



EVANS & DE SHAZO

ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 2008 GRANT STREET, CALISTOGA, NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SUBMITTED TO:

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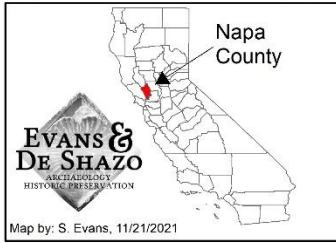
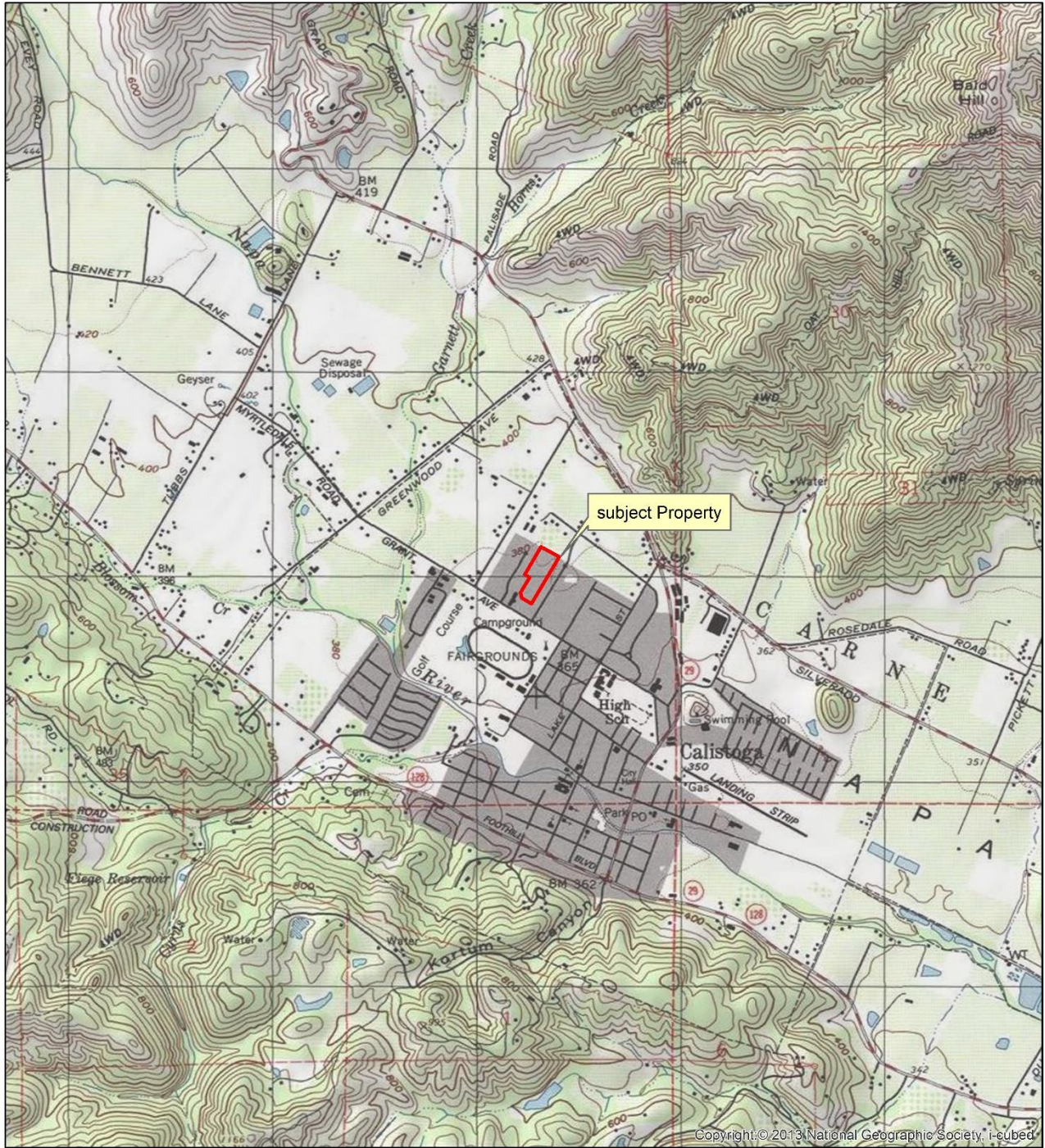
INTRODUCTION

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) completed a Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) of the property includes a ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape. The proposed project consists of demolishing the current built environment resources within the Property and constructing a 15-lot, single-family, detached residential community within the City of Calistoga's R-1 (One Family Residential) zoning, a retention basin, and open space (Project). The existing built environment resources within the Property are not listed on the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), are not listed on the City of Calistoga Historic Resource Inventory, and do not appear to have been previously evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As such, the City of Calistoga requested an HRE to determine if any of the built environment resources within the Property are eligible for listing on the listing on the CRHR and provide additional recommendations if warranted.

The HRE was completed by EDS Principal Architectural Historian, Stacey De Shazo, M.A., who exceeds the Secretary of Interior's qualifications in Architectural History and History and Bee Thao, M.A., researcher. The results of the HRE are presented herein.

PROPERTY LOCATION

The Property includes a 5.85-acre parcel (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 011-010-033), located at 2008 Grant Street, in Calistoga, Napa County (Figure 1). The Property is situated approximately 0.8 miles northwest of Lincoln Avenue and approximately 0.1-miles northeast of Grant Street. The Property is accessed from Grant Street via a gravel driveway located southeast of the Calistoga Seventh-day Adventist Church.



2008 Grant Street, Calistoga
Napa County, CA
APN 011-010-033

USGS 7.5' Calistoga, Calif. (1993)
 Township 9 North | Range 7 West
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

1:24,000

LEGEND

Property

0 0.5 1 Miles

Figure 1. Property location map.



REGULATORY SETTING

The CEQA regulations, as they pertain to cultural resources, are outlined below.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA and the Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5) give direction and guidance for evaluating properties, and the preparation of Initial Studies, Categorical Exemptions, Negative Declarations, and Environmental Impact Reports. Pursuant to California State law, the city of Calistoga is legally responsible and accountable for determining the environmental impact of any land use proposal it approves. Cultural resources are aspects of the environment that require identification and assessment for potential significance under CEQA (14 CCR § 15064.5 and PRC § 21084.1).

There are five classes of cultural resources defined by the State OHP. These are:

- **Building:** A structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. A “building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Structure:** A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object:** Construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. It may be movable by nature or design or made for a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use or character. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.
- **Site:** The location of a significant event. A prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.
- **Historic District:** Unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally.

According to CCR § 15064.5, cultural resources are historically significant if they are:

- (1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1, 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements PRC § 5024.1(g), shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it is not



historically or culturally significant.

- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1, 14 CCR § 4852), including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified in a historical resources survey meeting the criteria in PRC § 5024.1(g) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC § 5020.1(j) or § 5024.1.

METHODS

The methods used to complete the HRE included a database search conducted by the Northwest Information enter (NWIC) of the California Historical Information Systems (CHRIS) (NWIC File #21-0803) to determine if the Property has been previously documented and to obtain reports and resource records pertaining the Property. EDS also reviewed the cultural resource inventories listed below, as well as the title history and deed records of the Property provided by the client. EDS also conducted research at the Napa County Assessor/Recorder Office and completed extensive online research, detailed in the section below. The purpose of the record search and literature review was to understand the Property's history to assist in developing a historical context to evaluate the historical significance of the built environment resources within the Property. EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, M.A. also completed a historic architectural survey of the Property to identify the age, architectural style, character-defining features, materials, and alterations of the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms were completed and are attached to this report as Appendix A.

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES

As part of the record search, the following inventories were also reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)



- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California Inventory of Historical Resources
- OHP 2012 Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data (HPD) File for Calistoga, Napa County
- 1978 Napa County Historic Resources Inventory
- City of Calistoga Historic Resource Inventory

ONLINE RESEARCH

Online research was also conducted that utilized the following sources:

- www.newspapers.com
- www.ancestry.com
- www.calisphere.org (University of California)
- <https://oac.cdlib.org/> Online Archives of California
- <http://www.library.ca.gov/> (California State Library)
- <https://cdnc.ucr.edu/> California Digital Newspaper Collection
- [https://www.sharpsteenmuseum.org /](https://www.sharpsteenmuseum.org/) Sharpsteen Museum
- https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/ (U.C. Santa Barbara Library)
- <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu> (Pacific Coast Architecture Database)
- <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net> (American Architects Directory)

The results of the online research are within the Historic Setting section of this report.

HISTORIC SETTING

The following section provides a brief history of the area where the Property is located and a specific history of the Property to assist in understanding the development of the area, and also provide a specific context within which the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape were evaluated for historical significance.

MEXICAN PERIOD (1821 – 1848)

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain and took possession of “Alta California”¹ marking the end of the Spanish period (1769 – 1821) and the beginning of the Mexican period, also referred to as the

¹ Alta California was a polity of New Spain founded in 1769 and became a territory of Mexico after the Mexican War of Independence in 1821.



“rancho” period in Alta California. Although California was now under Mexican rule, in 1824, the present-day City of Sonoma was where the last and most northerly of the 21 missions, the Mission San Francisco Solano (i.e., Mission Sonoma), was constructed, the only mission established under an independent Mexican government within the Mexican era. In 1833, the missions in California were secularized by the Mexican government, and mission-owned land was dissolved. During this time, extraordinary changes occurred throughout Alta California, as the Mexican government lacked the strong oversight and military rule previously imposed by the Spanish, and as such, there were new opportunities for trade. Foreign ships that had previously been held off by Spanish guarded military ports could now dock and provide a variety of provisions to local settlers throughout California. These new provisions, including tea, coffee, sugars, spices, and spirits, as well as a variety of manufactured goods. Soon these new provisions made their way into the region and the taxes on these imported goods became the primary source of revenue for the Mexican government in Alta California. Likewise, products produced in Alta California were exported, which bolstered the hide and tallow trade that became the primary business activity in Alta California. During this time, the Mexican colonial authorities encouraged the settlement of Alta California by providing large land grants called ranchos to politically prominent persons that were loyal to the Mexican government and permitting foreigners to settle the land. As a result, the 20 or so ranchos in Alta California issued during the Spanish period increased to roughly 800 ranchos that varied from 10,000 to 20,000 acres during the Mexican era.

During this period land ownership within present-day Napa Valley was dominated by the Vallejo family, headed by Mexican General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who was responsible for securing the region for Mexican colonization, gave his family members, as well as loyal soldiers and friends, land in the Napa Valley. During this time, the Property was situated in the former Rancho Carne Humana, an 18,000-acre rancho granted to Dr. Edward Turner Bale by the Mexican government in 1841. Bale married General Mariano Vallejo’s niece Maria Ignacia Sobrantes in 1839, which afforded him Mexican citizenship, making him eligible to receive land from the Mexican government. Bale and his family moved to the rancho in 1843 and built a grist mill to grind corn and wheat, and a sawmill.²

EARLY AMERICAN PERIOD (1848 – 1850)

The beginning of the American period in California is marked by the end of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), when the U.S. took possession of the territories including California, New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona in the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Treaty provided Mexicans living in the captured territories their American citizenship and guaranteed title to the land they owned in Alta California during the Mexican period. However, on January 24, 1848, within weeks of the treaty signing, James W. Marshall discovered gold along the American River in California. News of the discovery brought between 150,000 and 200,000 people (known as “49ers”) to California from all over the U.S., as well as other countries, including China, Germany, Chile, Mexico, Ireland, Turkey, and France. In 1850, California became a state, and Napa

² The Bale Grist Mill is a California State Historic Park and California Historical Landmark #359.



County was one of the original 27 counties created.^{3 4}

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF CALISTOGA

During the early 1850s, land speculators were drawn to the fertile soil of the Napa Valley, and in 1857, San Francisco entrepreneur Samuel Brannan purchased land at the northern end of the valley, known as the Hot Springs Township. Intending to capitalize on the area's mineral waters and natural hot springs, Brannan saw the potential of Calistoga to become a resort destination. Brannan sold plots of his land to finance the development of the resort based on geothermal resources. Promoted as the "Saratoga Springs of the Pacific", Sam Brannan's Hot Springs Resort opened its doors in 1862 (Figure 2). The resort hotel included guest cottages, bathing pools, landscaped parks, stables, a skating rink, a dance pavilion, and an observatory. The hotel attracted wealthy guests from San Francisco and other areas throughout the Bay Area looking to escape the city fog for the warm and sunny Napa Valley.⁵ According to Napa County Historical Society (NCHS), "Thousands came each season to Brannan's Calistoga Springs Resort to take the waters" at the resort. Visitors were also encouraged to take what was known as the *grape cure*, a remedy that entailed eating unadulterated grapes from the vine to better clean one's system.⁶ Brannan's hand in the development of Calistoga not only with the construction of the resort but Brannan also laid out commercial and residential parcels near the resort. During the 1860s, Brannan focused on making transportation more accessible for visitors to travel to the resort by encouraging and partially funding the extension of the Napa Valley Railroad north to Calistoga. In 1867, the extension of the Napa Valley Railroad to Calistoga was completed, providing a catalyst for growth and encouraging further settlement in the town. The new rail line also incentivized wealthy city dwellers to visit Calistoga and invest in the developing city (Figure 3). The railroad also changed the surrounding landscape, which was initially comprised of densely forested hills that were cleared to support the fuel needed for the railroad steam engines and allow for further development.

During this time, mining also made a significant impact on Calistoga. In 1860, Cinnabar, also known as mercury ore or quicksilver, was discovered by J. Cyrus and A.J. Bailey in an area east of Calistoga that later became known as the Oat Hill Mine.⁷ The mine proved to be very lucrative, becoming one of the most successful and productive mines in Calistoga⁸ and soon drew many new immigrants to the area, which spurred further development in Calistoga, particularly along Lincoln Avenue. Lincoln Avenue was an important route through Calistoga because it linked the County Road (present-day Foothill Boulevard) to nearby towns such as Healdsburg in neighboring Sonoma County and connected to present-day Silverado Trail that provided access into neighboring Lake County. During this time, the development of the residential lots that Brannan initially established on the northwest side of Lincoln Avenue increased with the influx of immigrants, which also spurred further business investments in the area and along Lincoln Avenue. By 1876, Calistoga was

³ Lynn Webber, *Old Napa Valley, The History to 1900*, St. Helena, Calif.: Wine Ventures Publishing, (1998); 138.

⁴ Nancy Olmsted, *Vanished Waters, A History of San Francisco's Mission Bay*, San Francisco: Mission Creek Conservancy, 1986.

⁵ Kay Archuleta, *The Brannan Saga: A Story of Calistoga in its Early Days*, privately printed, San Jose. 1977.

⁶ <http://wordpress.napahistory.org/wordpress/sam-brannan/>.

⁷ Kay Archuleta, *The Brannan Saga: A Story of Calistoga in its Early Days*, privately printed, San Jose. 1977.

⁸ *Ibid.*



incorporated as a town. By 1880, the downtown centered on Lincoln Avenue near Washington Street, and surrounding agricultural properties, such as the subject Property, which was planted in fruit trees (Figure 4).⁹ Throughout the late 1880s, the development of Lincoln Avenue continued with a mix of businesses and houses, and by 1890, the development of the town included areas along what is now known as Foothill Boulevard.

In 1885, Calistoga's first water system was established, known as the Calistoga Water Works. By the early twentieth century, Calistoga was bustling with new businesses along Lincoln Avenue (Figure 5); however, in 1901, a fire broke out behind the train depot at the northern end of Lincoln Avenue and almost the entire commercial downtown, as well as several residences, was destroyed. After the town was rebuilt, it was hit by a second fire along Lincoln Avenue in 1907 but was again rebuilt. In 1918, the City of Calistoga bought out the Calistoga Water Works company, which was also known as *Fisher's Water Works*, for \$40,000.¹⁰

By the early 1920s, most of the original 12-square block residential section laid out by Brannan was developed with houses, and the main county road along the western border of Calistoga was named Main Street (now Foothill Boulevard).¹¹ By 1935, development had expanded in the original town of Calistoga to areas northwest of Lincoln Avenue and northeast of Main Street, including the development of a 32-acre parcel, which was sold to the Calistoga Fair Association (now known as the Napa County Fair Association) for \$ten dollars to help establish a permanent physical home for the Napa County Fair.¹² By the 1940s, train travel had slowed and the town saw changes to Lincoln Avenue and Main Street that included new businesses such as a Ford car dealership and several gas stations (Figure 6). By the late 1940s and early 1950s, Calistoga had become less of a resort town and more of a rural agricultural community supported by prune and walnut orchards and dairy farms, slowing the development of Lincoln Avenue.

During the 1970s, Calistoga, for the most part, remained a small, sleepy town. However, that all changed in 1976 with a "blind tasting" wine competition in Paris, which pitted American wines of Napa Valley against French wines. The blind tasting resulted in two Napa Valley wines, including Chateau Montelena's 1973 Chardonnay and Stag's Leap Wine Cellars' 1973 Cabernet Sauvignon, prevailing as the top wines in the competition, which is known today as the "Judgment of Paris". This brought a renewed interest in Napa Valley wines, and as a result, the wine industry flourished, bringing tourism and economic growth to Calistoga. Today, Calistoga is home to approximately 5,100 residents and is one of Napa Valley's premier winery and spa tourist destinations.

⁹ Napa County Historical Society, "Past Perfect", <http://napahistory.pastperfectonline.com/>, (accessed November 11, 2021).

¹⁰ Kay Archuleta, *The Brannan Saga: A Story of Calistoga in its Early Days*, privately printed, San Jose. 1977.

¹¹ Personal Conversation on August 27, 2019, with Kathy Bazolli, Sharpsteen Museum.

¹² <https://www.celebratenapavalley.org/p/about/fair-association/our-history>.

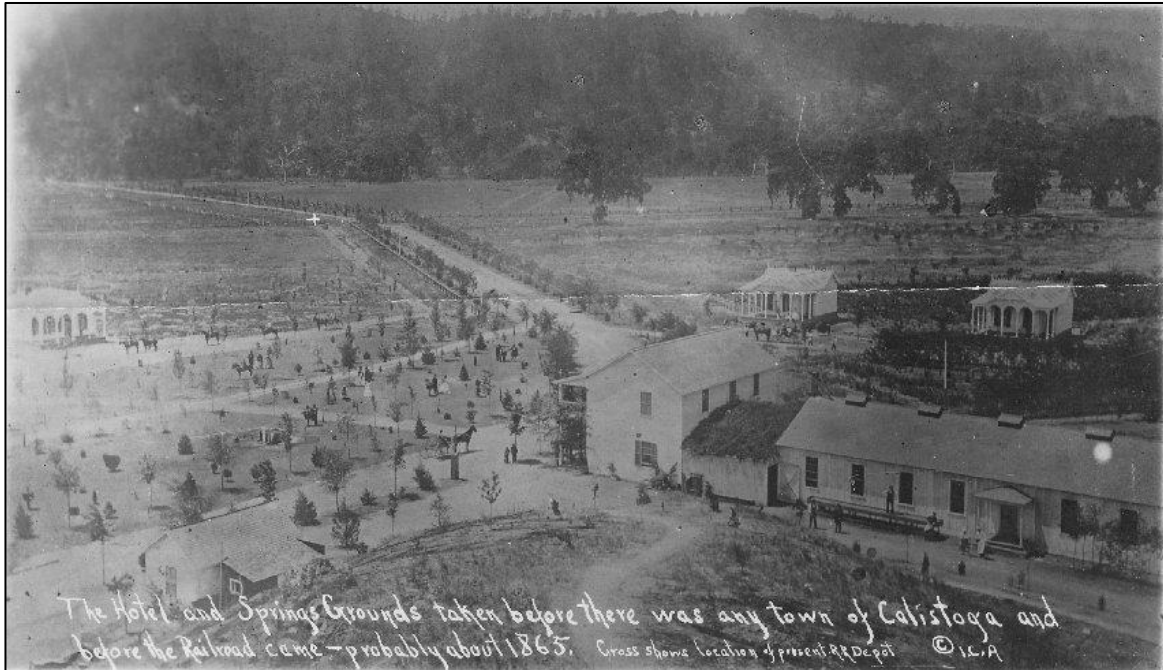


Figure 2. 1865 photograph showing Sam Brannan's Hot Springs Resort (courtesy of the NCHS).

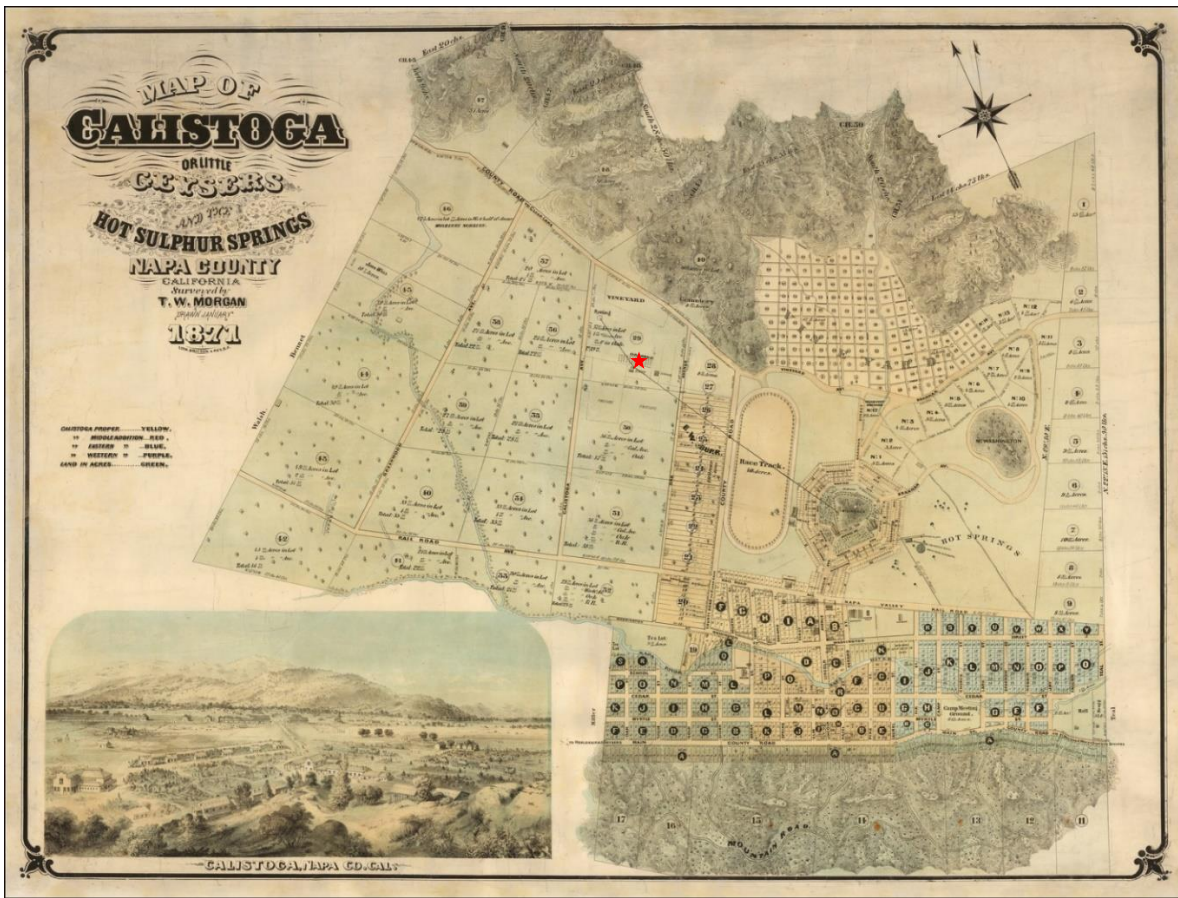


Figure 3. An 1871 Map of Calistoga shows the city's development after the arrival of the rail and the approximate location of the Property (red star) (drawn by T.W. Morgan).

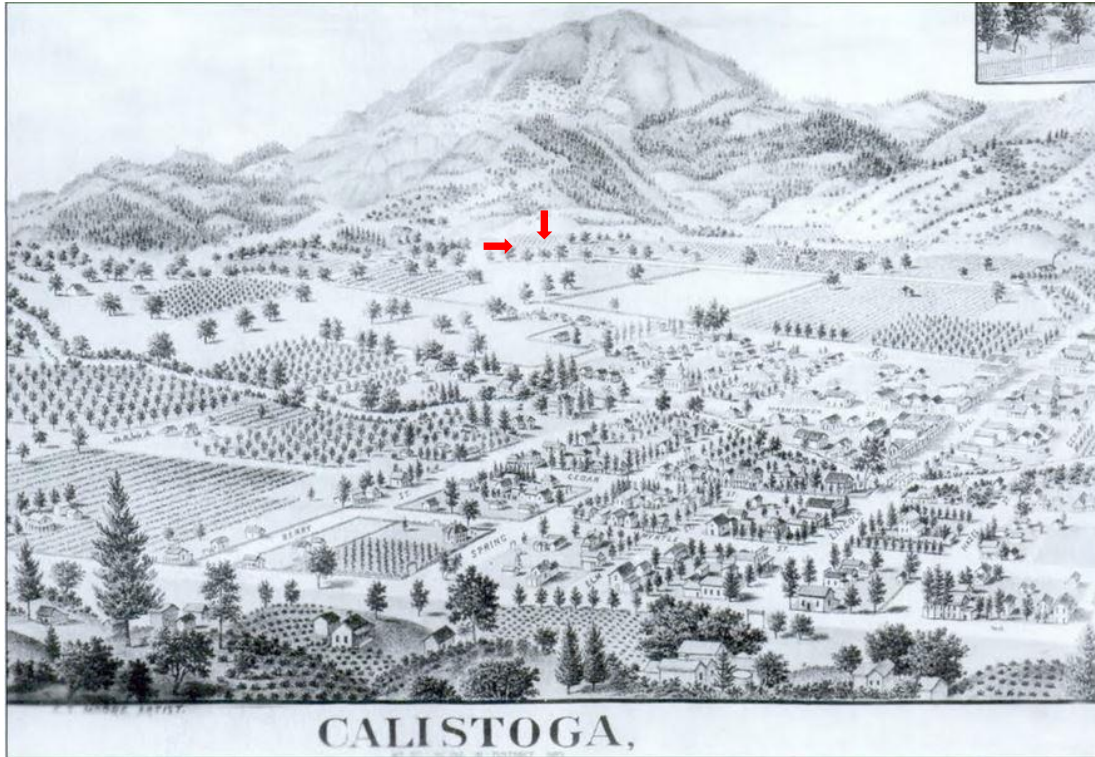


Figure 4. 1880 E.S. Morris drawing of Calistoga, showing the Property (red arrows), with Mt. St. Helena in the background.

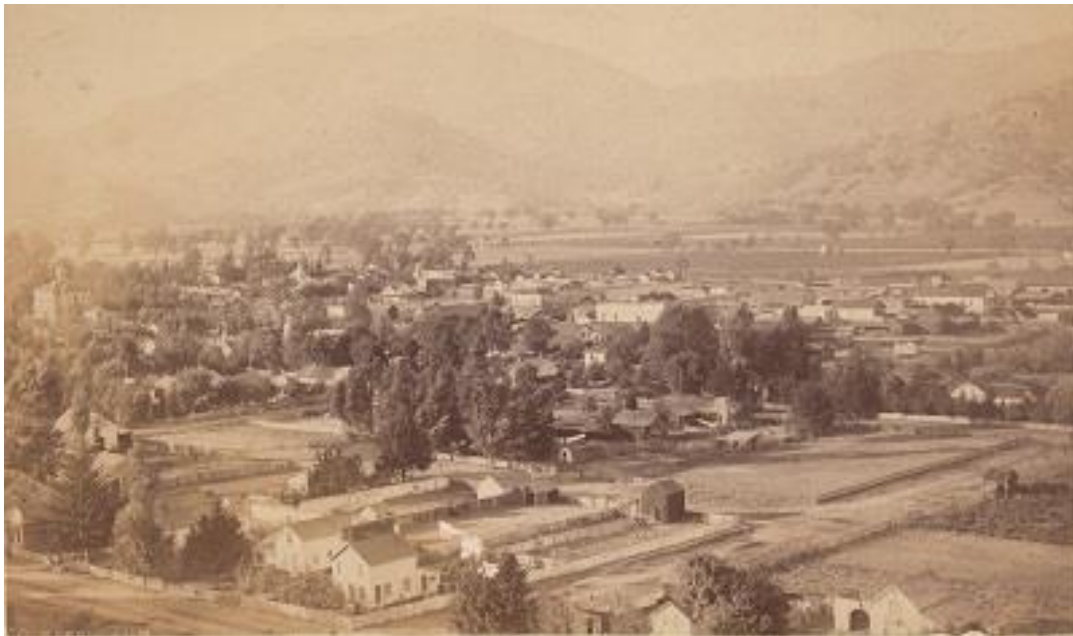


Figure 5. ca. 1900 aerial photograph showing the development of Calistoga, facing northwest towards Mt. St. Helena (courtesy of NCHS).



Figure 6. 1942 photo of Lincoln Avenue from the Lincoln Avenue bridge looking north (courtesy of the Sharpsteen Museum).

PROPERTY HISTORY

During the Mexican period, the Property was located within the former Rancho Carne Huma (Figure 7), and by 1871, the Property was located within land surveyed by T. W. Morgan, as shown on the “Map of Calistoga or Little Geysers and the Hot Sulphur Springs, Napa County, California.”¹³ At this time, the Property was within Lot 30, belonging to the Sacramento Savings Bank.¹⁴ In 1881, the bank granted a 41.95-acre parcel, which included the Property, to Martin Britton.¹⁵ Although Martin did not live within the property, it appears he used the Property to grow prunes.^{16 17} According to the 1880 Federal census, Martin and his family lived in the Napa Valley and San Jose, where Martin was a farmer.¹⁸ Martin was born in 1820 in New York. In 1840, he married Jane Pierce Britton, who was born in New York in 1832. The couple had one child, Frank, in 1855. In 1861, Martin and Jane moved to California, where they resided in the Bay Area, before moving to Santa Clara County in 1863. In Santa Clara County, Martin established himself as a successful horticulturist and fruit-growing farmer with over 456 prune trees.¹⁹ Martin appears to have expanded his land holdings during the 1870s, and in the 1880s, he purchased the property in Calistoga. Martin died in 1886.

¹³ Newspapers.com, “Map of Calistoga or Little Geysers and the Hot Sulphur Springs, Napa County, California,” 1871.

¹⁴ Library of Congress, “Official Map of the County of Napa, California,” 1876.

¹⁵ Newspaper.com, “Real Estate”, The St. Helena Star, January 21, 1881.

¹⁶ Newspaper.com, “Calistoga News”, The Napa County Reporter, January 28, 1881.

¹⁷ Napa County Historical Society, “Pruneville”, August 1, 2015, <https://napahistory.org/pruneville/>, (accessed on 11/01/2021)

¹⁸ Ancestry.com, *1880 United States Federal Census*.

¹⁹ Ancestry.com. “Pen pictures”, *Santa Clara County, California*.



According to an 1886 Napa County Reporter newsletter, prior to his death, Martin deeded the 45.95-acre property, including the subject Property, to his wife Jane as a gift.²⁰ By 1895, the Property was still located within land owned by Jane (Figure 8); however, Jane resided in San Jose during her ownership of the Property.^{21 22 23}

In 1898, Jane sold the property, including the subject Property, to Ashley Daniel Rogers for \$1,000,²⁴ and in 1902, Ashley gifted the property to his wife, Emma Alzina Churchill Rogers.^{25 26} Ashley was born in 1851 in New York, to Francis and Mary Rogers.²⁷ Emma was born in 1888 to Nelson B. Churchill, second cousin to Sir Winston Churchill,²⁸ and his wife (name unknown). Ashley and Emma married in 1877 in Iowa,²⁹ and they had had six children, Wilfred, Clara, Ella, Lorena, Ralph, and Ida. In 1885 they moved to California.³⁰ According to the 1900 Federal census, Emma was a housewife and Ashley owned a carpentry business. By 1920, Ashley owned a merchandise store on the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Washington Street and was the mayor of Calistoga for 12 years.³¹ After Ashley and Emma purchased the 45.95-acre property, including the subject Property, they constructed a house (extant) within the property, located at 350 Grant Street (current address of 2058 Grant Street), located along Grant Street adjacent and southeast of the Property. During Ashley and Emma's ownership of the property, the ca. 1920 stone bridge was constructed within the subject Property. During this time, the property appears to have been planted in fruit trees. By 1940, Ashley and Emma, their son Wilfred, their daughter, Ida Rogers Fowler, and her second husband, Floyd Charles Fowler, lived in the ca. 1920 house within the property. Ashley died in 1943 and Emma died in 1952.

²⁰ Newspaper.com, "Real Estate Transaction", Napa County Reporter, April 02, 1886.

²¹ Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census*.

²² Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census*.

²³ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1905-1939*.

²⁴ Napa County Recorder Office property records.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Newspaper.com, "Real Estate Transfer", Napa Journal, January 1, 1903.

²⁷ Ancestry.com. *New York, U.S., State Census, 1865*.

²⁸ Newspaper.com, "Dr. Hemphill Related to Winston Churchill", The St. Helena Star, February 4, 1965.

²⁹ Ancestry.com. *Iowa, U.S., Select Marriages Index, 1758-1996*.

³⁰ Newspaper.com, "Dr. Hemphill Related to Winston Churchill", The St. Helena Star, February 4, 1965.

³¹ Newspaper.com, "Ida May Fowler", The Napa Valley Register, February 9, 1982.

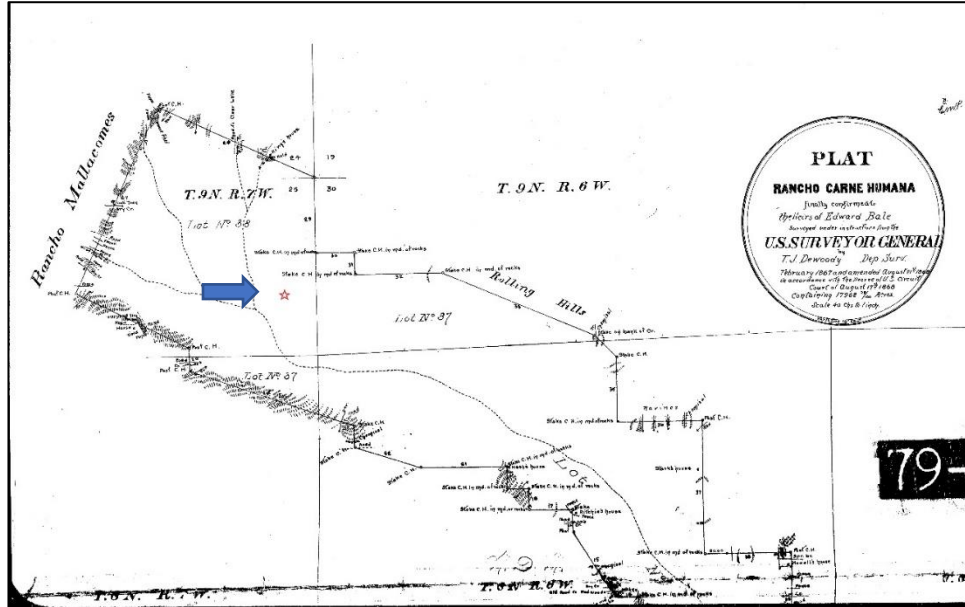


Figure 7. Rancho Carne Humana with showing the approximate location of the Property (red star).

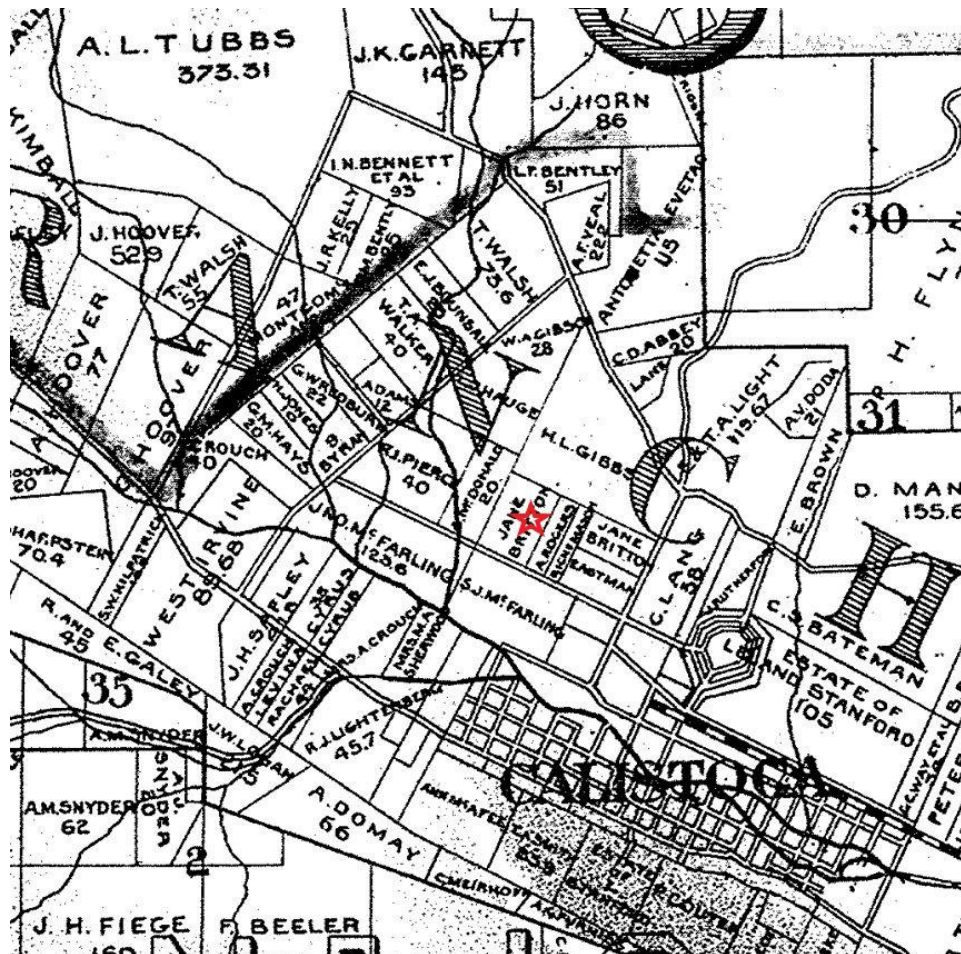


Figure 8. 1895 Buckmann map showing the location of the Property on land belonging to Jane Britton.



Table 1. The ownership history of the Property with the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape.

Year	Owners	Additional Details
1952 -1978	Owners: Floyd Chappell Fowler and Ida May Rogers Fowler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1952, Floyd and Ida Fowler inherited the property from Ida’s mother, Emma Rogers, after she died in 1952. • Ida was born in 1892 in California, and Floyd was born in 1883 in Michigan. Ida attended Pacific Union College in 1909 where she studied nursing. Ida was first married to Paul Franklin Hemphill, and they had three children.³² They lived in Oakland until Ida and Paul divorced in the mid-1930s, and Ida moved back to Calistoga. • Floyd was also previously married to Myrtle Fowler, and they had two children. Myrtle died in 1938. • Ida and Floyd were married in 1939, and Floyd moved into the ca. 1920 house at 2058 Grant Street, where he lived with Ida, and her parents, Ashley and Emma, and Ida’s brother, Wilfred.^{33 34} • During this time, Floyd worked as a painter, and Ida worked as a nurse.³⁵ In 1940, Floyd enlisted in the army; however, it does not appear that he served.³⁶ • By 1945, the Property was no longer planted in fruit trees (Figure 9 and Figure 10). In the 1950s, the ca. 1950 house and ca. 1950 barn were constructed within the Property; however, the ca. 1950 house, appears to have been initially built as an ancillary building, utilized as a workshop (Figure 11 and Figure 12). • By the 1960s, the address of the ca. 1920 house was changed from 350 Grant Street to 2058 Grant Street, and also included the secondary address, at 2058 ½ Grant Street, which appears to be the address of a cottage at the rear of the ca. 1920 house, which may have been where Floyd and Ida first lived after they were married (Figure 13). • In 1967, Ida and Floyd, who were members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, donated 1½- acres of the property to construct a church.³⁷ The church does not appear to have had a separate address from the ca. 1920 house at 2058 Grant Street. However, it was later changed to 2102 Grant Street.³⁸ After the church was constructed in 1967, Ida served as the treasurer, deacon, and organist for the

³² Newspaper.com, “Floyd Fowler”, The Napa Valley Register, May 15, 199.

³³ Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995*.

³⁴ Ancestry.com. *Ibid*.

³⁵ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Voter Registrations, 1900-1968*.

³⁶ Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*.

³⁷ Newspaper.com, “7th Day Adventist Church Holds Ground Breaking”, The Napa Valley Register, August 19, 1967.

³⁸ Newspaper.com, “Vacation Bible School Starts June 23”, The St. Helena Star, June 05, 1969.



		<p>church. This same year, they granted a portion of their property to the city for the widening of Redwood Avenue.³⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 1970s, a portion of the ca. 1950 building was converted into a house. During this time, there were two known residents, Lukens and Aleta (last names unknown), who lived in the house from 1976 to 1978.⁴⁰ • In 1978, Ida and Floyd subdivided the property creating the 5.85-acre subject Property, which was given the address of 2008 Grant Street. They then sold the Property to Conrad Wedekind and Julie Hirsh Wedekind. • Ida died in 1982,⁴¹ and Floyd moved to the Orinda. He died in 1991.⁴²
<p>ca. 1978 – 2000</p>	<p>Owner: Conrad (aka Konrad) Wedekind and Margit Hofmann Wedekind; and Conrad and Julia Hirsh Wedekind</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conrad and Margit Hofmann purchased the Property in 1978. • Conrad was born in 1926 in Haringerode, Germany. He joined the German merchant marine academy at the age of 16 before beginning his career with Hamburg-South American Steamship Company as a deckhand in 1943.⁴³ Conrad eventually became Captain of Hamburg Sud ship and was sent to San Francisco in 1962. In 1964, he married Margit Hofmann. • During Conrad and Margit’s ownership of the Property, they lived in San Francisco and appear to have purchased the Property for rental income or as a vacation cottage.⁴⁴ Margit died in 1983. • In 1985, Conrad married Julia Hirsch. Konrad retired in 1986 and died in 2014.⁴⁵

³⁹ Napa County Recorder Office, 1967 construction permit.

⁴⁰ Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995*.

⁴¹ Newspaper.com, “Ida May Fowler”, The Napa Valley Register, February 09, 1982.

⁴² Newspaper.com, “Floyd Fowler”, The Napa Valley Register, May 15, 1991.

⁴³ Legacy.com, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sfgate/name/konrad-wedekind-obituary?id=17206248>.

⁴⁴ Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Marriage Index, 1960-1985*.

⁴⁵ Legacy.com, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sfgate/name/konrad-wedekind-obituary?id=17206248>.

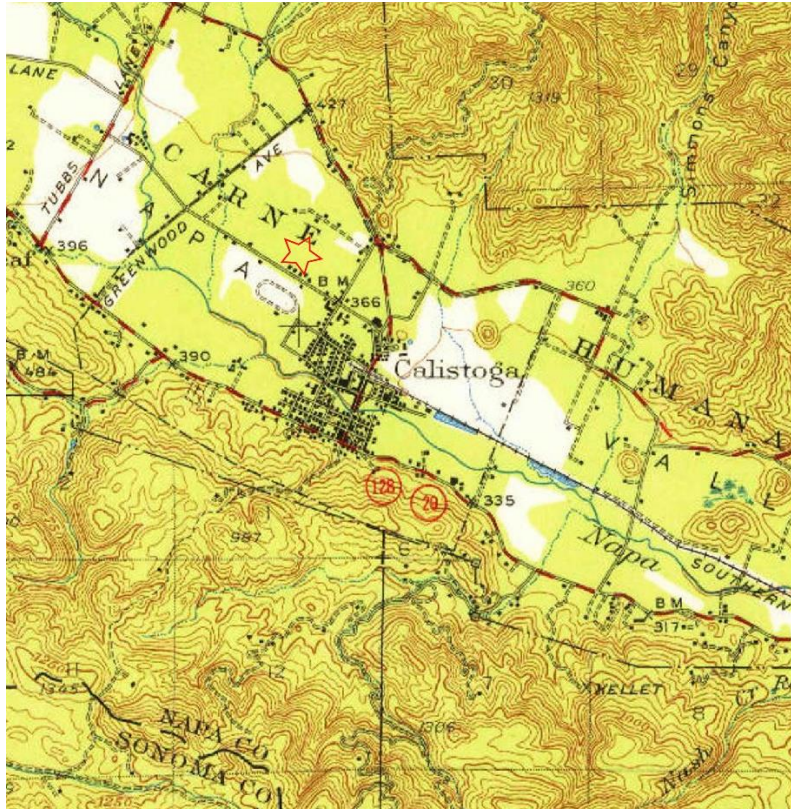


Figure 9. 1945 USGS Healdsburg 7.5' quadrangle map showing the approximate location of the Property.

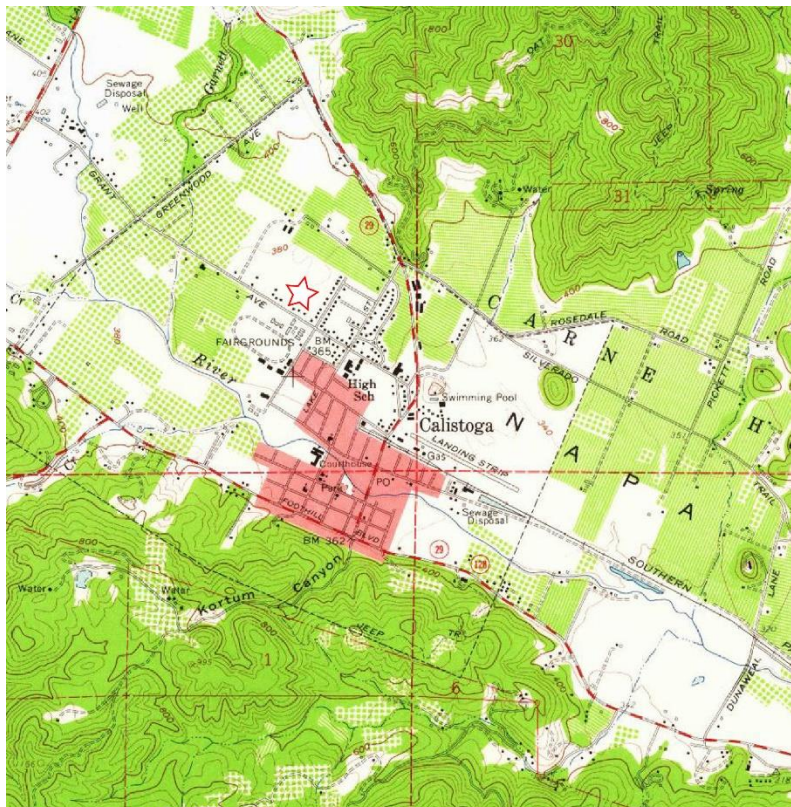


Figure 10. 1953 USGS Healdsburg 7.5' quadrangle map showing the approximate location of the Property.



Figure 11. 1953 aerial photograph showing the location of the Property (courtesy of University of Santa Barbara Library).



Figure 12. 1957 aerial photograph showing the location of the Property (courtesy of University of Santa Barbara Library).



Figure 13. 1965 aerial photograph showing the Property (courtesy of University of Santa Barbara Library).

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The ca. 1950 house is associated with Vernacular architecture, which is briefly described in the section below.

VERNACULAR

In architectural history, the definition of “vernacular” is not universally agreed on, and there are two main definitions, including an “ordinary” meaning where vernacular architecture is that which belongs to “a type that is common in a given area at a given time,” and an emerging “regionalist” definition where “vernacular buildings are localized versions of widely known forms.” Generally, Vernacular buildings are constructed by nonprofessionals and, in many cases, by the occupants themselves.⁴⁶ Vernacular architecture is also characterized as a functional shelter for people, animals, and stores, “built to meet needs,” and constructed according to the availability and performance of materials and formed in response to environmental and climatic conditions. However, the term vernacular is carefully considered when evaluating buildings that appear to have “no style” or ones that do not fit the traditional known architectural styles. Whether the building was a thatched cottage, an early “pioneer” balloon-framed house, or a trailer park, vernacular architecture is typically defined as those buildings that are outside the mainstream of professional architecture and based on local influences such as available materials and the environment. The term “vernacular architecture” is also applied to “everyday” forms such as barns that are set within agricultural

⁴⁶ Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman, ed. *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, IV*, Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1991, 1.



landscapes and designed and constructed of materials that reflect regional and functional variations that help to convey specific significant design trends of a particular group of people or local industry.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

On September 27, 2021, EDS Principal Architectural Historian, Stacey De Shazo, M.A., completed a historic architectural survey of the Property that includes the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape.

ca. 1950 House

The ca. 1950 house is associated with Vernacular architecture. The wood-framed rectangular planed building was originally constructed as an ancillary building, likely a workshop, and in the 1970s, a portion of the building was converted into a house (converted section) (Figure 14); however, there is a section with two open bays that is original to the building (original section). The building consists of a shed roof that is clad in a roofing membrane material along the converted section and corrugated metal along the original section. There are exposed roof rafters along the primary façade (south elevation). The converted section of the building is clad in board and batten, which is likely not original, and the original section is clad in vertical wood boards that appear to be original. The building appears to rest on a concrete perimeter foundation.

South Elevation (Primary Façade)

The south elevation (primary façade) consists of a front entry door set below a shed porch roof supported by square wood posts, which was likely added in the 1970s (Figure 15). The front door is a glazed and wood panel door with wide wood trim. There are two window openings along this elevation. One of the window openings no longer has a window present, instead, the upper portion of the opening is covered in plywood, with the lower part consisting of an air-conditioning unit that rests on a wood windowsill. The second window opening has a single-hung vinyl window with wide wood trim. Along the center portion of the building, there is a contemporary door that provides a secondary entrance to the building, and may be original to the building (Figure 16). There are two open bays along the original section of the building. The bays are divided by wood framing with a diagonal wood brace that provides support (Figure 17).

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the original section of the building that is void of fenestration. There are several horizontal wooden ledges near the middle area of the east elevation, one of which runs almost the entire length of the exterior wall (Figure 18), which likely supported a fence that is no longer present.

North Elevation

The west elevation, which backs up to a creek, was not accessible during the survey.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of two windows, one fixed and one that is covered with wood, each with wide wood trim (Figure 19). There is a small shed addition with a vented wood door located along the northwest corner of the building that likely houses a water heater.



Figure 14. Photograph showing the converted addition, facing northeast.



Figure 15. Photograph showing primary front entrance set below a shed porch roof, facing north.



Figure 16. Photograph showing the secondary entrance to the building, facing north.



Figure 17. Photograph showing the original section with the two bay openings facing northeast.



Figure 18. Photograph showing the east elevation, and horizontal boards along the wall, facing west.



Figure 19. Photograph showing the west elevation, facing northeast.



ca. 1950 Barn

The ca. 1950 barn is not associated with any architectural style or form. The wood-framed rectangular planed building recently suffered fire damage along the northwest section of the building, where a portion of the building appears to have been removed (Figure 20 and Figure 21). The building consists of a shed roof that is clad in corrugated metal and is clad in wide wood boards. There are two open bays, one along the north elevation and one along the west elevation (Figure 22). The building is void of fenestration (Figure 23 and Figure 24). The building rests on a concrete perimeter and slab foundation.



Figure 20. Photograph showing the northwest corner of the ca. 1950 barn, with fire damage along the shed roof (red arrow), facing east.



Figure 21. West elevation, facing east.



Figure 22. Photograph showing the open bays.



Figure 23. South elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 24. South elevation, facing north.



ca. 1920 Stone Bridge

The ca. 1920 stone bridge is not associated with any architectural design or form. The bridge is accessed via a private gravel driveway that extends east from Redwood Avenue. The bridge is constructed across an unnamed creek within the Property for access via automobile. The bridge is built of gravel and concrete decking supported by concrete abutments and stone piers that form a poorly-shaped arched opening (Figure 25, Figure 26, and Figure 27), which allows the continuous flow of the creek through the Property.



Figure 25. Photograph showing the gravel and concrete decking and the concrete abutments and stone piers below the decking.



Figure 26. Photograph showing the concrete abutments and stone piers.



Figure 27. Photograph showing the arched opening of the ca. 1920 stone bridge.



Associated Landscape

The associated landscape includes a gravel driveway from the southwest side of the ca. 1920 stone bridge, which bisects the ca. 1950 house and ca. 1950 barn within the Property. The Property is mainly covered in dry grass and various trees, including valley oak (Figure 28).



Figure 28. Photograph of the associated landscape, facing northeast.

EVALUATION FOR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Property that includes the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape was evaluated to determine individual eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The ca. 1950 house was evaluated for its association with Vernacular architecture, with a period of significance of ca. 1950, the estimated date the building was constructed. The ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape are not associated with any architectural style or architectural landscaped design.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The CRHR is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the CRHR through several methods. State Historical Landmarks and NRHP listed properties are automatically listed in the CRHR. Properties can also be nominated to the CRHR by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The CRHR follows *similar* guidelines to those used for the NRHP. One difference is that the CRHR identifies the Criteria for Evaluation numerically instead of alphabetically. Another difference, according to the OHP is that “It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or



historical information or specific data”.⁴⁷

To qualify for listing in the CRHR, a property must possess significance under one of the four criteria and have historic integrity. The process of determining integrity consists of evaluating seven variables or aspects that include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. According to the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, these seven characteristics are defined as follows:

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed.
- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure, and style of the property.
- **Setting** addresses the physical environment of the historic property inclusive of the landscape and spatial relationships of the building(s).
- **Materials** refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property.
- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.
- **Feeling** is the property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The following section examines the eligibility of the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape for individual listing on the CRHR.

CRHR EVALUATION

1. **(Event): Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.**

The ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape within the Property were not found to be associated with any event that made a significant contribution to California’s history or cultural heritage.

Therefore, the Property, including the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

2. **(Person): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.**

The ownership and occupancy history of the Property, including ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape, was thoroughly researched and it does not appear to be associated with a person important in our past.

⁴⁷ California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6 California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register).



Therefore, the Property, including the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape does not appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

3. (Construction/Architecture): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values.

The ca. 1950 house is associated with Vernacular architecture; however, it was not determined to be a representative example of this architectural style or form, and it is not the first to be designed within this style or form, nor is it the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values. It is also not a known local design. As such, the ca. 1950 house is not a representative example of this Vernacular architecture.

The ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape are not associated with any architectural style or landscape architecture design.

Therefore, the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape are not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

4. (Information potential): Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion 4 most commonly applies to resources that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question. While most often applied to archaeological sites, Criterion 4 can also apply to buildings that contain important information. For a building to be eligible under Criterion 4, it must be a principal source of important information, such as exhibiting a local variation on a standard design or construction technique can be eligible if a study can yield important information, such as how local availability of materials or construction expertise affected the evolution of local building development.

The ca. 1950 house within the Property does not appear to have the ability to convey information about the history of Vernacular architecture, construction, or design; therefore, the Property's built environment is not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

INTEGRITY

A property must possess significance under one or more of the above-listed criteria and have historic integrity to qualify for listing in the CRHR. Seven variables, or aspects, are used to judge historic integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.⁴⁸ A resource must possess the aspects of integrity that relate to the historical theme(s) and period of significance identified for the built-environment resources. National Register Bulletin 15 explains, "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity."

The Property containing the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape was not found to be eligible under any of the CRHR criteria; therefore, an integrity analysis was not completed.

⁴⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1997).



CONCLUSIONS

EDS completed an HRE of the Property containing the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape at 2008 Grant Street (APN 011-010-033) within Calistoga, Napa County, California to determine if the Property is eligible for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR §15064.5 and PRC§ 21084.1) and if the Project would have an adverse impact on historical resources. The methods used to complete the HRE included research and an intensive level historic architectural survey conducted by EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, M.A., who exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards in Architectural History and History, and researcher, Bee Thao, M.A.

The HRE determined that the Property containing the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape is not a historical resource because it does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the CRHR and is not currently listed on any national, state, or local register of historic resources. As such, EDS determined that any future proposed Project will not impact built environment historical resources within the Property.



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Appendix A:
DPR 523 Forms

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings: _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 13 *Resource Name or #: 2008 Grant Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Napa and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Calistoga Date 1993 T 9N ; R 7W ; of of Sec un ; MD B.M.

c. Address 2008 Grant Street City Calistoga Zip 94515

d. UTM: Zone 10 , 536160 mE/ 4271165 mN

e. Other Locational Data: The resource is located within Accessor Parcel Number (APN) 011-010-033 that totals 5.85 acres. The resource is accessed from the northeast side of Grant Street via a gravel driveway.

*P3a. Description: The resource includes a ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape. The ca. 1950 house is associated with Vernacular architecture. The wood-framed rectangular planed building was originally constructed as an ancillary building, likely a workshop, and in the 1970s, a portion of the building was converted into a house (converted section); however, there is a section with two open bays that is original to the building (original section). (Continued on Continuation Sheet, Page 2)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property (ca. 1950 house); HP4. Ancillary building (ca. 1950 barn); HP19. Bridge (ca. 1920 stone bridge).

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo ca. 1950 house, facing northeast.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape

*P7. Owner and Address: Name withheld by Owner

*P8. Recorded by: Stacey De Shazo, M.A.; Evans & De Shazo, Inc., 1141 Gravenstein Highway S, Sebastopol, CA 95472

*P9. Date Recorded: 09/27/2021

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Stacey De Shazo, M.A. and Bee Thao M.A. (2021), A Historic Resource Evaluation of the Property at 2008 Grant Street, Calistoga, Napa County, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 2 of 13

(Continue from Primary Record, Page 1)

The building consists of a shed roof that is clad in a roofing membrane material along the converted section and corrugated metal along the original section. There are exposed roof rafters along the primary façade (south elevation). The converted section of the building is clad in board and batten, which is likely not original, and the original section is clad in vertical wood boards that appear to be original. The building appears to rest on a concrete perimeter foundation.

South Elevation (Primary Façade)

The south elevation (primary façade) consists of a front entry door set below a shed porch roof supported by square wood posts, which was likely added in the 1970s (Figure 1). The front door is a glazed and wood panel door with wide wood trim. There are two window openings along this elevation. One of the window openings no longer has a window present, instead, the upper portion of the opening is covered in plywood, with the lower part consisting of an air-conditioning unit that rests on a wood windowsill. The second window opening has a single-hung vinyl window with wide wood trim. Along the center portion of the building is a contemporary door that provides a secondary entrance to the building, which may be original to the building (Figure 2). There are two open bays along the original section of the building. The bays are divided by wood framing with a diagonal wood brace that provides support (Figure 3).

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the original section of the building that is void of fenestration. There are several horizontal wooden ledges near the middle area of the east elevation, one of which runs almost the entire length of the exterior wall (Figure 4), which likely supported a fence that is no longer present.

North Elevation

The west elevation, which backs up to a creek, was not accessible during the survey.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of two windows, one fixed and one that is covered with wood, each with wide wood trim (Figure 5). There is a small shed addition with a vented wood door located along the northwest corner of the building that likely houses a water heater.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 3 of 13



Figure 1. Photograph showing primary front entrance set below a shed porch roof, facing north.



Figure 2. Photograph showing the secondary entrance to the building, facing north.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

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Figure 3. Photograph showing the original section with the two bay openings facing northeast.



Figure 4. Photograph showing the east elevation, and horizontal boards along the wall, facing west.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

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Figure 5. Photograph showing the west elevation, facing northeast.

ca. 1950 Barn

The ca. 1950 barn is not associated with any architectural style or form. The wood-framed rectangular planed building recently suffered fire damage along the northwest section of the building, where a portion of the building appears to have been removed (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The building consists of a shed roof that is clad in corrugated metal and is clad in wide wood boards. There are two open bays, one along the north elevation and one along the west elevation (Figure 8). The building is void of fenestration (Figure 9 and Figure 10). The building rests on a concrete perimeter and slab foundation.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 6 of 13



Figure 6. Photograph showing the northwest corner of the ca. 1950 barn, with fire damage along the shed roof (red arrow), facing east.



Figure 7. West elevation, facing east.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 7 of 13



Figure 8. Photograph showing the open bays.



Figure 9. South elevation, facing northeast.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 8 of 13



Figure 10. South elevation, facing north.

ca. 1920 Stone Bridge

The ca. 1920 stone bridge is not associated with any architectural design or form. The bridge is accessed via a private gravel driveway that extends east from Redwood Avenue. The bridge is constructed across an unnamed creek within the property for access via automobile. The bridge is built of gravel and concrete decking supported by concrete abutments and stone piers that form a poorly-shaped arched opening (Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13), which allows the continuous flow of the creek through the property.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 9 of 13



Figure 11. Photograph showing the gravel and concrete decking and the concrete abutments and stone piers below the decking.



Figure 12. Photograph showing the concrete abutments and stone piers.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 10 of 13



Figure 13. Photograph showing the arched opening of the ca. 1920 stone bridge.

Associated Landscape

The associated landscape includes a gravel driveway from the southwest side of the ca. 1920 stone bridge, which bisects the ca. 1950 house and ca. 1950 barn within the property. The property is mainly covered in dry grass and various trees, including valley oak (Figure 14).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 11 of 13



Figure 14. Photograph of the associated landscape, facing northeast.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES (CRHR) EVALUATION

- 1. (Event): Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.**

The property, including the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape was not found to be associated with any event that made a significant contribution to California's history or cultural heritage.

Therefore, the property, including the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

- 2. (Person): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.**

The ownership and occupancy history of the property, including ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape, was thoroughly researched and it does not appear to be associated with a person important in our past.

Therefore, the property, including the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape does not appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

- 3. (Construction/Architecture): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or**

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 2008 Grant Street

Page 12 of 13

method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values.

The ca. 1950 house is associated with Vernacular architecture; however, it was not determined to be a representative example of this architectural style or form, and it is not the first to be designed within this style or form, nor is it the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values. It is also not a known local design. As such, the ca. 1950 house is not a representative example of this Vernacular architecture.

The ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape are not associated with any architectural style or landscape design.

Therefore, the ca. 1950 house, ca. 1950 barn, ca. 1920 stone bridge, and associated landscape are not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

4. (Information potential): Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion 4 most commonly applies to resources that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question. While most often applied to archaeological sites, Criterion 4 can also apply to buildings that contain important information. For a building to be eligible under Criterion 4, it must be a principal source of important information, such as exhibiting a local variation on a standard design or construction technique can be eligible if a study can yield important information, such as how local availability of materials or construction expertise affected the evolution of local building development.

The ca. 1950 house within the property does not appear to have the ability to convey information about the history of Vernacular architecture, construction, or design; therefore, the property's built environment is not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

