California Department of Parks and Recreation

Bidwell Mansion Post-Fire Assessment

DRAFT

December 22, 2025

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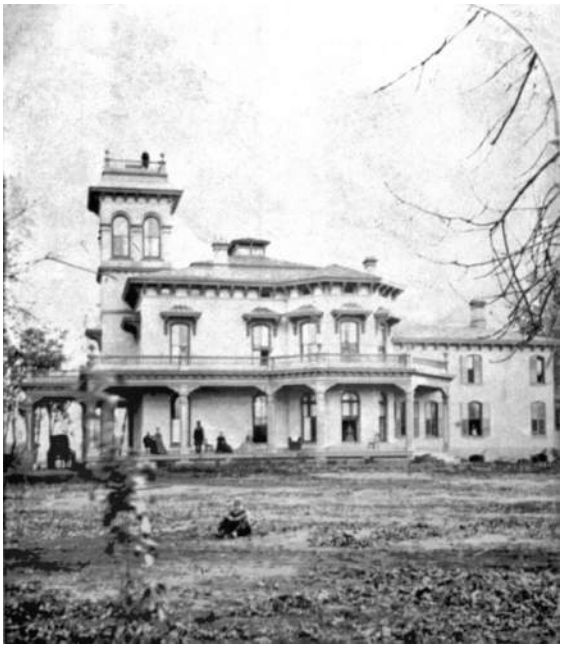


Bidwell Mansion ca. 1870

Background

Bidwell Mansion is a historic structure constructed ca. 1868, located at Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park in Chico, CA that is a listed California Historic Landmark and on National Register of Historic Places. Originally a residence, the Mansion and grounds have served as a house museum open for public tours since State Parks acquired the property in 1964.

Bidwell Mansion burned in a fire on December 11, 2024. At the time of the fire, the building was undergoing construction of an exterior rehabilitation. The project scope was designed by State Parks design and cultural resource specialist consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standard for Rehabilitation. The exterior rehabilitation project included a new fire-treated wood shingle roof assembly, upgrades to existing flat membrane roofs, cement plaster patch and crack repairs, repair to wood trims and decorative elements, wood window and door rehabilitation, and repainting of the building exterior.

After the fire, initial imagery including photographs and drone footage indicated major loss to building as a result of fire damage. Full access to the site was not possible until September 9,

2025, once hazardous materials assessment and initial site debris cleanup was completed, providing a clear path of access around the perimeter of the building for observation of existing conditions. Figures 17 and 18 at the end of this report show the Bidwell Mansion exterior before and after the fire, respectively.

A site visit was undertaken with representatives from CA State Parks District staff, along with DPR Northern Service Center State Historian Michael Jasinski, DPR Northern Service Center Senior Architect Karen Benouar, and DPR structural consultant Doug Gadow of Linchpin Structural Engineering. The purpose of the visit was to observe the existing conditions of the remaining building structure and finishes. All parties present at the site visit had previous familiarity with Bidwell Mansion and were members of the design team of the exterior rehabilitation underway at the time of the fire. Additionally, extensive drone videos of the building (including interiors) were available for review as part of the formation of this report.

This report serves as a summary of the background on the historic resource, post-fire architectural and structural observations, as well as considerations for treatment of the remaining elements. The following serves as a synopsis of the report findings.

Resource Description and History

The Bidwell Mansion was a three-story Italianate mansion designed by architect Henry W. Cleaveland located on the north bank of Big Chico Creek nearby downtown Chico on land originally inhabited by the Mechoopda. Constructed between 1865 and 1869, Bidwell Mansion was completed as a personal residence for John and Annie Bidwell. John Bidwell was a prominent early settler of northern California, influential political figure, and accomplished agriculturalist while Annie, a champion of education, and political activist in support of the temperance and women's suffrage movement.

The Bidwell's commanding brick residence, clad in distinctive flush tan-painted plaster, featured the cutting-edge conveniences of its time, refined Victorian wood ornamentation, careful symmetrical design, and prominent massing (including a four-story tower) that reflected the stature of both the Bidwell family and established the residence as a central hub for the community of Chico to grow around. Following the death of John Bidwell in 1900 and later Annie Bidwell in 1918, the Mansion was initially deeded to the Presbyterian Church of the United States before being transferred to Chico Normal School (Chico State) in 1921. Chico State used the Bidwell Mansion as the woman's dormitory and added a Dining Hall addition to the rear service wing in 1927. By the 1950s, budget and staffing led to community concerns about Chico State's ability to maintain and preserve Bidwell Mansion. The concern prompted legislation that permitted the transfer of the Mansion and surrounding property to State Parks 1964.

Under State Parks stewardship, the department outfitted the Mansion with historic Bidwell era furnishings to interpret the residence for public tours as a house museum. While operating as a State Park, the department undertook a restoration project between 1997 and 2010 that removed the post 1900 Service Wing additions and returned Bidwell Mansion to its original 1865 configuration. As a State Park resource, the Mansion functioned as a house museum and open public park. In addition to being the site of informal lunches, photo shoots, the Park hosted over 2000 tours of the mansion for school children as well as countless community events.

Beginning in 2024, State Parks undertook a project that sought to rehabilitate elements of the Mansion's exterior envelope including roof, paint, and woodwork. On December 11, 2024, during the late stages of the project, convicted arsonist Kevin Carlson set fire to Bidwell Mansion.

Beyond the Mansion, the fire damaged the non-historic arbor to the south, as well as vegetation including the historic Magnolia Tree prominently located at the front entrance of the Mansion and historic landscaping including Annie's Rose Garden to the south of the Mansion.

Historic Status Background

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) codified existing historic preservation programs like the National Historic Landmark (NHL), established State Preservation Offices throughout the country and created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The NRHP is an official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the history of their community state, or the nation. Listing in the NRHP provides formal recognition of a property's historical, architectural, or archeological significance based on national standards used by every state.

For a property to be listed on the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the four criteria of historic significance defined in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 36 Part 60 - National Register of Historic Places. The criteria listed in National Register Bulletin 15, include: Criterion A based on properties association with events, activities or patterns that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of historic; Criterion B, based on a properties association with the lives of significant persons in our past; Criterion C for a properties significant architectural, artist, or engineering value; and Criterion D because a property has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history.

In addition to a property's significance, the property must possess enough historic integrity as defined in National Register Bulletin 15. The seven aspects of historic integrity include, a propertied integrity of Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling and Association.

The United States Secretary of the Interior is legally responsible for expanding and maintaining the NRHP. As such, the Secretary of the Interior established Standards and Guidelines to ensure that treatment to listed and eligible historic resources does not alter their historic significance or integrity. These Standards and Guidelines provide four treatment measures to guide work including: Preservation, the act of retaining a properties physical design and historic use with matching materials, construction techniques and design; Rehabilitation, defined as the act of sympathetically altering or repairing a property with compatible design and materials that maintains a properties historic character, while allowing its use or appearance to change; Restoration, the process of removing existing or constructing non-surviving elements of a property based on historic documentation to return the properties use or appearance to a specific era; and Reconstruction, the act of using new construction to depict a non-surviving property using historic documentation to recreate a properties appearance in its historic location.

Throughout the county, each State's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) manages its NRHP along with state specific registration programs. In California, state registrations programs the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) manages include, the California Register of

Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historic Interest (CPHI), and California Historical Landmarks (CHL).

CHLs are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance by meeting at least one of the criteria, it is the first, last, only or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California). It is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California. Is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of a period, style, or architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best-surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, design, or master builder.

The creation of national and state registration programs created unique challenges for public and private property owners to both maintain the listed historic significance of a structure, while also supporting the safe, functioning, code compliant use of a property. To address the complexities of modern use and construction on historic buildings, California was the first state to create a standalone building code related to historic buildings. In 1978, California formally adopted the California Historic Building Code (CHBC) to allow alternative building regulations on a “qualified historical building or property” that permitted flexibility in compliance with modern standards, while preserving historic character and providing reasonable safety for occupants and the public.

Since 1980, California Public Resource Code Section 5024 mandates that’s all listed and eligible resources owned by State agencies such as California State Parks must follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the treatment of potential and listed historic properties like Bidwell Mansion. As such all previous work conducted by State Parks, prior to the fire event and following have complied with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards.

Post-Fire Historic Status

In 1966 Bidwell Mansion was listed as a California Historic Landmark (Rancho Chico and Bidwell Adobe CHL #329). In 1972, Bidwell Mansion was listed to the National Register of Historic Places (Bidwell Mansion NRHP #72000216).

Following the December 2024 arson attack on the property, the burnt remnant of the Bidwell Mansion structure was left situated amongst an approximately 2.5-acre cultural landscape representative of the Mansion and surrounding environment that shows the flow of history beginning with the Mechoopda habitation through Church, University and State Park ownership. The landscape includes a combination of historic and modern resources and features that represent the landscape’s flow of history. Additionally, resources include the c. 1993 Visitor Center, c.1868 Annie’s Hitching Post, c. 1983 Gazebo, C. 1925 Stone Monument, c. 1966 CHL marker, c. 1983 footbridge, c. 1868 Architect Cottage, c. 1987 Carriage Shed, and historic era landscape elements including Annie’s Garden, trees and plantings and circulation pathways, non-historic but contributing landscape elements including the Rose Garden, Trees, Lawn, and archaeological resources.

Bidwell Mansion's original c. 1966 CHL and c. 1972 NRHP nominations predate modern convention or current standards for historic evaluations and do not address NRHP criteria as stated in National Park Service's 1990 guiding document, National Register Bulletin 15. Based on a modern reading of the CHL and NRHP nominations, Bidwell Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion A/1 for its association with development of agriculture, education, and politics in the northern Sacramento Valley, under Criterion B/2 for its association with John and Annie Bidwell, and under Criterion C/3 as an example of mid-19th century Italianate architecture.

In the aftermath of the destructive fire, California State Parks has not reevaluated Bidwell Mansion's listed status. Rather, State Park historians and resource specialist have guided all clean-up work to the extent possible to preserve extant and damaged historic fabric and landscape elements that contribute to the mansion's listed historic status in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Efforts include non-invasive fencing to secure the site, coordination with Mechoopda Tribal Historic Preservation Office, drone and HABS level photo documentation, lifting and transplanting historic plants and landscape elements for preservation, in addition to monitoring HAZMAT cleanup of the building along with associated built and natural resources. The measures have ensured the most historic fabric and design features possible are intact.

Pending the outcome of community engagement, professional engineering and architectural analysis, State Parks will assess the historic integrity of Bidwell Mansion and its associated cultural landscape along with potential impacts of proposed projects through formal consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation.

Architectural Description (Pre-Fire)

The Bidwell Mansion was a three-story-plus-basement building, consisting of a muti-whythe brick structure with double-hung wood windows and doors, clad on the exterior with cement plaster. The roof was wood shingle over modern solid plywood sheathing. The building was surrounded by a concrete and brick porch. Exterior decorative elements included carved wood corbels, decorative columns, and profiled banding on the facades. A wood framed porch at the first-floor level served as a second-floor level balcony, with a wood balustrade with turned wood posts and decorative urns.

At the rear (west) elevation outside of the kitchen, there was a separate wood porch and stairs. A prominent tower at the front (east) elevation displayed gingerbread-style wood shingle roofing and another wood balustrade at the roof. The building interior consisted of wood framed floors/ceilings and interior walls, with wood doors and a grand wood stair. For a detailed architectural description of the building pre-fire, refer to the *Bidwell Mansion Historic Structure Report, 2017.*

Architectural Observations (Post-Fire)

Exterior

Brick structure: The primary brick structure of the building is intact, with some brick loss observed at the top courses. Decorative banding and engaged pilasters are generally intact. Refer to the structural observations for further detail (see figures 01, 02, 03, 07, 13, 14, 15, 16).

Porch: The concrete and brick porch is intact, with many areas of noticeable impact damage from falling debris (see figures 01, 07, 15). The floor protection material that was present on the porch in multiple locations at the time of the fire has melted and adhered to the brick face (see figure 11). The rear (west) porch at the kitchen is somewhat intact, though the ceiling and roof structure and tops of columns appear to be a total loss. Elements of the porch floor surface and framing may be salvageable (see figures 12, 16).

Exterior wall finish: The cement plaster wall finish is consistently damaged or missing throughout. Many areas of the building facades exhibit total plaster finish loss. Other areas have a charred, delaminated and/or cracked finish. Very few areas appear intact and sounding of areas at the ground floor level indicated questionable adhesion of plaster to brick substrate. Some select areas of cement plaster may be salvageable at the rear kitchen facades (see figures 01, 02, 03, 06, 07, 15, 16).

Windows and doors: Wood window sashes and doors were destroyed in the fire and are no longer intact or observable as they burned in totality (see figures 01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 16). Remnants of the wood frames and sills are present in some openings; however, they are charred throughout the wood profile sections (see figures 09, 10). Some iron sash weights are still present and may be salvaged if desired (see figure 10). Lead window hoods above the

second-floor windows are severely deformed from the heat of the fire (see figures 01, 02, 03, 05).

Roof: The wood roof (framing, sheathing and wood shingles) was destroyed in the fire. Any remnants have likely fallen into the interior debris and are not clearly identifiable. Some components of the roofing and roof structure are intact at the tower, though the decorative wood shingle roofing and sheathing is detached and displaced from the building (see figures 01, 02, 03). Sheet metal gutters are still present in some locations at the main roof, though they are heavily warped and dented, with many sections detached and hanging from the building. The flat membrane roofs at the second-floor balcony and over the kitchen porch were also destroyed in the fire. No identifiable remnants remain.

Exterior decorative elements: Wood building elements (including main porch components, balustrades, columns, corbels and trims) either burned completely and detached from the building during/after the fire (total loss), or where remnants of wood elements are still attached to the building, they are charred beyond repair, with nearly complete sectional loss. Some corbels are present at the tower and at second-floor window hoods (see figures 01, 02, 03), as well as at the main roof soffit. They are all severely burnt. Some balustrade elements (top/bottom rails, turned posts and decorative urns) are visible at the tower roof level. While visibly damaged in the fire, the condition was not possible to determine with ground-level access. It is possible these elements could be salvaged.

Interior

The interior of the Bidwell Mansion is largely a total loss of architectural material (see figures 04, 08). Few wood wall frames and some limited areas of wood lath are visible, but all are visibly damaged by fire. Essentially all interior floors/ceilings, walls, stairs, finishes, fixtures and furnishings burned in totality, collapsing and gathering within the basement and first floor levels in a large pile of debris. Some limited areas of interior plaster wall finish are observable on the interior face of the perimeter brick structural walls, though the condition appears to be the same as what was observed at the cement plaster building exterior. A fireplace surround remains in place at the second-floor level (see figure 13). The material and exact condition is unknown when observed from a distance, but it may be possible to salvage this architectural component.

Structural Observations (Post-Fire)

The building is primarily an unreinforced brick masonry bearing wall system that supports wood framed floors and roofs. As it stands today, most of the floors and roofs are completely burned and collapsed. A majority of the brick walls are still standing, apart from half of the third story walls. The brick walls are plastered both inside and out.

Almost all interior wood framed walls are completely burned or collapsed into the debris. None are salvageable. There are no original structural record drawings, but it can be assumed that some of the interior walls and beams supported floors or portions of the roof.

More than half of the third story brick walls were destroyed and collapsed as the roof collapsed. The remaining third story brick walls have varying states of damage, but almost every wall section requires some amount of repair and reconstruction to be reused. Figures 20 and 21 present the third-story wall collapses.

Where the second and third floor joists pocketed into the brick walls, their collapse damaged the walls at most of those locations (Figure 26). These sections of walls require repair if they are to be reused. Interior and exterior brick walls have cracks that require extensive reconstruction if they are to be reused.

During the visit, Linchpin examined the bricks where access was reasonable, typically at the exterior and at interior near the openings of the first story. The brick walls that did not get damaged by collapsing burned wood structure appear to have little effect from the fire. The plaster likely helped to protect the brick masonry from the heat of the fire. One area that was inaccessible for observation is at the interior below the first floor; this area is too hazardous to access.

During the visit, the accessible brick and mortar were sounded. The fire-impacted brick and mortar generally sounded similar to non-fire-impacted areas. Brick and mortar samples were collected for testing in a lab, the results of which are discussed in the next section of this report.

The brick lay-up was observed where it was accessible. The exterior brick walls at the front of the building are constructed of two wythes at the interior and exterior wall faces with a cavity between the faces. Hardware connections across the cavity were infrequent. However, the sections of walls with cavities are short in length, so the two faces are adequately interconnected by the solid brick at the ends of the sections. It is noteworthy that at one location where the collar joint between the two interior wythes was visible, no mortar was observed.

The interior brick walls typically appear to be two wythes thick. Damage to these walls varies. There are several localized failures and failures at the tops of the walls where the collapsing framing caused damage. Otherwise, these walls generally appear undamaged.

At the main part of the building, forward of the kitchen wing, there were wood-framed porches at the first and second story. These porches were completely burned or otherwise destroyed. Their remnants have been removed. At the rear of the kitchen, another wood-framed porch is partially intact. This porch is somewhat precarious, so the fire damage to the remaining wood was not

ascertained. However, it is likely that some of this small amount of wood framing could be retained.

Testing

Applied Materials & Engineering, Inc. tested samples of mortar and brick. The mortar was composed of hydrated lime paste and normal weight silicate aggregate in an approximate average ratio of 1:4. The masonry compressive strength averaged approximately 600 psi. Shear strength of the wall assemblies could not be determined by the limited testing; however, shear strength can be estimated from compressive strength. The test results indicate that the brick construction is adequate for continued use to support vertical loads. The estimated shear strength is discussed further in the Considerations section.

Considerations

Salvage Components and Documentation

There are very few architectural elements or finishes remaining in salvageable condition. Noted in the architectural observations section of this report, the following elements may be salvageable for reuse or architectural documentation purposes:

- Brick structure (see structural recommendations)- potential salvage of brick units
- Select wood components at rear (west) porch
- Wood corbels at tower, main roof soffits, second-floor window hoods
- Window sash weights
- Tower wood balustrade components
- Interior fireplace surround

Reuse/retention of any existing architectural materials present at the time of the fire should be carefully considered for potential hazardous material contaminants, and will require materials testing and potential treatment, stabilization, or encapsulation.

All intact elements of the building's architecture should be recorded via measured drawings and details and/or photography to thoroughly document the remaining features. This documentation is essential both for record-keeping and for accuracy of any potential future reuse or reconstruction.

Because the Bidwell Mansion was undergoing an exterior rehabilitation construction project at the time of the fire, measured drawings were completed of the existing exterior architectural components, such as wood windows and doors, wood balustrades, decorative urns, and decorative wood components (corbels, columns, trims). Additionally, some original wood components were offsite in possession of the restoration contractor at the time of the fire and may serve as the remaining examples of the historic architectural elements for any potential future of the site.

Code Considerations

There are many options for the future of the Bidwell Mansion site, and it is not the intent of this report to suggest uses or recommend one option over another. Rather, this report is to objectively state the conditions of the building post-fire and provide considerations that are essential to understand when reviewing potential options for the future use of the site.

Based on Bidwell Mansions listed status as a California Historic Landmark and on the National Register of Historic Places, Bidwell Mansion is “qualified historical building or property.” This status permits the use of the California Historic Building pending future treatments of the mansions and its existing historic fabric.

Reuse of Existing Brick Walls:

Based Bidwell Mansions listed California Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places status, any reuse of the brick structure (in whole or in part) may allow structural work to be eligible to use the *California Historic Building Code (CHBC)* where applicable. Considering the structural provisions of the *CHBC*, the code specifically allows unreinforced brick masonry walls to be repaired and reused. If any of the walls were to be reconstructed in their entirety they would have to be upgraded to current code; however, it was not observed that any existing wall was required to be completely reconstructed. It is estimated that thirty to forty percent of the brick structure will need to be repaired. Repairs include extensive repointing and the replacement of all cracked, damaged, or missing bricks.

If the brick structure was to undergo a repair that reconstructed the failed elements while retaining the remaining brick walls, the original methods of construction may be repeated. For example, the collapsed portions of the brick walls could be reconstructed with pockets to support the replacement framing. The *CHBC* allows in-kind replacement of the original structural elements, such as floor and roof framing, lintels and headers, and other structural elements. It should be noted that some of the wood framing strength may not be achieved by modern lumber supplies. In which case, modern materials may be recommended within concealed spaces such as within attics, walls, and floor cavities.

The *CHBC* requires that the repaired building has a minimum level of seismic safety. The repaired building has to comply with the seismic provisions for unreinforced masonry buildings of the *California Existing Building Code Appendix A1 (CEBC-A1).* Considering the option of reusing the historic brick walls, the building was analyzed per CEBC-A1 as if it was still intact and considering the masonry had been reconstructed, repaired, and repointed, as appropriate. The analysis found the following:

- The brick masonry walls generally meet the requirements for slenderness. Although cavity walls typically do not, considering how short the wall lengths are, they are braced laterally by their solid ends.

- Anchorage requirements of the code must be met. There was a circa 2000 seismic retrofit that installed wall anchors. It appears that this work was more prescriptive than based on analysis. Any reconstruction would have similar elements, but likely more than that retrofit provided. These anchors would be installed within floor cavities and the attic (like those installed circa 2000) and would not be visible.

- It appears that the circa 2000 retrofit did not address the in-plane strength of the brick masonry walls. An analysis of the in-plane wall strengths utilizing the shear strength estimates based on tests found that almost all the brick walls require improvement to their in-plane strength.

With the complete loss of the interior of the building, it is possible the building's interior architectural components may be required to comply with the regular code if they were to be reconstructed (*California Building Code*). A determination on the ability to use the *California Historic Building Code* would require approval by the State Historic Resources Board.

The impact of complying with the regular code would affect the visual appearance of the building, as the regular code has strict requirements for fire/life safety, egress, accessibility, and energy use. Examples of what this may require include: ramps, handrails, floor level adjustments to within code allowed dimensions, elevator access to all floor levels, widened/barrier free doorways and pathways/stairs, sprinkler and fire alarm systems with visible components (sprinkler heads, alarms), adjustment to lighting levels and visible energy features.

Any treatment utilizing the existing brick structure would likely be the costliest potential use option, as it requires strategic and complex site clearing, hazardous materials remediation, restoration of the brick shell including additional reinforcement, routing of new systems and utilities through the existing building shell and reconfiguration of the existing floor plan and floor levels to accommodate regular code compliance.

Additionally, any project that reuses the bricks would require extensive shoring of the brick walls before even the remaining debris can be removed (a preliminary set of shoring plans is included as an appendix to this report). The removal of the debris may further damage the remaining brick. It would be challenging and costly hand work since equipment cannot get into the area.

Reusing the brick masonry would require difficult construction methods to install the wood framing to the brick; workers will need to be highly skilled. New anchorage for seismic concerns will need to be implemented. Installing new electrical, plumbing and other utilities will have to contend with the thick masonry. The in-plane shear strengthening is best achieved by overlaying the bricks with fiber reinforced polymer (FRP), such as carbon fiber, prior to plastering. FRP is quite thin and can receive plaster directly onto it; as such, it can be incorporated into replacement plaster finishes maintaining the original plaster thickness. FRP is costly, but is utilized regularly for this type of strengthening, thus not always cost prohibitive.

The finished product would be a building that even retrofitted will not provide the safety and reliability of a building that meets the regular building code. This brings up the practicality of maintaining the brick when it has never been a visible component of the building and is not noted as a character-defining feature. The brick was concealed by plaster both inside and outside. If reconstructed, it may be preferred to remove the brick and replace it with wood or steel stud walls.

Full Reconstruction (Remove Brick Walls):

A full reconstruction of the Bidwell Mansion would need to comply with the *California Building Code* (regular code). In order to achieve compliance with the regular code, modifications to the original building design would be required similar to what is noted in the previous section regarding regular code impacts on building interior elements. The modifications to the building floor levels, entrance/exit, required elevators, etc. would then mean the building is not in fact a true reconstruction, but a modified and modernized version of the historic building. A full reconstruction would be highly costly, especially considering the skilled trades and sourcing required to recreate an historic structure with this level of detail.

A full reconstruction would provide all the modern benefits of having utilities routed through the walls. It would eliminate the challenges of anchoring brick to floors and roofs. It would not require the FRP. It would provide a safer and more resilient seismic system.

(not beholden to historic fabric, could use alternative modern materials simply to retain the massing and exterior appearance of the mansion)

Maintain Brick Walls as A Visible Component:

Considering an approach of stabilizing the ruins, a project of this kind still would require extensive repairs. A stabilized ruin would require extensive brick repair and repointing to leave the walls standing. The stabilization would likely consist of permanent diagonal shoring. The challenge here would be that the shoring would initially need to be installed outside to clear the inside. Once the inside is cleared, shoring could be relocated to the inside of the walls. Visually, the shoring would always be present as a system of steel braces and struts attached to supplemental strong backs attached to the standing walls.

This option would require the strategic and skilled removal of debris similar to the retain/reconstruct option but would be significantly less costly. It will require hazardous materials remediation as described earlier in this section, as well as both temporary and permanent stabilization of the structure.

Future Planning and Application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards

In addition to public input and community engagement, planning will rely on existing documentation and scholarship related to Bidwell Mansion and its surrounding landscape to plan the future treatment of the resource. Key archival and primary source documents include: the original 1865 blueprints, NPS's 1966 Historic American Building Survey (HABS CA-1317), NPS's 2011 Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS CA- 63) and Garavaglia Inc.'s 2017 the *Bidwell Mansion Historic Structure Report* and *Conservation Assessment Report*.

Additionally relevant scholarship on the history of the Bidwell Mansion includes: Michael J. Gillis and Michael F. Magliari 2004 book, *John Bidwell and California: The Life and Writings of a Pioneer, 1841-1900* and Gregory White (2025 updated) *The Loveliest of Places* which discusses the pre-mansion history within Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park.

Continued research and use of existing sources will help ensure that, regardless of future construction plans at Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park, the historically accurate experiences of the Bidwell family and the Indigenous people and their ongoing contributions to society are properly recognized.

Prior to the implementation of any treatment, State Parks will reevaluate the Bidwell Mansion to determine its historic status as a National Register and California Historic Landmark property using National Register Bulletin 15. State Parks will then assess the projects potential to impact on the Mansion and associated cultural landscapes listed historic status and seek concurrence from the Office of Historic Preservation on its findings under PRC 5024.5.

Conclusion

The Bidwell Mansion was so badly burned that none of its wood framing or architectural elements are salvageable, with possibly a small exception at portions of the back porch and the items noted in the Salvage Components section of this report. The brick walls are reusable structurally and per code, though seismic and strengthening upgrades are required, in addition to repairs and repointing where damaged by the fire (approx. 30-40% of the brick structure).

Restoring the brick walls structurally would be a highly costly and challenging undertaking, though would allow the use of the *California Historic Building Code.* The work would require extensive shoring to complete the debris removal. The shoring would need to remain in-place as restoration work occurred. Brick reconstruction and framing reconstruction would need be carefully phased to rebuild the entire structure, not to mention coordination with utilities and nonstructural elements. Brick repointing would be almost complete considering that FRP would need to be applied to the wall faces and that requires flat surfaces. The FRP would be applied to most wall brick wall surfaces, prior to the application of finishes.

Total reconstruction of an all-new replica building would have a notably high cost to recreate a building with the refined level of architectural finishes and fixtures matching the original Bidwell Mansion, along with required modifications to the facades and floor plan to incorporate regular building code requirements making the reconstruction not a true replica, but a modern iteration of the Bidwell Mansion.

Even a stabilized ruin of the brick would require extensive repairs and permanent visible shoring.

Based on the findings and analysis of this report, all future treatments to the site will require consultation between local Tribes and the Office of Historic Preservation, as well as determination on if the proposed treatment will affect the Bidwell Mansion’s NRHP and CHL listed historic status.

Based upon the wide range of possibilities and cost implications we recommend compiling a separate feasibility study to help guide decisions on future options for this invaluable resource.

Appendix A: Reference Images

01: Primary (east) elevation, 09.09.25.

02: Primary (east) elevation view of tower from south, 09.09.25.

03: Primary (east) elevation view of tower from north, 09.09.25.

04: Interior looking southeast, 09.09.25.

05: Typical window openings, 09.09.25.

06: Typical cement plaster finish, 09.09.25.

07: View from north looking east, 09.09.25.

08: Interior debris and conditions, 09.09.25.

09: Typical window frame, 09.09.25.

10: Typical window frame and sash weights, 09.09.25.

11: Flooring protection adhered to brick porch face, 09.09.25.

12: West porch at kitchen, 09.09.25.

13: Building interior conditions- intact fireplace surround, 09.09.25.

14: Exterior conditions- damaged brick, 09.09.25.

15: West elevation conditions, 09.09.25.

16: Kitchen and rear (west) porch, 09.09.25.

17: Bidwell Mansion prior to the fire of December 11, 2024.

18: Bidwell Mansion remains looking Southwest.

19: Bidwell Mansion interior looking North towards the Visitor Center parking lot. Red arrows indicate sections of third story walls damaged by the collapsing roof. Blue arrows indicate where collapsing floors damaged the walls.

20: Bidwell Mansion interior looking towards the Carriage House. Red arrows indicate sections of third story walls destroyed by the collapsing roof. Blue arrows indicate where collapsing floors damaged the walls.

21: Bidwell Mansion interior looking East. Red arrows indicate sections of third story walls destroyed by the collapsing roof. Blue arrows indicate where collapsing floors damaged the walls.

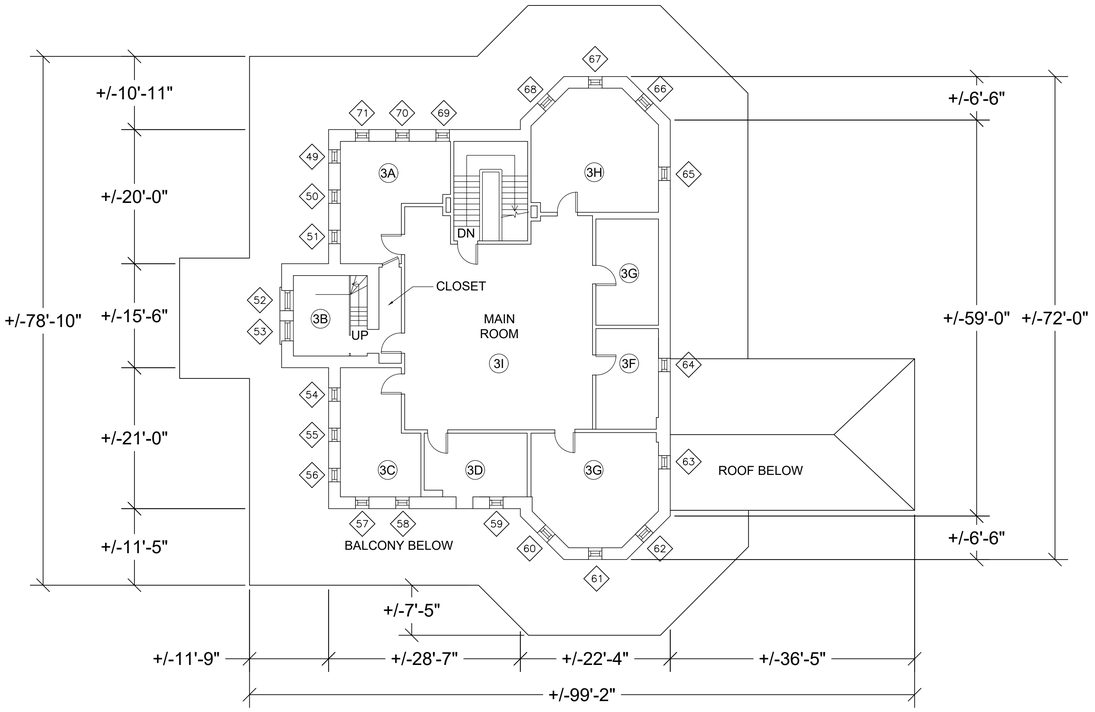
22: Exterior aerial view of the Bidwell Mansion tower. Note the extensive damage that occurred to the brick, not only where the section of low wall collapsed, but also where attached wood materials damaged brick while collapsing (blue arrows).

23: Bidwell Mansion tower seismic retrofit remains.

24: Bidwell Mansion tower remains.

25: Bidwell Mansion stairwell remains. Note collapsed archway at the bottom left of the photo.

26: View of typical pockets in brick wall where wooden framing has collapsed.



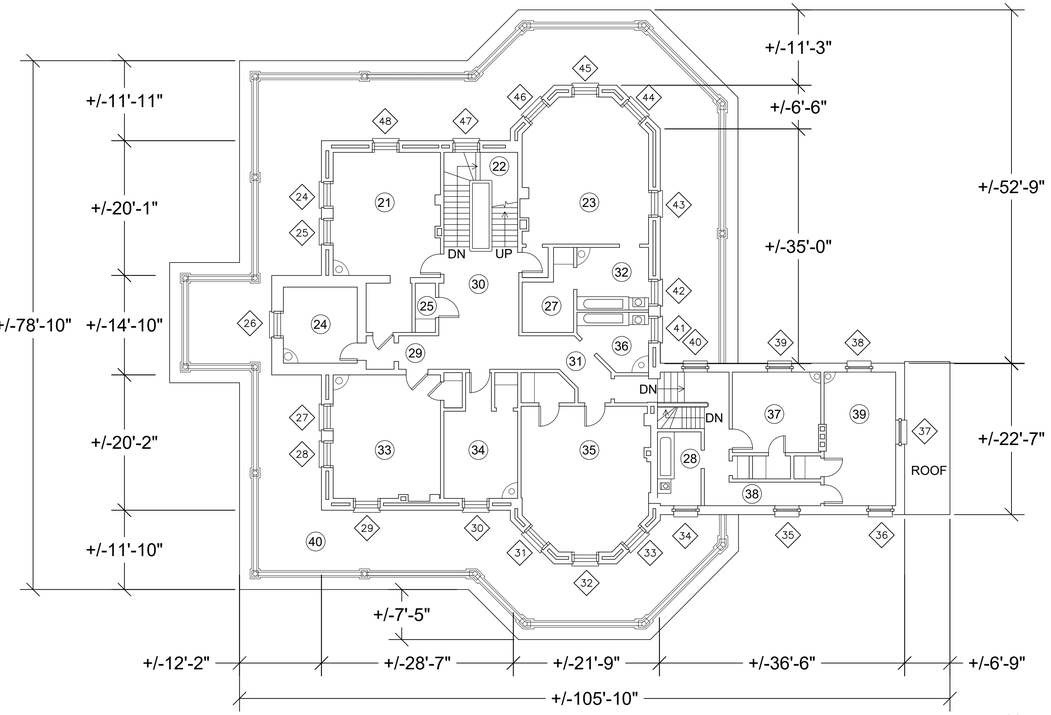
3 THIRD FLOOR
SCALE@24X36 3/32" = 1'-0"

ROOM KEY

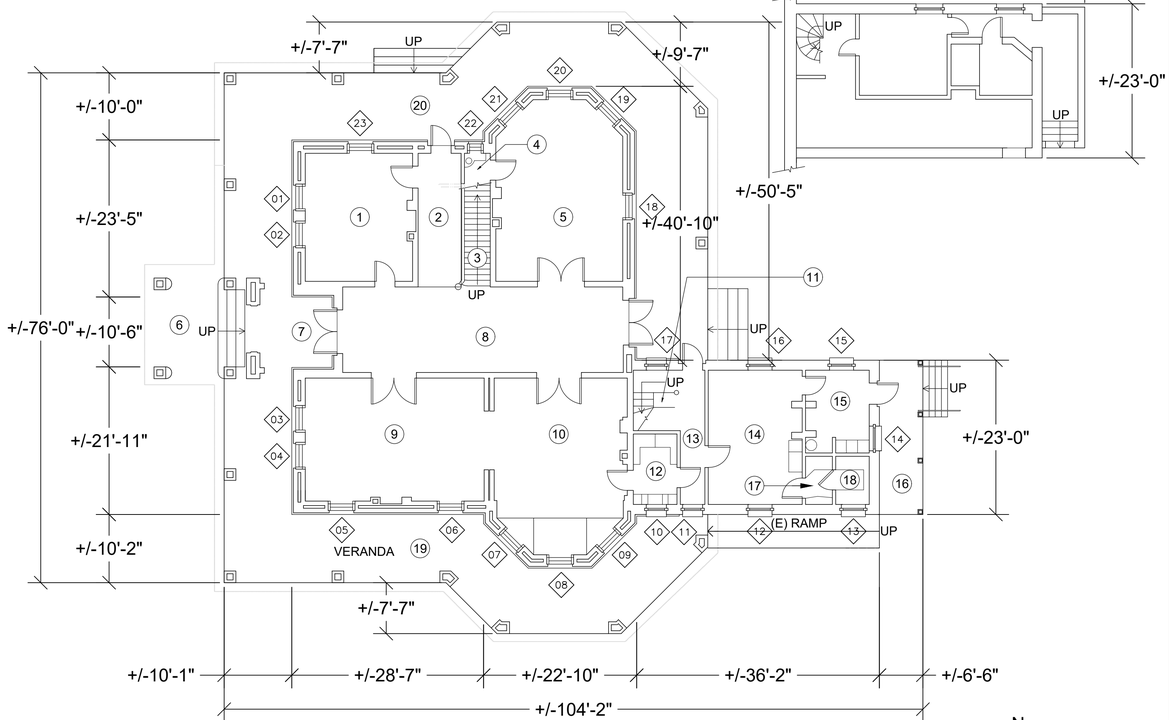
FIRST FLOOR	SECOND FLOOR	THIRD FLOOR
1 OFFICE	21 BEDROOM	3A GUEST ROOM
2 SIDE HALL	22 STAIRWAY	3B TOWER
3 STAIRWAY	23 BEDROOM	3C STORAGE
4 WATER CLOSET	24 BEDROOM	3D UTILITY CLOSET/STORAGE
5 LIBRARY	25 LINEN CLOSET	3E BEDROOM
6 CARRIAGE PORCH	26 NOT USED	3F BEDROOM
7 ENTRY	27 DRESSING ROOM	3G INTERPRETIVE
8 CENTRAL HALL	28 BATH & DRESSING ROOM	3H BEDROOM
9 PARLOR	29 HALL	3I MAIN ROOM
10 DINING ROOM	30 HALL	
11 SERVICE STAIRWAY	31 HALL	
12 BUTLER'S PANTRY	32 BATHROOM	
13 SERVICE PASSAGE	33 BEDROOM	
14 KITCHEN	34 BEDROOM	
15 LAUNDRY	35 BEDROOM	
16 REAR PORCH	36 BATHROOM	
17 PANTRY	37 SERVANT'S BEDROOM	
18 STORE ROOM	38 HALL	
19 NORTH VERANDA	39 SERVANT'S BEDROOM	
20 SOUTH VERANDA	40 BALCONY	

SHEET NOTES

1. DRAWINGS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
2. THE DIMENSIONS AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXISTING BUILDING ARE BASED ON UNVERIFIED PREVIOUS DRAWINGS AND LIMITED VISUAL OBSERVATIONS. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.



2 SECOND FLOOR
SCALE@24X36 3/32" = 1'-0"



1 FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT
SCALE@24X36 3/32" = 1'-0"

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS SINCE 1864

FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

12.18.25

BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORIC PARK

REFERENCE PLANS

APPE NDIX B

SHEET NO.
1
1 OF 2

SHEET NOTES

1. DRAWINGS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
2. THE DIMENSIONS AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXISTING BUILDING ARE BASED ON UNVERIFIED PREVIOUS DRAWINGS AND LIMITED VISUAL OBSERVATIONS. VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

4 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE@24X36 1/8" = 1'-0"

2 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE@24X36 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE@24X36 1/8" = 1'-0"

1 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE@24X36 1/8" = 1'-0"

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS SINCE 1864

FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

12.18.25

BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORIC PARK

REFERENCE ELEVATIONS

APPE NDIX B

SHEET NO.
2
2 OF 2

File: C:\Users\karen.benouar\OneDrive - California State Parks\Bidwell Mansion\CAD\FIREVA-2.0 REFERENCE PLANS.dwg Layout: A-2.1 ELEVATIONS Date: December 18 2025 - 11:43 am User: Karen.Benouar

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - SECTION 01 00 00

CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

UNLESS EXPLICITLY STATED IN THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS, BY NOTE OR CLARIFICATION LETTER, THE ENTIRE SCOPE OF WORK REPRESENTED BY THESE DOCUMENTS SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS REPRESENT THE DESIGN INTENT OF THE DESIGN TEAM BASED ON DIMENSIONS OF EXISTING SITE AND/OR FIELD CONDITIONS. ACTUAL CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE MODIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS TO ACHIEVE THE DESIGN INTENT. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY DESIGN TEAM IN WRITING OF ANY DISCREPANCIES RELATED TO EXISTING SITE AND/OR FIELD CONDITIONS PRIOR TO CONTINUING ANY WORK.

THE STRUCTURE HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO RESIST CODE REQUIRED VERTICAL AND LATERAL FORCES AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF ALL STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED. STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE PRIOR TO COMPLETION IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR. THIS RESPONSIBILITY INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO JOB SITE SAFETY; ERECTION MEANS, METHODS, AND SEQUENCES; TEMPORARY SHORING, FORMWORK, AND BRACING; USE OF EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES. PROVIDE ADEQUATE RESISTANCE TO LOADS ON THE STRUCTURES DURING CONSTRUCTION PER SEI/ASCE STANDARD NO. 37 "DESIGN LOADS ON STRUCTURES DURING CONSTRUCTION." CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATION BY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER IS FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH DESIGN ASPECTS ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED IN ANY WAY TO REVIEW THE CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES.

DO NOT SCALE THE DRAWINGS. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND COORDINATE DIMENSIONS AMONG ALL DRAWINGS PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH ANY WORK OR FABRICATION. ANY DEVIATION FROM THE CONDITIONS SHOWN IN THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS SHALL REQUIRE WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DESIGN TEAM.

ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND AMONG THE DRAWINGS, THESE GENERAL NOTES, BOOK SPECIFICATIONS (IF ANY), AND THE SITE CONDITIONS SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER, WHO SHALL CORRECT SUCH DISCREPANCY IN WRITING. ANY WORK DONE BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR AFTER DISCOVERY OF SUCH DISCREPANCY SHALL BE DONE AT THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR'S RISK.

THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE COMPLEMENTARY. WORK REQUIRED TO BE DONE BY ONE DOCUMENT AND NOT BY OTHERS SHALL BE DONE AS IF REQUIRED BY ALL.

THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE NO STRUCTURAL SUBSTITUTIONS, CHANGES, OR MODIFICATIONS WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.

CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL WORK IS PERFORMED IN A PROFESSIONAL AND WORKMANLIKE MANNER BY SKILLED MECHANICS OF THE TRADE. SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THEY ARE TO CONFER AND COOPERATE FULLY WITH EACH OTHER DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION TO DETERMINE THE EXACT EXTENT AND OVERLAP OF EACH OTHER'S WORK AND TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK IN A TIMELY MANNER.

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SHOWN OR NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS, NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, BORED, OR OTHERWISE WEAKENED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CONFORM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL DETAILS PROVIDED, INCLUDING THOSE NOTED AS 'TYPICAL', REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE SPECIFICALLY REFERENCED IN THE PLANS OR NOTES.

ALL WATERPROOFING, FLASHING, AND DRAINAGE ARE TO BE DESIGNED AND PROVIDED BY OTHERS.

COORDINATION BETWEEN DISCIPLINES

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS ARE THE PRIME CONTRACT DRAWINGS. CONSULTANT DRAWINGS BY OTHER DISCIPLINES ARE SUPPLEMENTARY TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. REPORT DIMENSIONAL OMISSIONS OR DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL OR CIVIL DRAWINGS TO ARCHITECT PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH WORK.

STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS SHALL BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS ARE DIMENSIONED ON STRUCTURAL PLANS AND DETAILS AND OVERALL LAYOUT OF STRUCTURAL PORTION OF WORK. SOME SECONDARY ELEMENTS ARE NOT DIMENSIONED SUCH AS: WALL CONFIGURATIONS (INCLUDING EXACT DOOR AND WINDOW LOCATIONS), ALCOVES, SLAB SLOPES AND DEPRESSIONS, CURBS, ETC. VERTICAL DIMENSIONAL CONTROL IS DEFINED BY ARCHITECTURAL WALL SECTIONS AND BUILDING SECTIONS. STRUCTURAL DETAILS SHOW DIMENSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS TO CONTROL DIMENSIONS DEFINED BY ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. DETAILING AND SHOP DRAWING PRODUCTION FOR STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS WILL REQUIRE DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN BOTH ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.

DESIGN CRITERIA - SECTION 01 00 01

RISK CATEGORY - II

LATERAL LOADS

WIND EXPOSURE CATEGORY	C
BASIC WIND SPEED, V	95 MPH

SHEET LIST (STRUCTURAL) - SECTION 00 01 15

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
S0.1	COVER SHEET
S1.0	PHASE 1 - SHORING PLAN
S2.0	PHASE 2 - INTERIOR SHORING
S3.0	PHASE 3 - TOWER SHORING
S4.0	BRACING DETAILS

PROJECT INFORMATION - SECTION 01 10 00

DOUG GADOW, PE, SE
LINCHPIN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
530.563.6341 EXT. 801
775.857.3744 EXT. 801

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

THE PROJECT IS A TEMPORARY SHORING PLAN IN PHASES FOR THE BIDWELL MANSION FIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY.

GOVERNING AGENCY:

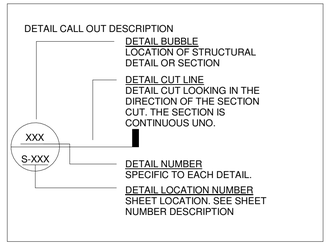
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

2411 HARVARD STREET, SUITE 200
SACRAMENTO, CA 95815

ABBREVIATIONS:

AB	- ANCHOR BOLT	LSL	- LAMINATED STRAND LUMBER
ABH	- HEAVY DUTY ANCHOR BOLT	LVL	- LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER
ABV	- ABOVE	LWT	- LIGHTWEIGHT
ADDL	- ADDITIONAL	MAX	- MAXIMUM
ADJ	- ADJACENT	MECH	- MECHANICAL
ARCH	- ARCHITECTURAL	MF	- MOMENT FRAME
AYC	- ALASKAN YELLOW CEDAR	MFR	- MANUFACTURER
BLKG	- BLOCKING	MIN	- MINIMUM
BLW	- BELOW	MISC	- MISCELLANEOUS
BM	- BEAM	(N)	- NEW
BN	- BOUNDARY NAIL	NS	- NEAR SIDE
BOS	- BOTTOM OF SHEATHING	OC	- ON CENTER
BP	- BUTTON PUNCH	OF	- OUTER FACE
BTWN	- BETWEEN	OH	- OPPOSITE HAND
CJ	- CONSTRUCTION JOINT	OPNG	- OPENING
CL	- CENTERLINE	OWSJ	- OPEN WEB STEEL JOIST
COL	- COLUMN	PAF	- POWDER ACTUATED FASTENERS
CONC	- CONCRETE	PARA	- PARALLEL
CONT	- CONTINUOUS	PERP	- PERPENDICULAR
CVG	- CONTINUOUS VERTICAL GRAIN	PL	- PLATE
DIAM	- DIAMETER	PLF	- POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT
DF	- DOUGLAS FIR	PLY	- PLYWOOD
DL	- DEAD LOAD	PSF	- POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
DN	- DOWN	PSL	- PARALLEL STRAND LUMBER
(E)	- EXISTING	PT	- PRESSURE TREATED
EA	- EACH	PW	- PUDDLE WELD
EN	- EDGE NAIL	REINF	- REINFORCEMENT
ENGR	- ENGINEER	REQ	- REQUIRED
EOR	- ENGINEER OF RECORD	SCHED	- SCHEDULE
ES	- EACH SIDE	SHTG	- SHEATHING
EQ	- EARTHQUAKE	SIM	- SIMILAR
EW	- EACH WAY	SL	- SNOW LOAD
EXT	- EXTERIOR	SMS	- SHEET METAL SCREW
FDN	- FOUNDATION	SOG	- SLAB ON GRADE
FF	- FINISH FLOOR	STAG	- STAGGERED
FOS	- FACE OF STUD	STD HK	- STANDARD HOOK
FRMG	- FRAMING	STIFF	- STIFFENER
FS	- FAR SIDE	STL	- STEEL
GA	- GAGE	SW	- SHEARWALL
GALV	- GALVANIZED	SYM	- SYMMETRICAL
GC	- GENERAL CONTRACTOR	T&B	- TOP & BOTTOM
GLB	- GLUED LAMINATED BEAM	T&G	- TONGUE AND GROOVED
GYP	- GYPSUM BOARD	THRU	- THROUGH
HD	- HOLDOWN	TN	- TOE NAIL
HDG	- HOT-DIP GALVANIZED	TOS	- TOP OF STEEL
HORIZ	- HORIZONTAL	TOW	- TOP OF WALL
HSS	- HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTION	TP	- TOP PLATE
INT	- INTERIOR	TS	- TUBE STEEL
INTR	- INTERMEDIATE	TSW	- TOP SEAM WELD
INV	- INVERTED	TYP	- TYPICAL
K	- KIPS (1,000 LBS)	UNO	- UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
KP	- KING POST	VERT	- VERTICAL
KS	- KING STUD	VIF	- VERIFY IN FIELD
LL	- LIVE LOAD	w/	- WITH
LLV	- LONG LEG VERTICAL	WF	- WIDE FLANGE
LLH	- LONG LEG HORIZONTAL	WL	- WIND LOAD
		WWR	- WELDED WIRE REINFORCEMENT

PLANS & DETAILS LEGEND:



CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS SINCE 1864

FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — DOUGLAS L. GADOW — STRUCTURAL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PRELIMINARY

3/10/25

DPR ACCESS COMPLIANCE REVIEW
ACCESSIBILITY SECTION
CERTIFICATION #

Reviewed by Date

ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE AND STATE FIRE MARSHAL SIGNED ORIGINALS ARE ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

DESIGNED:	DG
DRAWN:	AFS
CHECKED:	DG
DATE:	3/10/25

△	REVISIONS	DATE

BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORICAL PARK
FIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

COVER SHEET

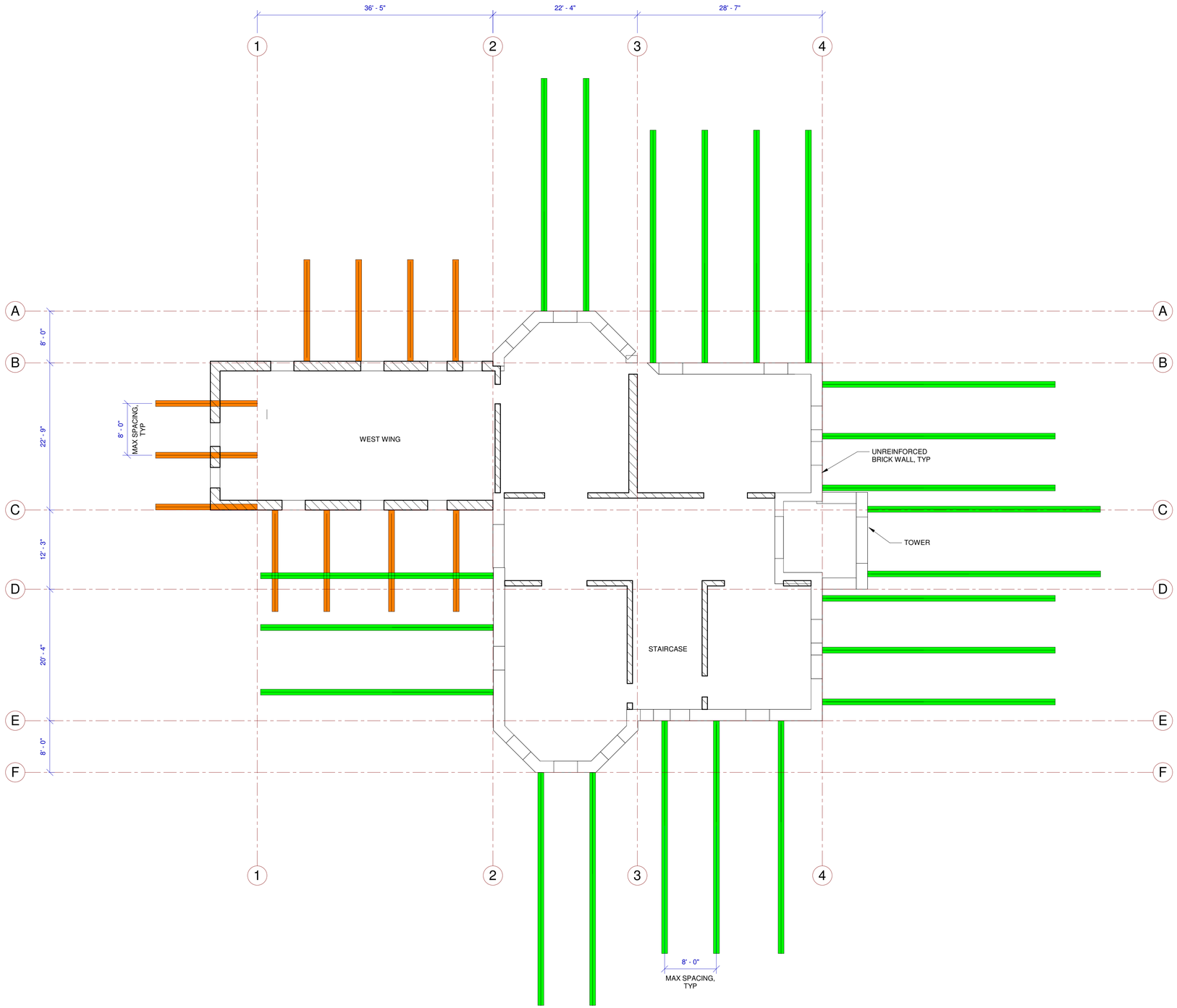
APPENDIX C

SHEET NO.
S0.1
1 OF 5

LINCHPIN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
10031 West River Street, Truckee, CA 96161
PO Box 2651, Truckee, CA 96160
info@LinchpinSE.com
530.563.6341
www.LinchpinSE.com

PROJECT NO. 22-157

PROJECT MILESTONE: PRELIMINARY



1 PHASE 1 - EXTERIOR SHORING
1/8" = 1'-0"

SHORING LEGEND

- SINGLE TIER SHORING PER DETAIL 101 / S4.0
- TWO TIER SHORING PER DETAIL 102 / S4.0
- SHORING PER DETAIL 103 / S4.0

N

FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DOUGLAS L. [illegible]
STRUCTURAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY
3/10/25

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BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORICAL PARK
FIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

PHASE 1 - SHORING PLAN

APPENDIX C

SHEET NO.
S1.0
2 OF 5

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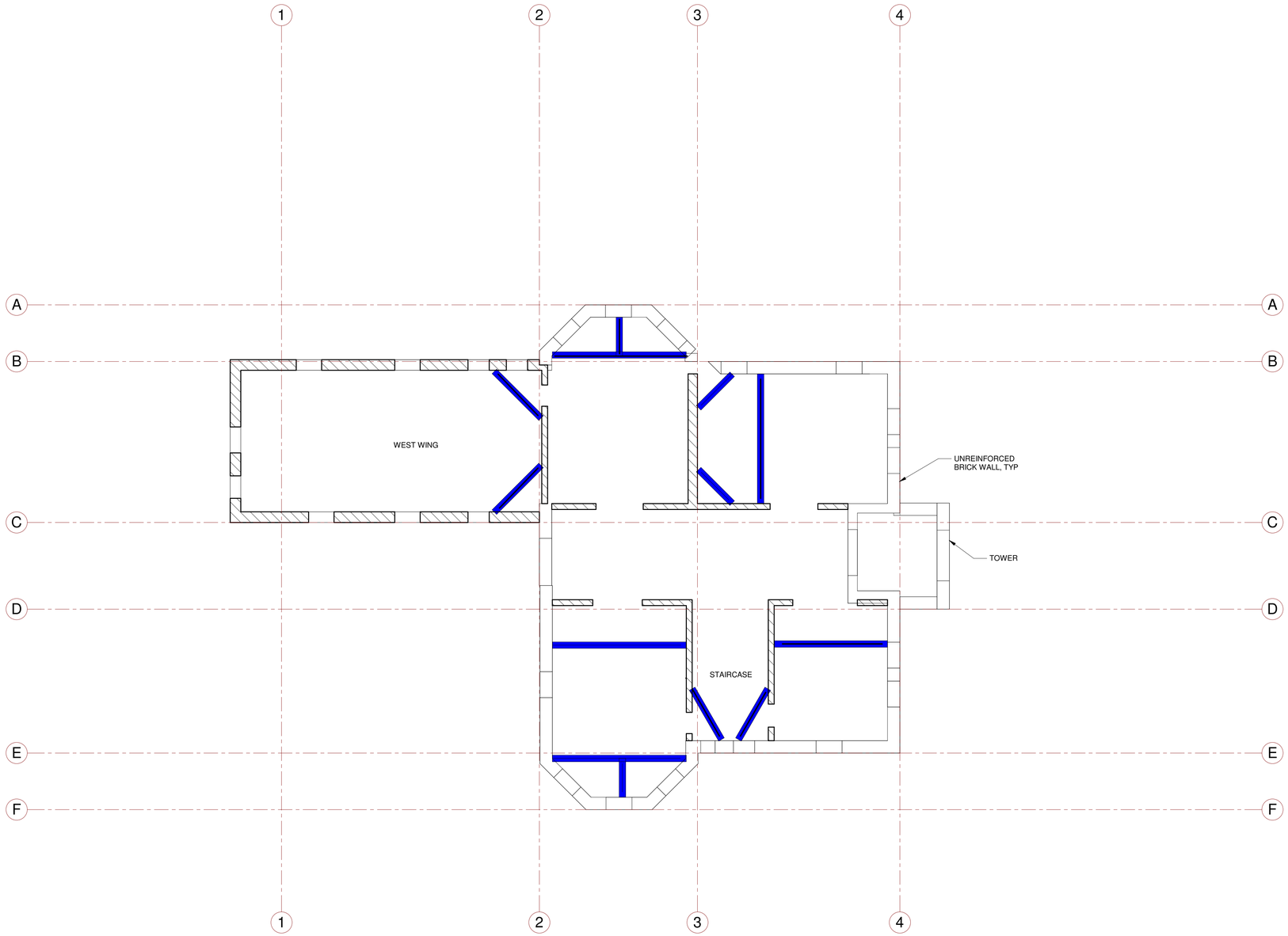

SHORING LEGEND

- SINGLE TIER SHORING PER DETAIL 101 / S4.0
- TWO TIER SHORING PER DETAIL 102 / S4.0
- SHORING PER DETAIL 103 / S4.0

1 PHASE 2 - INTERIOR SHORING
1/8" = 1'-0"

N

FACILITIES AND
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DOUGLAS L. [illegible]
STRUCTURAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY
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BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORICAL PARK
FIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

PHASE 2 - INTERIOR SHORING

APPENDIX C

SHEET NO.
S2.0
3 OF 5

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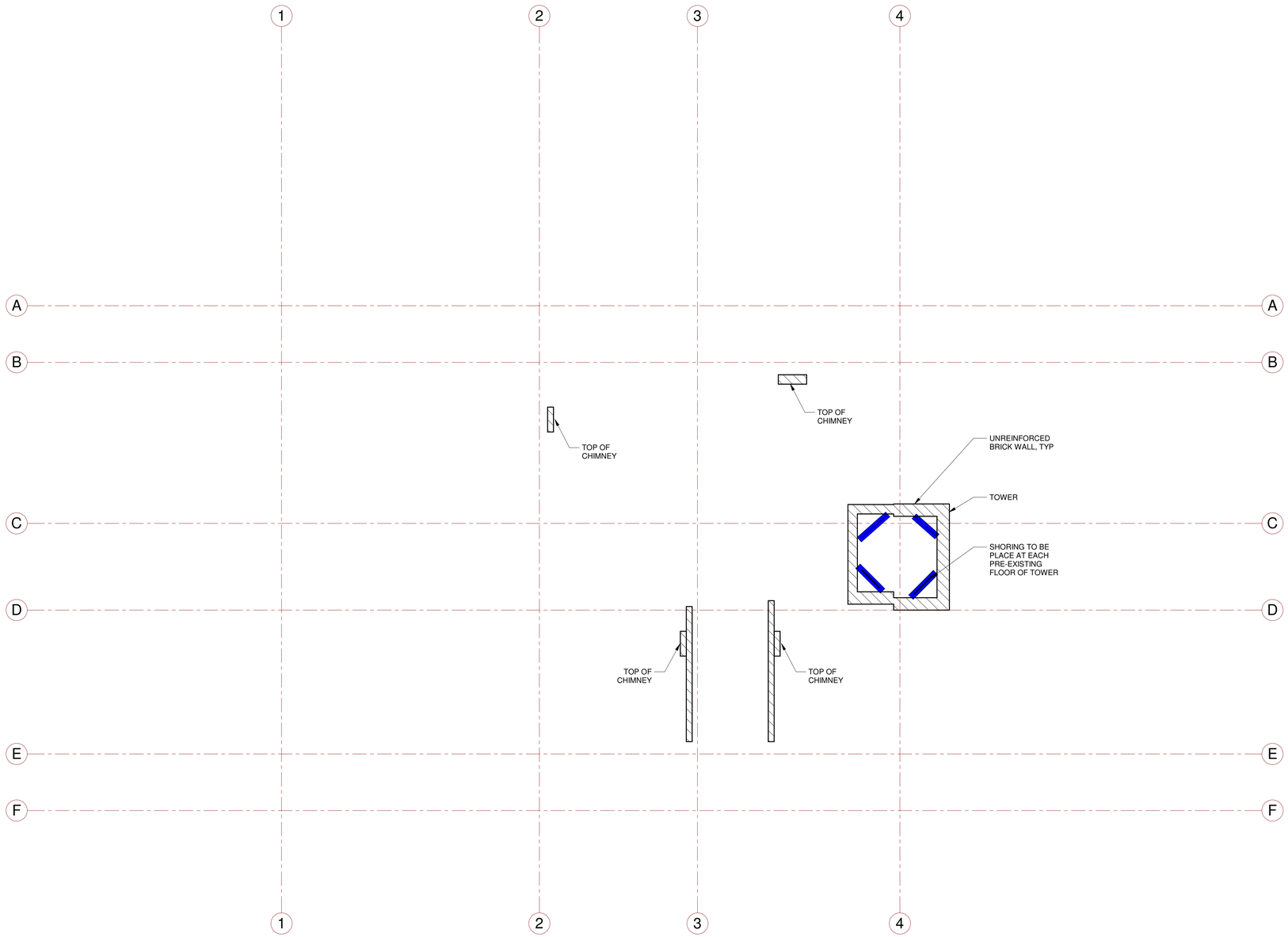

1 PHASE 3 - TOWER SHORING
1/8" = 1'-0"

SHORING LEGEND

- SINGLE TIER SHORING PER DETAIL 101 / S4.0
- TWO TIER SHORING PER DETAIL 102 / S4.0
- SHORING PER DETAIL 103 / S4.0

FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DOUGLAS L. [illegible]
STRUCTURAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY
3/10/25

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BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORICAL PARK
FIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

PHASE 3 - TOWER SHORING

APPENDIX C

SHEET NO.
S3.0
4 OF 5

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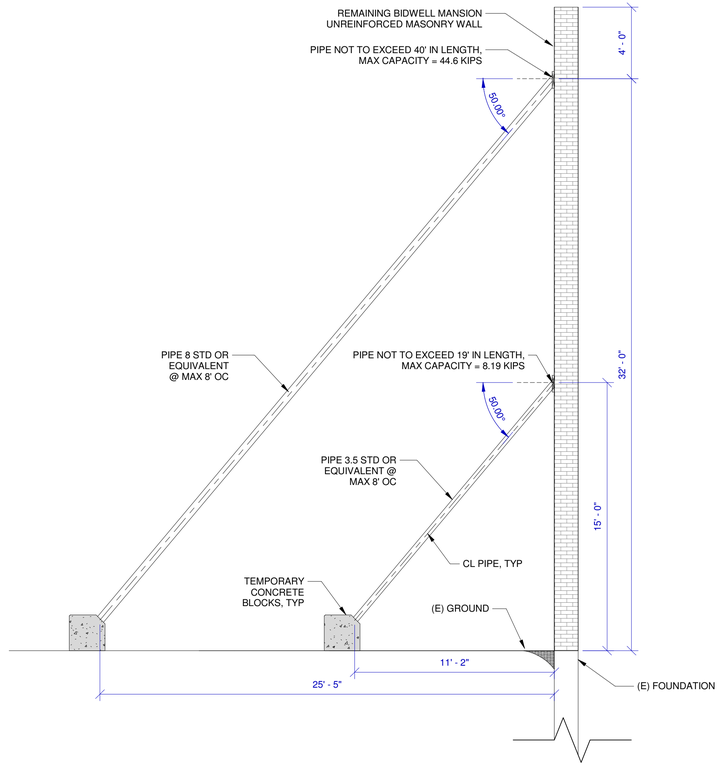
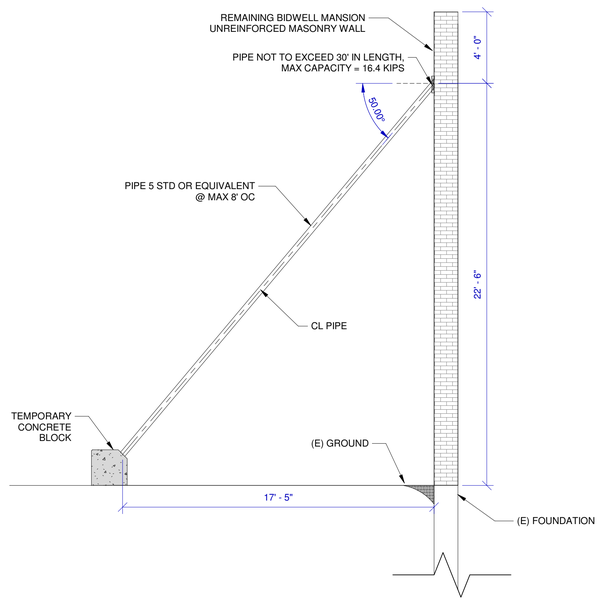
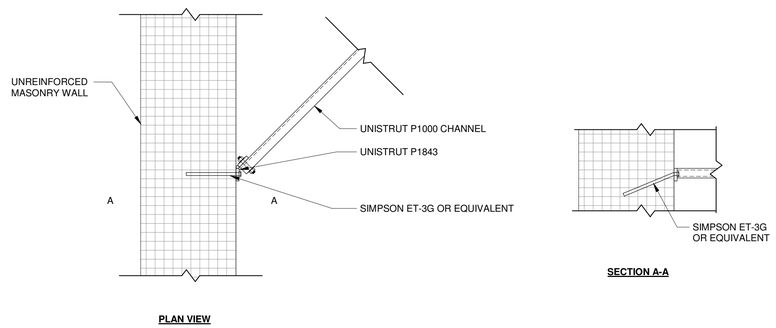


102 EXTERIOR SHORING - TWO TIERS
1/4" = 1'-0"



101 EXTERIOR SHORING - SINGLE TIER
1/4" = 1'-0"



103 INTERIOR SHORING - BRACING DETAILS
1" = 1'-0"

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS SINCE 1864

FACILITIES AND
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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BIDWELL MANSION STATE HISTORICAL PARK
FIRE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

BRACING DETAILS

APPENDIX C

SHEET NO.
S4.0
5 OF 5

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PROJECT MILESTONE: PRELIMINARY