

A Brief History of the Pioneer Baby's Grave

by Trygve B. Sletteand

Nineteenth Century Origin

The Jewish Pioneer Baby's Grave is located just north of Highway 299 about one-half mile west of the town of Shasta. A marble headstone and delicate wrought iron fence mark the spot where Charles Brownstein's remains were buried in 1864. George Brownstein, baby Charles' father, left his home near Berlin, Germany in 1850, crossing the Atlantic by ship and the Isthmus of Panama on muleback. After arriving in California, he went to Red Bluff where he established a general store. In 1861, on one of his buying trips to San Francisco, he met Helena Cohn, whom he married later that year. She had also emigrated from the same part of Germany, sailing "round the horn" to San Francisco.

Mrs. Brownstein didn't care for Red Bluff and wanted to leave. Her husband is said to have told her "when you give me a daughter, we'll move to San Francisco." The Brownsteins then proceeded to produce three sons: Daniel, Charles, and Julius. Finally, in 1867, Estelle was born. Later, another daughter, Frances, was born in San Francisco!

The town of Shasta was founded in 1849, the year after gold was discovered in Shasta County and the year before George Brownstein left Germany. As chronicled by Shasta County historian Ed Petersen, "Shasta's first organized church services were held in 1852 under the auspices of a Methodist preacher named John Hill. Hill won an immediate place in the annals of Shasta's history when he threw a drunken heckler off a hotel balcony because he had questioned the parson's right to use the street for the preaching of the gospel. The Episcopalians and Catholics followed the Methodists, and by 1858 a Union Church, open to all denominations, was started."

As noted by Albert Weissberg in his paper on the subject, we know that there were also pioneer Jewish families living in Shasta during this period. A 24-member "Hebrew Association" was formed there in 1857 with the object of burying the dead according to Jewish customs. Sometime thereafter the association acquired land for a cemetery. Some years later, in 1872, the deed to this property was recorded in the name of the "Hebrew Congregation of Shasta". In the interim - in December of 1864 - Charles Brownstein, who died at the age of eight months of

81

THE COVERED WAGON

unknown causes, was buried in close proximity to this parcel, which remains in the name of the HEBREW Congregation of Shasta to this day. 120 years later. Since there was no Jewish cemetery in Red Bluff, the Brownsteins journeyed a day over rough roads to lay their baby to eternal rest at Shasta. No other graves are known in the area, though it is probable that others exist. The Brownsteins told their other children of their baby brother who had died, but if they ever told them where he was buried, his siblings forgot. After the parents had passed away and the brothers and sisters were grown, they made a long and apparently futile search for their little brother's grave, which they knew only to be "somewhere in northern California."

Twentieth Century Developments

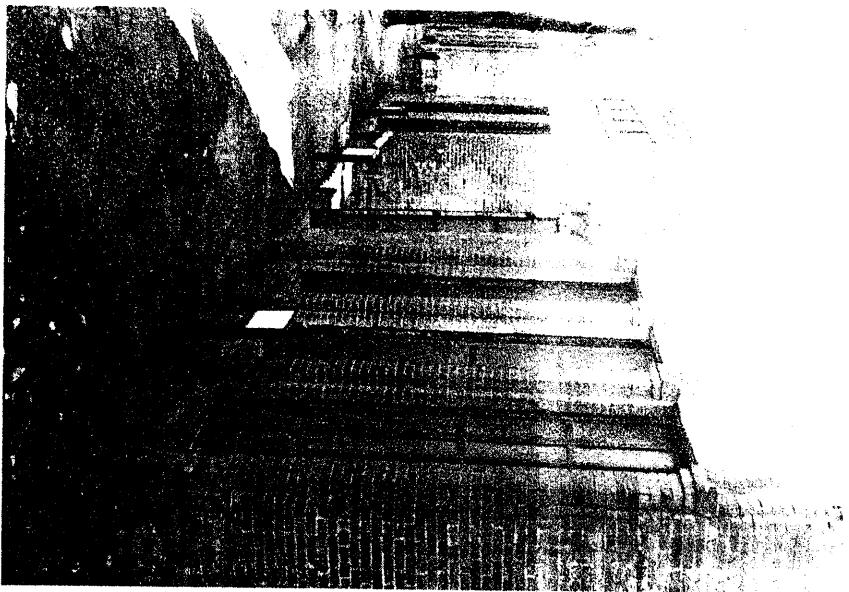
In 1923 the State Division of Highways decided to build a more direct road to Weaverville. While surveying, highway engineers discovered baby Charles' headstone directly in the line of the proposed road. The highway designers decided to pass the plot by building the road on each side of the grave, so for ten years the grave stood in the center of Highway 299. In 1933, increased use made it necessary to widen the same stretch of highway. The Shasta Historical Society then decided to make the Baby's Grave a pioneer monument. They conferred with the Division of Highways, who agreed to widen the road south of the grave and level the ground around the site for a visitor's parking lot. This old road alignment is still apparent at the gravesite today. Other improvements were made in 1933: the concrete base in which the original wrought iron is set was poured. Also, stout wooden guardrail, which has since been removed, was placed around the grave.

May 28, 1933 was set for the formal dedication of the landmark. Advance newspaper announcements of the ceremony solved a great mystery for Miss Frances Brownstein and Mrs. Estelle Putzel of San Francisco. They attended a memorial service at their brother's grave. His resting place had been lost to them for nearly 70 years. In 1946 a wider and straighter highway was built and now the grave is about 50 feet north of and below existing Route 299. The English on the top part of the headstone is an exact translation of the Hebrew on the bottom:

Here lies buried the boy Elchahan, son of Elachim Broinshtein of Red Bluff, born on the 29th day of the month of Adar in the year 5624; died the 15th day of Kislev in the year 5625 after the Creation of the World (according to the Hebrew calendar).

Twenty-nine Adar 5624 corresponds to 4 May 1864, and 15 Kislev 5625 to 14 December 1864.

82



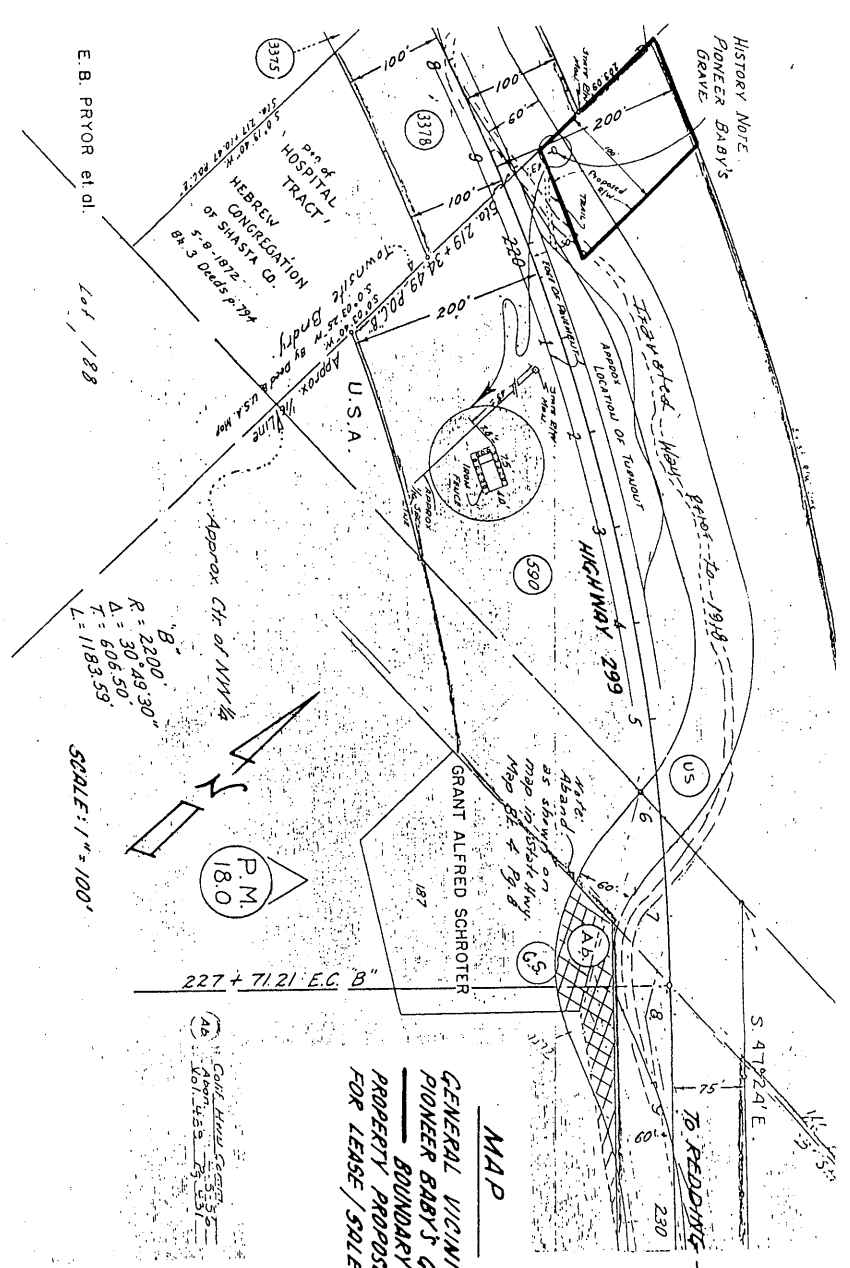
Old Buildings of Shasta

Postscript

The Jewish Pioneer Baby's Grave has unfortunately fallen into disrepair in recent decades as a result of neglect and periodic vandalism. Complicating efforts to improve the situation are the number of public agencies involved. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management holds the title to the property while Caltrans has an easement which extends from highway beyond the grave, giving both agencies jurisdiction over its management. A third agency, California Department of Parks and Recreation, is the logical choice to administer a resource management program. Their regional offices are located only one-half mile away and the Baby's Grave dates to the period commemorated by Shasta State Historic Park. The grave site is a State Historic Landmark, for which California Department of Parks and Recreation has responsibility for registration. It remains unclear, however, which of the three agencies, singly or in cooperative agreement, will end up actively managing the gravesite. Most of the recent restoration work has been done by Congregation Beth Israel of Redding. They have been extended a helping hand by Caltrans.

SOURCES

- Bedynek, Isabel W. *Baby's Grave Changed Highway Route and Solved Mystery. Sacramento Bee* October 30, 1960.
- Eaton, Honorable Richard B. Personal Communication, Redding. 1984
- Frisbie, Mabel M. and Beauchamp, Jean. *Shasta: The Queen City*. California Historical Society, Sacramento. 1973
- Hebrew Association. *Shasta Republican* March 7, 1857.
- Hoover, M.B., H.E. Rensch, and E.G. Rensch. *Historic Spots in California*. Revised by W.N. Abeloe. Stanford U. Press, Palo Alto, pp. 486-7. 1966.
- Levinson, Robert E. Interview with Myron G. Putzel (George Brownstein's grandson). 3 pp. manuscript on file with Congregation Beth Israel, Redding. 1968.
- Edward Petersen. *In the Shadow of the Mountain: A Short History of Shasta County, California*. Privately printed, Redding, pp. 29-36. 1965.
- Pioneer Child's Lonely Grave. *The Jewish Bulletin* 114 (31). San Francisco. July 24, 1964.
- Robbins, Millie. *Mystery of a Lonely Grave*. Millie's Column in *San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle*. August, 1968.
- State of California. Application for Registration of Historical Point of Interest - Pioneer Baby's Grave. 5 pp. manuscript on file at State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. Dated April 18, 1941. Approved July 28, 1942.
- State of California. California Division of Beaches and Parks News Release. Sacramento. July 31, 1964.
- Shuford, Beth. Report on Cemeteries and Lone Graves. *The Covered Wagon*, yearbook of the Shasta Historical Society. 1965. pp. 40-42. Redding.
- Weissberg, Albert O. Pioneer Jewish Families of Shasta County. 3 pp. manuscript in author's possession. (To appear in the 1985 *Covered Wagon*).



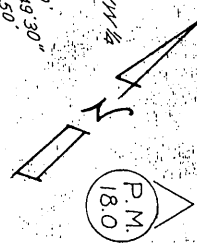
HISTORY NOTE
PIONEER BABY'S GRAVE

E. B. PRYOR et al.

Lot 188

Approx. Chr. of NY 1/4
 "B"
 R = 2200'
 Δ = 30°49'30"
 T = 606.50'
 L = 1183.59'

SCALE: 1" = 100'



227 + 71.21 E.C. "B"

CO. H. HILL & CO. INC.
 1011 1/2 S. 2nd St.
 S.F. 94103

MAP
 GENERAL VICINITY
 PIONEER BABY'S GRAVE
 BOUNDARY OF
 PROPERTY PROPOSED
 FOR LEASE / SALE

S 47°22'41"E
 TO REDDING

GRANT ALFRED SCHROTER
 187

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

3 HIGHWAY 299

HEBREW CONGREGATION OF SHASTA CO.
 5-9-1872
 8-3-1875
 1/4 of 1/4 Sec. 27 T. 25 N. R. 22 E. S. 30 E.

U.S.A.

Approx. Chr. of NY 1/4

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

APPROX. LOCATION OF SUMNER

Muriel Weissberg has lived in Redding since 1957, and volunteers as a docent at the Redding Museum. Her article on "Pioneer Jewish Merchants...in and Around Shasta" appeared in the 1986 Covered Wagon. A brief article by Trygve Sletteland in the same issue tells about the Brownsteins and shows a map locating the grave.

A version of this article was published in Western States Jewish History, 23:1 (Oct. 1990) pp. 46-57.

A BABY'S GRAVE

Lone Reminder of the Brownstein Family in Northern California

By Muriel Weissberg

The story of California Registered Historical Landmark No. 377 is the story of the Brownsteins, and it is the story of one of the oldest Jewish gravesites in Northern California. The historical landmark sign is located on the north side of State Highway 299W, about one-half mile west of the town of Shasta. That town is now occupied by a State Historical Park, which is designed to preserve the remains of a row of brick business buildings dating from the gold rush era, 1849 to 1860. This business street helped give Shasta the name "Queen City" of the northern mines.

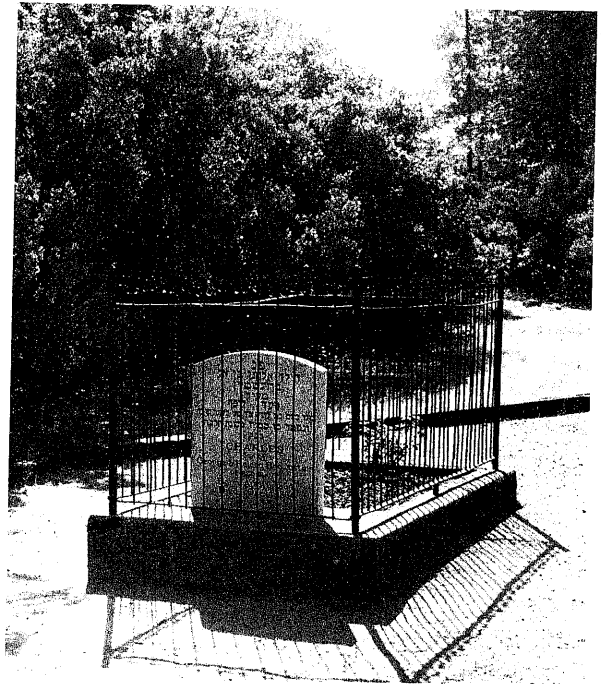
At present the landmark consists of a granite headstone surrounded by a wrought iron fence. To reach it from the highway one must walk several yards down a trail to the site. It is next to a previous roadbed somewhat to the north of the present road.

According to Myron G. Putzel, a grandson of George Brownstein, his grandfather was born in Prussian-occupied Poland and

left there in the 1850s. He and two brothers, Jacob and Samuel, made their way to Red Bluff, California, where they established a general merchandise store. Brother Samuel died in 1865. In an 1871 business directory the store was listed as "George Brownstein & Bro., dry goods, clothing, boots and hats."

On one of his buying trips to San Francisco, George met and married Helena Cohn, who had come from Loebau, Germany. They were married by Rabbi Julius Eckman on September 22, 1861. The couple had five children, all but one born in Red Bluff. Daniel G. was born in 1862 or 1863; Charles in 1864; Julius about 1866; Estelle in 1867; and Frances, after the family moved to San Francisco. Charles was buried in Shasta, about thirty miles from Red Bluff, because there was no Jewish cemetery in the latter place.

After Estelle was born, George Brownstein left his store to be run by his



Weissberg

The inscription on the headstone is in Hebrew and English. The latter reads:

*Charles
Son of
George & Helena Brownstein
of Red Bluff
Born April 6, 1864
Died Dec. 14, 1864*

A translation of the Hebrew inscription, courtesy of Mr. Seymour Fromer, director of the Magnes Memorial Museum, Berkeley, is as follows:

*Here lies buried the boy Elchanan,
son of Eliakim Broinshtein
from the City of Red Bluff*

*Born on the 29th day of the month of
Adar in the year 5624 and died on the
15th day of Kislev in the year 5625 from
the creation of the world*

brother Jacob and moved to San Francisco. George Brownstein had lived in Red Bluff from 1854 to 1867, becoming one of its important businessmen. The home which he had built was constructed of brick and located at the corner of Jefferson and Walnut. In 1875 this residence was sold to his brother Jacob. His business, operated in partnership with his brothers, was located at the northeast corner of Main and Oak Streets.

Like many other Jewish merchants the Brownsteins made extensive use of newspaper advertising. The earliest advertisement found is from the Red Bluff *Beacon*, July 20, 1859. Headlined "Great Bargains at Brown's Clothing Magazine," it announced that the owner had just returned from San Francisco with a large and personally selected stock, consisting of gentlemen's summer clothing in endless variety, which they were anxious to dispose of as quickly as possible for cash. They intended

A Baby's Grave

NEW DIGGINGS
ON THE
SAC. RIVER!
GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT
BROWNSTEIN'S
NEWLY ERECTED BRICK.

HAVING Just returned from San Francisco with a large and personally selected stock, which we have purchased at very low rates. We invite the public to call and examine our goods, and they will be found to be superior to any lot ever offered in this market.

Among ten thousand articles, we have choice patterns of

**Silk Robes, Silk Poplins,
Silk Flannels,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
BUGLE GIMP,
LADIES' MORNING GOWNS,**

AND

**ALEXANDER'S KID
GLOVES,
CLOTHING,**
in endless variety.

**Hats and Caps,
BOOTS AND SHOES,**
and everything pertaining to a gentleman's
Wardrobe.

Every description of
Dry Goods, Embroideries,
Lawns, Pinoids,
Silks, Shawls,

Printed and Colored Sack Flannels, Mantillas, Skirts and Trimmings, &c. White and Colored Blankets, Silk and Worsted Curtain Damask, Black and Brown Sheetings, Table and Linen Napkins, New English Brussels Carpets, New Stair Carpets and Druggets, New Floor Oil Cloths.

All we ask now, is for our friends to give us a call, as we are satisfied our goods and prices will both suit.

**Remember the place, the New
Brick, Corner of Main and Oak Sts.
G. BROWNSTEIN & BROTHER**

Red Bluff, Aug. 17, 1859. — 22

to pull down their building to make room for a brick one.

On October 12, 1859 the paper carried a nine-inch ad headlined, "To the Ladies! A Great Way to Save Money. Great Reduction in Prices for only 30 days." The ad featured newly imported dry goods and listed yardage prices of numerous fabrics. It announced a "\$500 REWARD to any person who will not find the goods at our house sold at the above described rates." The ad noted that the firm was both a wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, fancy goods and much else.

The January 1, 1861 ad in the *Beacon* announced that the Brownstein firm was receiving goods by every steamer direct from the East Coast, "which enables us to sell lower than any other house." In December, 1860, the *Red Bluff* paper carried the Brownstein ad announcing that they had just received a large stock in all styles comprising rich flounced and fancy dress silks, black and colored dress silks, cashmeres, de laines, merinos, flannels, bonnets, opera knit shawls, ladies and childrens' furs, gentlemen's clothing, etc. The *Red Bluff Independent* of September 30, 1862 announced that "a large assortment of miners' clothing suitable for the Salmon River diggings will be sold at San Francisco jobbing rates with freight added."

On December 15, 1864 the same newspaper carried an ad about the "new arrival of fall and winter goods at Brownstein and Bro's." In the same issue, on page two, we

*Advertisement in the Red Bluff Beacon,
August 17, 1859*

On page three of the same issue a news item called attention to the new brick store and the large stock of new goods then available

find this item: "Died in Red Bluff Dec. 14, Charles, youngest son of George and Helena Brownstein, aged 8 months and 7 days."

By 1867 George and his family had moved to San Francisco, taking up residence at 520 Eddy. His brother Jacob remained in Red Bluff.

Although no longer living in Red Bluff, George was still an active member of the business. On January 6, 1870 the *Independent* carried the following item:

George Brownstein of the firm of George Brownstein and Bro., Red Bluff, is at present in New York for the purpose of buying the fall and winter stock for their establishment in Red Bluff.

From April, 1872 through August 8, 1874 the *Sentinel* of Red Bluff carried essentially the same advertisement for the Brownstein firm, simply listing the basic items of merchandise carried. The next evidence of the business was an advertisement in the *Sentinel* beginning November 8, 1875, announcing the entire stock must and will be sold by the first of next March.

The *Sentinel* editor supplied the following item in the November 13 issue:

Jake Brownstein has determined to sell off his entire stock of dry and furnishing goods. He has a large and splendid variety. See Jake's double column ad in today's paper and understand by it that Jake means business and that it may redound greatly to your interest to call and learn his prices before fooling around town trying to buy cheap.

A March 10, 1877 ad told of the end of the Brownstein business story:

Cornell and Alvord, successors to J. Brownstein... We take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Red Bluff and the public in general that we are now receiving an entirely new and well selected stock... Cornell and Alvord, Cor. Main & Oak Sts., Red Bluff.

As is evident from the advertisements the Brownstein business partnership con-

A Baby's Grave

GREAT BARGAINS!!

Selling off at Cost!

Without reserve and for CASH only, the entire main-
moth stock of

J. BROWNSTEIN,
consisting of

DRY GOODS
FANCY GOODS,
Domestic Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC. ETC.

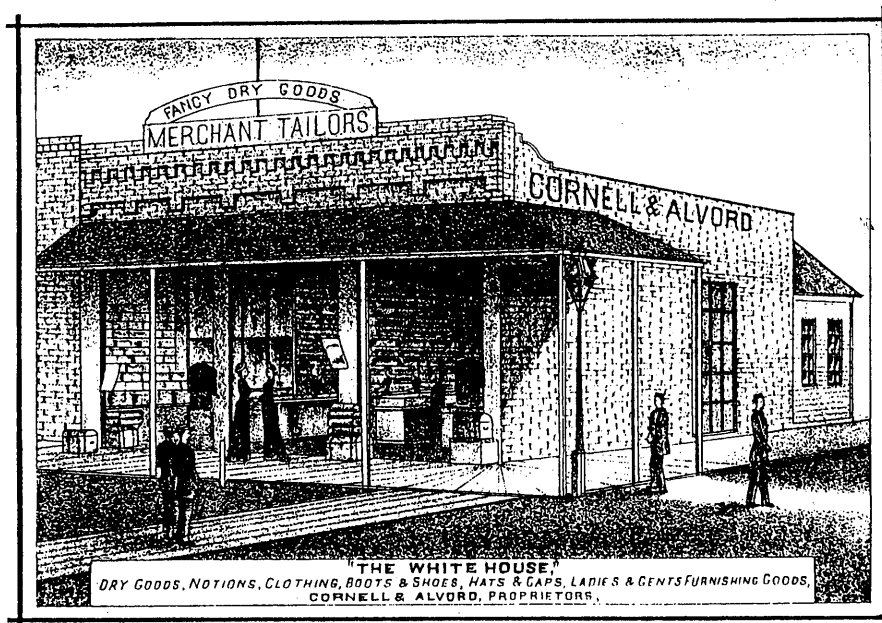
Having just returned from San Francisco, with a well-
selected and fashionable Stock of Goods, I would call the
attention of my old patrons and the public in general that
from 25 to 50 per cent will be saved by calling at
my establishment and selecting goods for immediate want.

The entire Stock will and must be sold, by the first of
next March.

P. S. I have an immense Stock of Clothing and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
All of which I will sell at a sacrifice.

J. BROWNSTEIN.
RED BLUFF, Nov. 8, 1875.

Red Bluff Sentinel, November 8, 1875



History of Tehama County, 1880

The illustration shows that Brownstein's building was still used as a dry goods store after it changed hands in 1877

tinued long after George had moved to San Francisco. However, in that city he became a partner of E. Goslinsky, a manufacturer of cigars and dealer in leaf tobacco located at 309 Front Street. Mrs. Elias Goslinsky was related to Helena Brownstein.

By 1873 George Brownstein was recorded as residing at 1017 Post Street, San Francisco, and he was still a member of the Goslinsky company as well as a partner in George Brownstein & Bro. of Red Bluff. The San Francisco office of the store was at 221 Battery Street. In the early 1880s the George Brownstein son Daniel G. was a salesman of the Goslinsky firm. George Brownstein died in San Francisco in 1906. His wife Helena had passed away in 1896.

Jacob Brownstein had been born in Prussian-occupied Poland in 1832. He was first married to Rachel Priebath in November, 1864; she died soon after. On March 21, 1869, he married Lena New-

mark (erroneously reported by the *Independent* as "Miss B. Newmark") in a special notice March 25, 1869:

Married, in San Francisco, March 21, 1869, Mr. Jacob Brownstein of Red Bluff to Miss B. Newmark of the former place. We acknowledge receipt of the usual favor sent to the printers on such occasions and trust that the happy pair may experience all the happiness the world affords. Jacob is one of our most substantial citizens both in purse and person and well deserves his prosperity.

On October 5, 1871 an advertisement appeared in the *Independent* indicating that Henry Newmark was the head salesman of the Brownstein & Bro. store. In 1877, when the Brownstein business in Red Bluff was sold to H. S. Cornell and C. T. Alvord, the Jacob Brownsteins moved to San Francisco where Jacob became a member of the firm of Kramer, Goodman & Co., which manufactured ladies' cloaks and underwear. By 1890 Jacob was a resident of Los Angeles,

living at 669 South Hope Street. The city directory listed him as a "capitalist."

The Red Bluff *Daily News* of August 30, 1902 carried an article on Jacob Brownstein, reprinted from a Los Angeles newspaper of August 28:

Last night at his residence here [Los Angeles] Jacob Brownstein, a pioneer merchant ... expired. Brownstein established stores in San Francisco and Red Bluff. His late wife was sister to Mrs. Kaspare Cohn and M. A. and Philip Newmark of this city. 'Jake' Brownstein as he was familiarly known, was the father of Daniel J. and Aleck Brownstein of this city. Jake Brownstein's jolly disposition earned for him the sobriquet of 'Prince of Bohemia.' He was a patron of all things musical, and even in passing away, his favorite instrument, the flute, was clasped to his hand.

The *Daily News* added:

The deceased was engaged in business in this place in the 60's and early 70's and there are many people who remember him. He for many years owned the building, now the property of one of his sons, at the northeast corner of Main and Oak Streets.

After the George Brownsteins moved to San Francisco the Shasta resting place of their baby Charles was all but forgotten. The brothers and sisters knew there had been another child, but did not know where he was buried. The gravesite was outside the edge of a plot of land still listed on the Shasta County assessor's maps as "Jewish Cemetery," (*Deeds* 3:794, parcel #011-370-01). The deed was made out on May 8, 1872 by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors to the Hebrew Congregation of Shasta County and their trustee, E. Lewin. It describes the property as 3½ acres of County Hospital grounds, and noted that it had been in the possession of the Jewish community since 1857.

There were undoubtedly other burials in the cemetery, but all traces of them have vanished and no records of burials there have been discovered. Several Shasta old-

timers remember seeing other graves on the hillside. One woman, Corinne Litsch of Shasta, recalled deep holes as though burials had been dug up and moved. It is likely that as Jewish families left the area in the 1860s and later, after the gold rush period, the prior burials were moved to Jewish cemeteries near their new homes.

The northern part of the original plot is now occupied by two roadbeds which have been carved from the original hillside. What remains of the parcel is a steep gully, thickly grown up with pine, manzanita and poison oak.

Originally the Shasta Jewish cemetery was on a hillside to the south of the pack trail from Shasta to Weaverville. In 1923 highway surveyors mapping out a more direct route from Redding to Weaverville found the Brownstein grave surrounded by brush, directly in the path of the proposed new road. Rather than go over the grave, they decided to divide the highway at that point. So for the next ten years the grave stood directly in the center of Highway 299 West.

In 1933 increased use of the route made it necessary to widen the highway and the grave again presented a problem. Through the efforts of the Shasta Historical Society the grave was made a pioneer monument. With the cooperation of the State Division of Highways the road south of the grave was widened and the ground leveled for a visitors' parking lot. A concrete base and heavy wooden rails were installed for protection. Theodore McDonald, an undertaker of Redding, restored the tombstone and the rusty wrought iron fence.

On May 28, 1933, the Shasta Historical Society and the Lassen View Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West held a joint memorial service at the gravesite to observe the restoration of the site and its dedication as a pioneer monument. As a

result of the activity and publicity in preparation for the formal dedication, the San Francisco members of the Brownstein family were informed. Miss Frances Brownstein, Mrs. Estelle Putzel and James (Julius) Brownstein were able to attend the rededication of their brother's grave. In the Redding *Searchlight* of May 30, 1933, the following appeared:

Some 200 persons gathered above the old town of Shasta Sunday afternoon to participate in the dedication as a memorial spot the grave where lies buried the body of a boy, Charles Brownstein, born in April 1864 and buried in December of that year.

Children of Shasta had covered the grave with poppies creating a field of yellow that made a striking picture. Theodore McDonald placed an everlasting wreath on the grave for the Shasta Historical Society. Rev. H. A. Luckenbach spoke of the work done by McDonald and the State Highway Commission in preserving the historic grave.

Mrs. Rose Machado of Lassen View Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, made an address [part of which was]: "We, Native Daughters, duly bear reverence to the pioneers in their courage and fortitude in helping to develop our noble state... It is only fitting that we should pay tribute to one of those pioneer mothers who nearly seventy years ago paid one of the greatest prices asked from God when she left her precious little baby sleeping here all alone. This wreath of everlastings is a symbol that her memory is everlasting in the hearts of the California Native Daughters." Mrs. Thyra Hefflefinger read "A Pioneer Child's Grave" written by Rosena A. Giles.

So long ago the little child was laid
To sleep among the everlasting hills.
The memories of his winsome face now fill
No eye with tears, no hand has stayed
To drop a flower, no pilgrimage been made.
None but the flaming rose of dawn that spills
Its gorgeous petals where the wild bird trills
Its mating song in some neglected glade.
Forgotten: No. Does loyalty forget?
We come to kneel here on this hallowed sod.

One grave of many children's grave for those
Gentle spirits wherein high hopes were set.
Cut down untimely by the will of God
We come to place a wreath and plant a rose.

Theodore McDonald, who had restored the tombstone and the iron fence, later told friend Genev Roberts that at the 1933 rededication the two Brownstein ladies had offered to repay him for his repairs to the fence at the grave, but he had refused to take any money from them. They asked if there was something he particularly liked, and he admitted a fondness for polka-dot ties. He soon received a box from San Francisco which contained two dozen polka-dot ties of every possible combination of colors.

In 1947 Highway 299W had to be rerouted again. This time a new straighter roadbed was cut somewhat up the hillside south of the grave, so that at present the plot, indicated by an historical marker sign on the highway, is down a slope to the north of the road.

After the gold rush faded in the 1860s, Shasta slipped into the status of a ghost town, and most of the Jewish residents moved away. The town of Redding, a few miles to the east, located alongside the Sacramento River and the railroad, became the center of commerce and the seat of Shasta County. The whole area went through the development of mining, agriculture, logging, dam-building and finally in the 1950s and 1960s, tourism. As the population steadily increased a new group of Jewish residents, business and professional people got together to organize a congregation. In 1979 Congregation Beth Israel of Redding became a member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Members of the congregation meet occasionally at the Brownstein gravesite for services and to help in the maintenance of the area.



Members of Congregation Beth Israel at Dedication of New Headstone, June 10, 1989

Millie Burkhardt, Larry Licker, Muriel Weissberg (with camera), Audrey Josefsson, Phyllis Glaser, Rabbi Morris Hershman from San Francisco, Janet Cohen, Ben Picker, Ethan Sletteland (in uniform), Wayne Gilbert, ?, Sheila Henson, Jakob Sletteland, Trygve Sletteland, Al Weissberg

Due to the efforts of Trygve Sletteland, a member of the congregation and previously an employee of CalTrans, plans were laid for improving the gravesite and for patrols of the area to prevent vandalism. Complicating efforts to improve the situation are the number of public agencies involved. The U. S. Bureau of Land Management holds title to the property, while CalTrans has an easement which extends across the highway and beyond the grave, giving both agencies jurisdiction over its management. A third agency, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, which supervises a State Historical Park less than a mile away, is the logical agency to administer the site. However, the site is not now covered by their administration.

The location of the Brownstein grave, out of sight of traffic on the highway and on

an abandoned road, makes it a prime target for vandalism, which has occurred from time to time. During the Fourth of July weekend in 1988 the marble headstone was broken away from its concrete base and removed. Newspaper publicity and the offer of a \$300 reward through the Secret Witness program of Shasta County resulted in the recovery of the stone.

After consultation with the conservator at the Redding Museum and Art Center it was decided that there was no adequate way to cement the broken stone back onto its base. And the inscription was badly weathered. So the marker was replaced with a new granite one bearing the identical inscription. This was provided through the efforts of Lawncrest Chapel of Redding and private parties. Moss Lumber Company donated wood for the handrailing and steps, and Redding Troop 125 of the Boy