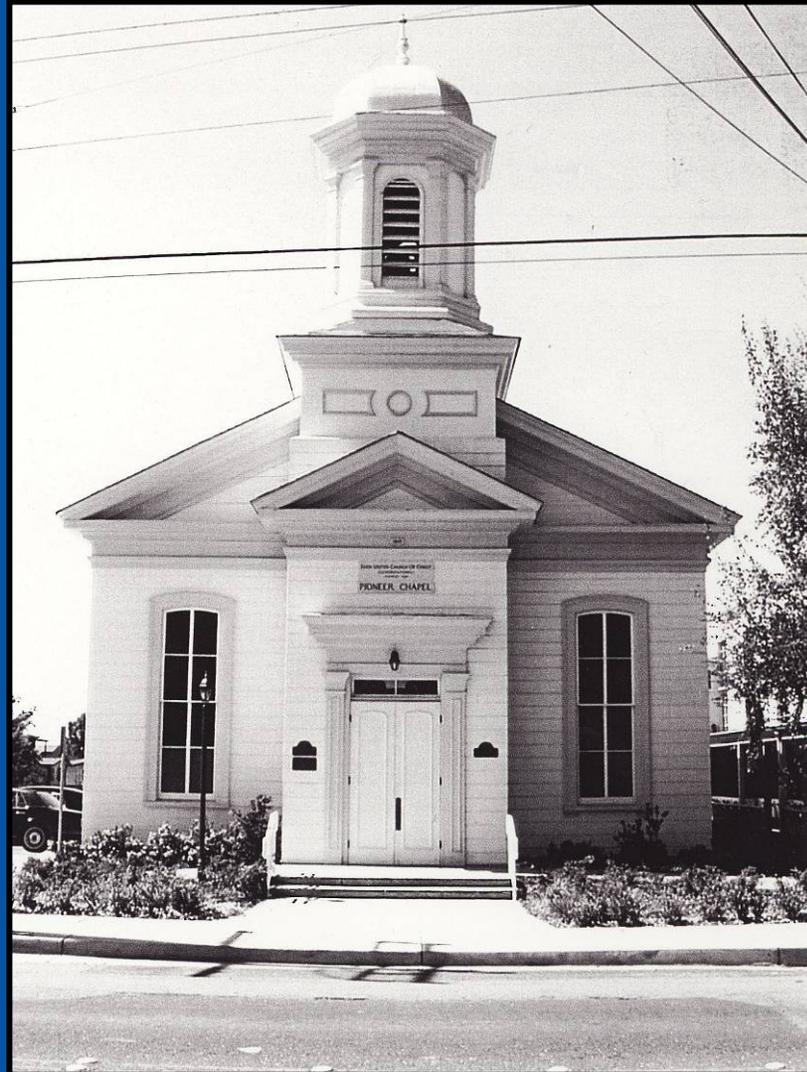


Eden Congregational Church

Hayward (vicinity), Alameda County



Eden Congregational Church

Hayward (vicinity), Alameda County

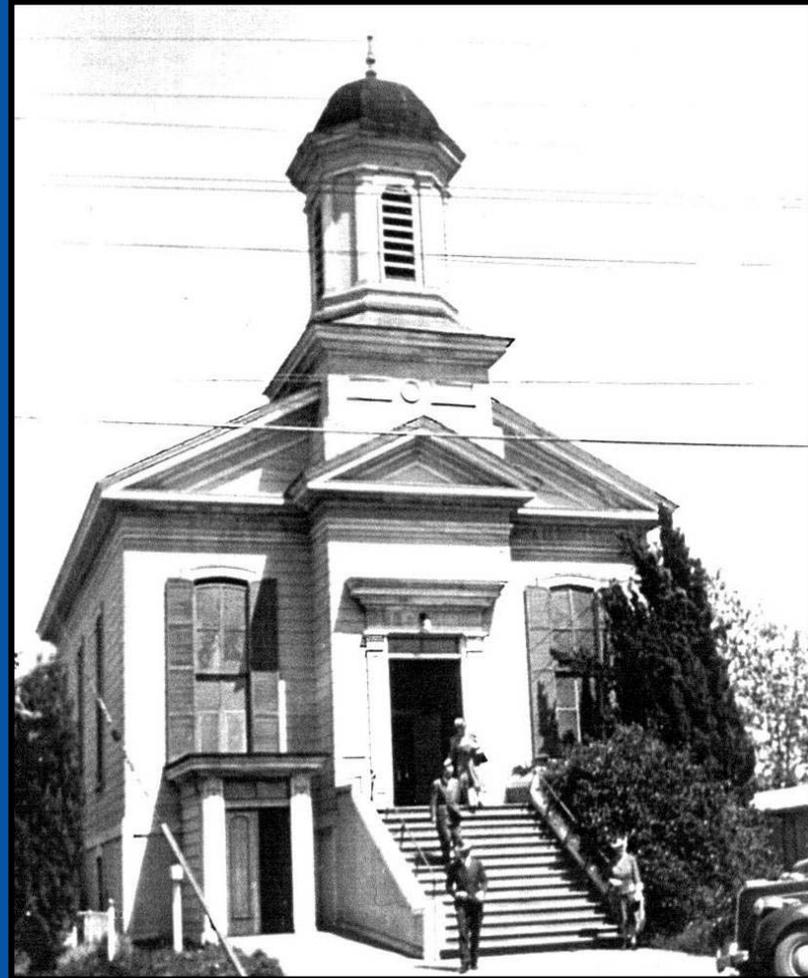
The church was constructed 1867 in the town of Hayward. In 1887 it was raised to enlarge the basement height for additional space. A central staircase and a projecting entry were added. In 1947 the building was moved about one mile north to new property the church had purchased. The church was then lowered to the original 1867 height. In 2003 the building was moved again, about 400 feet, and now faces south and its height is similar to its original.

The Eden Congregational Church was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of architecture. The building is one of the oldest surviving churches in Alameda County and is a good representative example of rural mid-19th century Greek Revival design.



Eden Congregational Church

Hayward (vicinity), Alameda County



Historic Photos showing raised height, staircase and projecting entry leading to basement

William J. Paugh House

Jackson, Amador County



William J. Paugh House

Jackson, Amador County

The William J. Paugh House was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a good example of the Gothic Revival style in Jackson, and as the work of architect Charles L. Parish. It is the only known building designed by Parish, although others have been attributed to him.

The William J. Paugh House was constructed in 1860 in the Gothic Revival style by architect Charles L. Parish. During the years 1900 to 1940 portions of the house were remodeled. The front door and steps were relocated to the center of the house, much of the porch was removed, and additions were added. In 2004 the building was restored to its original 1860s appearance using an 1860s photograph and two illustrations; one 1860 and one 1881. Original fabric was found when additions were removed. In addition, original doors, millwork, finials, fret-carving, and other ornamental features, including the original lancet Gothic window (front elevation), were stored in the attic and used in the restoration.



William J. Paugh House

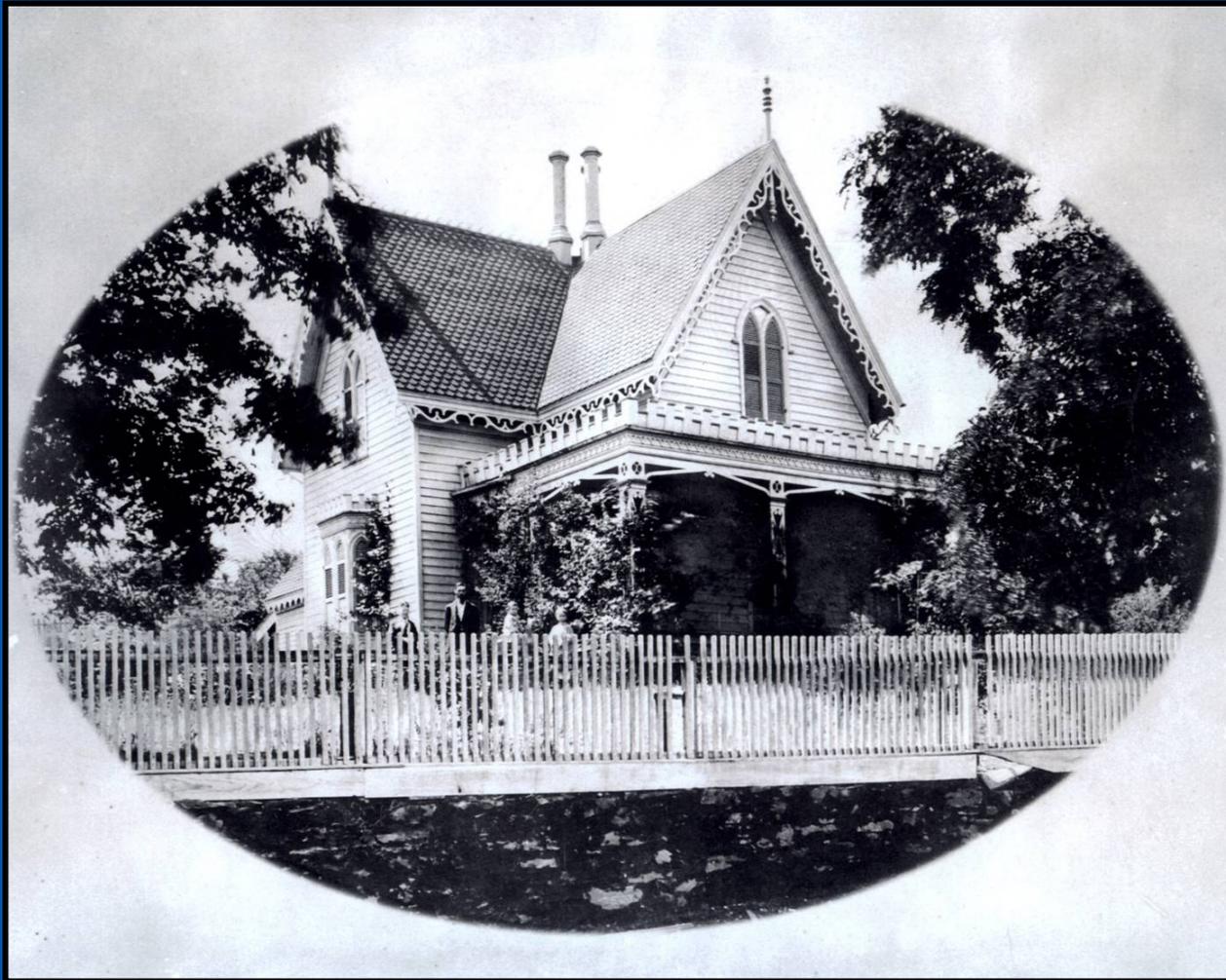
Jackson, Amador County



Historic photograph showing alterations

William J. Paugh House

Jackson, Amador County



1860s photograph used in the restoration

William J. Paugh House

Jackson, Amador County

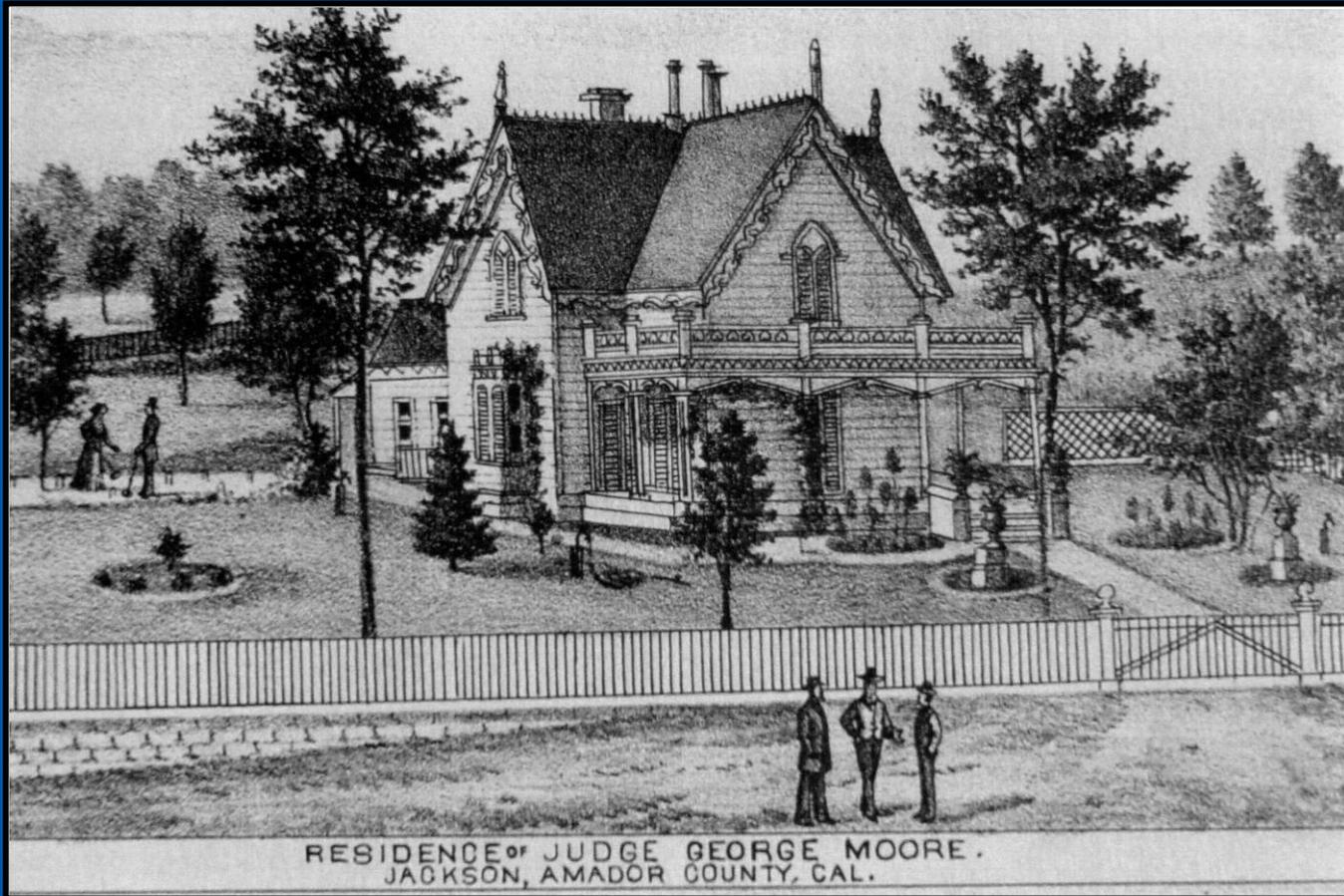


Historic drawing used in the restoration



William J. Paugh House

Jackson, Amador County



Historic drawing used in the restoration



Oroville Carnegie Library

Oroville, Butte County



Oroville Carnegie Library

Oroville, Butte County

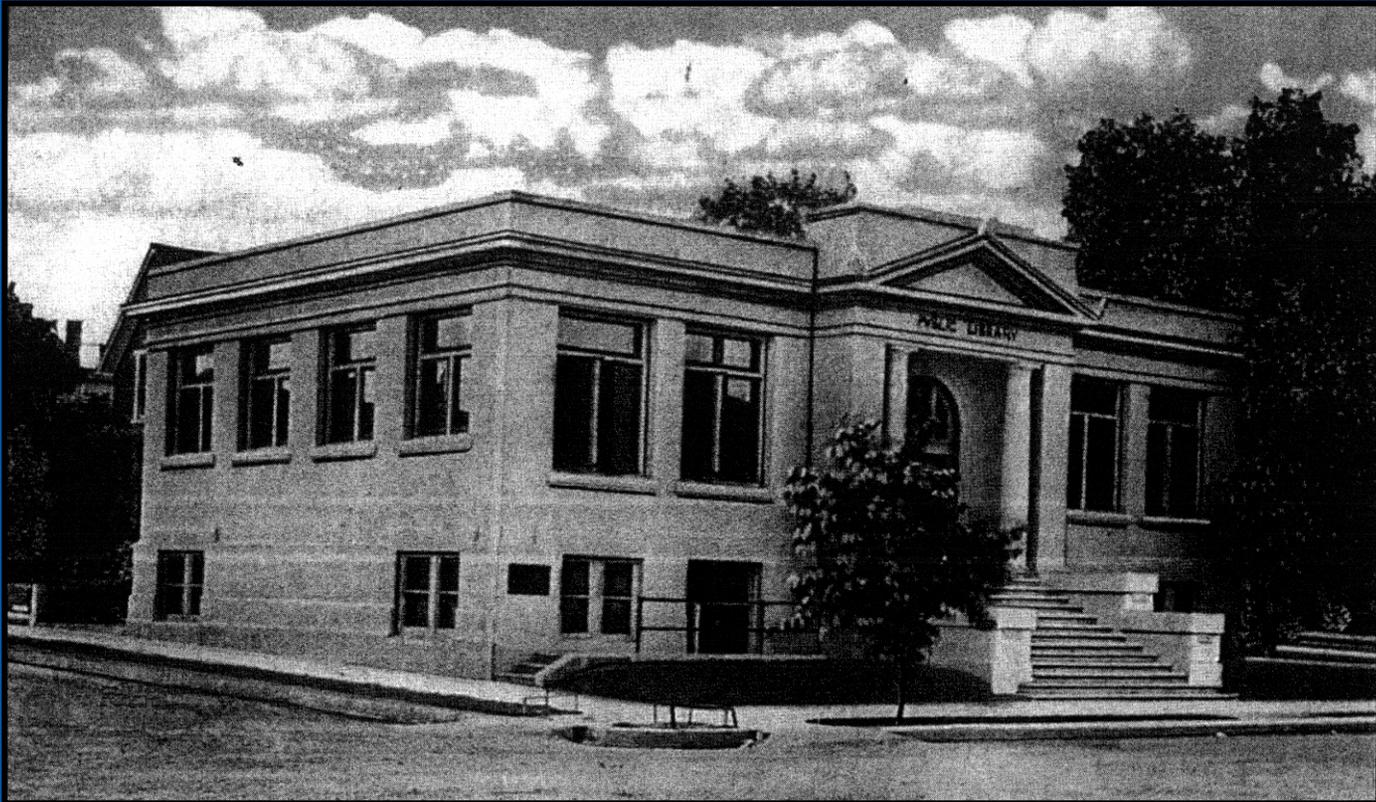
The Oroville Carnegie Library was constructed in 1912 in the Greek Temple Classical Revival style by master architect William Weeks.

The Oroville Carnegie Library meets the registration requirements set forth in the 1990 Multiple Property National Register Listing, California Carnegie Libraries. It was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History for the association with library development in California during the years 1849-1921. It is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its style and as the work of a master.



Oroville Carnegie Library

Oroville, Butte County



Historic Photograph



Andrew McNally House

Altadena, Los Angeles County



Andrew McNally House

Altadena, Los Angeles County

The Andrew McNally House is a two-story house designed in the Queen Ann, Shingle style by master architect Frederick L. Roehring. The house was constructed in 1888 and in 1894 the one and a half story Smoking Room was added to the southeast corner of the house. The house features a spacious front porch; circular tower capped with a bell-like roof; sash windows decorated with small perimeter panes or stained glass transoms. Included in the boundaries is an 1895 aviary that is now used as a covered patio and conservatory. The grounds also feature two original urns.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance in the area of settlement between the years 1888 and 1904, for its association with Andrew McNally. McNally was an early promoter of residential growth in Altadena. His house was the first substantial home built along “Millionaire's Row.” McNally’s enthusiastic endorsement of Altadena and its agrarian and esthetic charms led wealthy families from the Midwest and East to built their winter homes in Altadena.



Andrew McNally House

Altadena, Los Angeles County



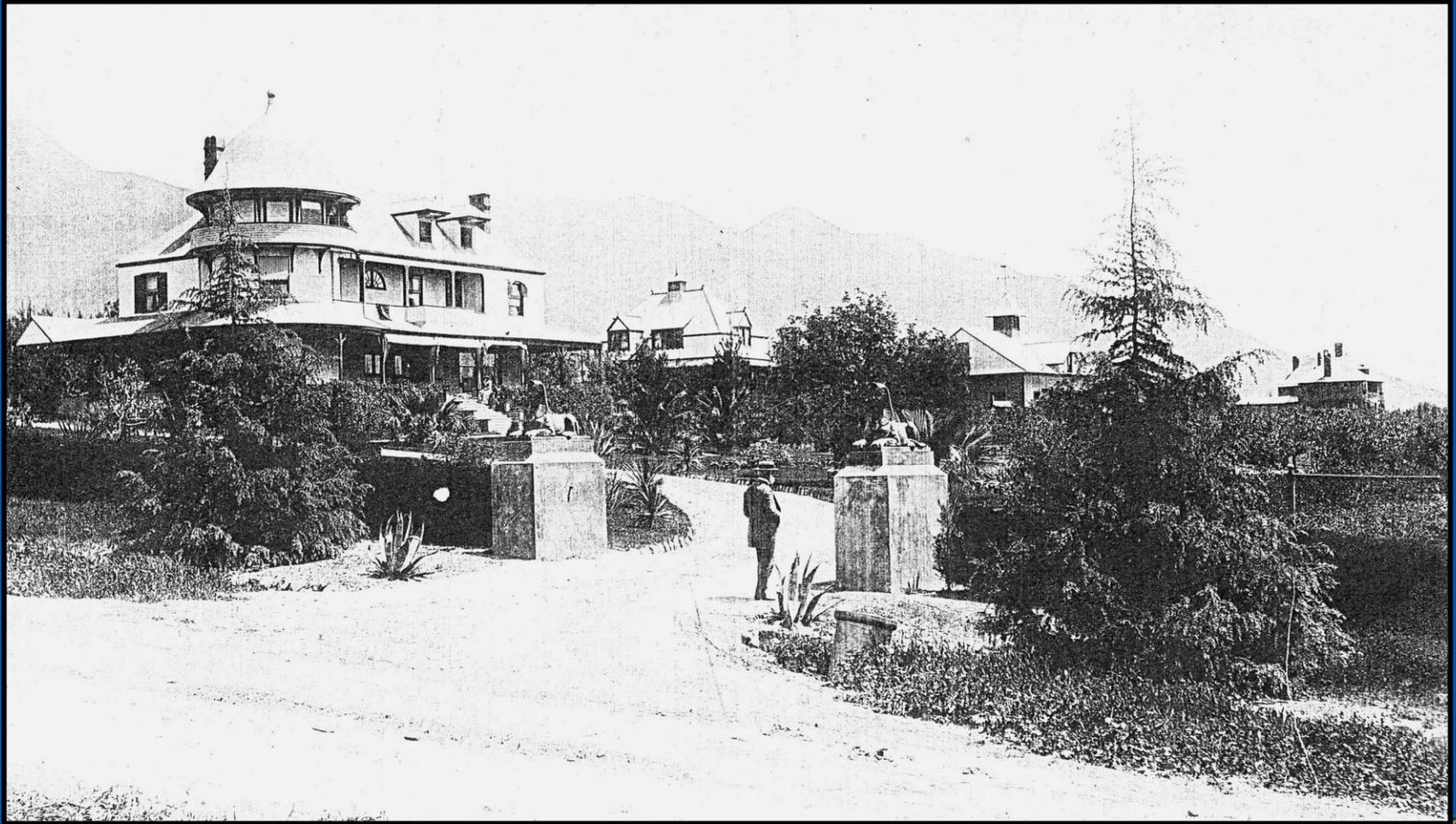
Andrew McNally House

Altadena, Los Angeles County



Andrew McNally House

Altadena, Los Angeles County



Historic photograph



Glassell Park Elementary School

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



Glassell Park Elementary School

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

Glassell Park Elementary School was designed by Edward Cray Taylor as a two-story brick Spanish Colonial Revival style schoolhouse in 1924 to serve as the primary elementary school for the Glassell Park neighborhood in northeast Los Angeles. After the 1933 Long Beach earthquake the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) planned a phased school building reconstruction program. Taylor was rehired to design the school in the Public Works Administration style for public buildings which was very popular at the time. It was a combination of Art Deco, which emphasized straight lines, zigzags and vertical accents, and the Streamline Moderne style, which emphasized round shapes and horizontal accents. The LAUSD encouraged architects to adhere to this new style when altering school buildings to comply with new state and local earthquake safety laws, and thus creating a new building style for Los Angeles schools.

The property is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the Reconstruction Program of Los Angeles city schools that occurred between 1933 and 1935, and under Criterion C as a good example of a new building style created by the during the 1930s.



Glassell Park Elementary School

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



Whaler's Cabin

Carmel (vicinity), Monterey County



Whaler's Cabin

Carmel (vicinity), Monterey County

The Whaler's Cabin is situated in Pt. Lobos State Reserve. In 1986, California State Parks archeologists excavated the sub-flooring of the cabin prior to pouring a new concrete foundation. They discovered six whale vertebrae set at random points supporting the 4"x4" joists. Hundreds of pottery shards were uncovered, along with skewer sticks, chopsticks, portions of toys and many examples of button fabrication from abalone shells. All of these artifacts were consistent with Chinese residency. Based on preliminary historical and archeological evidence, the Whaler's Cabin is likely to yield information important to early Chinese, Portuguese, and Japanese history in the Monterey Bay region.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D with a period of significance of 1850-1933. The boundary encompasses the significant resources making up the property, including the Whaler's Cabin and the extent of previously visible surface archaeological remains associated with the cabin and other buildings that once composed the Chinese fishing village that existed at this site and occupied the cabin.



La Dolphine

Hillsborough, San Mateo County



La Dolphine

Hillsborough, San Mateo County

La Dolphine includes an imposing residence designed in 1912 by Lewis Parsons Hobart in the Beaux Arts Classical style favored by architects of the grand residential estates of Hillsborough in the early twentieth century. The residence is set within a 3.36 acre formal garden also designed by Hobart. Both house and garden are marked by French influences in the site relationship, style and design. Contributing resources include the house, garden, and swimming pool, originally built as an ornamental reflecting pool with water jets, but altered to a swimming pool in 1941.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture under two components of Criterion C: as an excellent example of the style, and as the work of a master.



La Dolphine

Hillsborough, San Mateo County



La Dolphine

Hillsborough, San Mateo County



Hewlett Packard House & Garage

Palo Alto, Santa Clara County



Hewlett Packard House & Garage

Palo Alto, Santa Clara County

The Hewlett-Packard property consists of a 1905 two-story Craftsman residence, converted in 1918 to two flats; a ca. 1924 garage; and a pre-1938 shed. When the property was acquired in 2000 by the Hewlett-Packard Company, the residence had been extensively altered. The garage and shed were essentially original, but deteriorated. In 2005 Hewlett-Packard undertook a complete rehabilitation of the property to return it to its original appearance during the brief occupancy of David Packard and William Hewlett. Exteriors were restored to their 1938 appearance using historic or in-kind materials. Replacement of missing features was based on documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B at the national level of significance in the area of engineering. Packard and Hewlett worked in the garage on what was to be the first product of their lifetime business together.

The property is also California Historical Landmark No. 976, “The Birthplace of the Silicon Valley.”



Hewlett Packard House & Garage

Palo Alto, Santa Clara County



Hewlett Packard Garage



Hewlett Packard House & Garage

Palo Alto, Santa Clara County

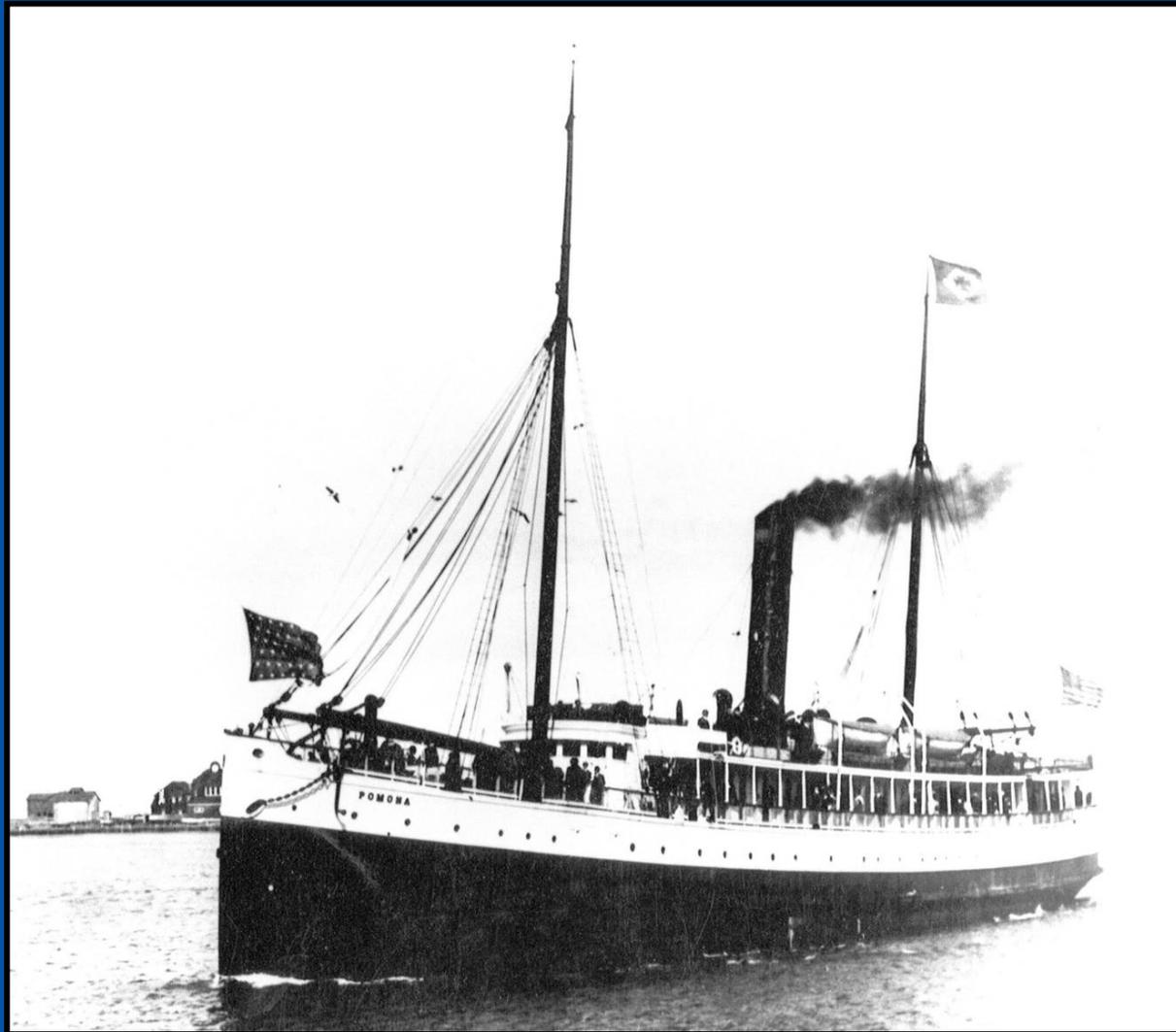


Hewlett Packard Shed



S. S. Pomona, Shipwreck

Jenner, Sonoma County



S. S. Pomona, Shipwreck

Jenner, Sonoma County

The *S. S. Pomona* was built in 1888 by the San Francisco Union Iron Works as a three-decked, two-mast, propeller steam schooner. In 1894 the triple expansion engine was refurbished with a forced draught system which used less coal and made her go faster. In 1897 she was sold and reconditioned. The ship's rear superstructure was shortened and a steam-driven electric generator was added. On March 8, 1908, while on route from San Francisco to Eureka, the *S. S. Pomona* struck a submerged pinnacle off Monterey Reef and was sunk approximately one mile south of Fort Ross. Today her stern is submerged in 17 to 40 feet of water. The steel hull and machinery are well preserved and have remained stable since sinking. Almost fifty percent of the vessel remains intact despite prior salvage operations.

The *S. S. Pomona* wreckage was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of commerce and transportation; under Criterion C at the national level of significance in the areas of architecture and engineering; and under Criterion D at the national level of significance in the area of archeology.



Tuolumne County Courthouse (Boundary Increase) Sonora, Tuolumne County



Tuolumne County Courthouse (Boundary Increase) Sonora, Tuolumne County

Courthouse Square (1936) is located across the street from the Courthouse. It has four diagonal pathways composed of marble pavers laid lengthwise beginning at each of the four corners of the square and terminating at a center circle. The four sections of the square created by the pathways feature green grass beneath trees planted in 1936.

County courthouses are usually associated with a special, designed, public space, and Courthouse Square is a natural and functional adjunct to the Tuolumne County Courthouse. For county residents, Courthouse Square has always been a place to sit on a bench to read or pass the time. During World War II it was a gathering place for the community where county residents serving in the war were honored with their names placed on a large sign facing SR 49.

The Tuolumne County Courthouse (1898) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 with a boundary for the single building that occupies a city block. It was listed under Criterion A in the area of government and Criterion C in the area of architecture. The proposed boundary increase would incorporate Courthouse Square, add 1936 as a period of significance, and 1936-1956 (an arbitrary cutoff date), and landscape architecture as areas of significance.



Tuolumne County Courthouse (Boundary Increase) Sonora, Tuolumne County



Historic photo showing World War II celebration with Tuolumne County Honor Roll sign displayed in Courthouse Square



Sharkey Building

Martinez, Contra Costa County



Sharkey Building

Martinez, Contra Costa County

The Sharkey Building was constructed in 1926 by William R. Sharkey. It is a large two-story, unreinforced masonry commercial-block type building. Although it has undergone some alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity for its association with Sharkey.

The property was listed in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 2 for its association with Sharkey. Sharkey published the most dominate newspaper in Martinez and Contra Costa County. He became a State Senator in 1916 where he authored legislation that expanded Mt. Diablo Park, caused oil regulation and conservation to become a forefront issue of its time, granted the cities of Richmond and Martinez the right to manage and wharf their own tidelands, created statewide water conservation, and regulated the insurance industry. After his retirement from the Senate he continued to operate his newspaper until his death in 1948.

