.U.

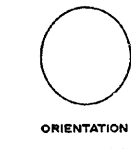
NO FLOOR PLAN



BASIC DATA

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
 GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE PREPARED BY W.O.P.C. OFFICE		REGION WESTERN POP. NO. B-12 SHEET 4 OF 13
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK TITLE OF DRAWING JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM LOCATION WITHIN PARK WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA NAME OF PARK		DRAWING NO. RA-WH 1 3018-E DATE 9/65



ORIENTATION

PREPARED	DESIGNED
DRAWN	CORNELL
CHECKED	

ARCH.	
ELEC.	
MECH.	
STRUC.	

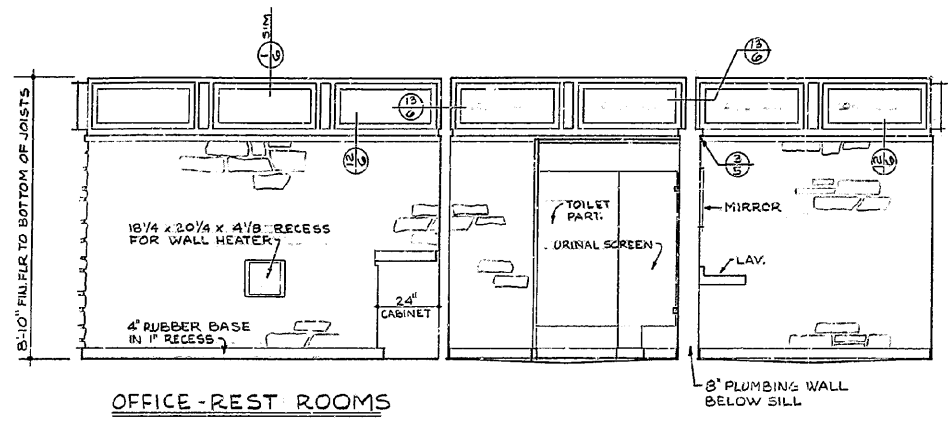
REVISED	DATE	INITIAL
1	5-66	RF

*Elevations*

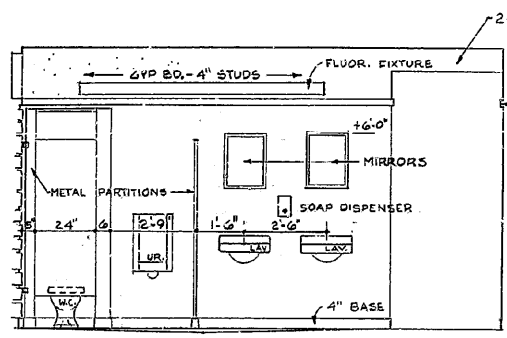
TRIM LINE

3011

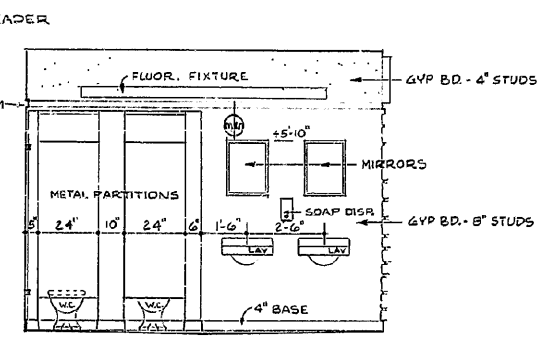




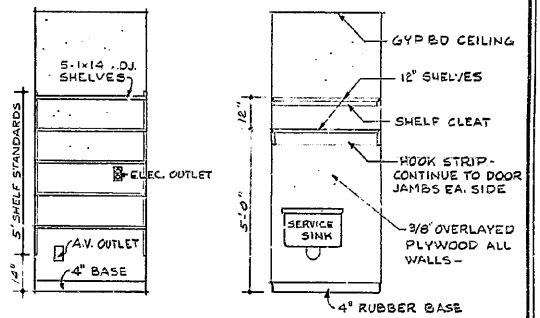
OFFICE-REST ROOMS



MEN'S REST ROOM

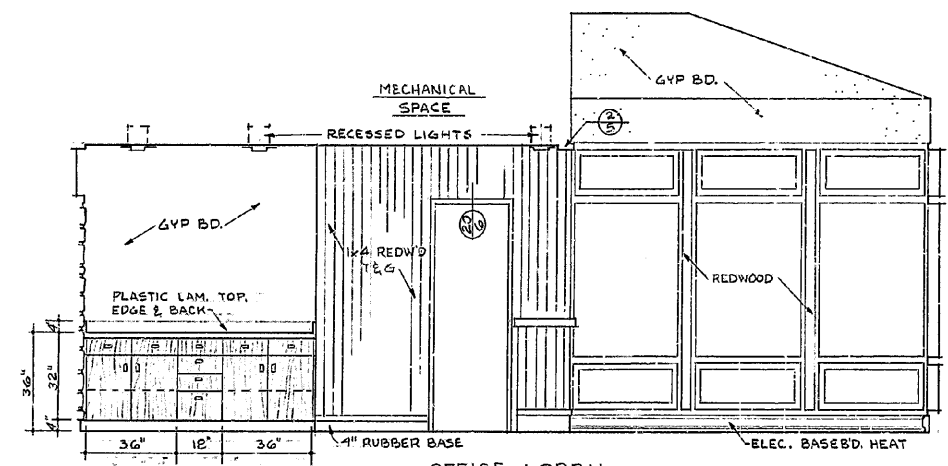


WOMEN'S REST ROOM

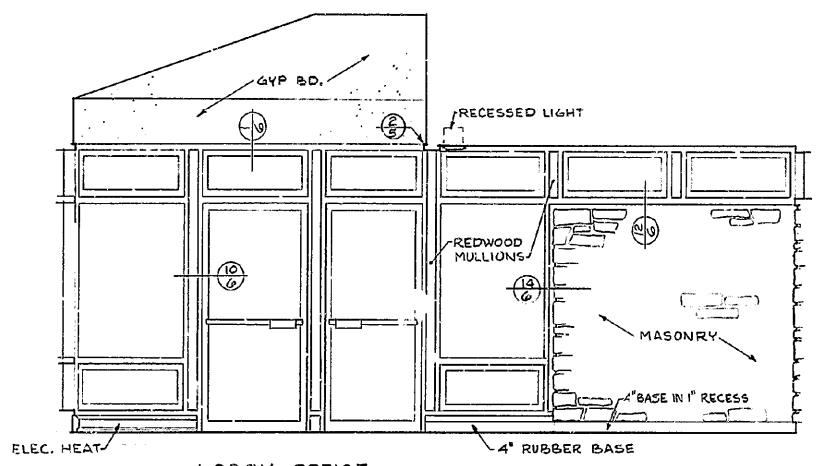


STORAGE CLOSET

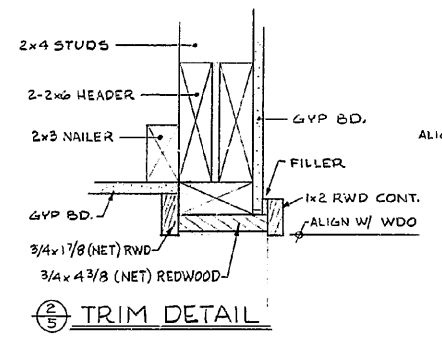
ALL SHELVING 3/4\"/>



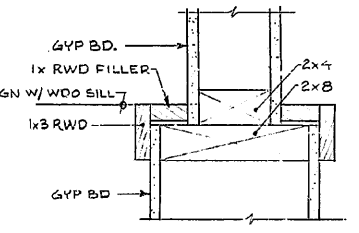
OFFICE-LOBBY



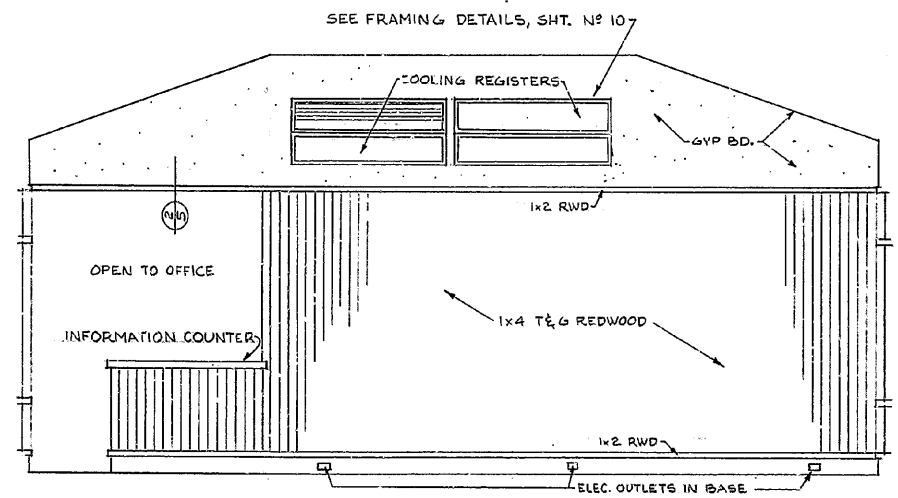
LOBBY-OFFICE



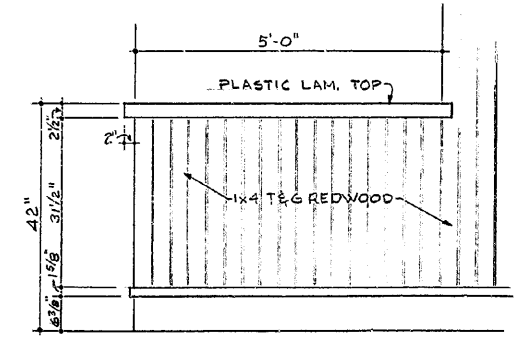
TRIM DETAIL



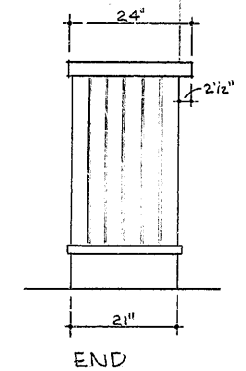
TRIM DETAIL



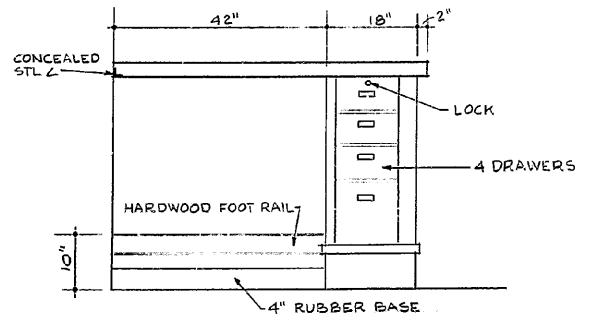
LOBBY EXHIBIT WALL



FRONT ELEVATION

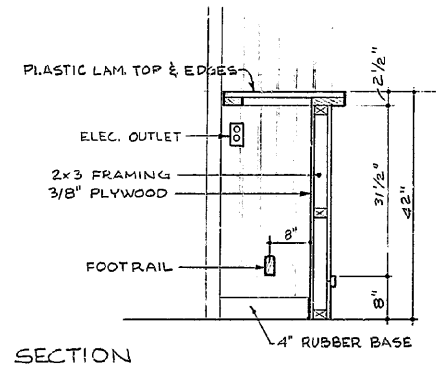


END



BACK ELEVATION

INFORMATION COUNTER DETAILS 3/4\"/>



SECTION

ORIENTATION

PREPARED	DESIGNED
DRAWN	CORNELL
CHECKED	
ARCH.	
ELEC.	
MECH.	
STRUC.	
REVISED	
DATE	INITIAL
5-66	RCJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE  
 W.O.D.C.

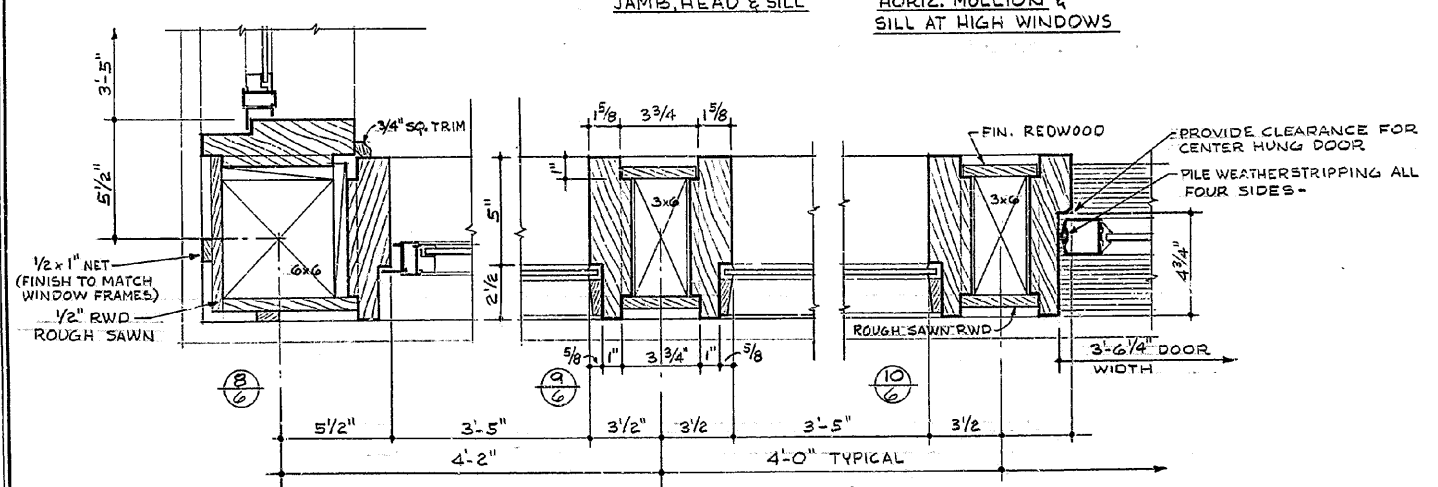
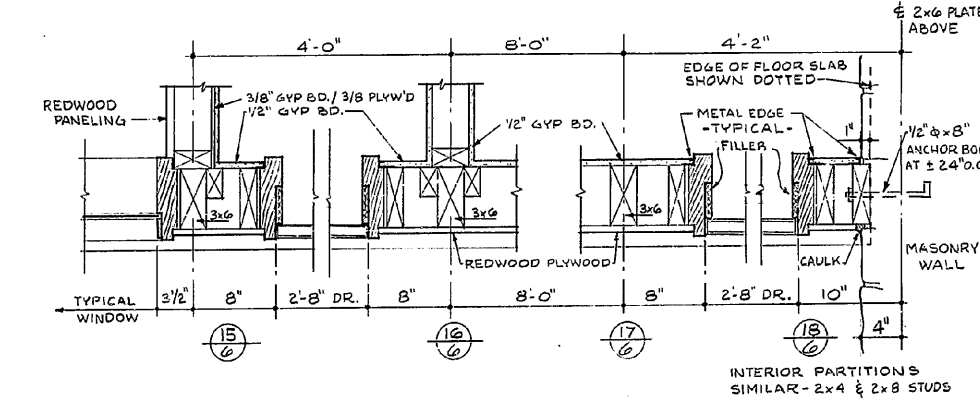
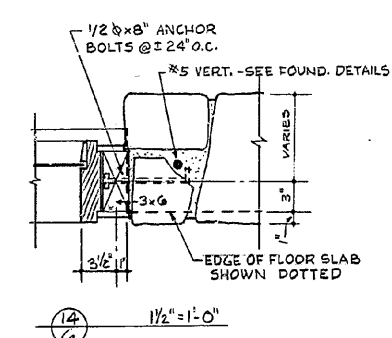
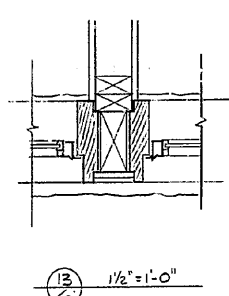
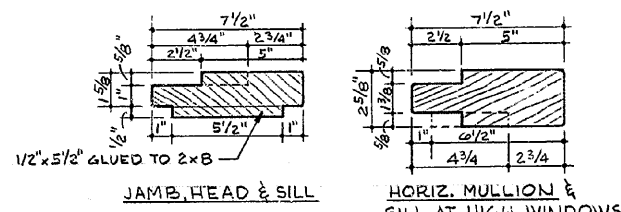
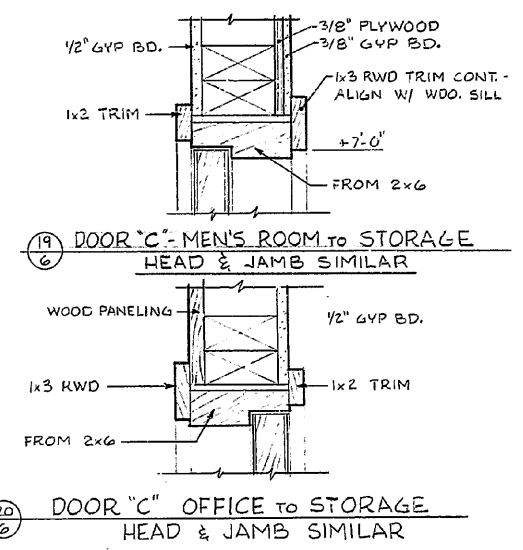
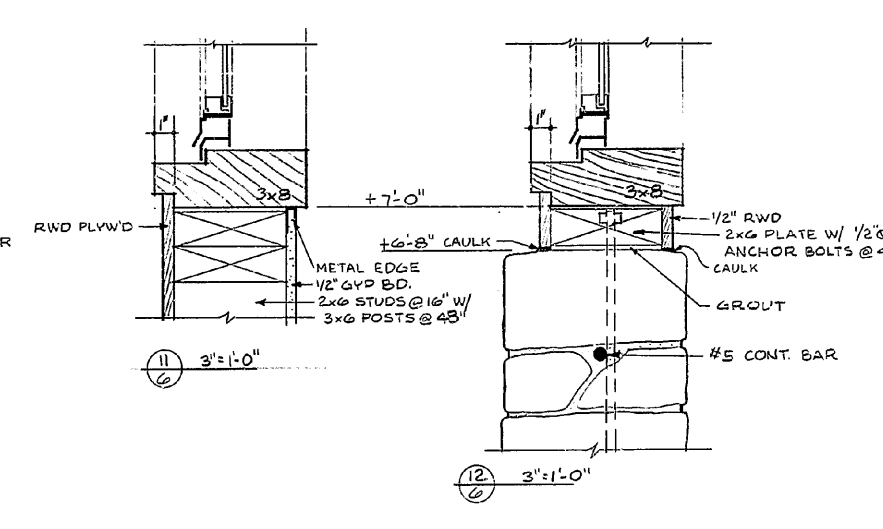
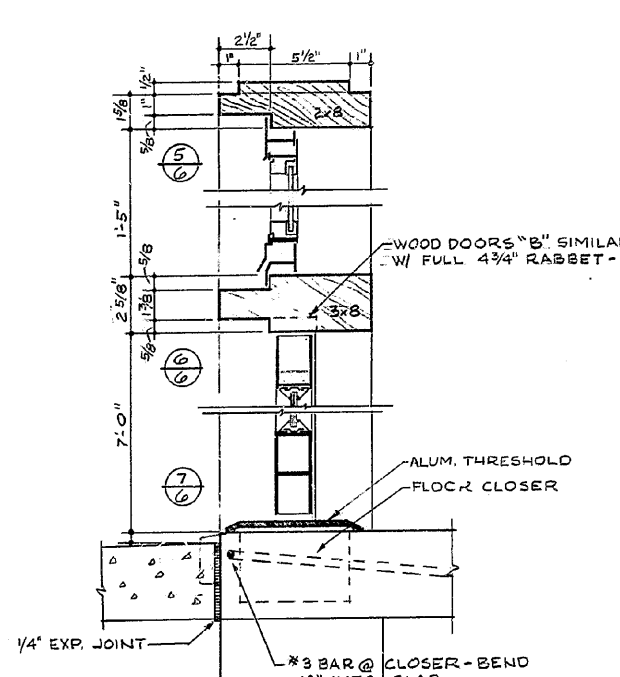
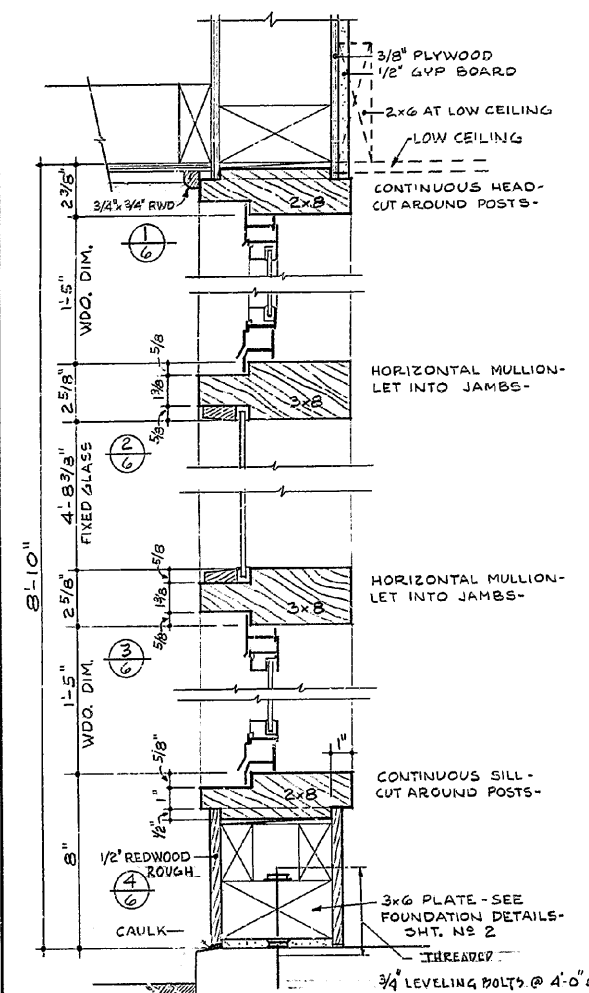
REGION WESTERN  
 PGP NO. 8-12  
 SHEET 5 OF 13

INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK  
 TITLE OF DRAWING  
 JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM  
 LOCATION WITHIN PARK  
 WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA  
 BLANK OF PARK

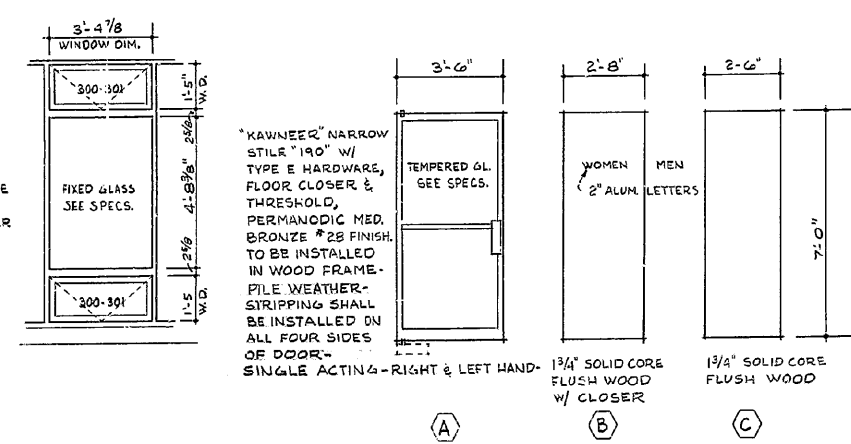
DRAWING NO. RA-WH1  
 3018-E  
 DATE 9/65

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

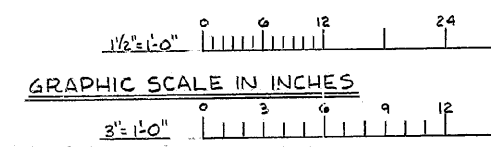
*Interior Elevations*



"KAWNEER" SEALAIR 300-301 BOTTOM HINGED, INWARD PROJECTING, W/ OUTSIDE BEAD GLAZING, PERMANODIC MED BRONZE #28 FINISH, LOCKING HANDLE ASSEMBLY UPPER AND LOWER WINDOW. FURNISH WINDOW POLE - 33 UNITS REQUIRED -



WINDOW & DOOR SCHEDULE



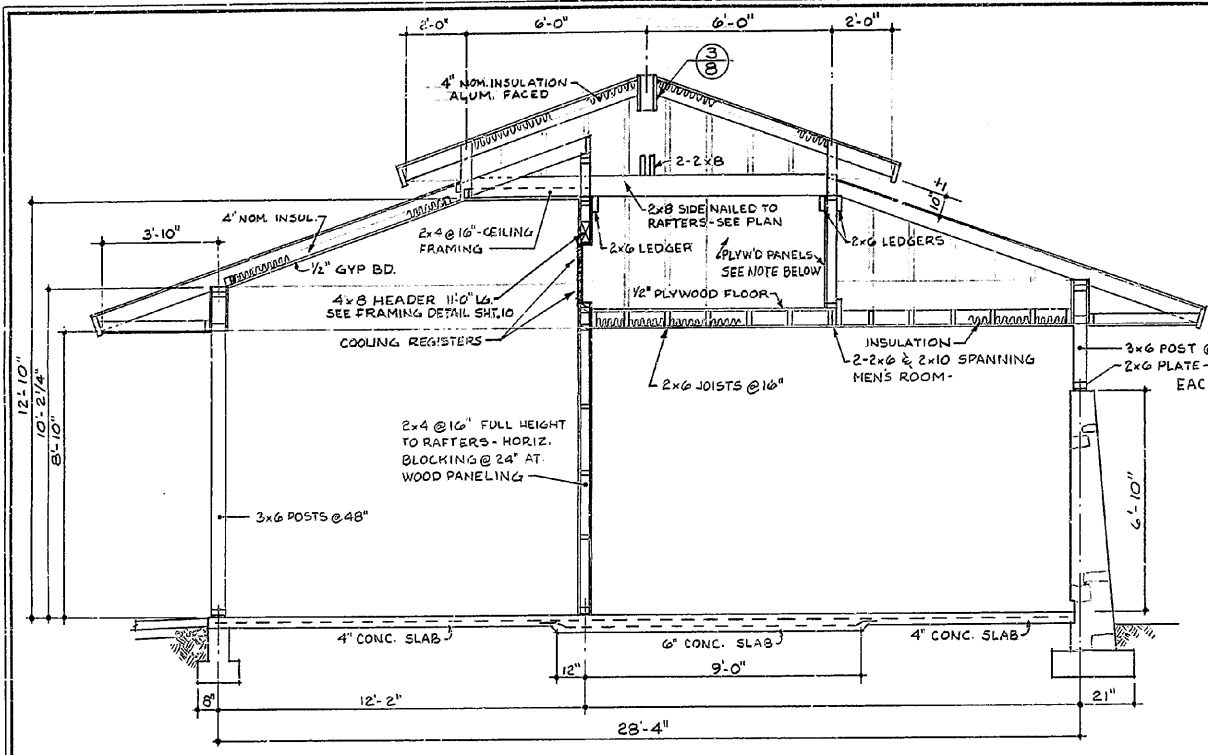
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE  
PREPARED BY W.O.D.C.  
OFFICE

INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK  
JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM  
LOCATION WITHIN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA  
NAME OF PARK

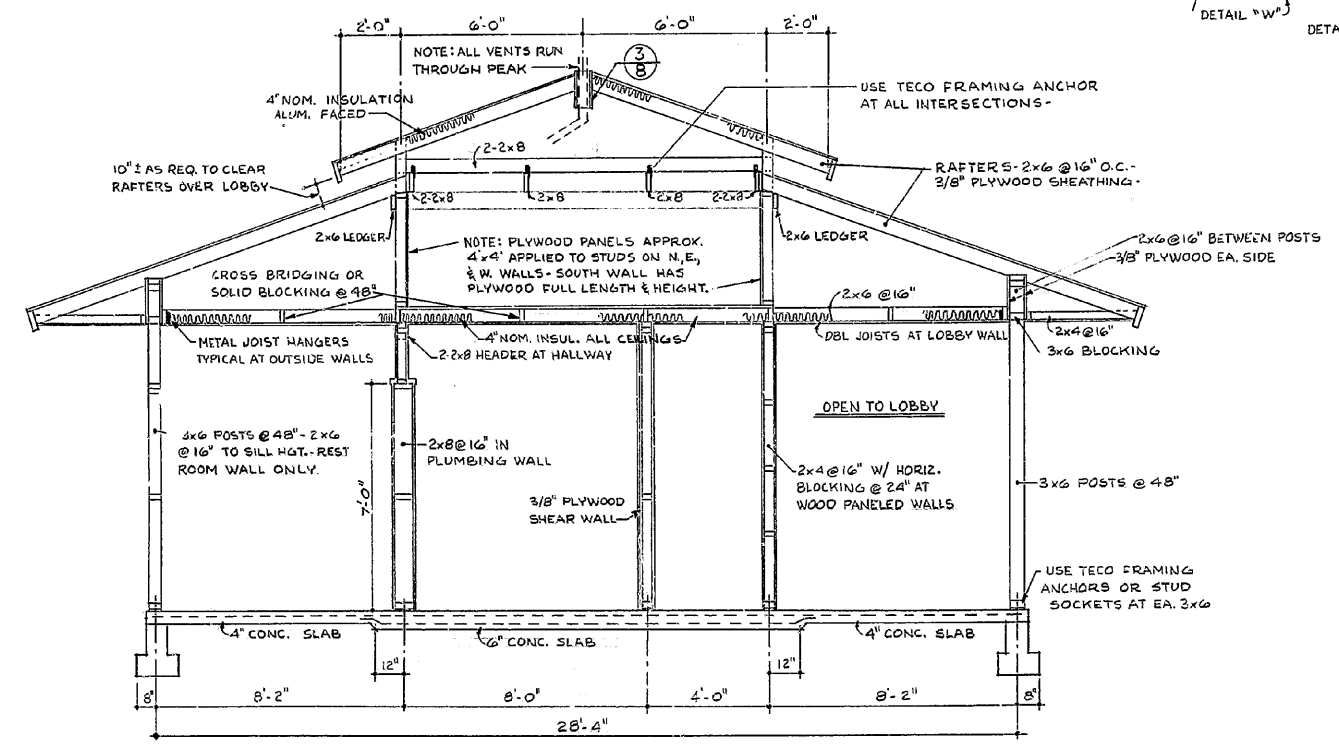
REGION WESTERN  
PCP NO. B-12  
SHEET 6 OF 13  
DRAWING NO. RA-WH1  
DATE 9/65

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

Window Section



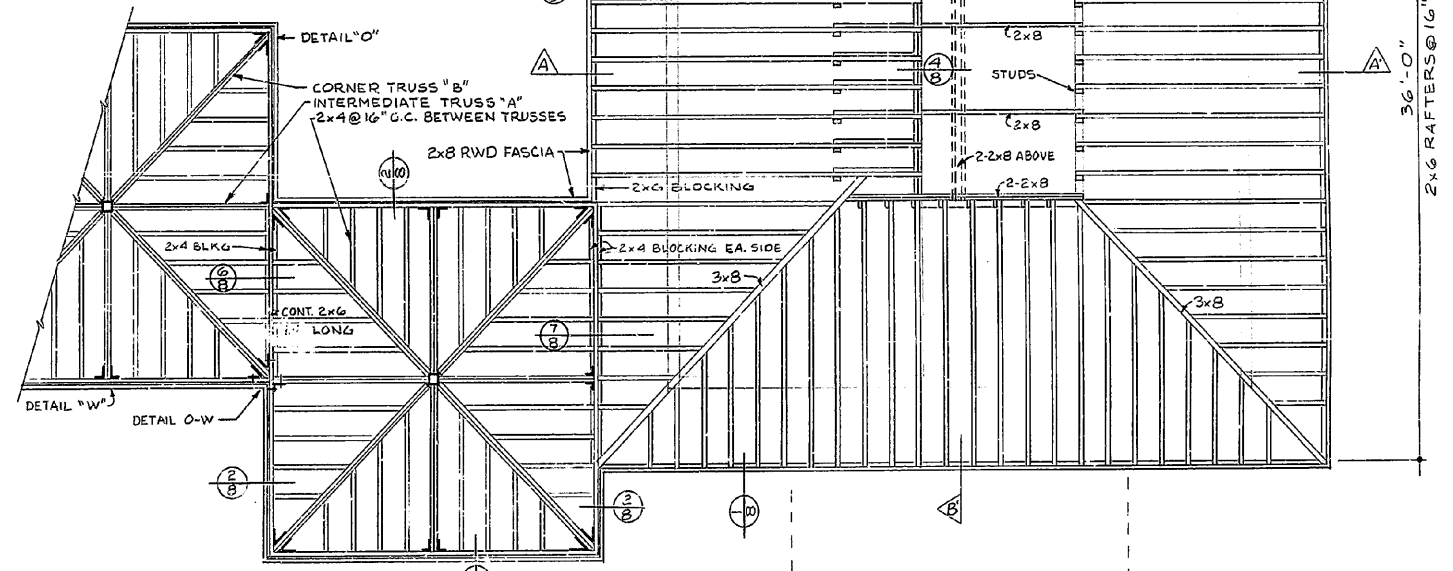
SECTION A-A 3/8" = 1'-0"



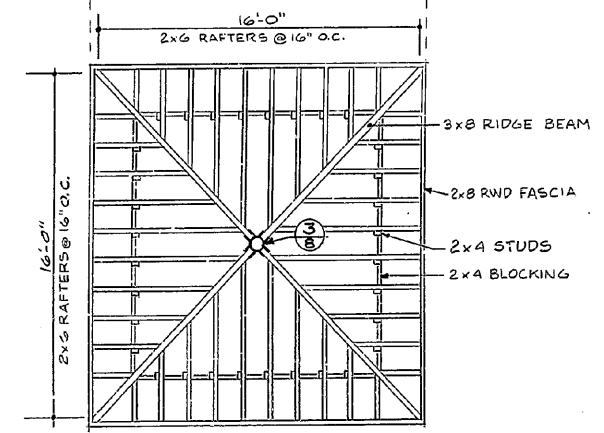
SECTION B-B 3/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SECTIONS ARE DIAGRAMATIC TO SHOW BASIC FRAMING - WINDOWS, BLOCKING, FINISH TRIM, ETC. ARE OMITTED FOR CLARITY.

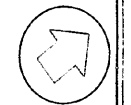
NOTE: WHERE GYP BOARD CEILING IS APPLIED TO RAFTERS, NOTCH RAFTERS 1/2" DEEP NEAR RIDGE TO ALLOW FOR AIR CIRCULATION



MAIN ROOF FRAMING PLAN 1/4" = 1'-0"

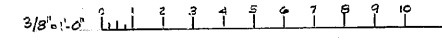
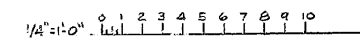


UPPER ROOF FRAMING PLAN



ORIENTATION

PREPARED	
DESIGNED	
DRAWN	
CORNELL	
CHECKED	
ARCH.	
ELEC.	
MECH.	
STRUC.	8.26.61
REVISED	
DATE	INITIAL
5-66	RZ



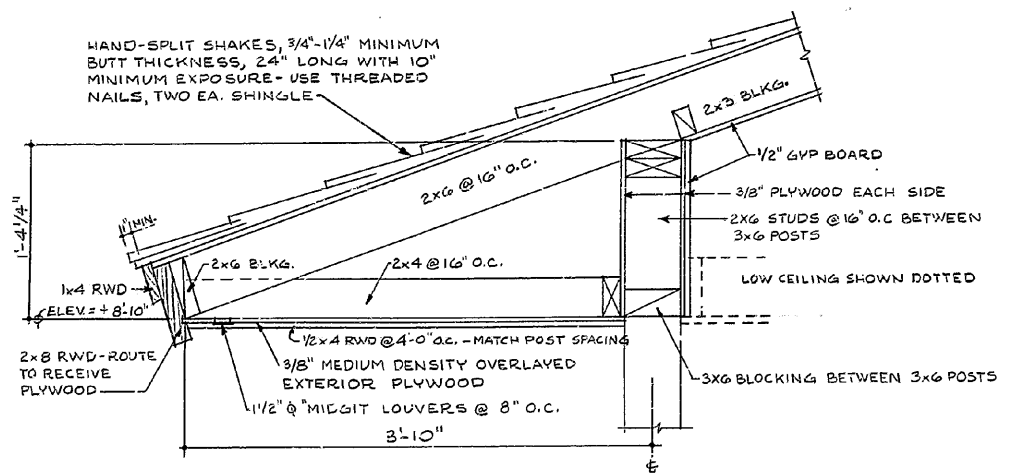
GRAPHIC SCALES IN FEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE PREPARED BY W.O.D.C. OFFICE	REGION WESTERN PCP NO. B-12 SHEET 7 OF 13
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK TITLE OF DRAWING JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM LOCATION WITHIN PARK WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA NAME OF PARK	DRAWING NO. RA-WHI 3018-E DATE 9/65

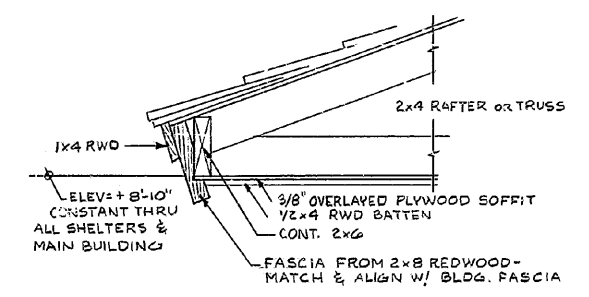
AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

Hand-drawn

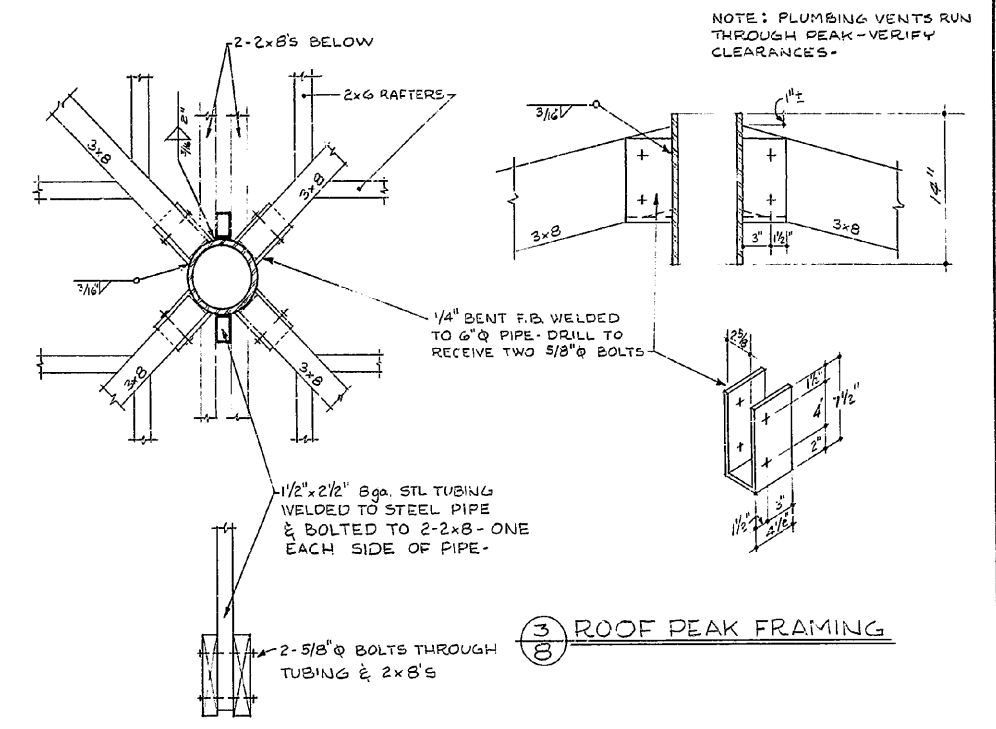
TRIM LINE



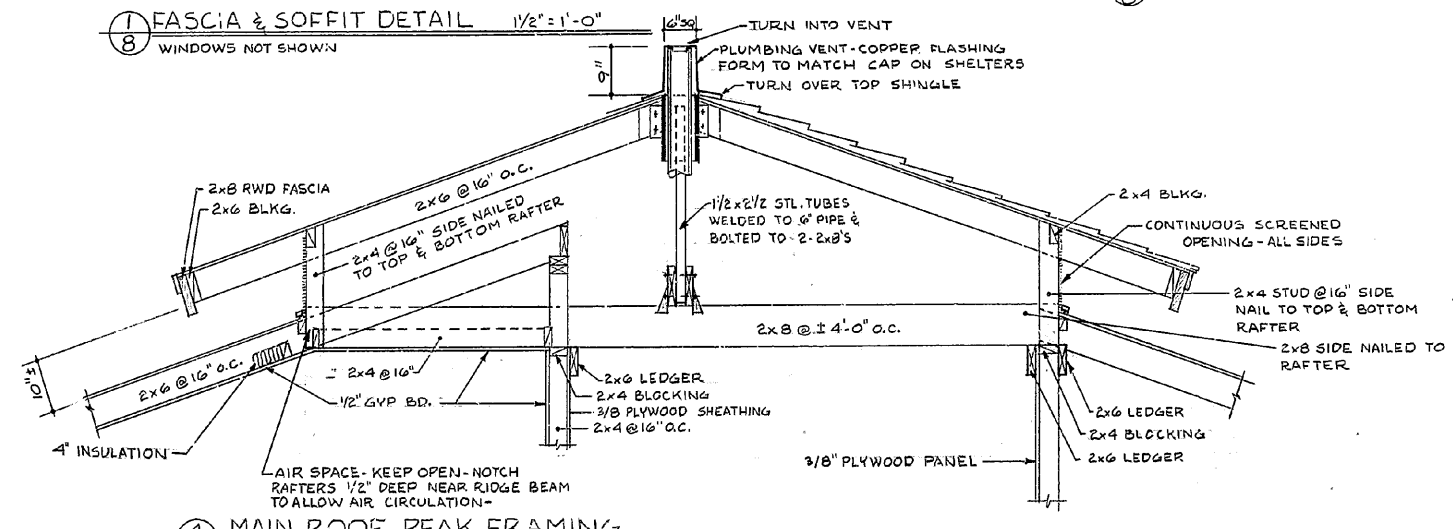
1 FASCIA & SOFFIT DETAIL 1/2" = 1'-0" WINDOWS NOT SHOWN



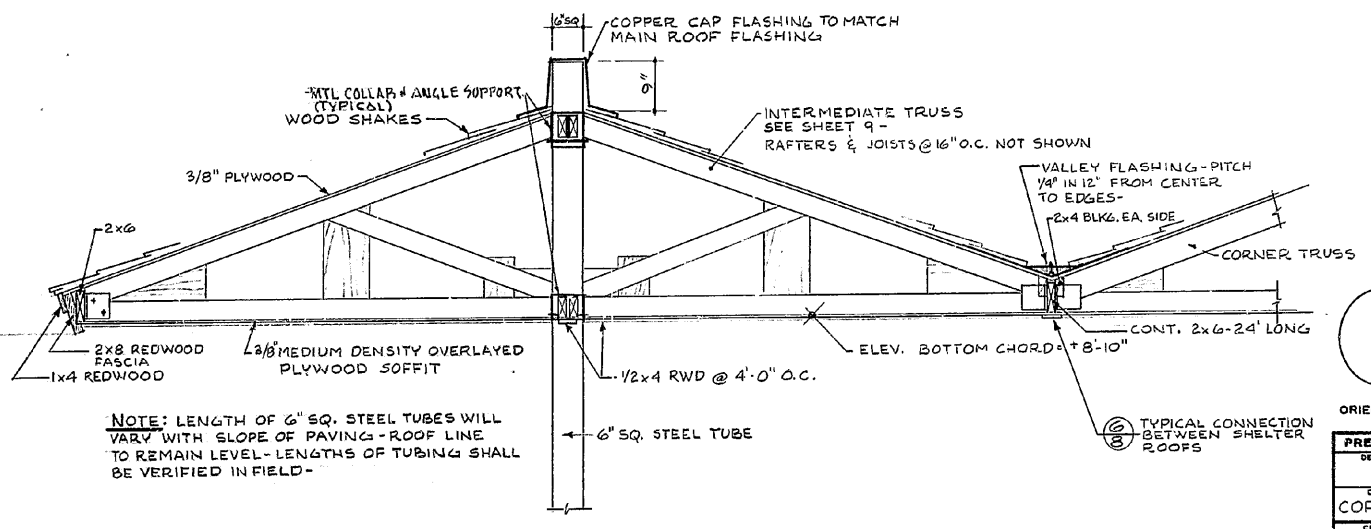
2 SHELTER FASCIA & SOFFIT



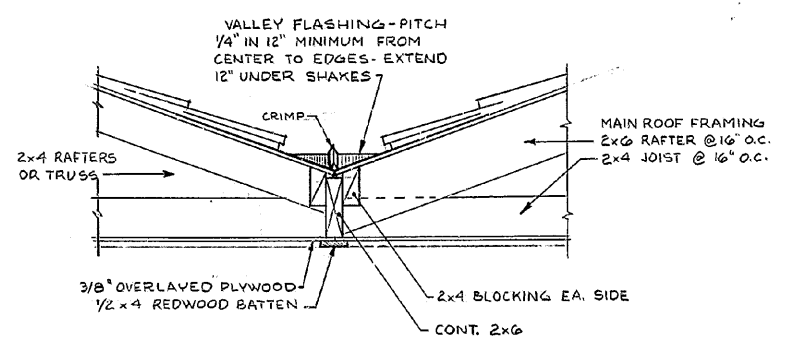
3 ROOF PEAK FRAMING



4 MAIN ROOF PEAK FRAMING



5 SECTION THROUGH TYPICAL SHELTER SEE SHT. NO 9 FOR TRUSS DETAILS



7 CONNECTION SHELTER ROOF TO MAIN ROOF

NOTE: PLUMBING VENTS RUN THROUGH PEAK - VERIFY CLEARANCES -

NOTE: LENGTH OF 6" SQ. STEEL TUBES WILL VARY WITH SLOPE OF PAVING - ROOF LINE TO REMAIN LEVEL - LENGTHS OF TUBING SHALL BE VERIFIED IN FIELD -

ORIENTATION

PREPARED	DESIGNED
DRAWN	CORNELL
CHECKED	
ARCH.	
ELEC.	
MECH.	
STRUC.	
REVIS	
DATE	INITIAL
5-66	RAH

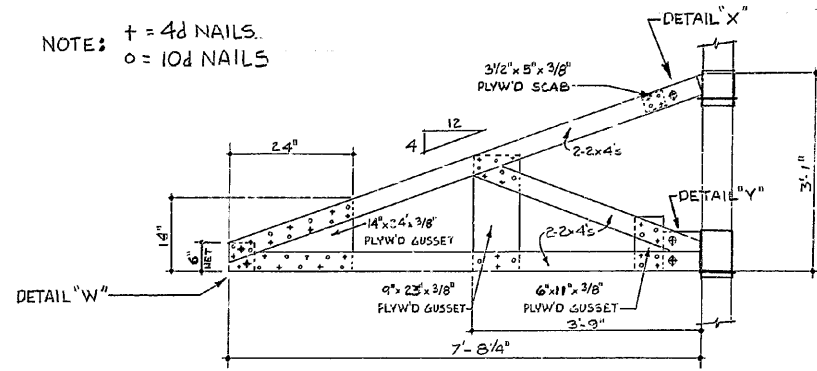
SCALE	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE W.O.D.C. OFFICE	REGION WESTERN
	INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK JUNCTION HIGHWAY 289 & ROAD TO DAM LOCATION WITHIN PARK WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA NAME OF P.S. -	FOP NO. B-12 SHEET 8 OF 13
		DRAWING NO. RA-WHI 3018-E DATE 9/65

BARC DATA

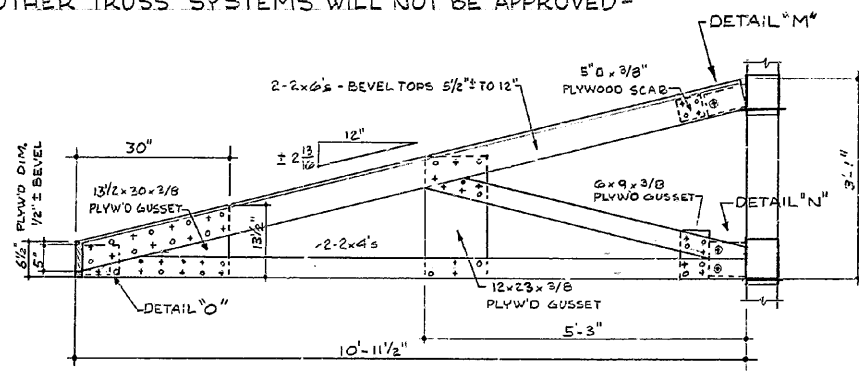
TRIM LINE

NOTE: GLUED-NAILED TRUSSES TO BE FABRICATED AS SHOWN. OTHER TRUSS SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE APPROVED.

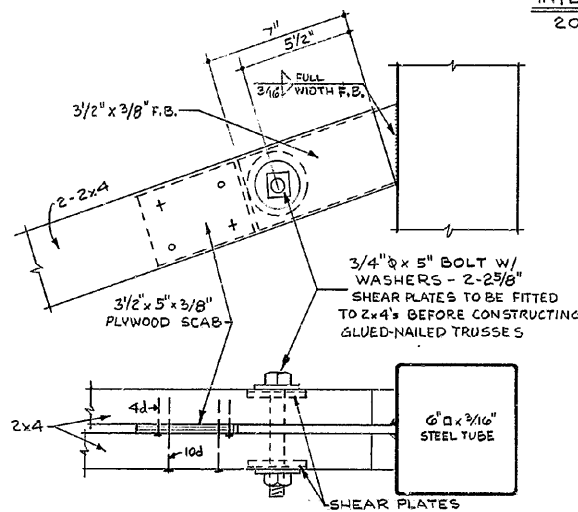
NOTE: + = 4d NAILS.  
o = 10d NAILS



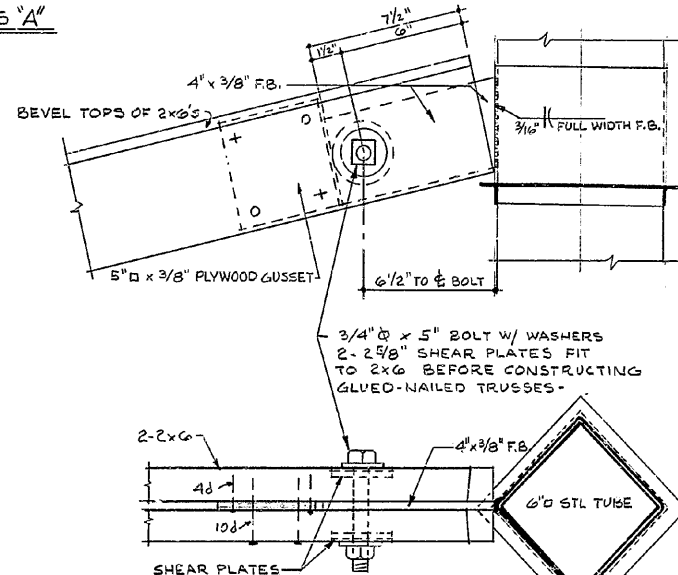
INTERMEDIATE TRUSS "A"  
20 REQUIRED



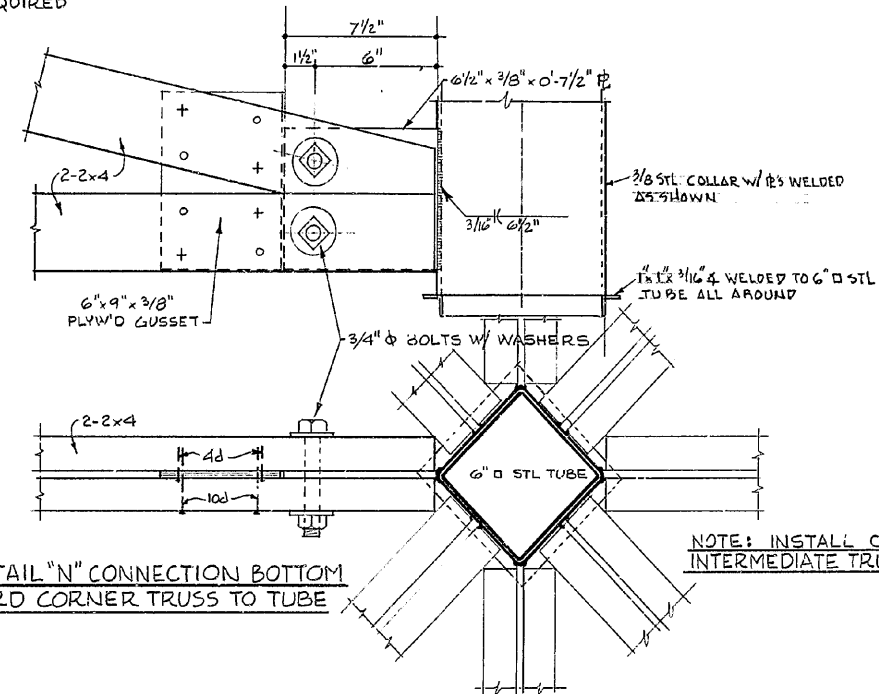
CORNER TRUSS "B"  
20 REQUIRED



DETAIL "X" - CONNECTION TOP CHORD INTER. TRUSS TO STL. TUBE

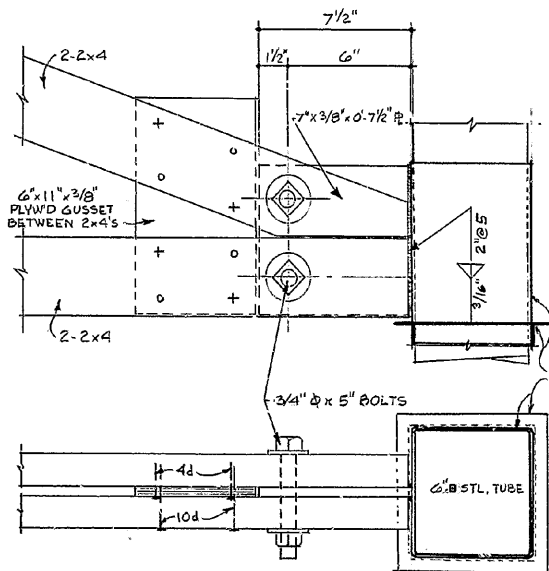


DETAIL "M" - CONNECTION TOP CHORD CORNER TRUSS TO STL. TUBE

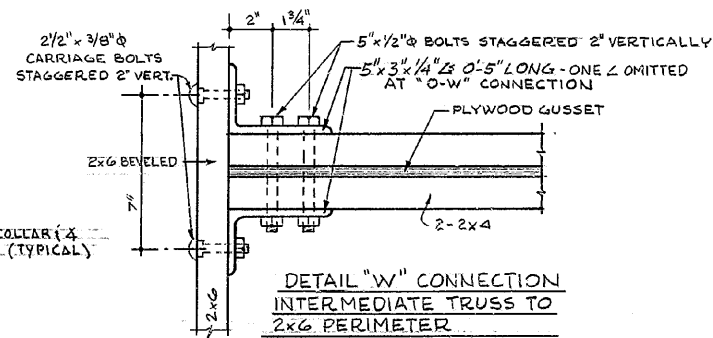


DETAIL "N" CONNECTION BOTTOM CHORD CORNER TRUSS TO TUBE

NOTE: INSTALL CORNER TRUSSES AFTER INTERMEDIATE TRUSSES ARE IN PLACE

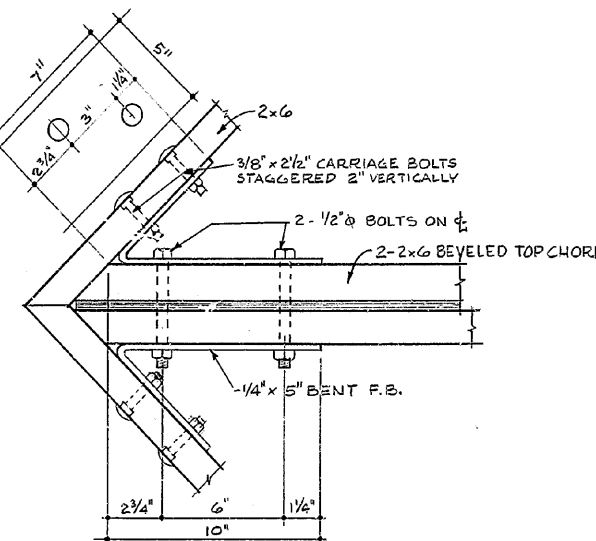


DETAIL "Y" - CONNECTION BOTTOM CHORD INTER. TRUSS TO STL. TUBE



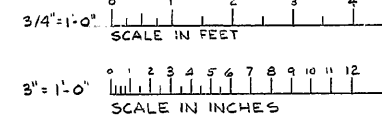
DETAIL "W" CONNECTION INTERMEDIATE TRUSS TO 2x6 PERIMETER

TYPICAL CONNECTION - SEE DETAILS FOR CONNECTIONS AT INTERSECTING ROOFS - SHEET NO 7 - OMIT ONE 5x3 L AT "O-W" CONNECTIONS AS SHOWN ON ROOF PLAN.



DETAIL "O" CONNECTION CORNER TRUSS TO 2x6 PERIMETER

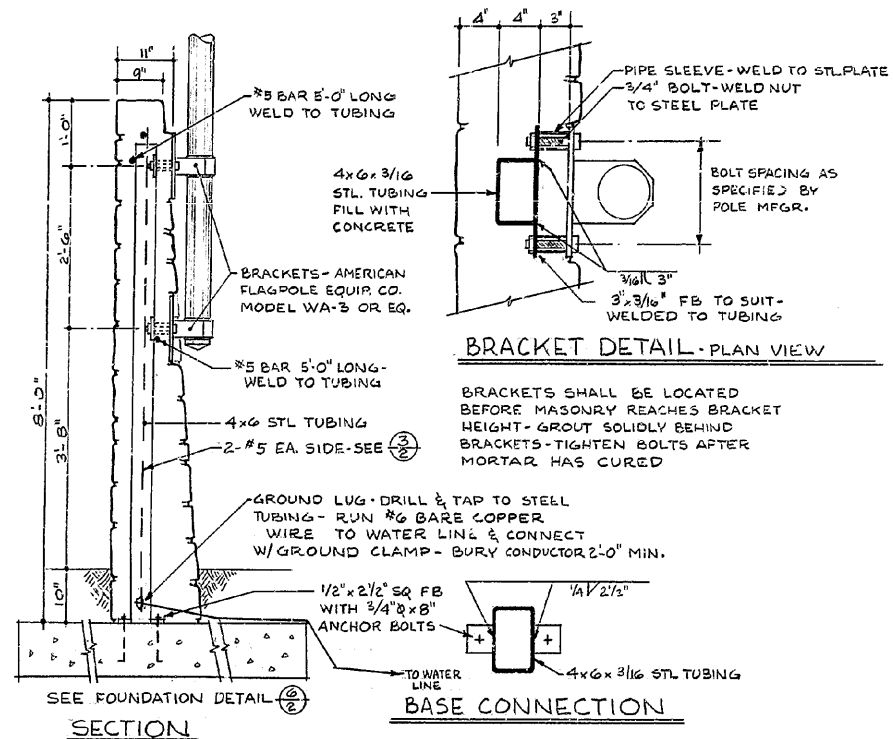
TYPICAL DETAIL - SEE DETAILS FOR CONNECTIONS AT INTERSECTING ROOFS - SHEET NO 7



SCALE 3/4"=1'-0" & 3"=1'-0"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE PREPARED BY W.C.D.C.		REGION WESTERN PGP NO. B-12 SHEET 9 OF 13
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK TITLE OF DRAWING JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM LOCATION WITHIN PARK WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA NAME OF PARK		DRAWING NO. RA-WHI 3018-E DATE 9/65

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING



BRACKET DETAIL - PLAN VIEW

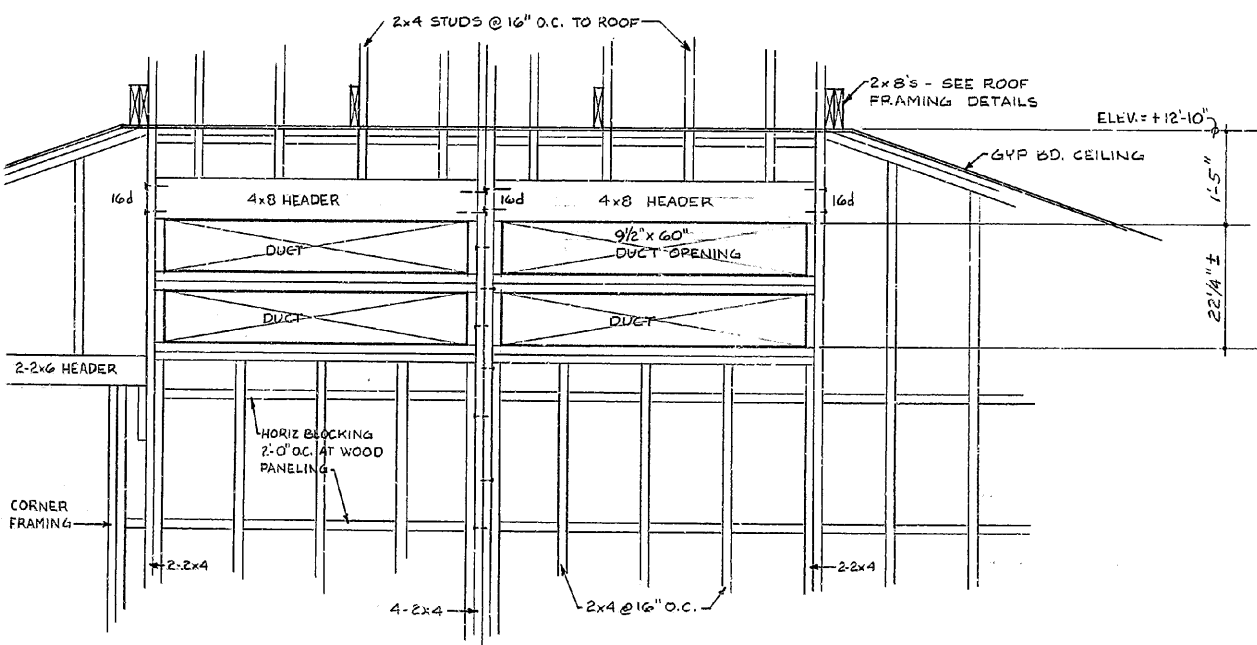
BRACKETS SHALL BE LOCATED BEFORE MASONRY REACHES BRACKET HEIGHT - GROUT SOLIDLY BEHIND BRACKETS - TIGHTEN BOLTS AFTER MORTAR HAS CURED

SECTION

BASE CONNECTION

10 FLAGPOLE DETAILS

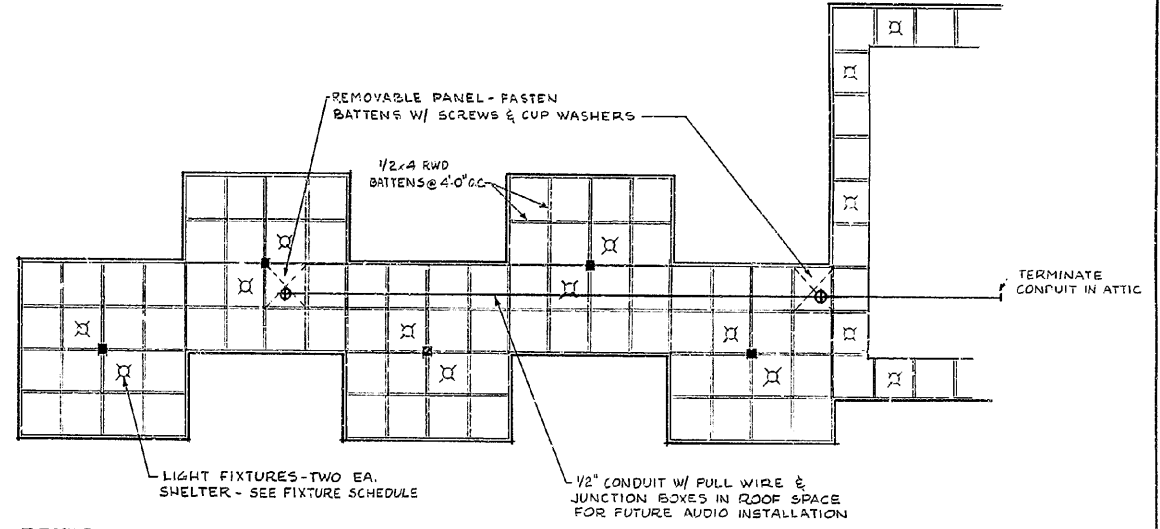
SEE WALL REINFORCING DETAILS - SHEET NO 2  
SEE SPECS FOR SPECIAL BALL & TIP ON FLAGPOLE -



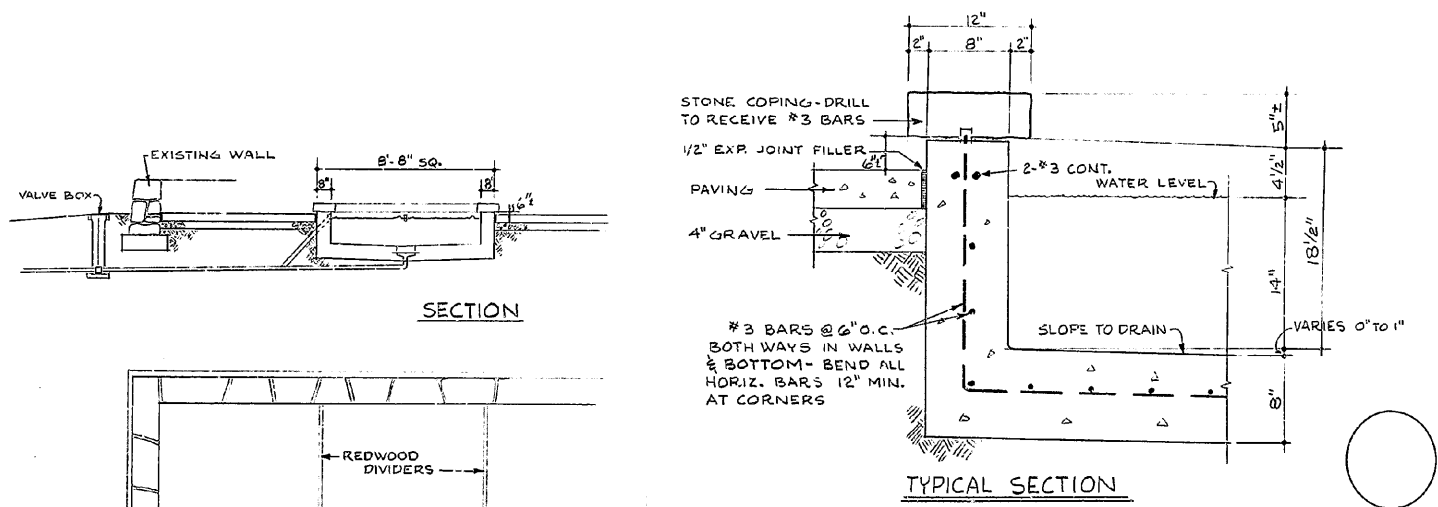
2 FRAMING FOR COOLING REGISTERS

VERIFY DIMENSIONS

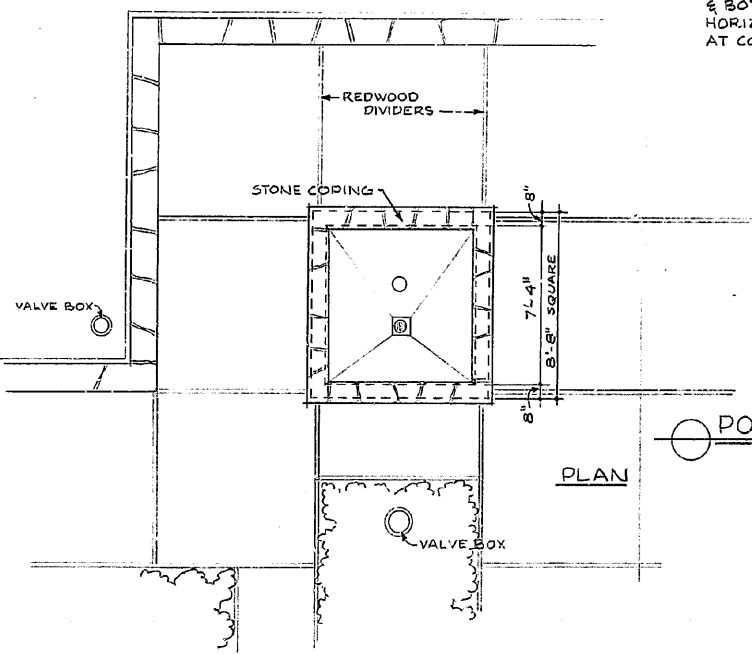
BASIC DATA



REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - LIGHTING & AUDIO



TYPICAL SECTION



POOL & FOUNTAIN DETAILS

CONCRETE TO BE INTEGRALLY COLORED WITH CONRAD SOVIC #1339-4 OR EQUAL TO MATCH EXISTING CURBS -  
FOUNTAIN & LIGHT UNIT SHALL BE EQUAL TO ROMAN SUBMERSIBLE FOUNTAIN KIT NO 703-L AS MFGD BY ROMAN FOUNTAINS, VAN NUYS, CALIF. INSTALL BRASS ANCHOR BOLTS TO SECURELY FASTEN PUMP & LIGHT TO POOL BOTTOM.  
SEE PLUMBING & ELEC. DETAILS FOR POOL CONNECTIONS - INSTALL FOUNTAIN & LIGHT IN ACCORDANCE WITH MFGS. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERMANENT INSTALLATION -

ORIENTATION

PREPARED	DESIGNED	CORNELL
DRAWN	CORNELL	CHECKED
ARCH.		
ELEC.		
MECH.		
STRUCT.		
REVISED	DATE	INITIAL
	5-66	RFL

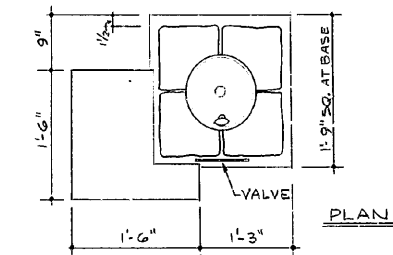
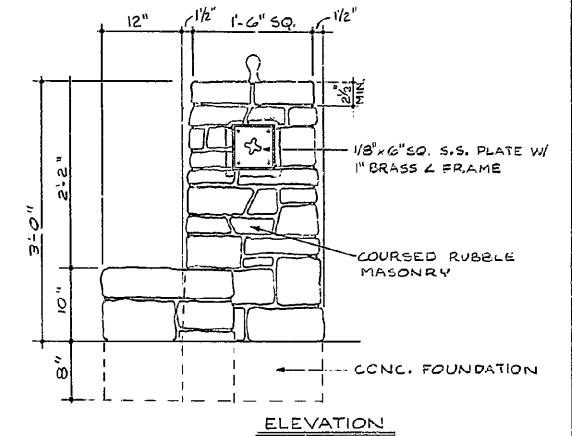
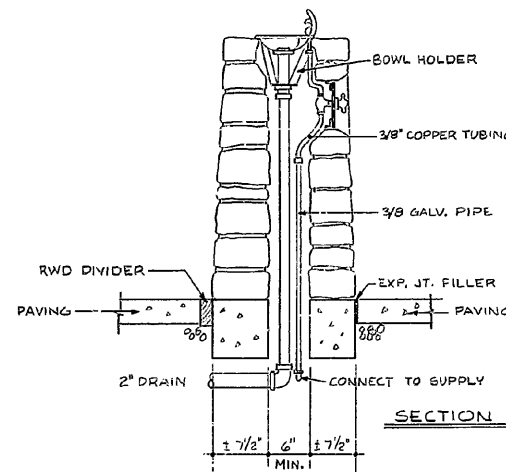
SCALE	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE W.O.D.C. OFFICE	REGION WESTERN
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK	JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM	PCP NO. 0-12
WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA		SHEET 00F13
		DRAWING NO. RA-WH1
		3018-E
		DATE 9/65

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

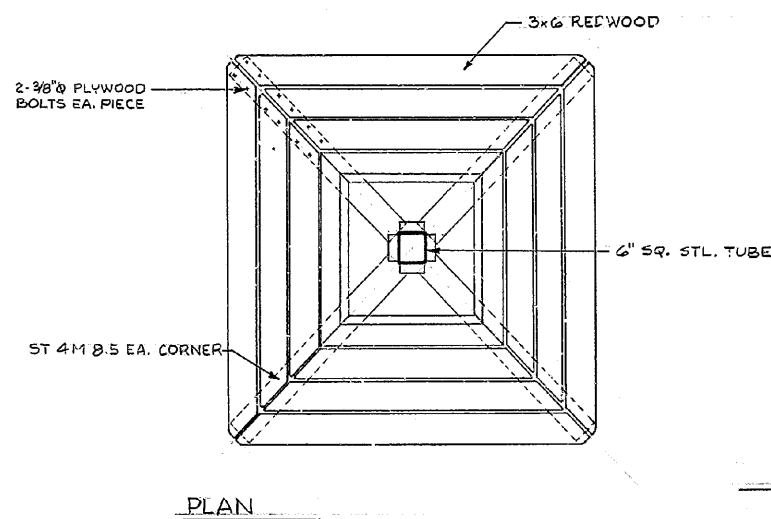
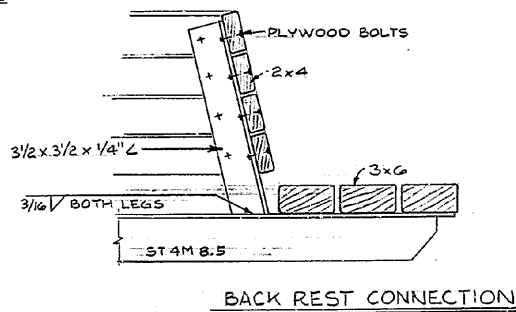
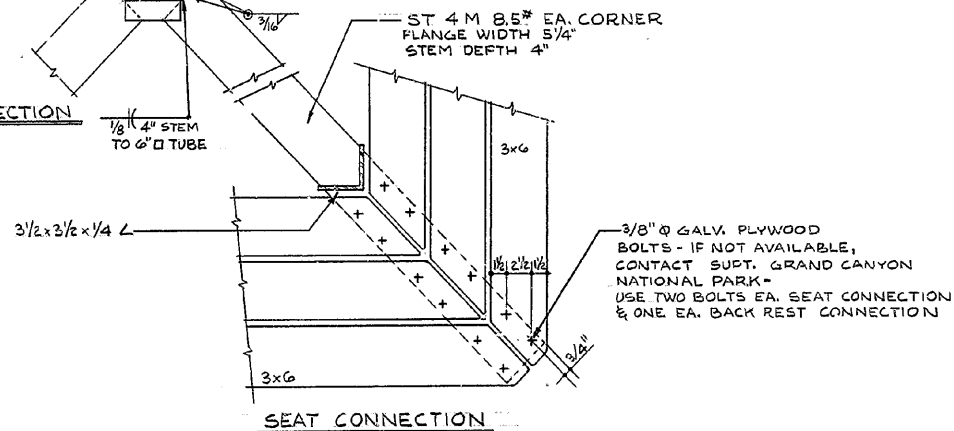
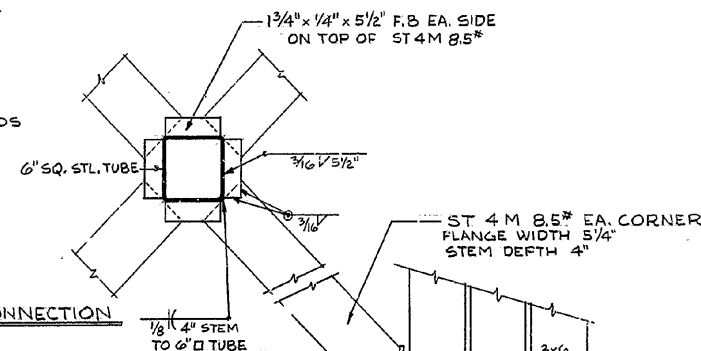
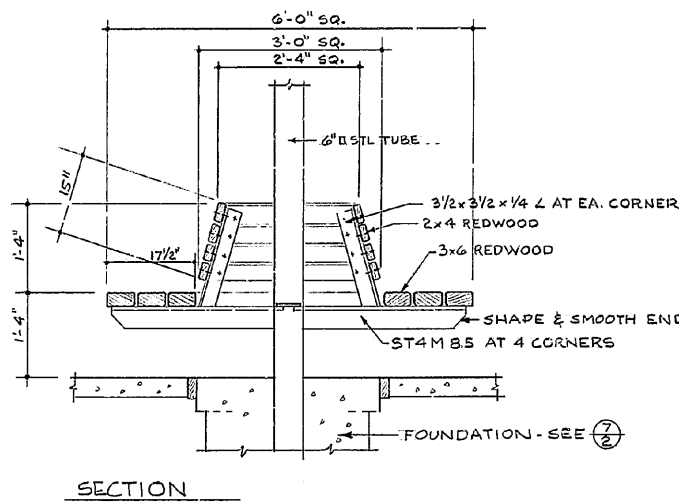
Flagpole - Misc.

PLUMBING ITEMS - TO BE SUPPLIED BY  
"HAWES DRINKING FAUCET CO." UNDER  
CATALOG # 18-NP

- M HEAD W/ EXTENSION PIECE
- #82 SOCKET FLANGE
- #65 LOCK NUT
- 3/8" MIP x 1/4" OD COMPRESSION FITTING
- 1/4" COPPER TUBE
- 3/8" MIP x 1/4" OD COMP. FITTING WITH INTEGRAL FLOW CONTROL
- HAWES MODEL # 4113 VALVE
- 6" STAINLESS STEEL PLATE
- 3/8" x 3/8" COMPRESSION FITTING
- 3/8" OD COPPER TUBE
- 1-#820 STAINLESS STEEL BOWL
- 1-#87 CAP NUT WITH NIPPLE
- 1-#94 STRAINER
- #122 1/4" BOWL HOLDER

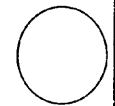


### DRINKING FOUNTAIN DETAILS



### SEAT DETAILS

3 REQUIRED - SEE SHT. NO. 1



ORIENTATION

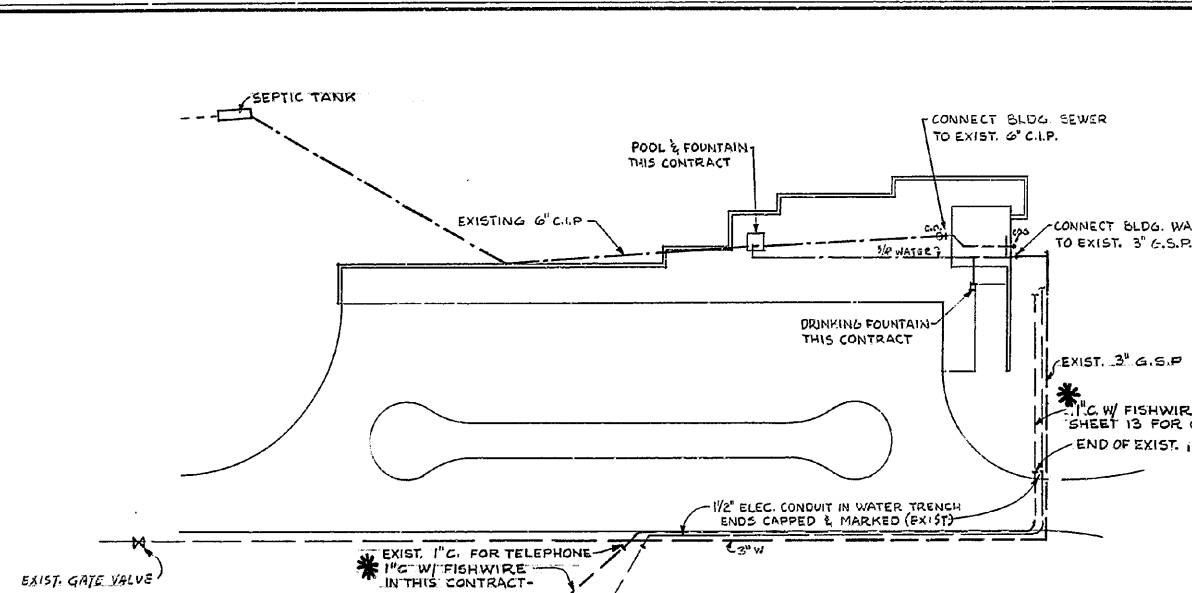
PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CORNELL
CHECKED

ARCH.
ELEC.
MECH.
STRUC.
REVISED
DATE INITIAL
5-66 edf.

SCALE	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE W.D.C. OFFICE	REGION WESTERN
	INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA NAME OF PARK	PCP NO. B-12
		SHEET 11 OF 13
		DRAWING NO. RA-WH1
		3018-E
		DATE 9/25

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING





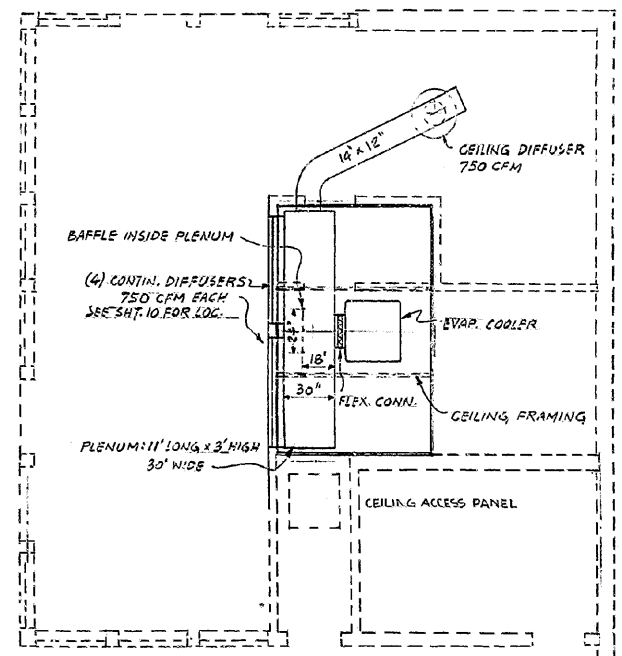
**UTILITIES PLAN**  
SEE DRAWING RA-WHI 3107 FOR DETAILS  
OF EXISTING UTILITIES, SPRINKLER SYSTEM, ETC.

\* APPROX. LOCATION OF EXIST TELEPHONE POLE #305- BRING CONDUIT UP AND CAP ON POLE 8' ABOVE GRADE  
NEW POWER POLE  
EXIST. POWER POLE  
3 #2 TYPE USE DIRECT BURIAL CABLE UNDERGRD THRU EXIST. 1 1/2\"/>

EVAPORATIVE COOLER ARCTIC CIRCLE (CROSS-CORP) V-SERIES, MOD. B-A216-2 3750 CFM @ 175\"/>

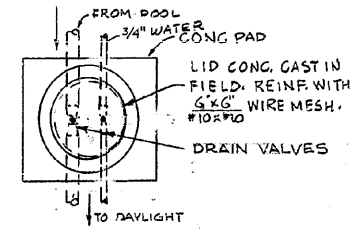
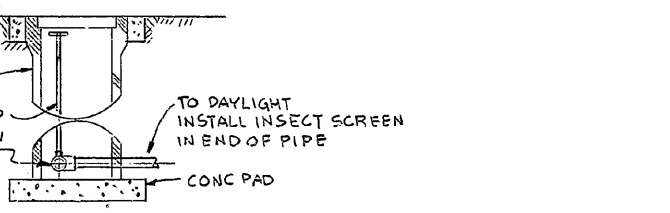
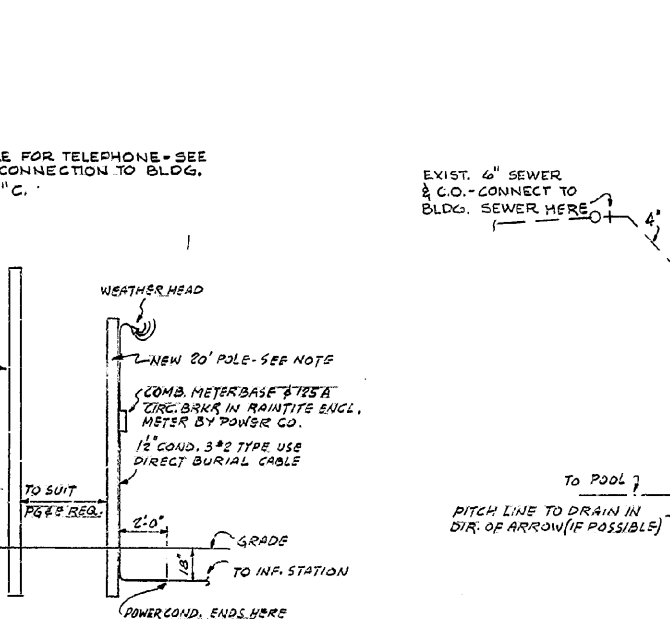
DIFFUSERS, (4) BARBER-COLMAN (CROSS-CORP) MOD. CAA EXTRUDED ALUMINUM CONTINUOUS SURFACE MOUNTED ADJUSTABLE DIFFUSERS WITH VOLUME CONTROL, EACH DIFFUSER TO HAVE (6) 60\"/>

CEILING DIFFUSER, BARBER-COLMAN (CROSS-CORP) MOD. VJR SIZE 1224 WITH DEFLECTOR & OPPOSITE BLADES VOLUME CONTROL

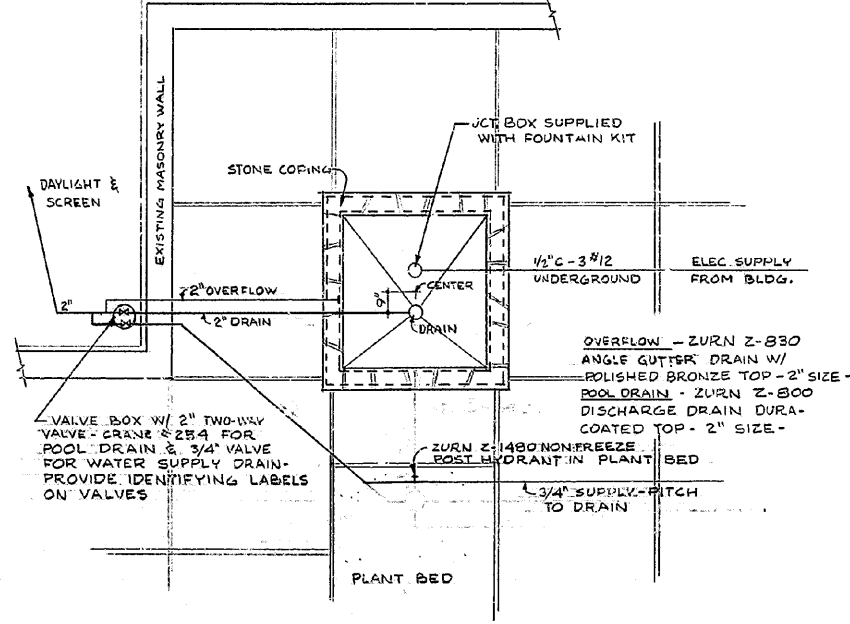


**COOLING PLAN - ABOVE CEILING JOISTS - SCALE 1/4\"/>**

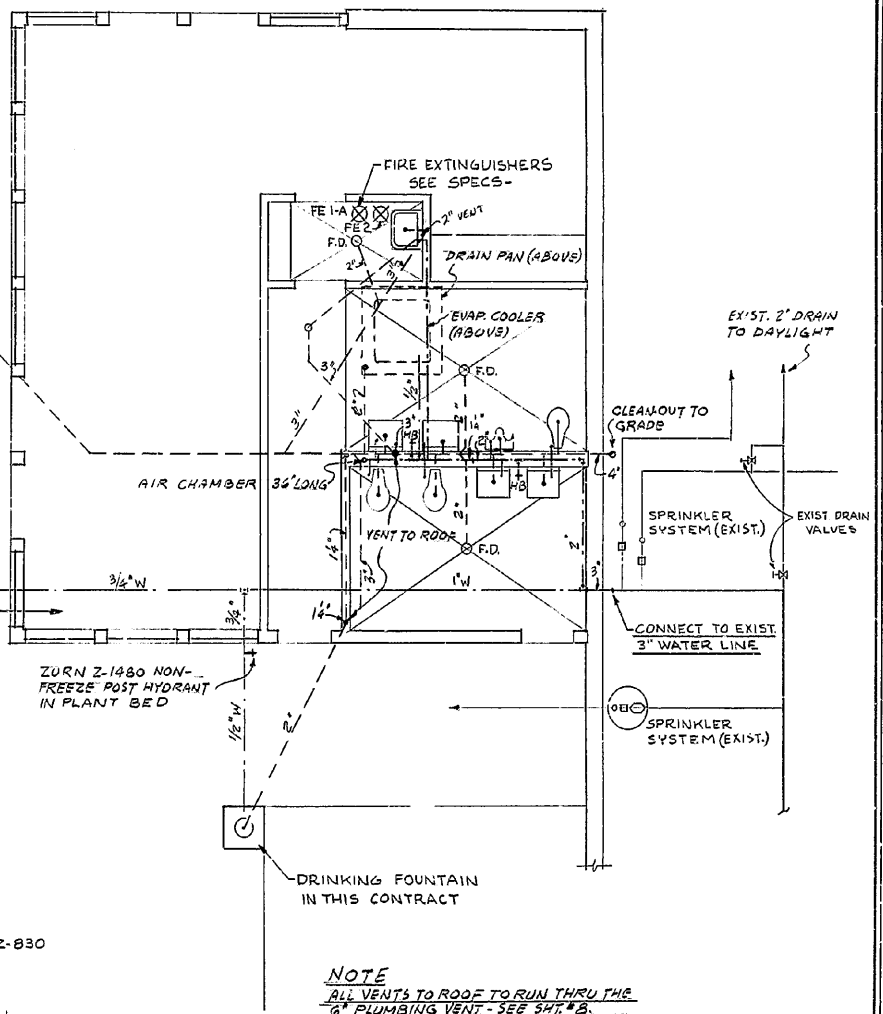
\* POLE: POLE SHALL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR. WOOD POLE SHALL BE EITHER TREATED SOUTHERN PINE, TREATED DOUGLAS FIR, TREATED LODGE POLE PINE OR BUTT-TREATED WESTERN RED CEDAR. POLE SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF AMERICAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION 05.1 TO 05.6, INCLUSIVE. PINE AND DOUGLAS FIR POLE SHALL BE FULL-TREATED FROM BOTTOM TO TOP. CEDAR POLE SHALL BE BUTT-TREATED FROM BOTTOM TO A POINT NOT LESS THAN ONE FOOT ABOVE THE GROUND LINE AND TREATED ON THE "ROOF" CUT TO AVOID ROT AT THE TOP OF THE POLE. THE PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT SHALL CONFORM TO THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATION TT-W 571c. THE PRESERVATIVE USED SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS TT-W 556b or TT-W 570a.  
\* TELEPHONE FISHWIRE TO BE CONTINUOUS BETWEEN TELEPHONE POLE, POST AND TELEPHONE CABINET IN BUILDING.



**VALVE BOX DETAILS SECTION**



**PLAN OF POOL & FOUNTAIN**



**PLUMBING PLAN** Scale 1/4\"/>

**LOCAL CONNECTIONS.**

FIXTURE	WASTE	WATER	VENT
LAVATORY	1 1/2"	1/2"	1 1/4"
WATER CLOSET	4"	1"	3"
URINAL	6"	3/4"	2"
HOSE BIB	-	3/2"	-
SLOP SINK	3"	3/2"	2"

\* REVISED BY ADDENDUM N° 2

SCALE AS SHOWN

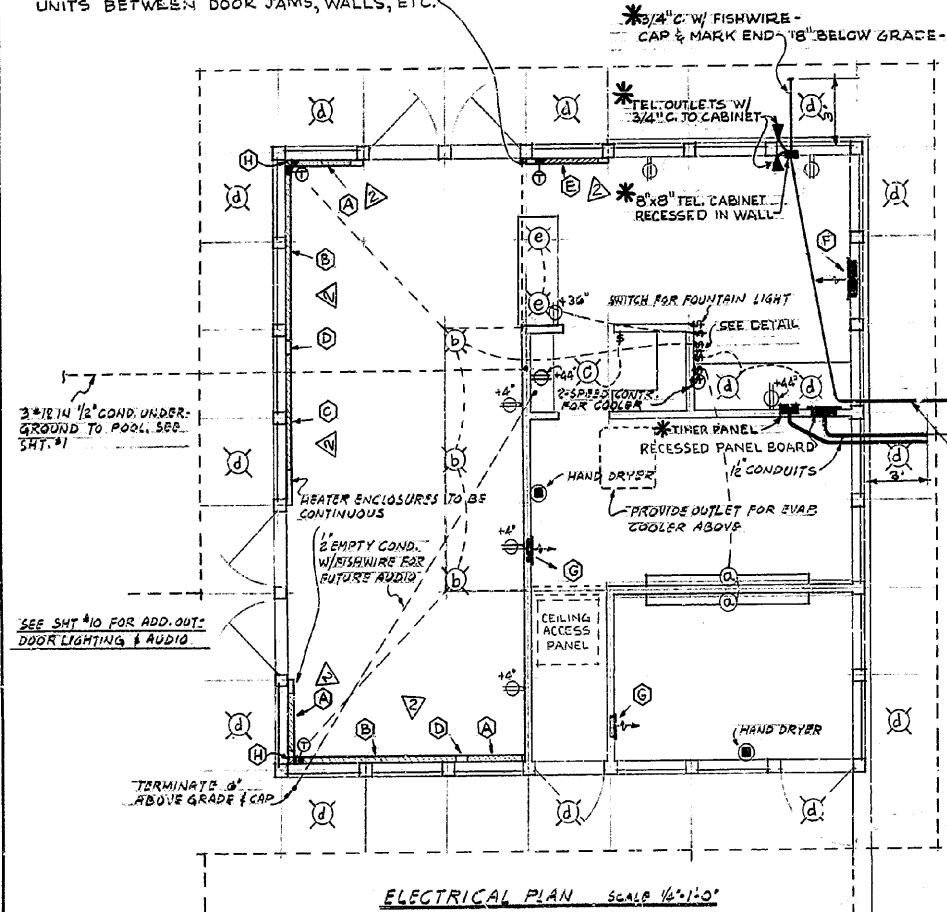
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE PREPARED BY W. O. S. C. OFFICE EY' G. G.	REGION WESTERN PCP NO. B-12 SH 12 (REV) 06/13 DRAWING NO. RA-WHI 3018-E DATE 9/65
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INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK (Site #1)  
 JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM  
 LOCATION WITHIN PARK  
 WHISKEY TOWN RECREATION AREA  
 SHASTA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

**AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING**



NOTE: USE FILLERS & CORNERS AS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS INSTALLATION OF BASEBOARD UNITS BETWEEN DOOR JAMS, WALLS, ETC.



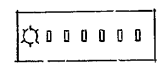
ELECTRICAL PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

**PANELBOARD SCHEDULE**  
 PANELBOARD: 120/240 V, SINGLE PHASE, 3 WIRES, S/W, 150 A BUS, 125A MAIN DISCONNECT.

CIRC. #	BRK. A	POLES	WIRES	DESCRIPTION
1	20	1	2#12	INDOOR LIGHTING
2	20	1	2#12	OUTDOOR LIGHTING
3&4	20	1	2#12	CONVENIENCE OUTLETS
5/7	20	2	2#12	HAND DRYERS (230 V)
6	20	1	2#12	EVAPORATIVE COOLER & PUMP
8/10	40	2	2#0	HEATERS IN LOBBY
9/11	20	2	2#12	HEATER IN OFFICE
12/14	20	2	2#12	HEATERS IN TOILETS
13	20	1	2#12	FOUNTAIN AND LIGHT
15	20	1	2#12	SPRINKLER SYSTEM
16	-	-	-	SPACE

\* ADDENDUM NO 2

\* 1" C. W FISHWIRE FOR TELEPHONE - SEE SHEET NO 12 FOR CONTINUATION -



SWITCH PLATE  
 PROVIDE "Dymo" LABELS FOR SWITCHES -

- SWITCH PLATE
- 1- EVAP COOLER CONTROL-ARCTIC CIRCLE CONTROL RSK-15 OR EQUAL
  - 2- EXT. (SOFFIT) LIGHTS
  - 3- FOUNTAIN LIGHT
  - 4- TEST ROOMS
  - 5- PO DESK
  - 6- LOBBY
  - 7- WORK COUNTER

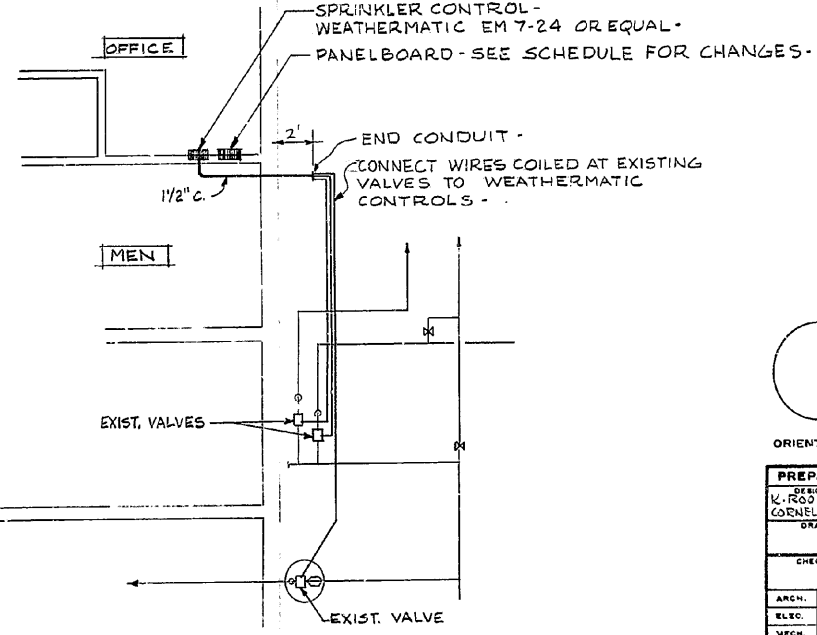
**FIXTURE SCHEDULE**

- a LIGHTOLIER "MODULAR SIGHTRON" # 10158 - 2-40W
  - b PRESCOLITE 557 150 W OVERALL SUSPENSION 46"
  - c " 7093 100 W
  - d " 93 x MW w/ NEOPRENE GASKETS 100 W
  - e " 95 x MW 150 W
- ALL FIXTURES WITH MATTE WHITE FINISH

**SCHEDULE OF ELECTRIC HEATERS AND ACCESSORIES**

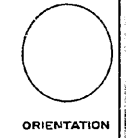
SYMBOL	MAKE	CAT. NO.	MOD. NO.	DESCRIPTION	VOLT	WATT
(A)	ELECTROMODE	8810-A	88-6	HIGH DENSITY BASEBOARD	240	550
(B)	"	8810-K	88-20	"	240	2000
(C)	"	8810-G	88-13	"	240	1300
(D)	"	8605-R	WITH 8605-C COVER PLATE.	CONVENIENCE OUTLET SECTION.		
(E)	"	8810-D	88-10	HIGH DENSITY BASEBOARD	240	1000
(F)	"	7740	WG-40	WALL HEATER	240	4000 BUILT-IN THERMOSTAT
(G)	"	2015-ND	WJA-15	"	240	1500 " " "
(H)	"	8624		CORNER		
(I)	"	8805-AP		THERMOSTAT BUILT-IN.		

ABOVE HEATERS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED BY SIMILAR AND EQUAL HEATERS OF ANOTHER MAKE, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY GOVERNMENT.  
 ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE U.L. LISTED AND INSTALLED WITH CLEARANCES SPECIFIED IN LISTINGS.



**SPRINKLER CONTROL SYSTEM**

- \* REVISED BY ADDENDUM NO 2
- △ REVISED BY ADDENDUM NO. 2



ORIENTATION  
 PREPARED  
 DESIGNED  
 K. ROO  
 CORNELL  
 DRAWN

CHECKED

ARCH. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEC. \_\_\_\_\_  
 MECH. \_\_\_\_\_  
 STRUC. \_\_\_\_\_

REVISED  
 DATE INITIAL  
 8/23/65 DR  
 8/27/65 KLY  
 5/4 ed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE PREPARED BY W. O. D. C. FY 66	REGION WESTERN PCP NO. B-12 SHF 12(CER)2013
INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK (SITE #1) TITLE OF DRAWING JUNCTION HIGHWAY 299 & ROAD TO DAM LOCATION WITHIN PARK WHISKEYTOWN RECREATION AREA SWASTA COUNTY CALIFORNIA	DRAWING NO. RA-WH1 3018-E DATE 9/65

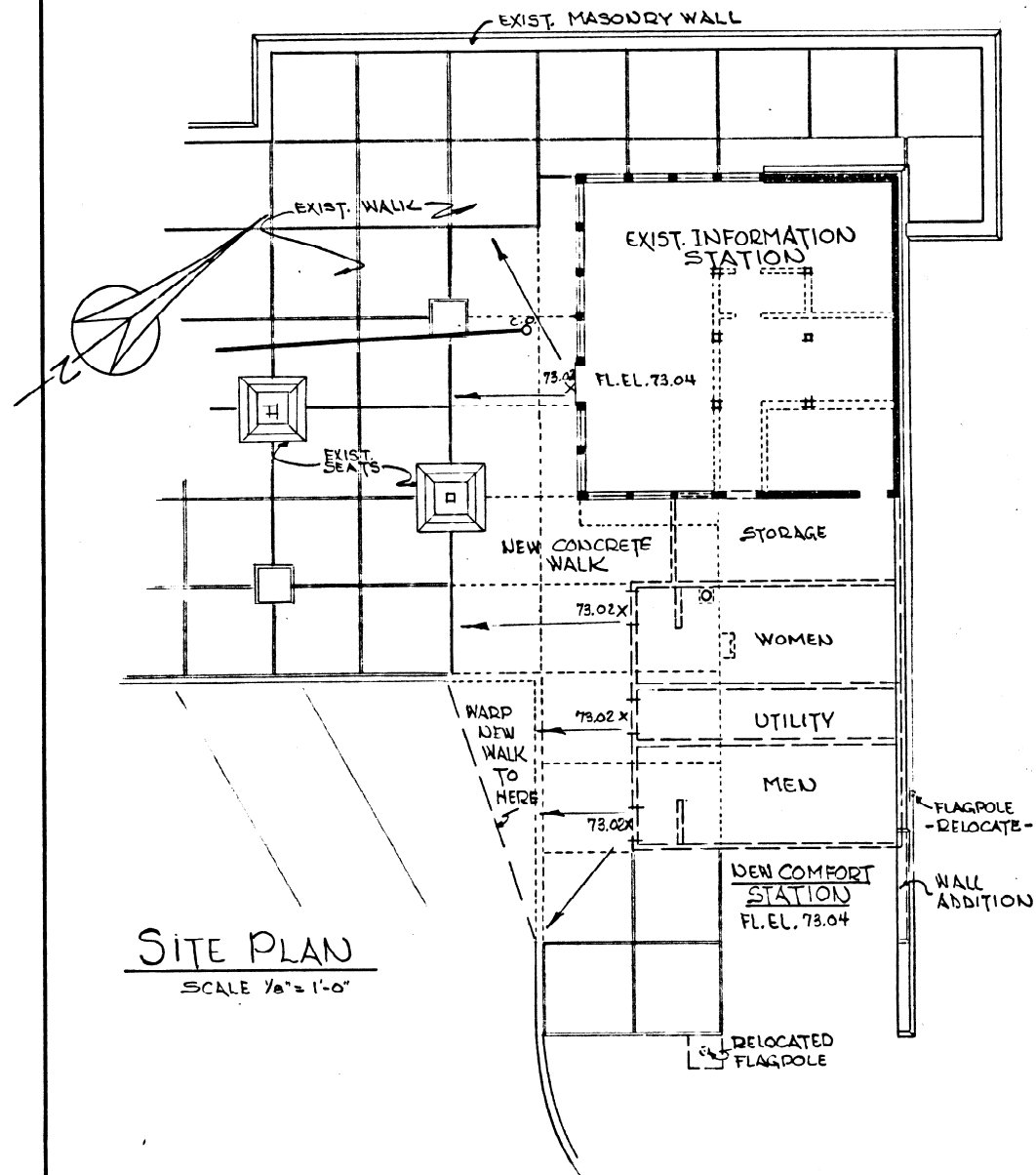
AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING



# **Appendix B**

## **1984 Comfort Station Addition As Built Drawings**





SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMFORT STATION

**1. GENERAL - REFERENCE TO FHA RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS**

COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE SPECIFICATIONS, THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS, AND FHA CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS. FHA STANDARDS SHALL BE FOLLOWED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INSTRUCTION EXCEPT WHERE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS ARE IN EXCESS THERETO, IN WHICH CASE THE LATTER DOCUMENTS TAKE PRECEDENCE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE ONE COPY OF FHA "MINIMUM PROPERTY STANDARDS FOR ONE AND TWO LIVING UNITS" ON THE JOB AT ALL TIMES. THIS VOLUME CAN BE PROCURED FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**2. CLEARING, EXCAVATING AND GRADING**

THE BEARING SOIL TYPE IS UNCLASSIFIED. EXCAVATION SHALL INCLUDE ROCK WITH NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN ROCK AND ORDINARY EXCAVATION. ALL CUTTING, FILLING, BACKFILLING AND GRADING SHALL BE DONE TO BRING THE SITE TO THE REQUIRED GRADES AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.

**3. FOUNDATIONS**

REFER TO DRAWINGS FOR FOUNDATION DIMENSIONS, DETAILS, REINFORCING. MATERIAL: CONCRETE. CONCRETE MIX: 2500 PSI AT 28 DAYS.

**4. CONCRETE SLABS**

REFER TO DRAWINGS FOR SLAB THICKNESS, DETAILS, REINFORCING, AND FILL UNDER SLAB. CONCRETE MIX: 2500 PSI AT 28 DAYS. MEMBRANE: SEE DRAWINGS AND FHA MINIMUM PROPERTY STANDARDS. FINISH: SMOOTH FOR BOTH INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR SURFACES. COLOR: NATURAL.

**5. EXTERIOR WALLS AND EXTERIOR FINISH**

WOOD FRAME: GRADE & SPECIES: CONSTRUCTION GRADE, DOUGLAS FIR OR W.C. HEMLOCK. SHEETING: UTILITY GRADE, DOUGLAS OR PINE C-D PLYWOOD WATER PROOF GLUE. BUILDING PAPER OR FELT: 15# FELT. EXTERIOR FINISH: DOUGLAS FIR, EXTERIOR TYPE, GRADE A-C 3/8" THICK.

**6. INTERIOR WALLS AND FINISH**

STUDS: GRADE & SPECIES: CONSTRUCTION GRADE DOUGLAS FIR OR W.C. HEMLOCK. PLYWOOD: DOUGLAS FIR, EXTERIOR, GRADE C-D, THICKNESS 3/8". GYPSUM BOARD: 3/8" THICKNESS W/METAL EDGE.

**7. ROOF FRAMING:**

REFER TO DRAWINGS FOR SIZES, SPACING AND DETAILS.

GRADE & SPECIES: CONSTRUCTION GRADE DOUGLAS FIR OR W.C. HEMLOCK. SHEATHING: EXTERIOR TYPE DOUGLAS FIR C-D PLYWOOD. ROOFING: HAND SPLIT SHAKES, 3/4" - 1-1/4" MINIMUM BUTT. NAILS: THREADED - 2 EA SHINGLE.

**8. ENTRANCES AND OPENING DETAILS:**

REFER TO THE DRAWINGS: ENTRY TO MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ROOMS. WOOD: SOLID CORE DOORS. FRAMES: AS ON DRAWINGS.

**WINDOW OPENINGS FOR LIGHT AND VENTILATION:**

REFER TO DRAWINGS. HAWKER SEALAIR 300-301: BOTTOM HINGED INWARD PROJECTING WITH OUTSIDE BEAD GLAZING, PERMANODIC MEDIUM BRONZE #28 FINISH, LOCKING HANDLE ASSEMBLY. GLAZE WITH TRANSLUCENT FROSTED GLASS. - 11 UNITS REQUIRED.

DOOR TO UTILITY SPACE: WOOD 1-3/4" FLUSH PANEL, SOLID CORE, SEE DRAWINGS.

**9. HARDWARE**

ALL ITEMS ARE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

- DOORS: 1-1/2 PAIR BUTTS - FF-H-116c TYPE 2107, 4 1/2 x 4 1/2
- 1 DEAD LOCK - FF-H-106a, TYPE 86a
- DOOR PULL - FF-H-106a, TYPE 436, ALUMINUM
- PUSH PLATE - FF-H-106a, TYPE 465R
- KICK PLATE - TYPE 1226 OR 1225
- CLOSER - TYPE 3009, SIZE IV

LOCKS SHALL BE KEYPED INTO THE PARK SYSTEM AS DIRECTED. TWO KEYS SHALL BE PROVIDED.

**10. PLUMBING (ALSO SEE NO. 15 - THIS SHEET)**

REFER TO THE DRAWINGS FOR LOCATION, NUMBER AND SPECIFICATIONS OF FIXTURES. ALL FIXTURES SHALL BE WHITE. ALL ACCESSORIES ARE TO BE OF ONE DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE.

**11. SHOP DRAWINGS**

SHOP DRAWINGS SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE SP-20. SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- PLUMBING FIXTURES AND LIGHT FIXTURES.
- METAL TOILET PARTITIONS.
- HARDWARE SCHEDULE.

**12. METAL TOILET PARTITIONS**

FLUSH DOORS AND FILLER OR SIDE PANELS ONLY. ALL SHALL BE OF STAINLESS STEEL AND AS MANUFACTURED BY THE SANMETAL PRODUCTS CO. INC., 1701 URBANA ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44112 OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.

EACH DOOR SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH MANUFACTURER'S STANDARD STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND ACCESSORIES INCLUDING HINGES, LATCHES, KEEPERS, COAT HOOKS WITH RUBBER BUMPERS. TWO STAINLESS STEEL CABINET TYPE PAPER HOLDERS OR ROLL TYPE PAPER HOLDERS, OPTIONAL WITH THE PARK, FOR EACH ENCLOSURE AND STAINLESS STEEL PURSE SHELF FOR EACH ENCLOSURE IN WOMEN'S TOILET ROOMS. THE COMPLETE INSTALLATION TO BE MADE WITH THEFT-PROOF SCREWS.

**13. GENERAL PAINTING NOTES**

INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR PAINTING OF FINISHED SURFACES IS INTENDED TO MATCH ADJACENT INFORMATION STATION - SEE PAINT SCHEDULE.

ALL CONCRETE FLOOR SLABS SHALL BE A NATURAL FINISH ONLY.

THE WOOD DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES SHALL BE TREATED WITH THREE COATS OF BOILED LINSEED OIL, APPLIED A MINIMUM OF 10 DAYS APART.

**14. MISCELLANEOUS**

ALL PLUMBING AND WATER PIPING SHALL BE TESTED AND WATER PIPING DISINFECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE REQUIREMENTS.

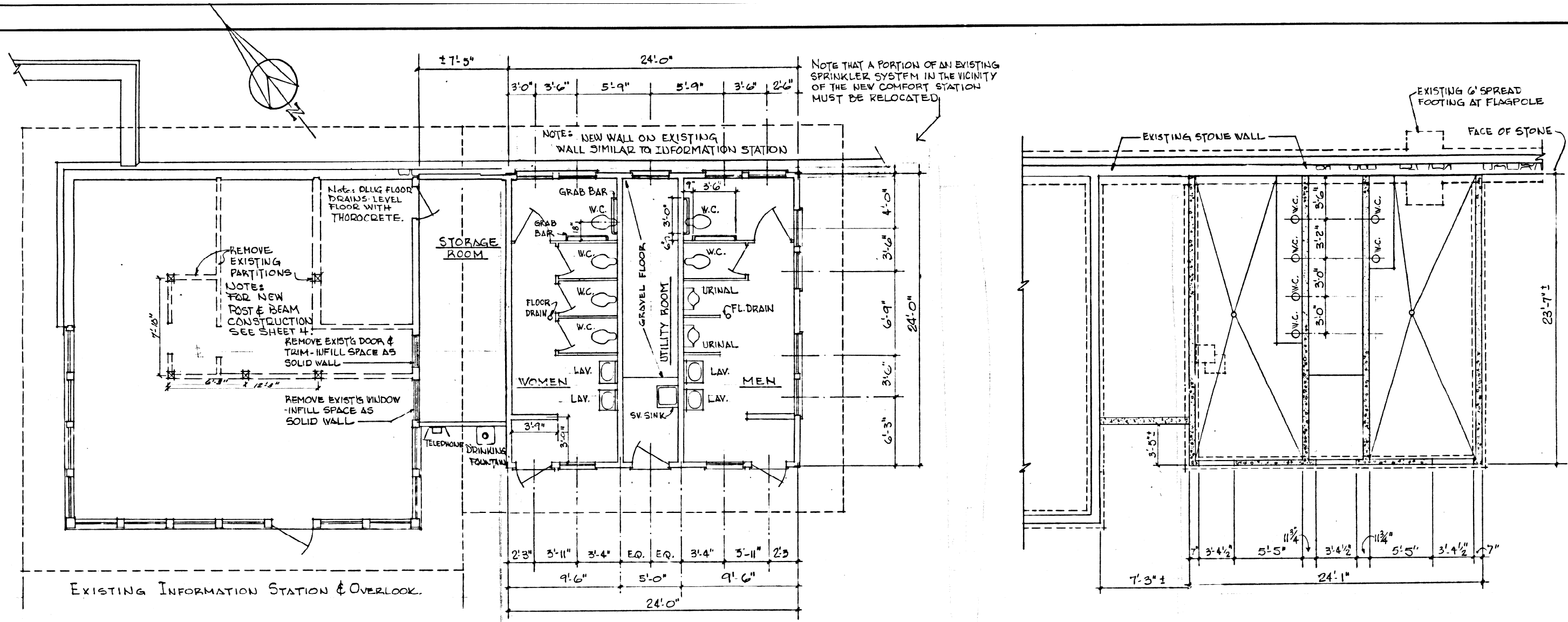
THIS PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL WORK HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE AND NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE RESPECTIVELY, AND INSTALLATION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY OTHER APPLICABLE CODES. WHERE LOCAL OR ANY OTHER CODES ARE APPLICABLE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGING THE DESIGN AND INSTALLATION TO CONFORM TO SUCH CODES AND HE SHALL DO SO WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

**15. OTHER PLUMBING**

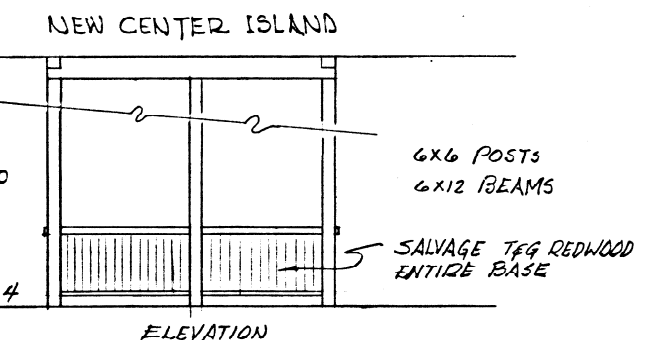
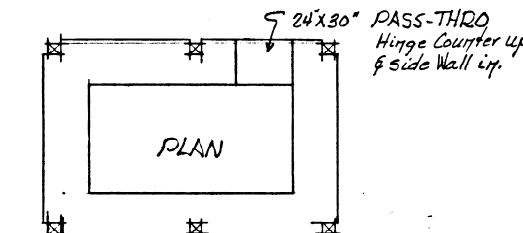
- SEWAGE PIPING: (OUTSIDE): CAST IRON
- SEWAGE PIPING: (INSIDE): CAST IRON
- WATER PIPING: (INSIDE): COPPER OR PVC
- PLASTIC PIPE & FITTINGS SHALL BE SCHEDULE 40, MTL-PVC

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

DESIGNED: COX HENDERSON	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET <b>COMFORT STATION - OVERLOOK - WHISKEYTOWN UNIT WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NRA</b>	DRAWING NO. 611
DRAWN: HENDERSON			PKG. NO. 80,009
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 1
DATE: 7/83			OF 5



EXISTING INFORMATION STATION & OVERLOOK.



**FINISH & COLOR SCHEDULE**

EXTERIOR			
PAVING	CONCRETE	INTEGRAL COLOR - BRUSH FINISH	1
ROOF	WOOD SHAKES	NATURAL - NO FINISH	
FASCIA & TRIM	REDWOOD	STAIN	2
FLASHING	COPPER	NATURAL - NO FINISH	
SOFFIT	PLYWOOD	PAINT - FLAT	3
SIDING	"T-1-11" PLYWOOD	STAIN W/PRESERVATIVE	4
WINDOW & DOOR			
FRAMES	REDWOOD	STAIN	2
CORNERS	REDWOOD	STAIN	2
DOORS	WOOD	PAINT - ENAMEL	5
WINDOWS	ALUMINUM	ANODIZED	6
MASONRY WALL	NATIVE STONE	SILICONE	7
INTERIOR			
FLOOR	CONCRETE	INTEGRAL COLOR - SEALER	1
WINDOW & DOOR			
FRAMES	REDWOOD	STAIN	2
WALLS & CEILING	GYP. BOARD	PAINT - ENAMEL - SATIN	3
TOILET PARTITIONS	METAL	MANUFACTURER'S FINISH	

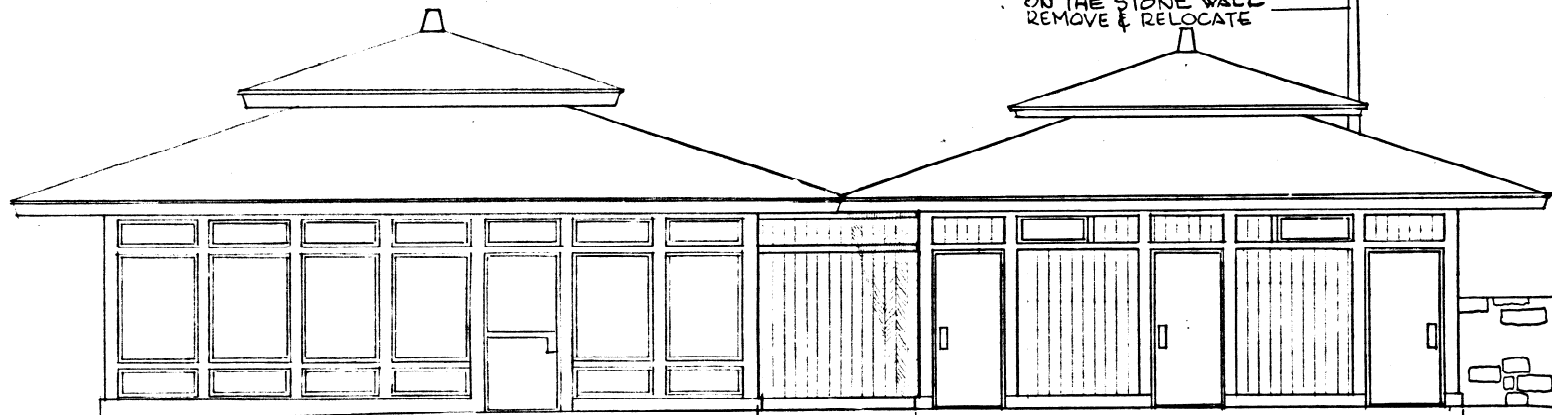
COLORS - NOTE: VERIFY MATCH TO EXISTING INFORMATION STATION

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 CONRAD SOVIG #1339-4           | 5 MATCH EXISTING DOORS |
| 2 CABOT'S PENETRATING STAIN #248 | 6 MEDIUM BRONZE #28    |
| 3 FS #37778                      | 7 PABCO 2436 (CLEAR)   |
| 4 REDWOOD COLOR STAIN            |                        |

PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN:		COMFORT STATION -OVERLOOK- WHISKEYTOWN UNIT	611 80009
TECH. REVIEW:		WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NRA	PKG. NO. SHEET 2 OF 5
DATE: / /			

EXISTING FLAG POLE MOUNTED ON THE STONE WALL REMOVE & RELOCATE



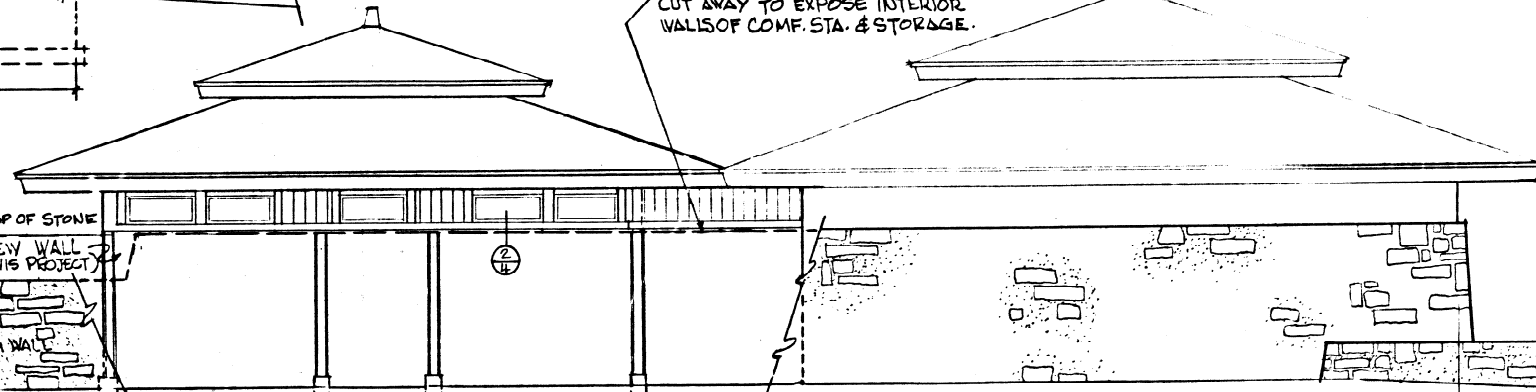
EXISTING INFORMATION STATION-OVERLOOK

NEW STORAGE (THIS PROJECT)

NEW COMFORT STATION (THIS PROJECT)

FRONT ELEVATION SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

EXIST'G STONE WALL IS SHOWN CUT AWAY TO EXPOSE INTERIOR WALLS OF COMF. STA. & STORAGE.



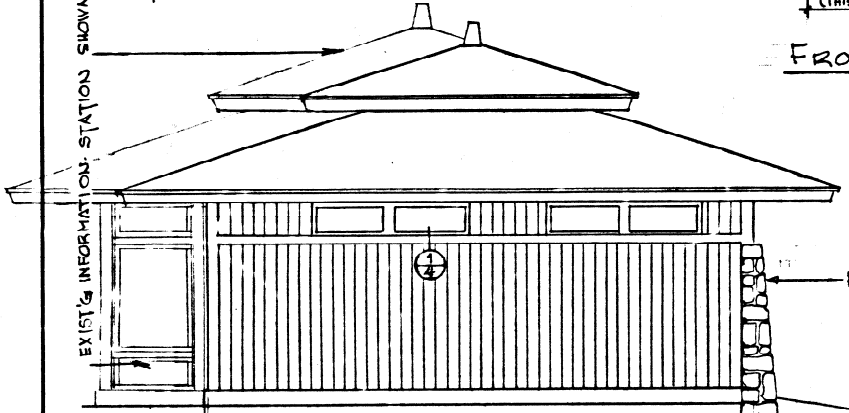
NEW COMFORT STATION (THIS PROJECT)

NEW STORAGE (THIS PROJECT)

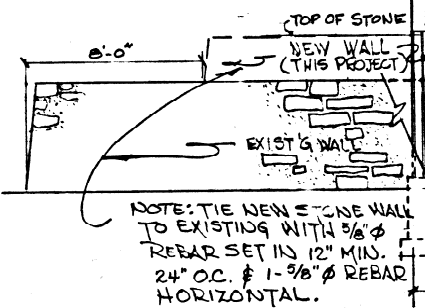
EXISTING INFORMATION STATION-OVERLOOK

REAR ELEVATION SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

EXIST'G INFORMATION STATION SHOWN

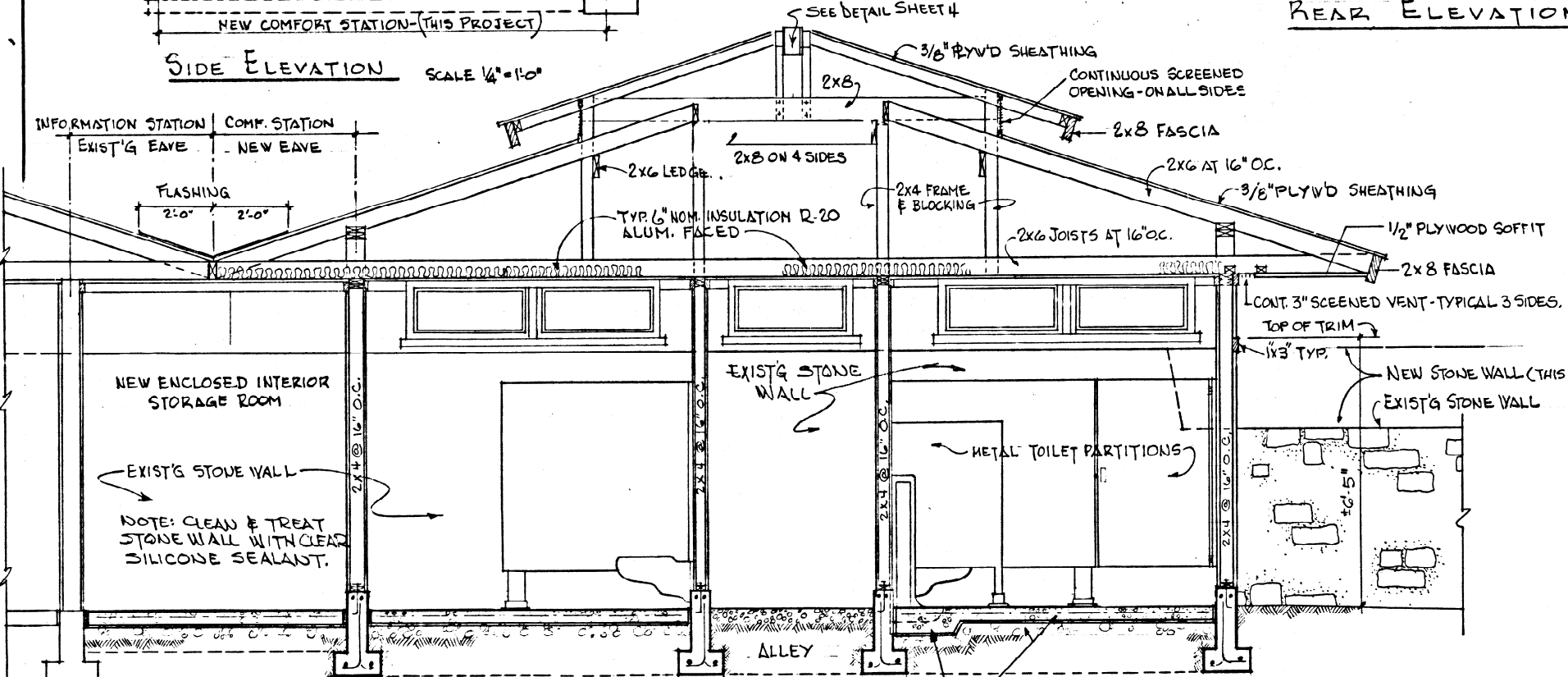


SIDE ELEVATION SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

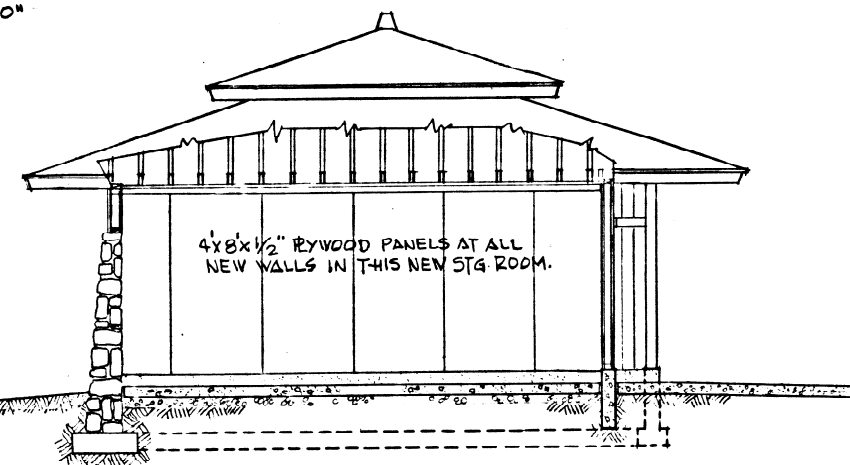


NOTE: TIE NEW STONE WALL TO EXISTING WITH 3/8" Ø REBAR SET IN 12" MIN. 24" OC. & 1-3/8" Ø REBAR HORIZONTAL.

SEE DETAIL SHEET 4



SECTION SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

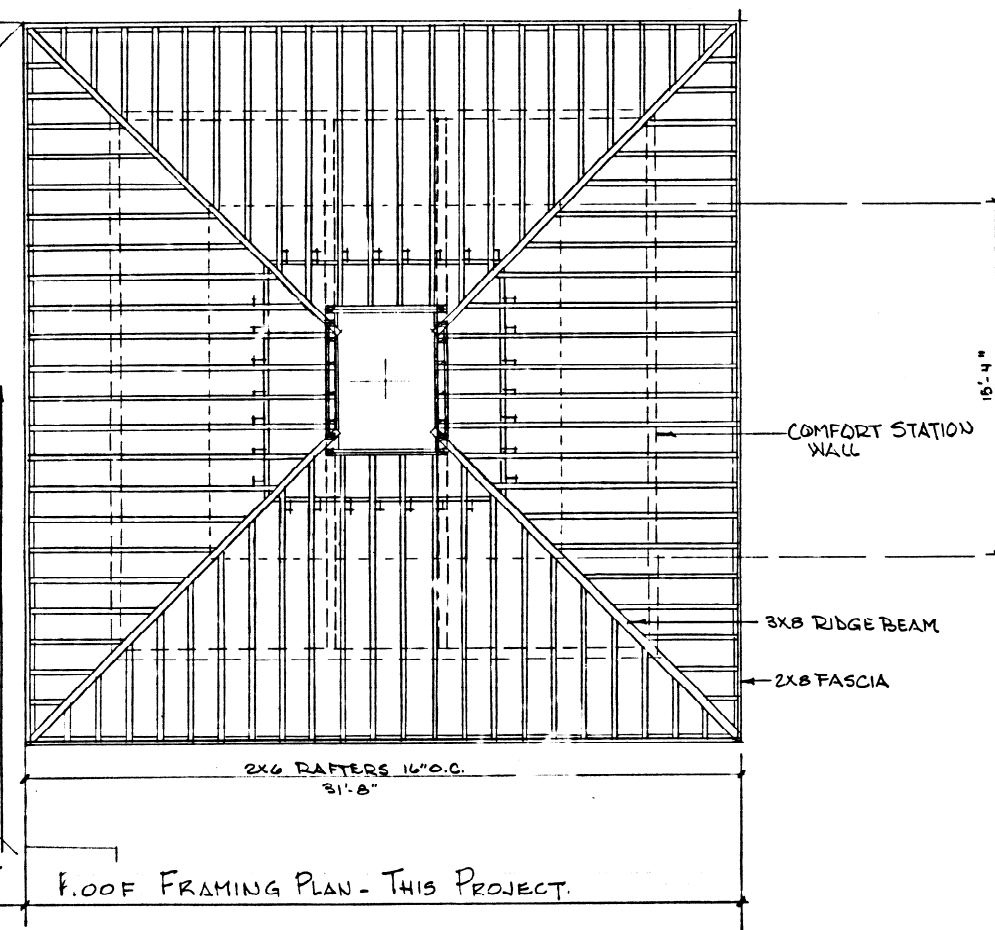
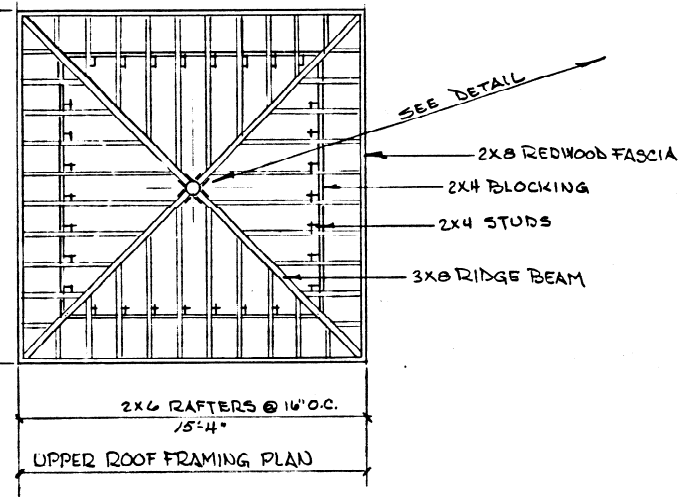
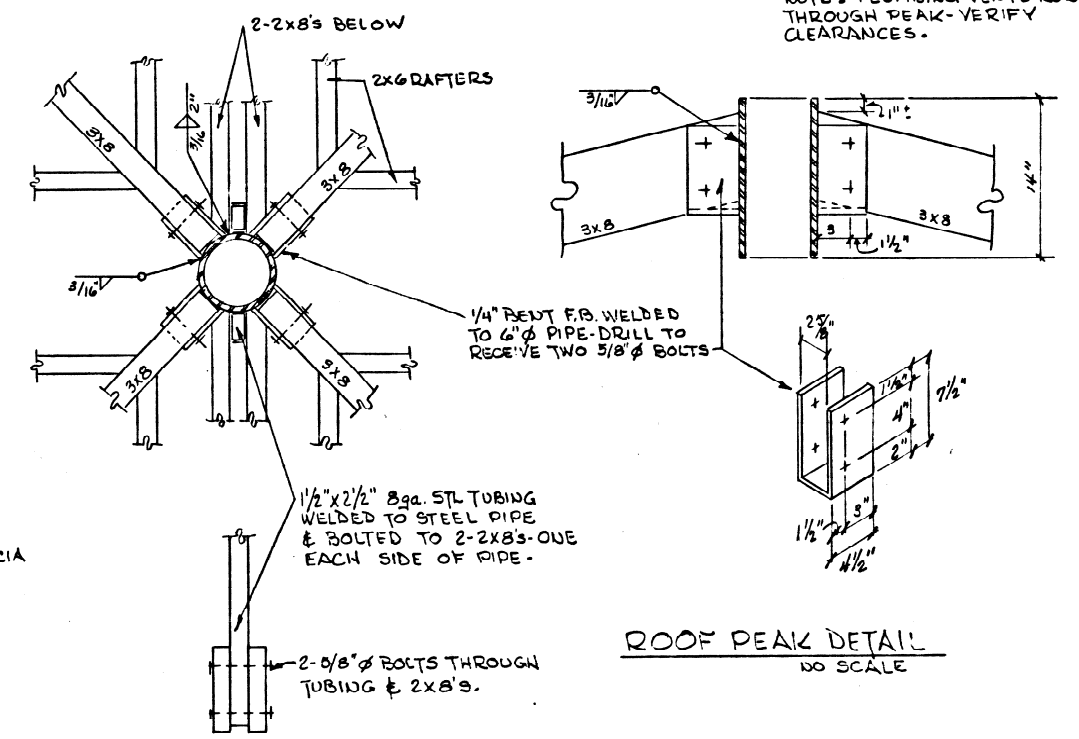


FRAMING

THICKEN SLAB UNDER FLOOR MOUNTED URINALS.

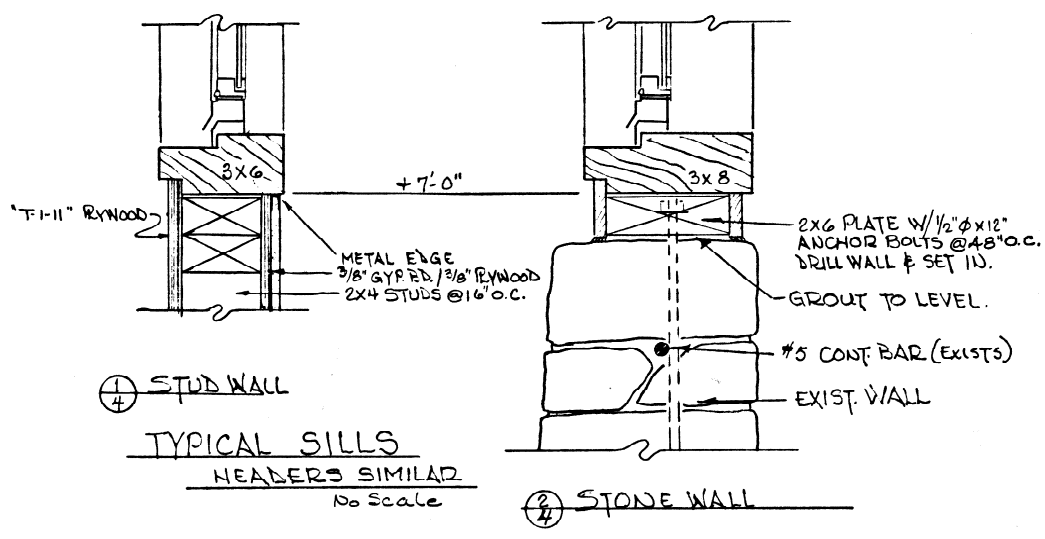
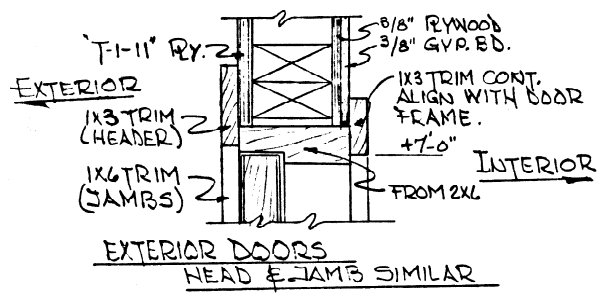
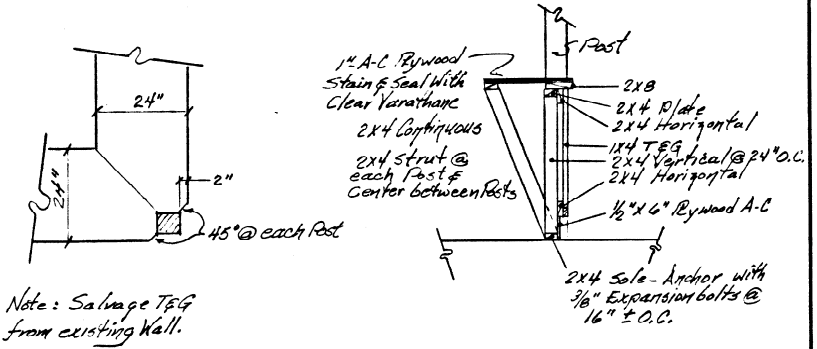
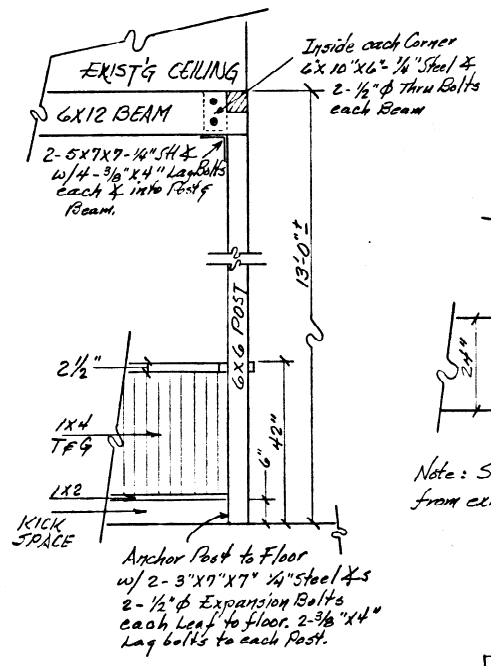
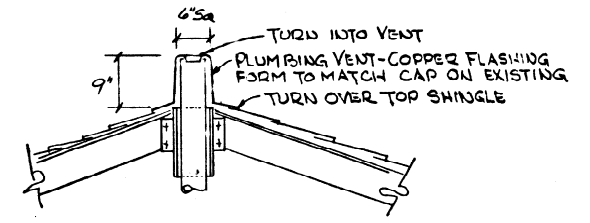
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN:		COMFORT STATION -OVERLOOK- WHISKEYTOWN UNIT	611
TECH. REVIEW:		WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NRA	80009
DATE: / /			PKG. NO. SHEET
			3
			OF 5

NOTE: PLUMBING VENTS RUN THROUGH PEAK - VERIFY CLEARANCES.



EXIST'G ROOF-OVERLOOK & INFORM ON STATION

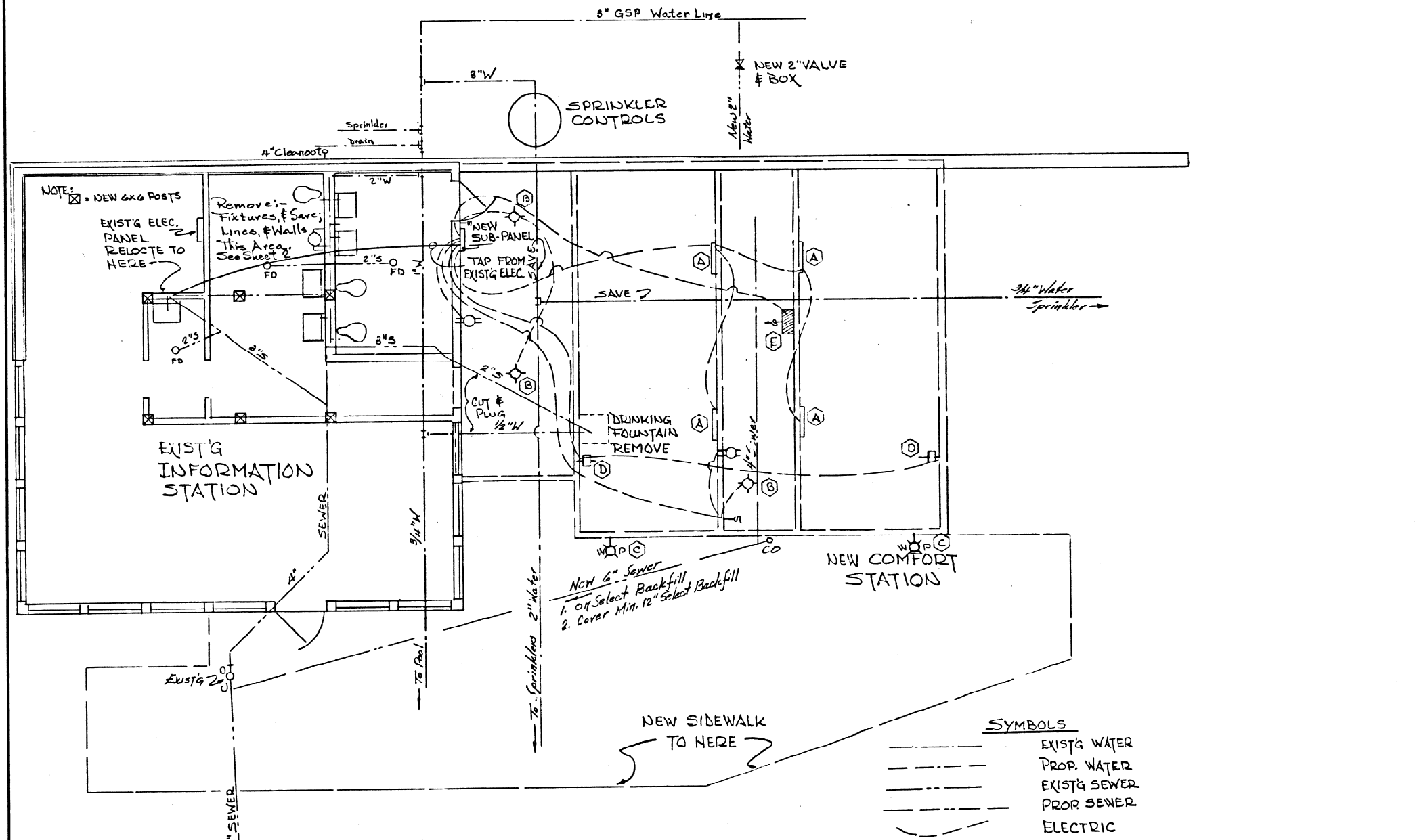
FLOOR FRAMING PLAN - THIS PROJECT.



FRAMING

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN:		COMFORT STATION - OVERLOOK - WHISKEYTOWN UNIT	611
TECH. REVIEW:		WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NRA	80009
DATE: / /			PKG NO. SHEET NO. OF 4 5





**PLUMBING FIXTURE SCHEDULE**

FIXTURE	MANUFACTURER & NO.	REMARKS
WATER CLOSET	AMERICAN STANDARD #F2228	COMPLETE WITH SLOAN FLUSH VALVE #140W, VAC-BREAKER, & CHUR H #9500 OPEN FRONT SEAT
URINAL	AMERICAN STANDARD #F6245	WITH SLOAN "ALTA" #190TV FLUSH VALVE
LAVATORY	AMERICAN STANDARD #4867	WALL HUNG 18" x 20"
FLOOR DRAIN	ZURN A-415	POLISHED BRASS, CHROME PLATED SIZE 3"
SOAP DISPENSERS	U.S. SANITARY #5121	CHROME PLATED
MIRRORS	PARKER #2010	CHROME PLATED
SHELVES	PARKER #2028	STAINLESS STEEL 6" x 18"

USE NON-REMOVABLE, ONE-WAY SCREWS TO FASTEN ACCESSORIES TO WALLS.

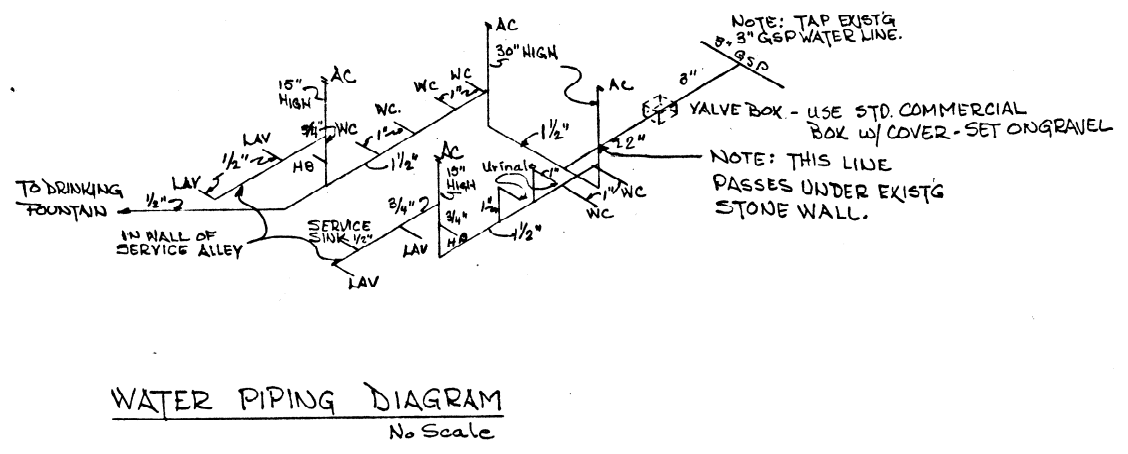
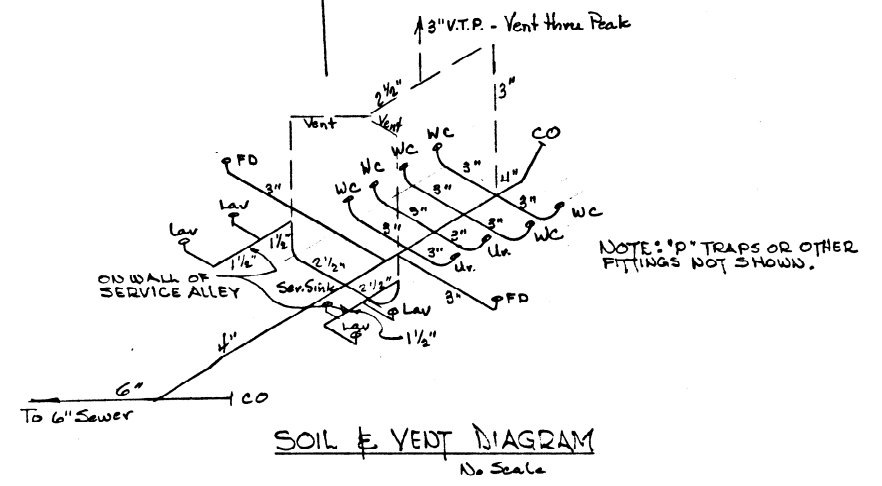
SEWAGE PIPING - PVC INSIDE; CAST IRON OUTSIDE  
WATER PIPING - PVC

**ELECTRIC FIXTURE SCHEDULE**

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	VOLTS	WATTS	REMARKS
(A)	FLOURESCENT 2 TUBE 36"	120	40 ea	
(B)	STD. INCANDESCENT SUPENDED	120	150	
(C)	WATER PROOF INCANDESCENT FLOOD	120	150	
(D)	HAND DRYER	230		SALVAGE EXISTING
(E)	WALL HEATER	240	1500	SALVAGE EXISTING

SUB-PANEL 120/240V, SINGLE PHASE, 3 WIRE, 125 A DISCONNECT WITH SPACE FOR MINIMUM 8 CIRCUITS.  
ALL FIXTURES FOR INTERIOR TO BE MATT WHITE FINISH  
ALL WIRING TO BE MINIMUM #12 AWG  
INSTALL WIRING TO EXTERIOR IN CONDUIT  
LABEL BREAKER PANEL AFTER INSTALLATION  
ALL FIXTURES, BREAKERS, ETC. TO BE U.L. LABELED AND LISTED

EXISTING PANEL AND MULTI SWITCH PLATE TO BE RELOCATED TO AREA INDICATED AND FACED TO CENTER OF BUILDING.



**MECHANICAL**

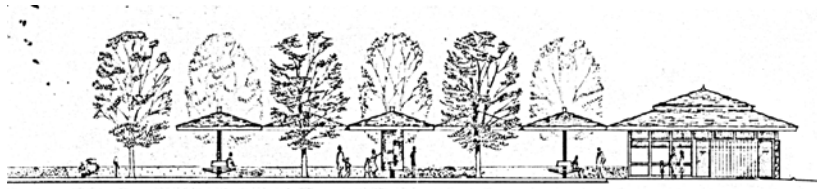
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN:		COMFORT STATION - OVERLOOK - WHISKEYTOWN UNIT	611 30009
TECH. REVIEW:		WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NRA	PKG. NO. SHEET
DATE: / /			5 5



# **Appendix C**

## **2016 Determination of Eligibility Document**





## **Whiskeytown National Recreation Area**

### **Whiskeytown Visitor Center**

#### **Determination of Eligibility**

**Ashley Phillips, Historical Architect**

**Lassen Volcanic National Park**

**October 31, 2016**

#### **Summary of Significance**

The Whiskeytown Visitor Center is an excellent example of Park Service Modern architecture and Mission 66 planning, which transformed the public's interaction with national parks. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under criterion A, as contributing to the Mission 66 era of National Park Service expansion. It is also eligible under Criterion C, as a distinctive example of a National Park Service visitor center, a building type created during the Mission 66 program. The Visitor Center site includes the building, parking lot and island, courtyard, and north lawn. The site is bounded by Highway 299 on the northeast, a short rubble stone wall on the west, John F. Kennedy Memorial Road on the northeast, and the parking lot curbing on the southwest (see image 1). The period of significance for the building is the year of construction through the end of the Mission 66 Program; 1965-1967.

#### **Physical Description**

The Whiskeytown Visitor Center is located at the intersection of Highway 299 and John F. Kennedy Memorial Road, the primary route through the area. It is built on a prominent overlook providing significant

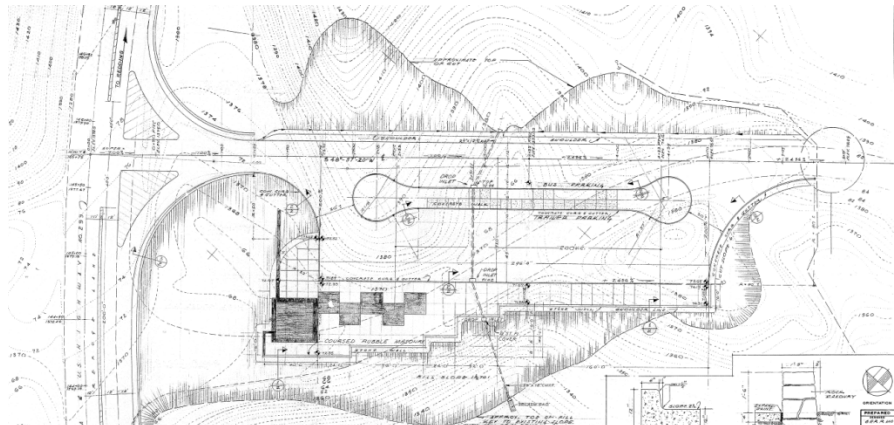


Image 1: Visitor Center site, as built in 1965.

views of Whiskeytown Lake and Shasta Bally, 6.5 miles from Redding, California. The site is built on a plateau created from cut and fill during the construction of Highway 299.<sup>1</sup> The Visitor Center building is a single-story public building with a double-hipped roof. The main block is square with a window wall on the front façade, and a coursed rubble wall on the rear. A slightly recessed rectangular addition that houses public restrooms extends from the east elevation, and is covered with a matching double-hipped roof. A concrete courtyard with a hipped roof canopy extends from the front of the building (see image 2).

The main block of the Visitor Center building is wood frame construction set on a poured concrete slab foundation. The entrance is a solid glass commercial door offset to the east on the southwest façade. Floor to ceiling windows wrap the building from the southeast corner and reaches halfway around the northwest wall (see image 4). Each window bay consists of a large single-pane fixed sash with smaller rectangular windows on the top and bottom. Window bays are separated by narrow mullions and framed with redwood trim painted dark brown. A mortared wall of weathered sandstone begins in the middle of the southwest elevation of the main block and extends along the northern rear wall, continues along the back of the addition and terminates sixteen feet east of the structure (see image 5). The stone work rises six feet from the foundation to meet a string of rectangular lights tucked under the eaves.

Wide eaves extend from the low-pitched hipped roof, which is covered in green enameled standing-seam metal. A second hip rises above the first allowing for attic ventilation (see images 19 and 21). A copper clad plumbing vent pierces the peak, and is designed to match the steel post protrusion on the courtyard shelters. Currently, the building's HVAC unit is installed on the western slope, and series of solar panels are attached to the south slope.



Image 2: Visitor center. Image looking northeast, showing canopy, building, and addition.



Image 3: Visitor Center looking northeast.



Image 4: Window Wall on Visitor Center. Image looking east.

<sup>1</sup> Nelson Siefkin, Archeological Clearance Survey Form, NPS 002-2001-WHIS. September 21, 2000.

A 31.5' x 24' non-historic addition extends from the east elevation and is slightly set back from the main block. Built in 1983, the addition houses an office/storage room, utility room, and multi-stall men's and women's restrooms. The structure is wrapped in horizontal composite siding and has three doors on the front façade with two rectangular hopper windows lighting the two restrooms. Two pairs of additional windows are located under the eaves on the west and north elevations, complimenting but not copying the fenestration on the main block. A green standing-seam metal double-hipped roof covers the building, matching the roof on the main block. A set of solar panels is attached to the southwest slope. A public payphone, drinking fountain, and flag pole are situated around the exterior of the addition (see image 6).

The interior space of the main block was remodeled following the construction of the addition in 1984. The space is essentially an open lobby with an information booth in the center. Custom-made exhibit displays are situated along the back, north wall, with merchandise cases and displays occupying the rest of the room (see images 8-10). A narrow administrative office and storage room located in the addition is accessible via a door in the northeast corner of the lobby. The front lobby area features a vaulted ceiling, mirroring the hipped roof form visible from the exterior (see image 34). Low-pile carpet covers the floors throughout the main structure.

A courtyard extends south from the visitor center and is bounded by the parking lot to the east and a vegetated slope overlooking Whiskeytown Lake to the west. The courtyard pavers are 8'x8' poured concrete blocks set in an alternating pattern of large and small exposed aggregate, separated by strips of redwood. Four large 8' x 8' raised square concrete planters and one 8' x 16' rectangular planter are located throughout the courtyard. One planter, historically a fountain and pool, is constructed of mortared stone. The courtyard is bordered on the lake side by a 16" tall rubble stone wall that extends south from the far northwest corner of



Image 5: Stone wall on north corner, and entrance to the native plant garden.



Image 6: Restroom addition. Image looking northeast.



Image 7: Visitor Center courtyard, canopy, and building. Image looking northeast.



the visitor center and steps-in until it straightens out down a concrete path that terminates at a picnic table and trailhead leading down to the lake. Four newly planted trees in temporary chain-link cages line the middle of the concrete path (see image 24). A set of non-historic bear-proof recycling and trash receptacles is located near the curb on the north end of the terrace; another set is located by the canopy and is flanked by a pair of modern green banner posts (see image 32). A series of exhibit and interpretive tools of unknown dates are dispersed throughout the courtyard. A large map and fee station are installed under the canopy, and a coin-operated telescope, an often photographed wood “Whiskeytown Lake” sign, and numerous interpretive panels are located along the stone wall overlooking the lake. Interpretive panels, although not included in the original design drawings, are essential elements to a Mission 66 visitor center, and are a character-defining feature at Whiskeytown.

A canopy of five connecting, staggered hipped roofs resting on centered square metal posts provides shade to visitors. Custom wrap-around wood slat benches are situated around two of the canopy supports. The interlocking canopy connects to the northwest corner of the front façade of the main block, providing a covered entry into the building. The smaller, single hipped roofs of the canopy echo the motif of the main structure down the courtyard, connecting the site as a single unit (see image 16).

Vehicles arriving to the site access the Visitor Center parking lot from JFK Memorial Road. The parking lot was designed to accommodate one-way traffic entering from the northeast, and exiting at the southeast. A long barbell shaped island delineates the parking area from road. The island is landscaped with seven Chinese pistache trees, and has the same concrete block pavers as the courtyard. Parallel bus and trailer parking is provided along the island, and pull-in



Image 8: Interior, showing information booth. Image looking northwest.



Image 9: Interior exhibit displays along northeast wall.



Image 10: View of Whiskeytown Lake from the interior of the Visitor Center. Image looking west.



passenger vehicle spots are located along the courtyard curb. The parking configuration, traffic flow, and landscaping appear to match the original design of the site (see images 20 and 25).

A non-historic native plant garden is located behind the structure, and is accessed from the courtyard at the northwest corner (see image 35). A dirt path wanders through the now overgrown garden, and exits at the terminus of the restroom addition and extended stonework wall. A pole mounted solar panel and fenced-in propane tank are tucked in the northwest corner, beyond the courtyard wall. A weathered split-rail fence winds between the garden and Highway 299. The fence begins at the north end and ends at a modern wooden “Visitor Center” sign set on a stone base at the intersection of HWY 299 and JFK Memorial Rd (see image 29 and 30).

### **Alterations from original construction**

The Visitor Center site has been altered since its original construction. The building was originally a small 812 square-foot structure that contained a public lobby, men’s and women’s restrooms, and an office (See image 11).<sup>2</sup> Changes to the main structure include replacement of thick cedar shakes with a green standing seam roof in 2006 and the installation of solar panels in 2001.<sup>3</sup> An AC unit was also installed on the west slope at an unknown date (the unit was previously located in the attic space). In 2009, the original medium-bronze anodized aluminum windows were replaced with low-e white vinyl sash.<sup>4</sup> The historic double door replacement with windows on the west elevation, and reduction to a single swinging door on the south, may have been done during the same project as the window replacement. The interior layout was opened up and reconfigured when the restrooms and office were relocated in an addition in the 1980s. The space now functions as a large public lobby. The current exhibit displays and information booth were added during the remodel, and are not historic (see images 11 and 12). The courtyard remains relatively intact, with a few reversible changes: At an unknown date, the fountain was repurposed as a planter, seven Sycamore (possibly Liquid Amber) trees that were historically planted in an alternating pattern around the courtyard, juxtaposing the staggered hipped roofs, were removed, and their 18” planting squares filled in with concrete.<sup>5</sup> An additional four Oak trees and Red Bud shrubs were replanted and 4500 square feet of concrete path leading from the courtyard towards the south were replaced in 2014 using the same design as the original, but with a modern concrete mix that doesn’t quite match the historic (see image 24).<sup>6</sup> The Kentucky Bluegrass and Meadow Fescue turf lawn behind the building was replaced with a native plant garden in 2000; the welcome sign was installed in 2000; the split-rail fence, propane tank, and radio station solar panels were installed sometime in the 2000’s as well (see images 22, 29, and

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<sup>2</sup> RM Smith, et al, *Working Drawing*, NPS WODC RA WHI 3018d, 1965.

<sup>3</sup> “Replace Roofing on Visitor Center” WHIS, Planning, Environment and Public Comment #15280, April 2006.

<sup>4</sup> “Renovate Visitor Center” WHIS, Planning, Environment and Public Comment #26017, May 2009.

<sup>5</sup> See images 13 and 14.

<sup>6</sup> “Replace VC Sidewalk and Landscaped Trees” WHIS, Planning, Environment and Public Comment #51193, July 2014.

30). None of these changes detract from the significance or integrity of the structure, and much of the historic fabric remains including the concrete courtyard with raised planters and unique hipped-roof canopy, native stone walls on both the building and surrounding the courtyard, redwood trim and fascia, window wall, and outdoor seats. The 756 square foot restroom addition nearly doubles the size of the original structure, yet is clearly differentiated as contemporary, and is respectful and compatible with the original structure. It shares the same roof design, wide eaves, rectangular windows, and minimal ornamentation. Its construction did not destroy existing historic fabric, instead the addition incorporated the existing free-standing stone wall, and built a new free-standing elongation that is differentiated by the use of slightly darker stones (See image 33).

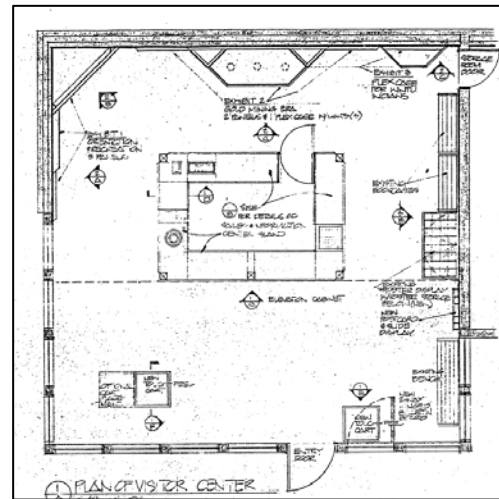
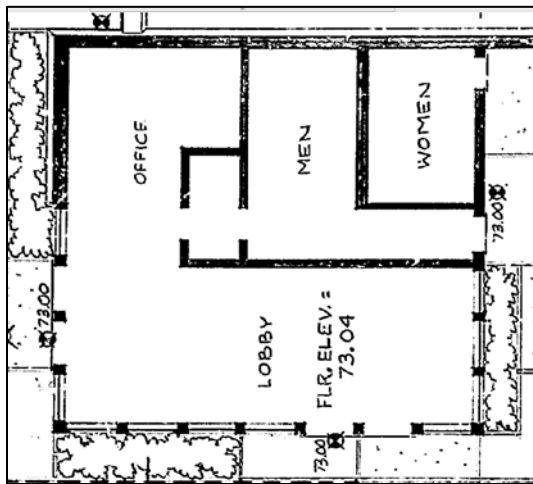
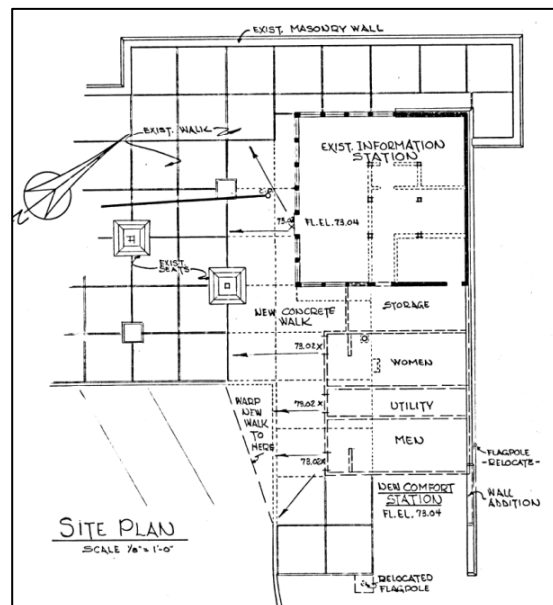
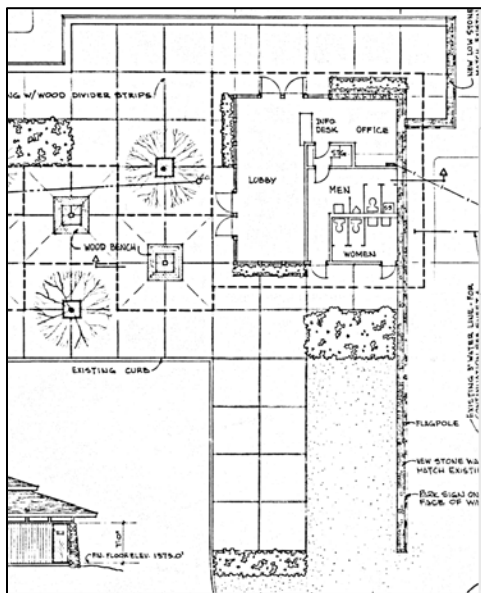


Image 11: Visitor Center Floor Plan, as constructed in 1965. Image 12: Visitor Center floor plan, as it exists today.



Images 13 and 14: Site Plan as designed in 1965, and with restroom addition in 1983.

## Historic Context: Mission 66

Mission 66 was initiated by the National Park Service in 1956 and designed to culminate in 1966, the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Park Service. The initiative began as a plan to address the conflicting demands of increasing visitation and inadequate and deteriorating infrastructure, and ultimately ended with the creation of a new architectural style.<sup>7</sup>

WWII had effectively funneled funding away from the parks to benefit the war effort, resulting in a halt to new building projects and deferred maintenance on existing structures. A dramatic increase in visitation following the war exacerbated the problems of poor facilities, lack of adequate roads, and overcrowded campgrounds. In the postwar era, a return to the labor and material heavy architecture of the CCC was not realistic; Park Service architects and designers instead embraced modern architecture that could be built with cheaper materials and standardized practices, in an architectural style that better represented a forward looking, post-war America. Mission 66 designers were influenced by the modern movement of architecture, yet remained committed to not allowing the built environment to eclipse the natural one. The result, referred to as “Park Service Modern” was often low buildings with minimal ornamentation, combinations of native and modern building materials, located near popular natural or cultural resources. With new design possibilities and a mission to improve visitor experience, Mission 66 architects also created a new building form, coined the “visitor center.” The visitor center would become as universally associated with national parks as the resources within the park themselves.<sup>8</sup>

Mission 66 visitor centers were usually constructed as a site, not just a building. The site often included a purposely designed parking lot, verandas, courtyards, or balconies providing views of popular resources within a park. The visitor center was often part of a larger development project that expanded, trails, campgrounds, recreation areas, comfort stations, and employee housing. The Whiskeytown Visitor Center is characteristic of the broader planning design of its building type.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*, Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007, IX.

<sup>8</sup> Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2000.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

## Mission 66 at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area



Image 15: Visitor Center Site circa 1972. Note the historic location of the flagpole and NPS arrowhead on the stonewall. Image looking west. Source: National Park Service, *Master Plan for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area*, Denver Service Center.

Mission 66 funded improvements at small and large parks, providing basic facilities that would come to be seen as requisite for standardized operation and interpretation. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, although not created using Mission 66 funds, was established during the era, and utilized Mission 66 plans for its visitor center, comfort stations, and recreational facilities at Brandy Creek and Oak Bottom. It, along with nearly 70 other new units of the National Park Service represents a new chapter of park development history.<sup>10</sup>

The Whiskeytown Visitor Center is the primary visitor contact station at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. The building and surrounding landscape were designed by Smith, Hunter, Huntsman, and Cox at the National Park Service's Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC), and built in 1965--the same year Whiskeytown was designated a national recreation area. With the completion of the site, the recreation area was able to centralize visitor services, a goal of Mission 66 planning. In one stop, visitors could enjoy interpretive displays and talks, receive general information about Whiskeytown, and learn about backcountry and water safety.<sup>11</sup>

A series of preliminary drawings shows the progression of the site design and the central feature around which it was designed: A square building with a hipped roof and a connected hipped-roof canopy. The geometric theme was repeated in the large concrete pavers and raised planters. The

<sup>10</sup> Ethan Carr, Elain Jackson-Retondo, Len Warner, Rodd L. Wheaton, John D. Feinberg, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, NPS, 2013, E-12.

<sup>11</sup> *Master Plan for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area*, Denver Service Center, 1972, 50.

design was accented by trees, and all of it maintained a low enough profile not to overwhelm the view of the lake and surrounding landscape. (see images 17 and 18). Everything from the parking lot to the building was designed to engage the visitor, and offer a sense of place among the natural resources of the newly established Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.<sup>12</sup>

### **Statement of Significance**

The Whiskeytown Visitor Center remains the central expression of Park Service Modern style within the recreation area and directly reflects the planning and design practices developed by the National Park Service during the Mission 66 era. The Visitor Center symbolizes new attitudes towards resource conservation, visitor experience and interactions, and Park Service stewardship. Mission 66 architect Cecil Doty discussed the importance of visitor centers at a planning conference, stating that the "parking area, walks, terraces, and everything in and around the building are part of the Visitor Center ensemble, and are on exhibit as something constructed by the National Park Service. They can be more important than the exhibits themselves." In its architecture, location, and association, the Whiskeytown Visitor Center represents the Park Service's modern image, and exhibited a fitting design for the brand new recreation area.<sup>13</sup>

The Whiskeytown Visitor Center, along with approximately 100 others built during the Mission 66 era, provided a central location for visitors to interact with park staff, enjoy interpretive programs, and learn about the area. Mission 66 designers intended the visitor centers to mix modern aesthetics with rustic principles, designs that would integrate interior and exterior spaces. The Whiskeytown Visitor Center accomplishes this. The low building features a native stone wall on the rear elevation which gives way to a wraparound window wall that provides a constant view of the lake and Shasta Bally from the interior, and also allows those standing outside the structure to literally see through the building, diminishing the structure's architectural presence without sacrificing function.<sup>14</sup>

Sarah Allaback, in her definitive research on Mission 66 visitor centers provides a list of distinctive characteristics of the building type that reflect the principles of Park Service Modern and Mission 66:

- Building is sited in relation to an overall plan of "visitor flow" in the park, either near the park entrance, en route to a major park destination, or at a park destination.
- Building design emphasizes plan organization (the design of the floor plans). Floor plan organization allowed segregation of public areas from administrative areas, and also emphasized efficient "visitor flow" through the building itself. A central lobby space is often the arrival point, with trails or other park destinations often accessed as the visitor moves through the building.

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<sup>12</sup> White House to Whiskeytown-Administrative History p. 45.

<sup>13</sup> *ibid*

<sup>14</sup> *Master Plan for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area*, Denver Service Center, 1972, 50.

- Building's program centralizes numerous park services, including information, interpretation, rest rooms, and administrative offices.
- Building makes use of the formal vocabulary and materials of contemporary (1945-1972) modern architecture, including flat roofs (as well as other types of roofs), window walls (and other unorthodox fenestration), exposed steel supports, concrete and concrete block construction.
- Overlapping functional spaces (free plans) sometimes evident in floor plan. Public areas usually on one level, or on split levels, segregated from administrative areas.
- Integration of interior and exterior public spaces, often separated by windows, window walls, glass doors, or wooden doors with windows.
- Entrances, exits, and other doorways often are wide, providing easy movement for crowds. Entrances often sheltered by porches, ramadas, arcades, etc. Rest rooms often nearby, with separate outdoor entrance.
- Building emphasizes visitor's experience of spatial procession. This sequence of spaces often features ramps, as well as significant views of park landscapes either from terraces or through large windows.
- Siting of visitor center near landscape or attraction to be interpreted sometimes allows interpretive programs to be extended into the visitor center itself.
- Building's elevations create a mostly low-profile, horizontal effect.
- Building "harmonizes" with its setting through horizontality of massing, color and texture of materials. Use of textured concrete, concrete block, and stone veneers in facades often give building generally rough exterior texture, often featuring earth toned colors.
- Building footprint is often ell-shaped, rectangular around a central courtyard, or a variation on these themes.
- Use of naturalistic planting to partially screen building, utility areas, and parking, as well as to repair areas disturbed in construction. Planter boxes often used to define entrances.
- Outdoor spaces and site work, including parking lots, paths, amphitheaters, terraces, and patios often incorporated into visitor center complex.<sup>15</sup>

The Whiskeytown Visitor Center retains nearly all of the above mentioned characteristics, as well as the integrity of its original design, use, and location. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its direct association with the National Park Service's Mission 66 Program. The structure is one of finite group of buildings designed and built within the Mission 66 period of significance, 1956-1966, that heavily influenced visitor interaction with parks. The Whiskeytown Visitor Center is directly associated with the development and planning of the Mission 66 Program, and the development of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.<sup>16</sup>

The visitor center is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of a National Park Service Visitor Center in the Park Service Modern style. Its modern design harmonizes with its

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<sup>15</sup> Allaback, Appendix III.

<sup>16</sup> Ethan Carr, Elain Jackson-Retondo, Len Warner, Rodd L. Wheaton, John D. Feinberg, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, NPS, 2013, E-12.

setting and relays the importance of siting and landscape, and the use of minimal ornamentation and modern aesthetics to Mission 66 designers.

The Visitor Center retains nearly all of character-defining features of its building type and style: Double-hipped roof, window wall, coursed stone rear wall, public lobby with vaulted ceiling, exteriorly accessed restrooms, hipped roof courtyard canopy, concrete paver courtyard with raised planters, and the view of the lake.<sup>17</sup> The Whiskeytown Visitor Center, even with cumulative changes, still clearly reads as Park Service Modern and retains integrity in location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Location:** The Visitor Center site was carefully chosen for its views of Whiskeytown Lake, and ease of visitor access. Aside from the addition, the footprint of the structure and site have not changed since construction.

**Design:** The site reads clearly as Park Service Modern. It utilizes modern building techniques such as window walls and a horizontal profile, and mixes those modern elements with native materials like the stone walls and redwood trim. The most defining design element, the hipped roofs, retain their significance despite the loss of cedar shakes.

**Materials:** The building retains much of its historic fabric, including redwood fascia on the building and canopy, concrete courtyard and planters, and stone walls.

**Setting:** Setting is an important feature to Mission 66 visitor centers. Whiskeytown is classic in its setting. With sweeping views of natural resources and easy access from the highway, the visitor center retains its connection with the land, while its low features and understated ornamentation make it an interesting but not intrusive addition to the landscape.

**Workmanship:** The building and site clearly reflect the building philosophy of its time: modern materials, modern techniques, and standardized procedures.

**Feeling and Association:** The combined characteristics and aesthetics of the building and site create a recognizable connection to the Mission 66 program and evoke the planning and design style of Park Service Modern Architecture.

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<sup>17</sup> Information Station and Overlook, As Constructed Drawing Project Number WHI-W693, Sept. 1965.

### **Contributing Features:**

- Site Location: Access from highway 299, and use as a visitor center
- Double-Hipped roof
- Window Wall
- Stone Wall
- Parking Lot Design, including the island with deciduous trees and concrete paver sidewalk
- Concrete Paver Courtyard: All planters, and trees
- Stone Wall separating courtyard from the hillside
- Five Hipped-Roof Canopies (includes roofs, poles, configuration, and ceiling with lights and redwood molding)
- Wooden Wrap-Around Seats
- Exhibit Panels and Interpretive Tools in courtyard
- Viewshed of the lake and surrounding natural area
- North Lawn Area

- **Interior Features:** The interior space was heavily remodeled in the 1980s, and nearly every existing feature is non-historic with the exception of the vaulted ceiling and possibly the hanging light fixtures, which are contributing. Even with the changes, the space has always been used for visitor information. The exhibits and the information booths are important components of a visitor center.
- **Non-Contributing Features:** Restroom addition, native plant garden, flagpole location, drinking fountain, bear-proof trash receptacles, banner posts, entrance sign, specific planting arrangement/plants in the north lawn, split-rail fence, propane tank and fence, AC unit and solar panels on the roofs, and solar panels next to propane tank.



## Additional Images



Image 16: Ariel view of the Whiskeytown Visitor Center Site, April 15, 2015. Image courtesy of Google Earth.

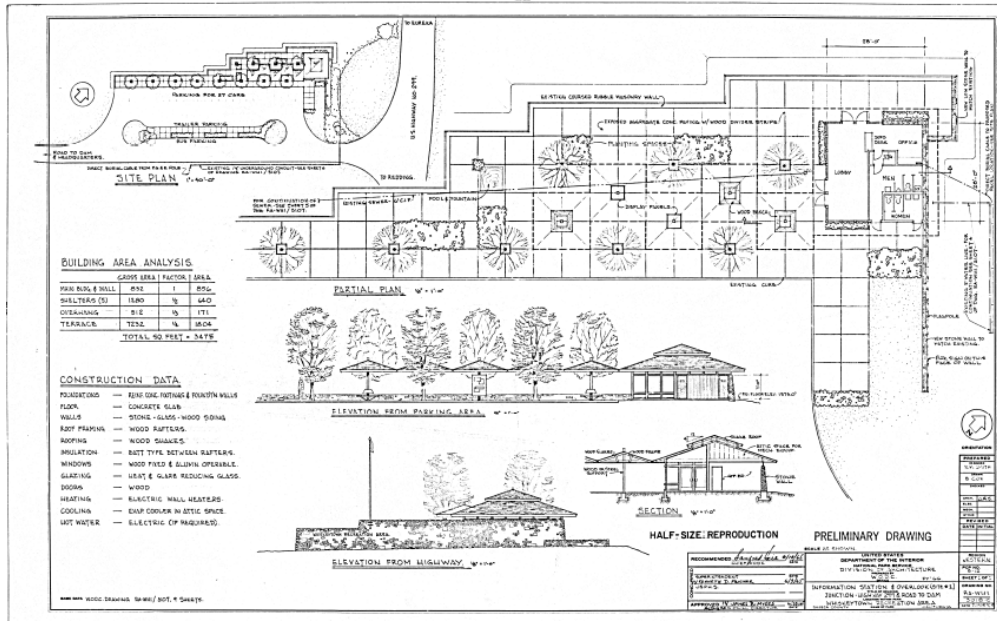


Image 17: Preliminary Drawing. RM Smith, NPS WODC RA-WHI 3018c, 1963.

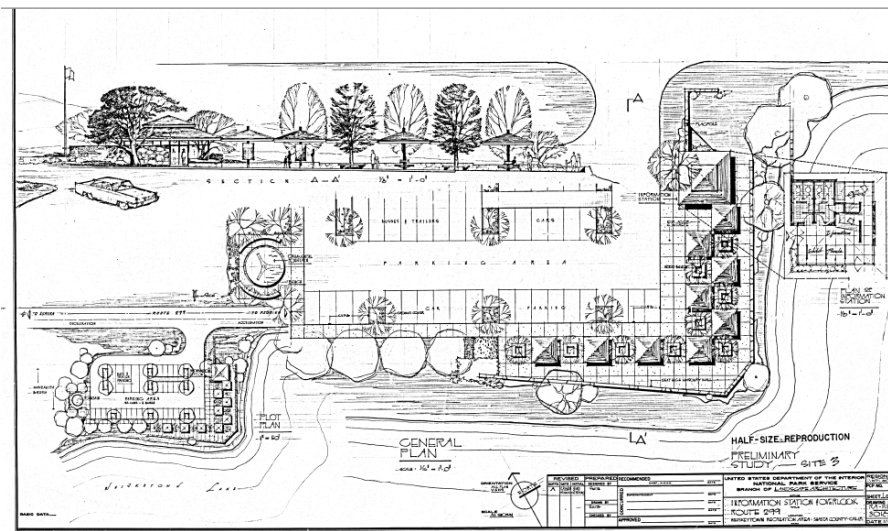


Image 18: Preliminary Study of the Whiskeytown Visitor Center. NPS WODC Drawing RA-WHI 3018A, 1963.

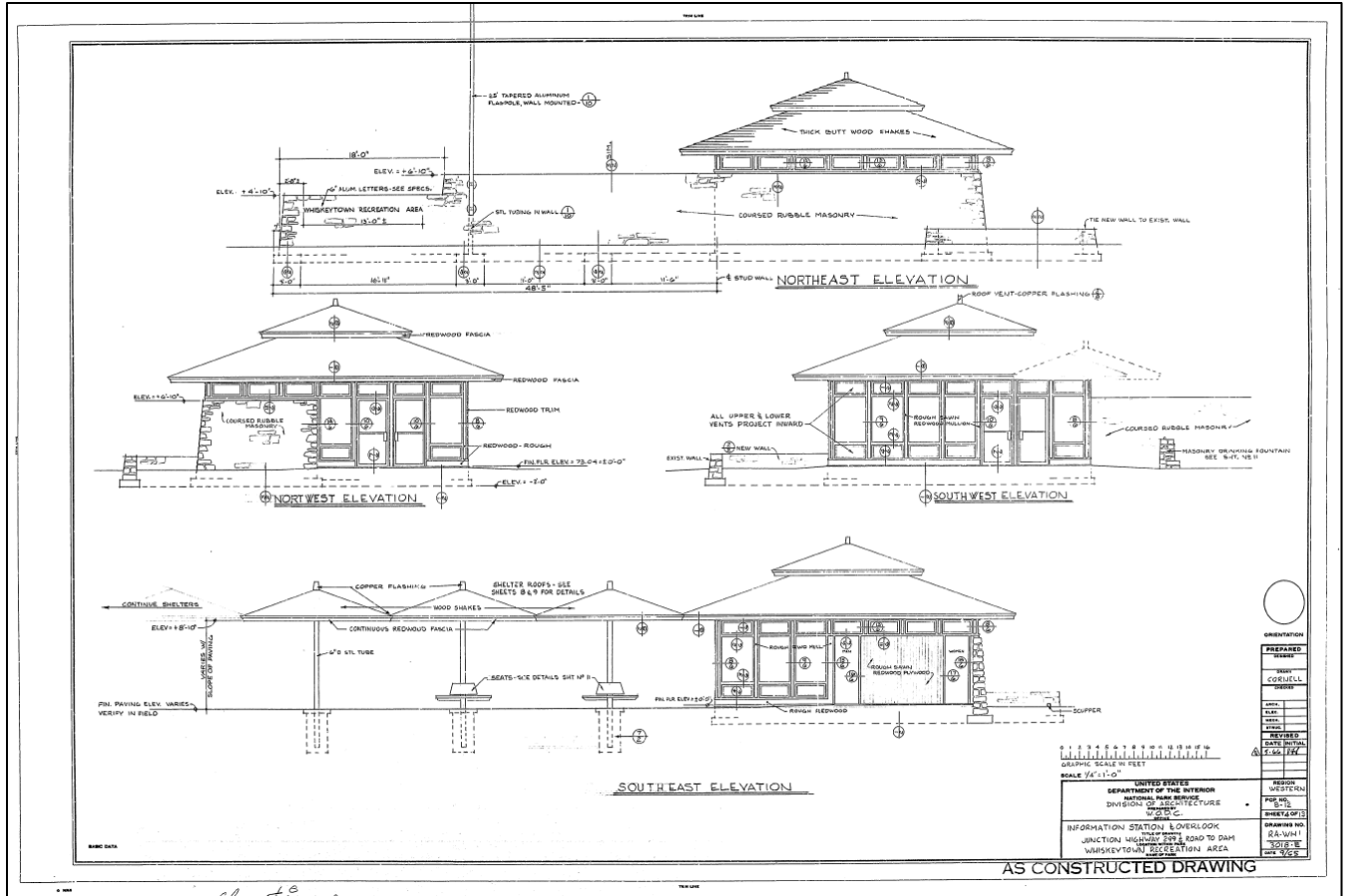


Image 19: As-Built drawing of the original structure and canopy. Source: National Park Service, "Information Station and Overlook" RA-WHI Architectural Drawing. As Constructed Drawing, September 1965.

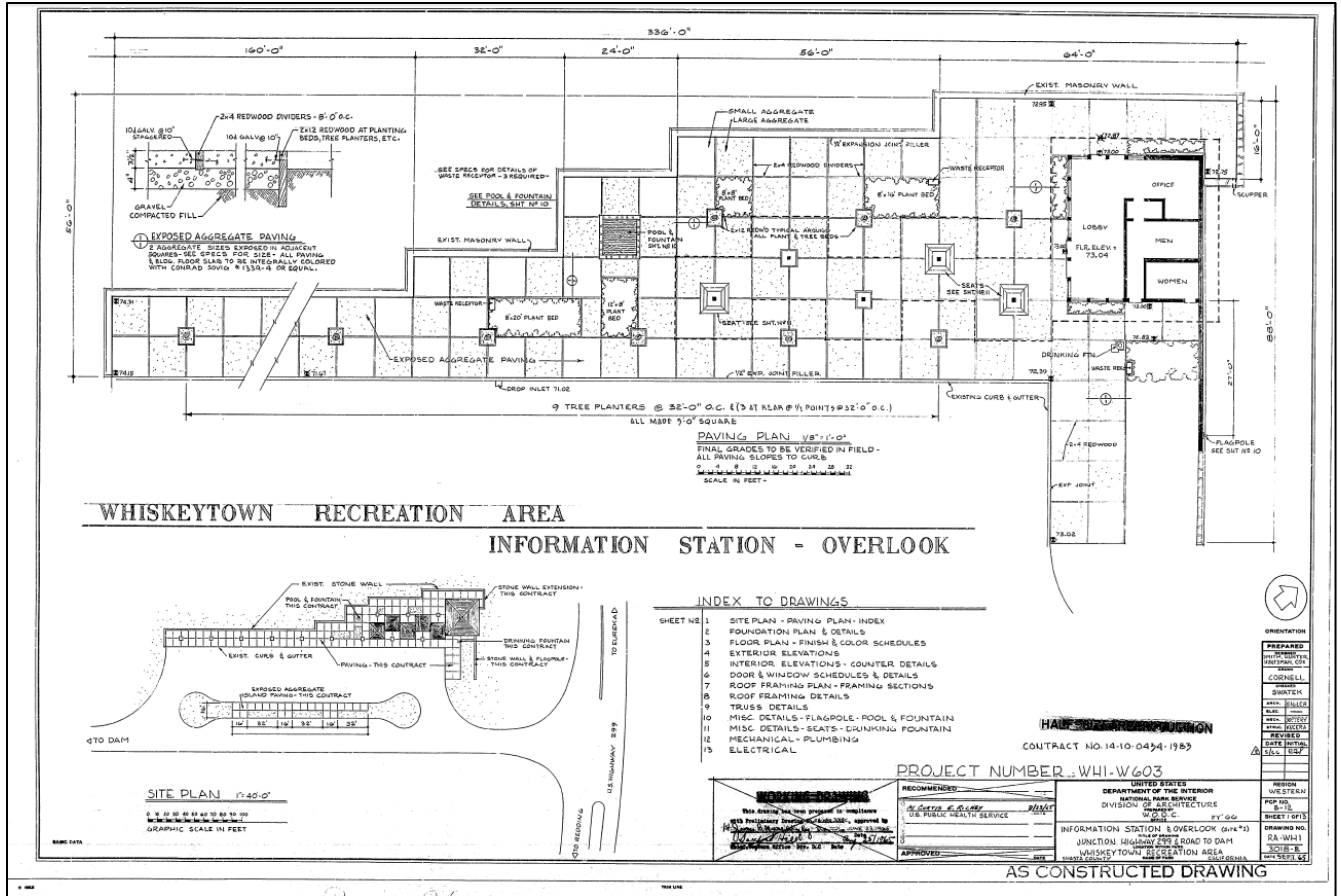


Image 20: Site-Plan for the Whiskeytown Visitor Center. Source: Smith, et al, *Information Station and Overlook*, As Constructed Drawing, NPS RA- WHI 3018B, 1965.

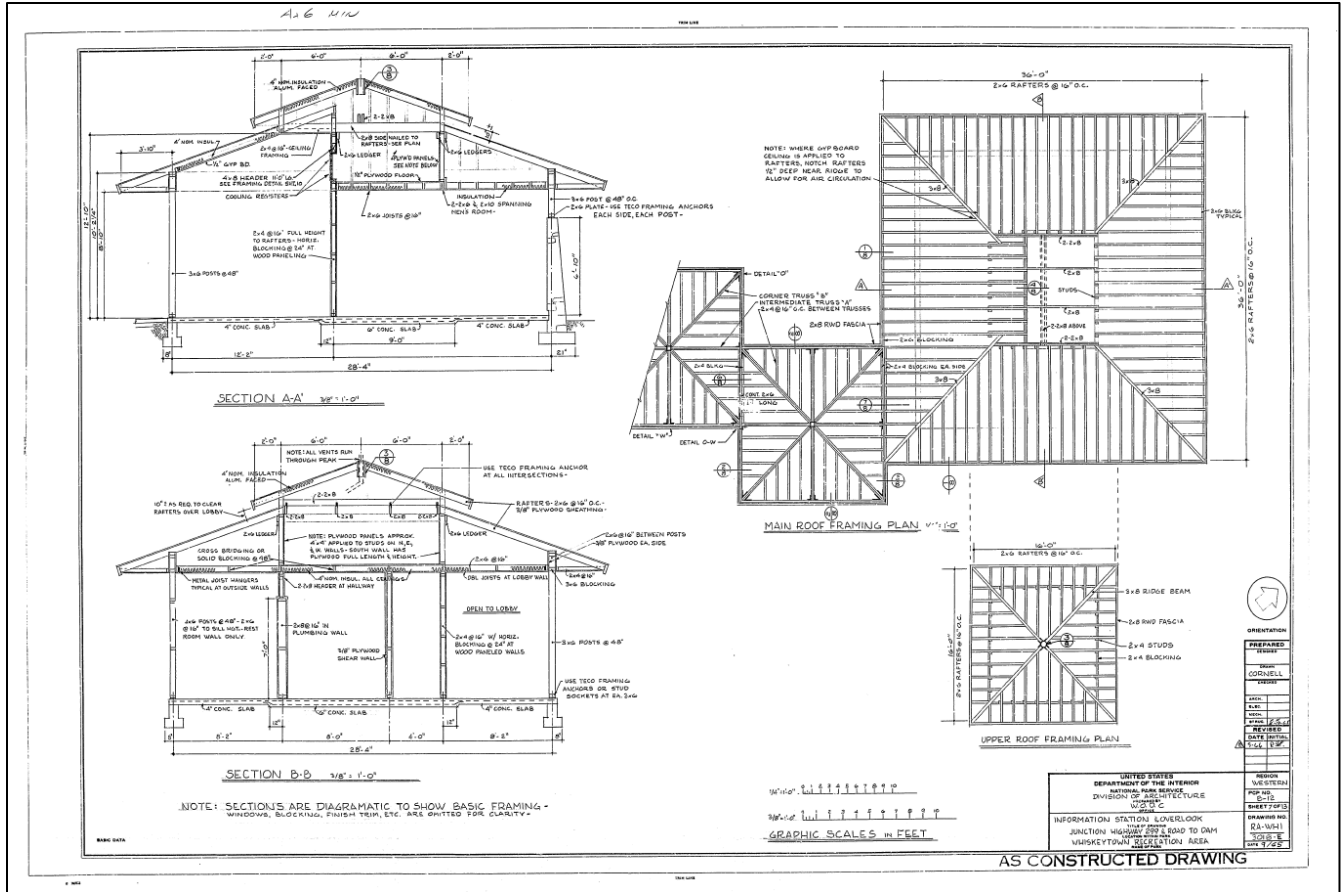


Image 21: Construction drawing showing the double-hipped roof, and canopy configuration. Source: Smith, et al, As Constructed Drawing, NPS RA- WHI 3018B, 1965.





Image 22: Rear wall showing mortared stone work and pole mounted solar panel in the northwest corner. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.



Image 23: Looking south. Image shows northwest corner of the main lock, solar panel, and fenced-in propane tank (obscured behind branch pile). Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.





Image 24: Looking south down the courtyard. Newly planted trees and replaced concrete are visible. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.





Image 25: Visitor Center site looking north. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.

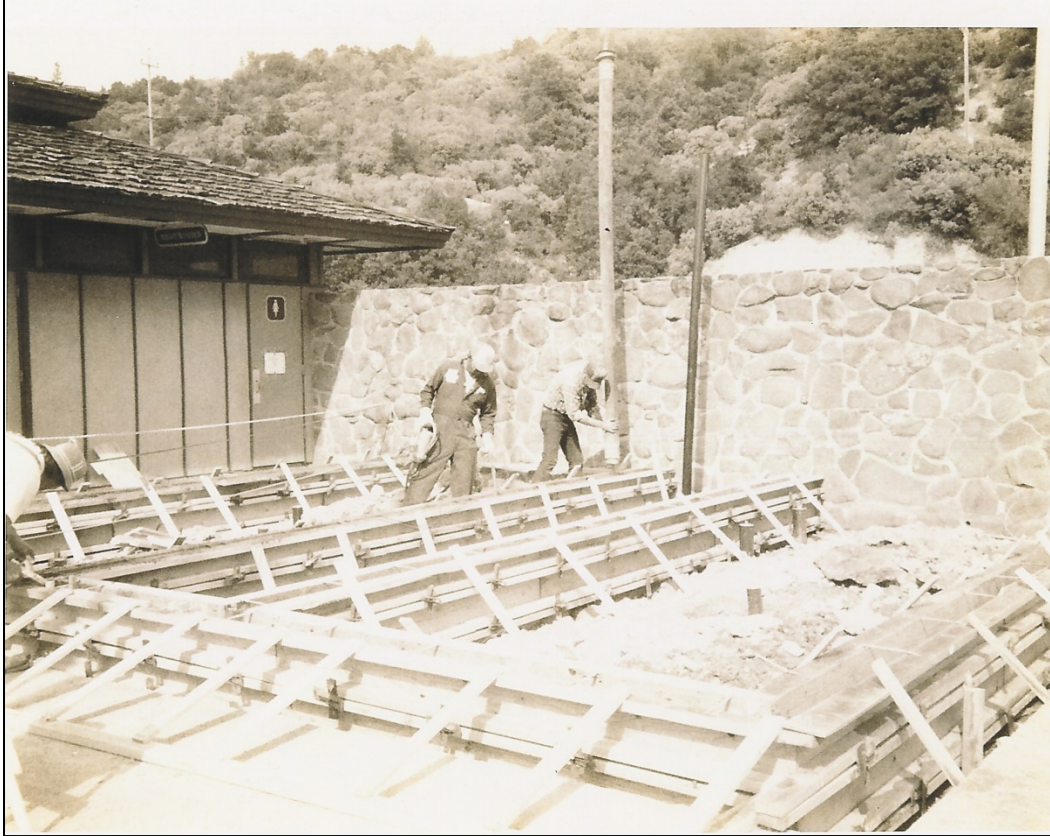


Image 26: 1980s removal of historic flagpole, and construction of restroom addition. Phot courtesy of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.





Image 27: Stone wall extension beyond addition. Differentiation in stone color is visible. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016



Image 28: Restroom addition looking north. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.





Image 29: Split Rail fence between the garden and HWY 299. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.



Image 30: Modern welcome sign at the Visitor Center. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.





Image 31: View of Whiskeytown Lake from the courtyard. Image looking west. Photo by Ashley Phillips.



Image 32: Courtyard view from the parking lot. Image looking west.





Image 33: Stone wall on northeast corner. Darker stone on non-historic portion is visible. Image looking west. Photo by Ashley Phillips.



Image 34: Vaulted ceiling in the lobby. Image looking west. Photo by Ashley Phillips.





Image 35: Native Plant Garden. Image looking northeast. Photo by Ashley Phillips, 2016.





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under US administration.

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