

Yreka Carnegie Library

Historic Structure Report - DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Yreka Carnegie Library is located in Northern California in the city of Yreka. The property is located mid-block between North Oregon Street and Pine Street and is the sole structure on the irregular shaped parcel. It was constructed in 1915 and designed in the Classical Revival style by William H. Weeks. The Yreka Carnegie Library is the most northern Carnegie library in California.

The construction of the library was originally funded by Andrew Carnegie and operated as the City of Yreka library from 1915 until 1970. Later that year the library was consolidated in a new location and the Yreka Police Department took over the building which they then occupied until 2019. Since then, the building has been vacant. The City of Yreka in cooperation with the Siskiyou County Economic Development Council will be rehabilitating the building and using the space as a shared office and public meeting space.

GPA Consulting prepared this Historic Structure Report (HSR) together with ORW Architecture, who prepared the concept plans for the rehabilitation of the historic buildings. The project team reviewed the existing information and conducted additional archival research, such as original drawings, building permits, and historic photographs, to verify and clarify changes made to the buildings over time. Fieldwork was completed in March 2022 during which exterior and interior character-defining features were photographed and inventoried.

This HSR is intended to guide the rehabilitation of the Yreka Carnegie Library. The building is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1992 as part of the California Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Listing (MPL). As such, the rehabilitation of the building must comply with Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards). The HSR is not prescriptive however and does not mandate specific rehabilitation or conservation work. Instead, it provides general recommendations for preserving the features of the Yreka Carnegie Library that are significant to their architectural character as well as recommendations for further enhancing their integrity of original design by replacing features that have been removed, while also making appropriate changes to suit new and modern amenities.

This HSR is organized into two sections based on the guidance provided in Preservation Brief #43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports. Part One documents the history and evolution of the Yreka Carnegie Library. It includes historical background information about the City of Yreka, the history of Carnegie Libraries, and the construction of the Yreka Carnegie Library. It also includes a summary of significance and integrity, a physical description of the building, and a table of character-defining features. The tables provided a description and photograph of each building feature along with an explanation of its importance and existing condition. Part Two outlines a scope of recommended work based upon the project objectives and the condition of features and materials observed by the project team in the field. It includes a discussion of historic preservation guidelines and recommendations for overall treatments, on-going maintenance, and tenant improvements.



Overall, the exterior of the Yreka Carnegie Library is generally in good to fair condition with minor issues identified. The most notable deterioration. Some exterior features of the Yreka Carnegie Library have been altered over time, and some original features have deteriorated and are in need of repair. The construction of a rear, two-story addition in 1980.

The project proposes to preserve exterior features and those remaining interior spaces that are original, architecturally distinctive, and character-defining. Remaining character-defining features, finishes, and materials on the interior and exterior will be preserved throughout and cleaned and repaired as necessary. Non-character-defining features and spaces will be reconfigured for new commercial and office tenants, and new features, finishes, and materials that are compatible with the building's historic and architectural character will be installed as required.

By documenting the history and existing conditions of the Yreka Carnegie Library as well as providing recommendations for their treatment, this HSR is intended to serve as a key planning tool for the stewards of the building. In preserving the buildings' historic and architectural significance while undertaking compatible changes that support modernization, the iconic identity of Yreka Carnegie Library can be a driver for its future.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
Part 1.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1.1 Purpose.....	1
1.1.2 Qualifications of Preparers.....	2
1.1.3 Methodology.....	2
1.2 Historical Background and Context.....	3
1.2.1 William H. Weeks.....	4
1.2.2 Peterson and Wilson.....	4
1.2.3 C.L. Noel.....	4
1.2.4 California Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Listing.....	5
1.3 Chronology of Development and Use.....	16
1.3.1 Physical Description.....	16
1.4 Existing Conditions and Character-Defining Features.....	23
1.4.1 Character-Defining Features.....	23
1.4.2 Existing Conditions.....	24
1.4.3 Character-Defining Features Tables and Figures.....	25
Part 2.....	80
2.1 Preservation Objectives	80
2.1.1 Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation	80
2.1.2 Proposed Work.....	82
2.2 Recommended Treatments.....	83



2.2.1	Exterior	84
2.2.2	Interior.....	88
2.2.3	Systems.....	89
2.3	Bibliography.....	90

Appendices: To be Added

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Project Site.....	1
Figure 2: Sketch plan of a typical Carnegie Library floor plan.....	19
Figure 3: Architectural drawing for the 1980 renovation of the original building's main floor.....	19
Figure 4: Floorplan of Carnegie Library main floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. Non-original partition walls constructed in 1980 shown with bold, dashed line.	20
Figure 5: Floorplan of Carnegie Library basement, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report.	20
Figure 6: Architectural drawing for first floor of the 1980 addition.....	21
Figure 7: Architectural drawing for second floor of the 1980 addition.....	21
Figure 8: Floorplan of 1980 Addition first floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report.....	22
Figure 9: Floorplan of 1980 Addition second floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report.....	22
Figure 10: Windows and doors on south elevation..	30
Figure 11: Windows and doors on east elevation.	31
Figure 12: Windows and doors on north elevation..	32
Figure 13: Windows and doors on west elevation.....	33
Figure 14: Primary, secondary, and non-character-defining spaces on the main floor.	47



Figure 15: Primary, secondary, and non-character-defining spaces on the main floor..... 48

Figure 16: Non-character-defining spaces on the first floor of the 1980 addition..... 48

Figure 17: Non-character-defining spaces on the second floor of the 1980 addition..... 48

List of Tables

Table 1: Overall Visual Character..... 25

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship..... 34

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)..... 49

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)..... 58

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building) 65

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)..... 73

PART 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Purpose

The Yreka Carnegie Library (subject building) is located at 412 W. Miner Street in Yreka, California (see Figure 1). The one-story building was constructed in 1915 and is owned by the City of Yreka (City). It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1992 as part of the California Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Listing (MPL).



Figure 1: Project Site. (Base image: Bing Maps).



The City, in cooperation with the Siskiyou County Economic Development Council (SCEDC), identified the subject building for an adaptive reuse project to create new workspaces and a conference venue, serving as a catalyst for community investment. The City and SCEDC were awarded a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for implementation of the project. As the project will utilize federal funding through the HCD on behalf of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), environmental documentation pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is required in addition to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Also, since the Yreka Carnegie Library is a historic property for purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it must comply with Section 106 of the NHPA (Section 106).

GPA Consulting (GPA) was retained to prepare this Historic Structure Report (HSR) to guide the rehabilitation of the Yreka Carnegie Library to ensure its compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (Standards).

This HSR is organized into two main parts based upon the guidance provided in *Preservation Brief #43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports*. Part 1 documents the history and evolution of the Yreka Carnegie Library. It includes historical background information, a physical description of the building, a chronology of the alterations to the building, a summary of its significance and integrity, and a table of character-defining features (CDFs) and their existing condition. The table provides a description and photograph of each feature, along with an explanation of its importance and condition. Part 2 includes a discussion of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the California State Historical Building Code, outlines the proposed scope of work, and includes recommendations based upon the project goals and the condition of features and materials observed by the project team in the field.

1.1.2 Qualifications of Preparers

Andrea Galvin, Principal Architectural Historian, Amanda Duane, Senior Architectural Historian, and Emma Haggerty, Associate Architectural Historian, were responsible for the preparation of this HSR. They each fulfill the qualifications for historic preservation professionals outlined in Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61. Their résumés are included in Appendix A.

1.1.3 Methodology

The information contained in this HSR was compiled from archival research and a field inspection of the building conducted by the GPA project team, the project architect, and staff members from the SCEDC.

The project team gathered and reviewed the existing information on the building and conducted additional research at historical archives and repositories to thoroughly document the history of the property. This research included reviewing building permit records, historic photographs, newspaper and periodical articles, architectural drawings, and previously prepared National Register documentation.



The project team conducted an intensive field inspection of the exterior and interior of the building to identify the character-defining features and to assess their physical condition. Digital photographs were taken during this field inspection.

Based upon the research and inspection, the project team created a table of character-defining features for the building. The table includes a description of each feature, indication of whether it is a primary, secondary, or non-character-defining feature, reasoning for the classification, and a representative photograph.

The recommendations are in direct response to the condition of features and materials. The project team consulted the relevant references and source materials regarding the Standards, including the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties and various National Park Service (NPS) Technical Briefs, among others. The scope of work did not include any physical testing. Where recommendations are offered for rehabilitation or further study, they are based on general experience in the preservation of historic buildings, and do not replace surveys that may be needed for certain features or materials. For example, the project team did not perform research on the condition or modes of deterioration of the materials. Any such testing, structural evaluations, and conservation assessments that are recommended in this HSR would provide the information needed to identify the specific cause of damage and method for correction. While this HSR includes information that would be useful in devising a maintenance program, it is not a maintenance plan.

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The City of Yreka is located in Siskiyou County in Northern California, roughly twenty miles south of the Oregon border. Yreka was first occupied by the indigenous Shasta Indians that traditionally occupied southern Oregon and northern California.¹ After the discovery of gold in 1851, the area was overtaken by gold miners who relocated during the California Gold Rush. The city was officially incorporated on April 21, 1857 and is best known for proximity to Mount Shasta and surrounding rivers, creeks, and streams and being a successful miner town in the mid-nineteenth century.²

Since incorporation, the residents of Yreka took an interest in establishing a local library. The first organized effort for a public library was in 1910, with the assistance of the Yreka Improvement Club, an organization comprised of local residents.³ Through their efforts, they established the Yreka Improvement Club Library which later evolved and developed into the Yreka Public Library. The location of this library was inadequate,

¹ "Shasta Indian Nation," Shasta Indian Nation, accessed July 1, 2022, <https://www.shastaindiannation.org/>.

² "History of Yreka," City of Yreka (City of Yreka), accessed July 1, 2022, <https://ci.yreka.ca.us/302/History-of-Yreka>.

³ "Carnegie Library is Completed and Accepted by City" *Siskiyou Daily News*, August 19, 1915.



so the Yreka Improvement Club requested funding from Andrew Carnegie to construct a proper library in Yreka.⁴ (see NR Nomination in Appendix C).

Andrew Carnegie was a steel magnate and wealthy philanthropist. He believed libraries were a benefit to the community and was passionate about education. He began to fund the construction of libraries throughout the United States. These libraries were somewhat similar in design, shape, and architectural style. The Yreka Improvement Club requested funds from Andrew Carnegie and the City of Yreka was awarded \$8,000.⁵ The Yreka Improvement Club also raised \$1,000 to purchase a parcel in Yreka. Once the location of the library was confirmed and the funding was provided, the contract was awarded to William H. Weeks and Peterson and Wilson with construction beginning in 1913.⁶

1.2.1 William H. Weeks

William H. Weeks was a San Francisco-based architect that was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1866. His father was an architect, and Weeks received further training at the Brinker Institute of Denver and as an apprentice on the East Coast. He established his own practice in San Francisco in 1905. During his career, he was known for being a “practical” architect with a mastery of safe construction. He designed a number of institutional and public buildings throughout Central and Northern California, including at least twenty different Carnegie-funded libraries.⁷

1.2.2 Peterson and Wilson

Limited information could be found on the Peterson and Wilson firm. The firm initially won the bid for the construction of the Yreka Carnegie Library in 1914 but were unable to complete construction due to financial hardships. In March of 1916, the Siskiyou Daily News reported that the New England Equitable Insurance Company settled a suit brought against them by ten employees for materials and labor for the Yreka Carnegie Library. The settlement resulted in Peterson and Wilson being responsible for paying 90% of the required amount for materials which actually went into the construction of the building.⁸

1.2.3 C.L. Noel

⁴ Steade Craigo, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Yreka Carnegie Library, Yreka,” 1992.

⁵ Steade Craigo, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Yreka Carnegie Library, Yreka,” 1992.

⁶ Steade Craigo, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Yreka Carnegie Library, Yreka,” 1992.

⁷ “Suburban Architecture in California: The Work of William H. Weeks, Architect,” *The Architect and Engineer of California* IX, no. 2 (June 1907): 43-57, accessed July 2022, https://www.google.com/books/edition/Western_Architect_and_Engineer/pWBEAQAAIAAJ.

⁸ “Brevities,” *Siskiyou Daily News*, March 9, 1916, p. 10.



C.L. Noel was a local contractor that constructed municipal and residential buildings throughout Yreka, such as Yreka City Hall.⁹ He also constructed the local grammar schools and multiple bridges throughout Yreka and Siskiyou County between 1915 and 1925.¹⁰

1.2.4 California Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Listing

The subject building is listed in the NRHP as part of a Multiple Property Listing (MPL): California Carnegie Libraries. An MPL is a cover document that includes historic contexts and descriptions of property types that serve as a framework for evaluating related properties for historic significance.¹¹ The California Carnegie Libraries MPL includes a detailed historic context titled “Carnegie Library Development in California and the Architecture it Produced, 1899-1921,” and was finalized in 1990 by Lucy Kortum in association with Sonoma State University (see Kortum’s MPL in Appendix B).

The subject building is listed in the NRHP at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C within the context of “Carnegie Library Development in California and the Architecture it Produced, 1899-1921.” The library derives its significance under Criterion A from its association with the history of library development in California, and under Criterion C for exemplifying a specialized building type resulting from Andrew Carnegie’s library philanthropy and popular styles of that era. Sections of the historic context from Kortum’s MPL are excerpted below.

Criterion A: History of Library Development¹²

Andrew Carnegie and Library Philanthropy

Philanthropy began to be a significant factor in library development in the last half of the nineteenth century. Earlier philanthropy had most often involved the gift or bequest of books from a private library, or initiating or enhancing a university, social, or municipal library. The Harvard Library, Boston's first public library, and numerous New England town libraries exemplified this private benefaction. Public library enabling legislation usually provided for the acceptance of such gifts. In the years following the Civil War, philanthropy became increasingly important and also more controversial. With the rise of the great industrial fortunes

⁹ “Contracts Awarded,” *Building and Engineering News* 16, no. 1 (1916): p. 7.

¹⁰ “Contract for Grammar School Goes to C.L. Noel” *Siskiyou Daily News*, January 29, 1920, 5.

¹¹ Antoinette J. Lee, Linda F. McLelland, and Carol D. Shull, (National Register Bulletin 16B) *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*, ed. Maureen P. Danaher (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources: 1997), 2, accessed June 2022, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16B-Complete.pdf>.

¹² The following, unless otherwise noted, is excerpted from Lucy Kortum, “National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: California Carnegie Libraries,” 1990, 7-15. Minor edits to the original text are indicated by brackets: []; omissions from the original text for clarity and conciseness are indicated by ellipses: . . .



there was not only more concentrated wealth, but there were poorer. Library benefaction was viewed by some as reflecting the democratic belief in education, and by others as an attempt at social control.

Major philanthropic gifts of John Jacob Astor and James Lenox were eventually combined with Samuel Tilden's to form the basis of the New York City library system. Enoch Pratt's Baltimore library philanthropy was specifically cited by Andrew Carnegie as his own model, demonstrating that "the best means of benefiting the community is to place within its reach the ladders upon which the aspiring can rise. "One of the major legacies of Carnegie's library program was its encouragement to other potential benefactors throughout the nation. Carnegie became the symbol of library philanthropy.

Andrew Carnegie, Scotch immigrant and self-educated millionaire industrialist, had already endowed several libraries by 1889 when he wrote "*Wealth*;" it became more widely read after its republication in 1900 as the title chapter of the more widely read "*The Gospel of Wealth and Other Essays*". In it he advocated disposal of "surplus wealth" by attending to its distribution while alive. Libraries exemplified Carnegie's own self-help concepts; "The fundamental advantage of a library is that it gives nothing for nothing. Youths must acquire knowledge themselves." This philosophy [is] said to have developed from his own youth when a private library was made available on Saturdays to the young working men of his community. In 1900 Carnegie sold his steel holdings to what would become U.S. Steel and began his philanthropy in earnest; the program was administered through the Carnegie Corporation after 1911. Of the Carnegie philanthropies, libraries were a proportionately small part but are probably the best known.

The library building [itself] became the focus for Carnegie funding, again as an aspect of the concept of self-help. Many communities had established social libraries or municipal libraries but continued to be handicapped by the vagaries of volunteer staffing and the difficulty of securing adequate housing for the books. Even under city management, there was a tendency to locate the collection in temporarily available, often inconvenient quarters.

Carnegie's earliest library philanthropy was more representative of the paternalistic philanthropy of the newly wealthy in the last quarter of the century. Typically, a hometown or principal residence of the donor received a library, not requested by the recipient, fully endowed by the donor on a site selected by him and dedicated with elaborate ceremony in his honor. The first Carnegie library gift was to his native Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1881. Between 1886 and 1896 he endowed several libraries in Pennsylvania, in what he later termed his "retail" period of library philanthropy.

By contrast to the more usual style of philanthropy, in the "wholesale" period beginning in 1898, Carnegie provided all or substantially all of the funds needed for a building, at the request of the community. The community was required to provide a



specified level of tax support for the book collection, staffing, and building maintenance, and to provide a site; selection of the site was left to the community. Later, Carnegie did reserve the right to approve plans.

There was considerable contemporary criticism of the Carnegie program. Some members of the emerging profession of librarianship believed it inevitable that small libraries would be inadequately staffed and lacking in literary and informational resources. Some believed that the public library movement was expanding too rapidly, propelled more by Carnegie's personal conviction than from public demand; others, including cities with strong labor movements, were critical of the source of the Carnegie money. These views appeared in article and speeches, in satire and cartoons.

Little or no architectural precedent existed for the small community library building. Typically, outside of the large cities, few architects designed more than one. However, some architects became Carnegie specialists, such as Patton and Miller of Chicago, who designed more than one hundred Carnegie libraries for midwestern towns and colleges.

In [California,] William Weeks designed twenty-one Carnegie libraries. Large civic buildings were the frequent model, and community pride led cities to demand library buildings as extravagant as their neighbors'. During most of the Carnegie period the style of the buildings was directly influenced by the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exhibition and the City Beautiful movement, where Daniel Burnham had re-introduced classical design, [The design] was spread by subsequent exhibitions at Buffalo and St. Louis, and later in San Francisco. The earlier Greek Revival [style] had been "so widely popular that it entered the vernacular." Carnegie funding of library buildings in many small and medium sized cities in the period immediately following the exposition contributed to a similar proliferation of the [Classical Revival] style.

A request for a Carnegie grant was as simple as a letter to Andrew Carnegie, New York, New York. The answer would come from James Bertram, hired by Carnegie to be his private secretary in 1897 when his library and church organ philanthropies had attracted sufficient attention to need personal supervision. Bertram soon had devised a questionnaire designed to elicit information about the town's population, its existing library if any, and its finances. The questionnaire carried a clear implication that the response should come from a city official, and subsequent correspondence was usually carried on at that level. Upon the receipt of an adequately prepared questionnaire, an offer would be made, with the amount based on population, and accompanied by the stipulation that the city must provide the site for the library and commit itself to an annual amount equal to 10% of the grant for maintenance of the library.

Over time, there were some changes in the process. Bertram required that [each city] pass a resolution to verify that the land acquisition had been completed and that the tax had [passed by vote]. After 1907, Bertram required that all building plans be submitted for approval. In 1911, after consultation with library and architectural leaders, Bertram devised and sent to all



applicants his "Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]." The "Notes" suggested ways of achieving the primary purpose of the building design, "to obtain for the money the utmost amount of effective accommodation, consistent with good taste in building [sic]," offered six efficient library floor plans designed for different shaped lots, and, in passing, provided an example of simplified spelling used in all of the Carnegie correspondence. Bertram stressed one story and basement as most practical, and he insisted on a large well-lighted reading area, with high windows to leave wall space for shelving. Fireplaces were discouraged, not because of fire danger but because they occupied too much space; the building could be heated more practicably from the basement. Architectural style was not specified, nor were communities asked to use the name "Carnegie" on the building.

Only after Bertram's final approval was the treasurer of the Carnegie Corporation authorized to release funds, usually in increments of a few thousand dollars on certification of completed work. In later years, cities were required to indicate by resolution, prior to release of any funds, their understanding that the grant was to cover the completed building ready to function as a library. They were also asked to send a photograph of the completed building.

Bertram insisted that all communication be by letter; personal interviews were rare. The Carnegie Corporation files, arranged alphabetically by city and now on microfilm, provide a fairly complete record of transactions. Unfortunately, the original correspondence was then destroyed, and the microfilm of the fragile old letters, and of the thin carbon copies of Bertram's replies, is very difficult to read. Each file usually contains one letter from each of the respondents representing each stage outlined above, plus as many additional letters as it took for the city to correctly supply the requested information, or to ask for and usually be denied extra funds, or to achieve plan acceptance, in rare cases there is even a thank you letter. . . .

In 1916 the Carnegie Corporation Board of Trustees commissioned an independent evaluation of the library program, resulting in the Johnson Report, which noted the important accomplishments of the program but advocated that in the future more funds should be provided for library service and less for buildings. The Board shelved the report, but two years later stopped accepting requests for building grants. In response to inquiries, Bertram cited the war as the reason for the interruption of funding; after the war it was simply not resumed. Subsequent Carnegie Corporation library funding focused on substantial contributions to the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, library schools, academic library programs, and studies and conferences in the United States and the United Kingdom.

History of Carnegie Libraries in California

Few California libraries had constructed their own buildings before the beginning of the Carnegie program, including the San Francisco Mercantile Library, Sacramento and Oakland library associations, and libraries in San Pedro, Santa Barbara, and Escondido. However, by 1917, a "very large majority" of California public libraries were in their own library buildings. Most of



those libraries had survived the years as struggling social libraries, followed by additional years as tax supported city libraries, moving from temporary rooms in a lodge hall to the not always more secure room set aside in City Hall. Approximately one-fourth were new libraries, formed with the expectation of a gift building to launch the project. Philanthropy thus offered security to and stimulated the expansion of the public library.

Between 1886 and 1917, Carnegie donated over \$41 million for 1,679 library buildings in 1,412 communities in the United States. He funded another 830 library buildings. . . in Canada, the British Isles, South Africa, Rhodesia, India, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji.

The first Carnegie grants to libraries in California were made in 1899. San Diego was offered \$60,000 in July of that year, followed by Oakland (\$50,000 in August) and Alameda (\$35,000 in October). The next offer was to Fresno in 1901, and thereafter in every year until 1917 at least one California community learned that its request for a Carnegie library had been approved. Although applications were not accepted after 1917, some buildings were not completed until as late as 1921. In the fewer than twenty years between 1899 and 1917, Carnegie funding contributed to the construction of 142 library buildings in 121 communities in California, second only to Indiana's 164 buildings in 155 communities. In total funds allocated, California ranked fourth among the states with \$2,776,987. When this figure is applied to the population, California was eleventh, with \$48.90 per 100 population.

The grant amounts listed for San Diego, Oakland and Alameda suggest a higher expenditure per library than came to be the case. In general, earlier libraries were granted larger amounts, though there were exceptions. The smallest grant for a municipal library was \$5,000 to Biggs in 1906; In 1914, Sacramento received \$100,000, the highest sum allocated for one California Carnegie [library]. San Diego's \$60,000 was the second highest. Of the fourteen libraries funded before 1903, only one received \$10,000 and the average allocation for the other thirteen was \$32,000. Beginning in 1903. The sum of \$10,000 appears more frequently, and by the end of the program, fifty-six libraries had been granted that amount, with funding for the remaining libraries divided approximately equally above and below.

The majority of the library grants went to small cities; in the larger cities, branch libraries were emphasized. The largest grant, \$750,000, went to San Francisco, half designated for construction of the main library and half for construction of seven branch libraries. Oakland received \$50,000 toward construction of its main library and, later, \$ 140,000 for four branches, and Santa Cruz and Santa Monica received additional grants for branch libraries long after construction of [their main] libraries. Los Angeles received \$ 190,000 for six branches. Some Carnegie cities "disappeared," and their libraries became branches. East San Jose was a city for only five years before annexation to San Jose, during which time it constructed its Carnegie library. East San Diego also constructed its Carnegie [library] prior to annexation to San Diego. Eagle Rock, Hollywood, San Pedro, and Watts, all cities



when their Carnegie [libraries] were built, were later annexed to Los Angeles and their libraries all became branches of the larger city system.

Additional funds were occasionally granted, especially in the earlier years, for expansion and earthquake repair, but almost never to meet any unexpectedly high costs. Sometimes communities themselves provided extra funds to construct a grander library, or to complete the library as planned even though costs had exceeded original estimates. These variables, not always reported in consistent fashion, lend a degree of uncertainty to statements of the cost of a given library.

Later, smaller grants often went to new towns, or to smaller towns which had previously hesitated to undertake the commitment required for a Carnegie grant, but which later found the way opened by California legislation permitting library formation within high school districts and special districts. Also, some smaller cities applied for Carnegie grants through the county library system and were established as branch libraries. The three smallest grants, \$2500 each, were for branch libraries in what were in 1915 very small communities in Contra Costa County: Antioch, Concord, and Walnut Creek. Of thirteen grants for \$5000 or less, all to small towns or branch libraries, all but three were granted after 1913.

Site selection, left to the discretion of the towns as an aspect of their obligation to provide the site itself, was sometimes a source of controversy. In most towns with an antecedent social or municipal library located in a retail, civic, or fraternal building, a site in or near the downtown was easily decided upon. San Anselmo, Eureka, Grass Valley, and Hollister are examples. Some towns, alternatively, created a "library park," as in Livermore, Exeter, and Oakland. A site was sometimes donated or sold at less than market value; frequently, [fund-raising required] to meet the partial or full price would dominate the newspaper social pages for months. However, the newspaper, as well as trustee minutes, and sometimes even the Carnegie correspondence, also reveal disputes focused on the motives of the donor of a site, or a debate between rival sites. In the case of branch libraries, decisions even more political, [involved] decisions between rival factions and neighborhoods. Bertram rarely entered those controversies, the exceptions occasioned by a site, usually a gift, too far from a population center. Van Slyck explores these issues in two chapters entitled "The Beacon in the Slums" and "A Temple in the Park." Her example for the former was Oakland and the role of developers in site advocacy. Ultimately two branches were located in established working class neighborhoods and two in outlying, sparsely settled, new middle-class neighborhoods.

Siting problems highlighted some of the basic divisions about the purpose of the library. To "help people to help themselves," it needed to be located near those who needed help, including new Immigrant populations. In the large cities, many of the most energetic proponents of public libraries, for themselves and for others, were relocating in newly developing residential areas. The cost of lots for branches in large cities posed a substantial problem. San Francisco built its first branch in the [just] developing Richmond district on a large city-owned lot, and its second in its most populous district, the Mission, paying \$ 12,000 for property



117'x60'. Like Oakland, San Francisco divided its Carnegie [libraries], albeit somewhat unequally, between its oldest and most populous areas (Mission and Noe Valley), an area of predominantly Italian and other foreign populations (North Beach, now Chinatown), and its wealthier and newer areas (Golden Gate Valley, Presidio, Richmond, and Sunset).

Geographical locations were diverse, ranging from Alturas, Yreka, Eureka, and Ferndale in the north, to Calexico at the Mexican border. There were clusters, especially near Los Angeles and around [the San Francisco Bay], but Carnegie libraries were located in thirty-eight of the fifty counties. There were twenty-one in Los Angeles County, ten in Alameda County, eight in San Francisco County, six in Tulare County. Seven counties had five Carnegie libraries and twelve counties had just one. California counties in which no Carnegie [libraries were] built were Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, [Lassen], Mariposa, Sierra, Sutter, Tuolumne, and Yuba. In Yuba County, Marysville was the only incorporated city during the period of Carnegie philanthropy and already had its own building, in Kern County, the only city besides Bakersfield was Tehachapi with a population of Just 385. There was no incorporated town in Calaveras County and in each of the other counties there was just one incorporated town, very small.

Criterion C: Carnegie Library Property Types and Styles¹³

The following excerpts from the MPL include an overview of the evolution in designs seen in Carnegie Libraries throughout the state, describe the four “categories” of building and their associated architectural styles, and discuss the Classical Revival style as applied to a Carnegie Library, of which the subject building is an example.

Evolution in Design

A variety of factors tended to create some uniformity of design among Carnegie library buildings. However, their diversity of geographical location, cost, and date combine to suggest that the commonly held assumption, "all Carnegie libraries look just alike," is an exaggeration. The period of Carnegie funding followed soon after the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, which had captured the national imagination. The promise of a "free" public building in the community provided an opportunity to demonstrate civic pride and cultural sophistication and, not least, to equal or outdo neighboring towns in the elegance of the new library.

¹³ The following, unless otherwise noted, is excerpted from Kortum, “National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: California Carnegie Libraries,” 1990, 27-40. Minor edits to the original text are indicated by brackets: []; omissions from the original text for clarity and conciseness are indicated by ellipses: . . .

In California, the Carnegie Library period began in 1899 when grants were offered to Oakland, San Diego, and Alameda for buildings which were constructed in 1901 and 1902. The last grants were offered in 1917, but in many cases planning was not begun until after the war, and the last building was not completed until 1921.

In the earlier years of the program, funding was freer and oversight minimal; municipalities were able to indulge their civic pride with more elaborate buildings. Gradually, application procedures were formalized. After 1907, municipalities were required to submit architects' plans for approval before funds were released and, beginning in 1911, cities were sent copies of "Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]" with suggested floor plans, stressing principles of practicality and efficiency. Population growth, as well as California's pioneering 1909 county library legislation, resulted in an increased number of applications for libraries in smaller cities, and for city and county branch libraries. Later, applications were accepted from rural areas which organized as union high school library districts, and district libraries. As funding amounts were based on population, many of the later grants were smaller. Through 1907, the average California grant was \$ 16,666; of forty-two libraries funded, only three received less than \$ 10,000. After 1908 the average grant was \$13,478; ninety-two libraries were constructed and thirty-two received less than \$10,000. Generally simpler styles resulted.

In California, the following styles were represented by one or more Carnegie library buildings: Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial, Italian Renaissance, and Bungalow/Craftsman. Classical Revival was the predominant style. Three buildings will be discussed under "Other." Aspects related to the buildings as a group, such as current use, architects, interiors, additional funding, alterations, and future prospects, are also discussed.

Categories and Associated Architectural Styles

The California Carnegie Libraries MPL discusses the typical architectural styles seen for libraries throughout the state, including Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, Craftsman, and Classical Revival, which was by far the most prevalent. Libraries designed in the Classical Revival style are organized into three sub-categories based on the design of the front entrance: Type A, Type B, and Type C. A fourth category, Type D, is for libraries not designed in the Classical Revival style.

These categories were established by Abigail A. Van Slyck in her dissertation, "Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and the Transformation of American Culture, 1886-1917," Ph.D. dissertation, UC Berkeley, 1989, which is referenced throughout the MPL:

Van Slyck's thesis deals in large part with Carnegie and his relationship to significant issues of the time including those of philanthropy, the role of women, and labor and reform movements. She selected ten libraries nationwide as examples. California libraries treated at some lengths were Oakland as an example of branch site selection, and Calexico for its cultural center plan.



She also analyzed Carnegie library architecture, selecting eighty-five for more detailed study... She found that they fell into four main categories, and she considered their occurrence in the earlier and later (post Bertram review) periods.¹⁴

Perhaps because of the guidelines, Van Slyck concluded that "aside from a handful of unique designs, the majority of Carnegie libraries fall into one of three compositional categories, or their closely related variations. In all three, the buildings are symmetrical... with a dominant central motif giving them all an overall A-B-A rhythm. What distinguishes one category from another is the treatment of the central element." Her categories:¹⁵

Type A

"The central pavilion is modeled on a Roman triumphal arch, that is, four or five columns (either free-standing or engaged) serve to subdivide the central pavilion into three bays, and at the same time support an entablature and attic. San Diego, California, built such a library in 1899, as did Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1902, both evidently seeking to emulate the non-Carnegie New York Public Library which had such an entrance pavilion, and which was under construction in those years. In one variation of this type, the central pavilion maintained its tripartite composition, but instead of stepping forward from the lateral wings, was subsumed within the mass of the building. . . . Another variation. . . . the central pavilion stepped forward but lost its tripartite composition and did not rise higher than the roof line of the lateral wing."

Type B

"The central pavilion was dominated by a temple front, that is, with a triangular pediment above the entablature. Here, there were even more variations than there were in the first category. [Some] temple fronted libraries had centrally placed domes, although this was a practice condemned by Bertram as an extravagance, and which did not continue past 1908 when Bertram began approving plans. Whether they had domes or not, temple fronted libraries could have either four or more free-standing columns. . . . four or more engaged columns... two or more free-standing columns in antis. . . . or two or more engaged columns in antis. . . . As in the first category, the central pavilion could step out in front of the building or it could be subsumed within it. . . . in a less common variation on this theme, the entablature and pediment were not supported by columns at all, but either by piers or with an arched opening."

Type C

¹⁴ Kortum, 71.

¹⁵ These category descriptions are themselves excerpted in the MPL from Van Slyck's thesis. Brackets and ellipses in the category descriptions are presented as they appear in the MPL.



“The central element can hardly be called a pavilion at all. Instead it is more correctly a three-dimensional door frame which extends forward from the flat plane of the rectangular building, and which does not break the roof line. . . . It was a style that easily accommodated a variety of stylistic vocabulary... Colonial Revival... Mission Revival... Image of the Tudor. . . . What is more, it became increasingly popular in later years, as recipient towns found rising material costs undercutting the buying power of their Carnegie grants.”

In Van Slyck's system, the remaining styles are grouped into one category:

Type D

“Those buildings that fit none of the three main categories and accounted for less than 10 percent of the buildings in the sample.”

Classical Revival Style

The Classical Revival style as represented in California Carnegie library buildings achieves a monumental effect, but in most cases the buildings are surprisingly small. Their size may be a reflection of the community's population, and therefore the size of the grant it received, while their classicism displays its cultural achievement. Symmetrical, with few angles or projections, their roof lines are generally level, or slightly hipped, and mostly unadorned. Greek orders are used more than Roman, and pedimented porticoes are frequent. Beaux Arts paired columns appear only in San Francisco Main.

Not all of the California Carnegie library examples can be said to incorporate "fine materials" more generally associated with Classical Revival. Perhaps these are among the reasons that the Carnegie libraries are seldom listed in area architectural guides. The small buildings may have been considered more parochial and imitative, and many are designed by less generally well known architects, notwithstanding their considerable local reputations at the time.

Linteled windows and doorways are frequent among the Classical Revival Carnegies, but many have incorporated round arched windows; those buildings are listed here as "Classical Revival (C)," again referring to Van Slyck's classification. While smooth or polished stone surfaces are frequent, brick and, later, concrete and plaster were used in many of the California buildings.

In her nationwide study, Van Slyck concluded that similar designs were used in many communities because local trustees lacked confidence in their own ability to deal with the architect, and so chose to copy designs they admired in other cities. In California there do not seem to have been as many instances of nearby towns having similar libraries as perhaps was the case elsewhere, though there was considerable competition to achieve the superior building. The hardest problem faced by the communities was

to get a building they wanted within the funds allocated. The choice of Classical Revival may have been a "safe" choice on both counts. The influence of the City Beautiful was widespread and easily recognized.

Many attribute the symmetry of a majority of Carnegies to the library planning imposed by Carnegie secretary James Bertram. The first three of the six floor plans in "Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]" are symmetrical, and the fourth is symmetrically oriented around a corner door, and the fifth and sixth are asymmetrical. Few California Carnegies were built along the lines of the latter three plans. Although the "Notes" specifically address the smaller library, Bertram focused on the efficiency of plans for the largest as well as the smallest of library buildings. He seldom commented on the exterior appearance but gave as much attention to the arrangements for stairs, restrooms, and boiler rooms, as he did to the space for books and location of the librarian's desk.

Classical Revival Type C

As described by Van Slyck, the type lends itself to incorporation of elements of other styles, in California, the type can be divided into (1) the more purely classical, (2) those Incorporating Mission elements, and (3) other. Possibly those few buildings listed as Tudor and Colonial Revival could have been included under Type C. In many cases the line was very thin between classification as Classical Revival Type C with Mission elements, or as Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival with classical elements.

The Anaheim Carnegie building represents Type C on the National Register. Thirty-two buildings are included in this group and twenty-three are extant. Reasons for the high survival rate of this type are ambiguous. They are generally more modest buildings, as reflected in their size, cost, and materials. Regarded as a whole, the group spans approximately the same time as the previous groups, 1903 to 1921. However only three of the libraries were constructed prior to 1908 when Carnegie Corporation secretary James Bertram instituted more careful scrutiny of library plans. Berkeley and the metropolitan library branches, all at approximately \$40,000, are unusual in having received substantial grants. Seventeen grants were less than \$ 10,000, and the least was \$2500. Berkeley was demolished in 1929, the first California Carnegie to be lost. Most of the other destructions occurred about equally through the 1960's and 1970's.

Examples of Type C that are more strictly Classical, without extensive incorporation of elements from other styles, total sixteen with twelve extant. Symmetry and a central entrance element, projecting, but lower than the roof line, or recessed, characterize the group, with an assortment of segmented pediments, columns, pilasters and parapets.

1.3 CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

The subject building was occupied by the local public library from 1915 to 1970, when it merged with the Siskiyou County Library branch located a few blocks away. After the merger, the library housed the Yreka Police Department until 2019. As of the date of this report, the building is vacant.

Building permits documenting modifications to the property's exterior are limited. Only one, a 1977 permit for a rear addition, is in the City's records, per City staff. The rear addition was designed by the A.J. McMurry Company and construction was completed in 1980. Based on visual observation during the site visit and a review of historic photographs, glazing of the basement windows was painted and a metal handrail was added to the center of the main staircase sometime between 1970 and 2007. Portions of the front concrete walkway were replaced in kind sometime between 2012 and 2022.

1.3.1 Physical Description

Exterior

The Yreka Carnegie Library is located mid-block on West Miner Street between Pine and S. Oregon Streets in downtown Yreka. The one-story concrete masonry building was constructed in the Classical Revival style in 1915, with a two-story addition constructed at the rear in 1980. The original building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a raised parapet and projecting cornice with dentil detailing that wraps around the entire original building. The exterior is clad in horizontally scored cement plaster. Along the base of the building is a slightly projecting decorative band that references the appearance of a rusticated base. The 1980 addition mimics the design and materials of the original building. It is also rectangular in plan with a flat roof, raised parapet, and projecting cornice similar to the original. The addition is shorter in height and narrower in width than the original building, creating a visual distinction between the two volumes.

The main elevation faces south toward West Miner Street and is three bays wide. Above the cornice in the center bay, the parapet comes to a point over incised lettering that reads "Library." The lettering is surrounded by a decorative reed and ribbon frame. The main entrance is centered on the main elevation within an arched, recessed entryway accessed by concrete stairs with a simple round metal handrail. There is a metal sconce on either side of the entrance. Both sconces have a traditional lantern shape with ornamental metal spikes and are mounted on a projecting arm or wall bracket. The entrance consists of a pair of glazed wooden double-doors with a fanlight transom window geometric muntins. Original lighting and tripartite window groupings flank either side of the main entrance. The groupings contain a single-light fixed wood window, centered between narrow one-over-one double-hung wood windows. Above both tripartite window groupings are three rectangular transom windows with geometric muntins. Both window groupings are above a projecting bracket-shaped sill. The basement level is visible from the exterior and has two infilled windows openings on either side of the centralized stairs.

The east-facing side elevation is visually divided into two parts with the original building at the south end and the 1980 addition at the north end. On the original portion of the east elevation, there are three pairs of double-hung wood windows with transoms grouped over projecting bracket-shaped sills. Below the southernmost pair of windows are two square basement windows. The glazing of the basement windows has been painted. On the 1980 portion of the east elevation, there are two pairs of aluminum sliding windows grouped over projecting bracket-shaped sills.

The west-facing side elevation is also visually divided into two parts, with the original building at the south end and the 1980 addition at the north end. On the original portion of the west elevation there are three double-hung wood windows with divided light wood transom windows. Between two of the windows closest to the southwest corner there is a chimney that extends through the dentil details. The chimney is clad in the same scored stucco as the exterior of the building. At the north end of the original building there is a narrow set of stairs that lead to single door below grade for basement access. South of the door there are two basement-level windows. The glazing of the basement windows has been painted and metal mesh security panels have been installed over the opening. The edge of the stair is enclosed by a simple painted round metal railing.

The rear elevation consists of the two-story 1980 addition. On the first story there is a single metal door sheltered beneath a flat projecting awning near the center of the elevation. On the second story, there are five asymmetrically arranged rectangular aluminum windows with tall, narrow openings.

Interior

The interior of the original Yreka Carnegie Library consists of a single main floor with high ceilings and basement. The main floor of the original building is accessed by the centralized primary entrance on W. Miner Street and the basement can be accessed by a set of stairs at the northwest corner of the main floor, or from the exterior through a below-grade door on the west elevation.

Original drawings for the building were not located; however, James Bertram's "Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]" describe the standard designs of Carnegie libraries, including recommendations for economical use of space, and what features and spaces should be prioritized (see Bertam's "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings" in Appendix D). The notes explain that "...the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of building, with a small vestibule entering into one large room sub-divided as required by means of bookcases. In cases where it is necessary, to secure quiet, glass partitions may be put above the bookcases" (see [Error! Reference source not found.](#)).¹⁶

The Yreka Carnegie Library may have had a similar layout; however, as of the date of this report, the interior layout of the original building's main floor reflects the Police Department's use of the building (see [Error! Reference source not found.](#) and Figure 4). There is a vestibule immediately

¹⁶ James Bertram, *Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]* (Carnegie Corporation of New York, n.d.), 3, accessed July 2022, <https://digitalcollections.library.cmu.edu/node/85459>.

off the Main Street entrance that leads to the Lobby. Plans for the 1980 addition and remodel indicate that spaces off the Lobby, listed generally clockwise from the southwest corner, were configured for use as:¹⁷

- Chief's Office (Room 1)
- A semi-open plan space that included a room with a desk, radio, and a public counter/window behind a glass partition (Open-Plan Space)
- Squad Room (Open-Plan Space)
- File Room (Room 2)
- Restrooms
- Interrogation and Detention Room (Room 3)
- Officer Quarters (Room 4).¹⁸

The partition walls forming Room 2 and the Restrooms are labeled as existing on the 1980 plans for the addition, which indicates that these spaces were part of the original Library design. Based on Bertram's "Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]," the library basement may have originally included spaces such as a lecture room, staff break room, and boiler room for heating.¹⁹ As of the date of this report, it consists of a crawl space and rooms for utilities and storage (see Figure 5).

The two-story rear addition is accessible by a centrally located door on the north (rear-facing) elevation. The first floor is set at-grade. As of the date of this report, the interior layout of the addition still reflects the design of the 1980 addition. The first-floor plans for the addition (see Error! Reference source not found. and Figure 8) show spaces consisting of (listed generally clockwise from the southwest corner):

- Property Room with Storage Shelves (Room A-1)
- Janitor's Closet (Closet A-1)
- Restroom with a shower, sink, and toilet (Restroom A)
- Squad Room with Kitchenette (Room A-2)²⁰

East of the Property Room is a half-turn stair that leads to the main level of the original building and the second floor of the addition.²¹ The second-story plans for the addition (see Figure 7 and Figure 9) show spaces arranged around a central double-loaded corridor consisting of (listed generally clockwise from the southwest corner):

¹⁷ Room names in parenthesis are for the purposes of this report and labeled in Figure 4.

¹⁸ A.J. McMurry Company, *Addition to Police Station, Yreka, Calif., 1977*, no sheet number.

¹⁹ James Bertram, *Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]* (Carnegie Corporation of New York, n.d.), 3, accessed July 2022, <https://digitalcollections.library.cmu.edu/node/85459>.

²⁰ A.J. McMurry Company, *Addition to Police Station, Yreka, Calif., 1977*, Sheet 2.

²¹ A.J. McMurry Company, *Addition to Police Station, Yreka, Calif., 1977*, Sheet 2.

- Two adjoining Questioning Rooms with an Observation Room in between (Rooms A-3, A-4, and A-5)
- Four Offices (Rooms A-6, A-7, A-8, and A-9)
- Storage Room (Room A-10)
- Closet (Closet A-2)²²

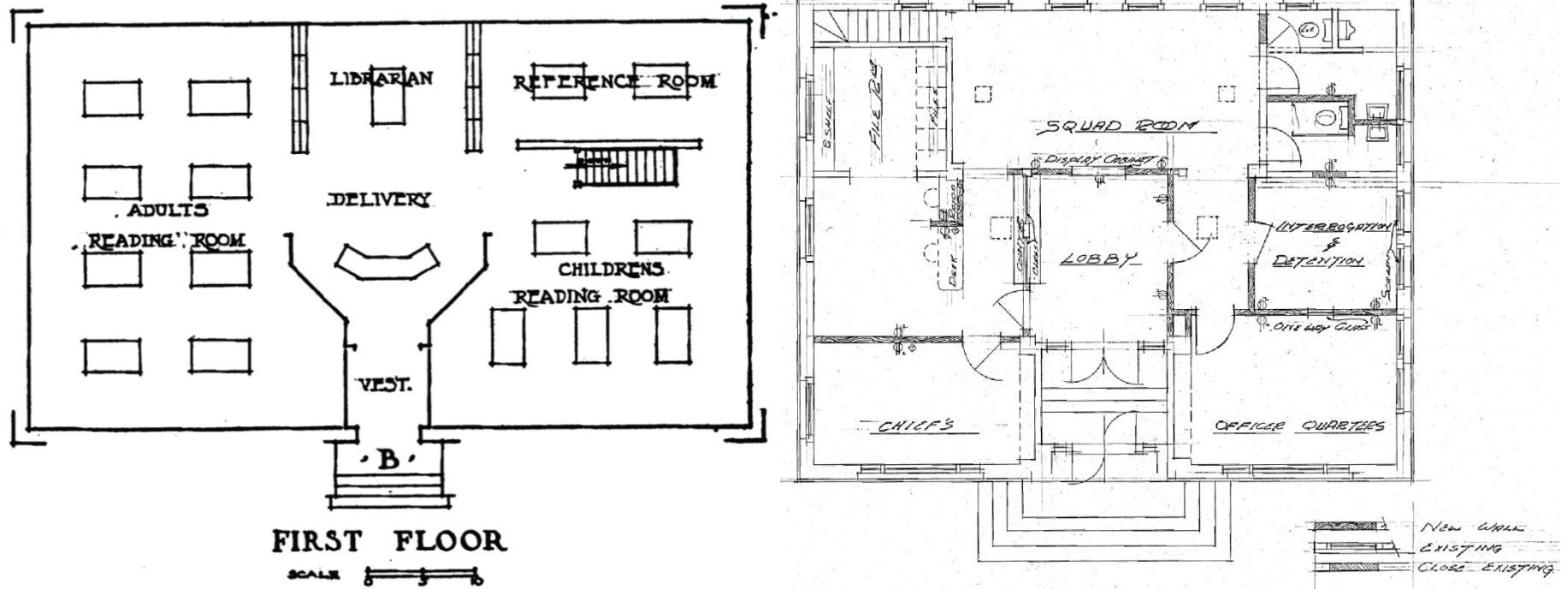


Figure 2 (LEFT): Sketch plan of a typical Carnegie Library floor plan. (Bertram, 3).

Figure 3 (RIGHT): Architectural drawing for the 1980 renovation of the original building's main floor (A.J. McMurry Company, no sheet number). See Appendix E for complete plans.

²² A.J. McMurry Company, Addition to Police Station, Yreka, Calif., 1977, Sheet 2.

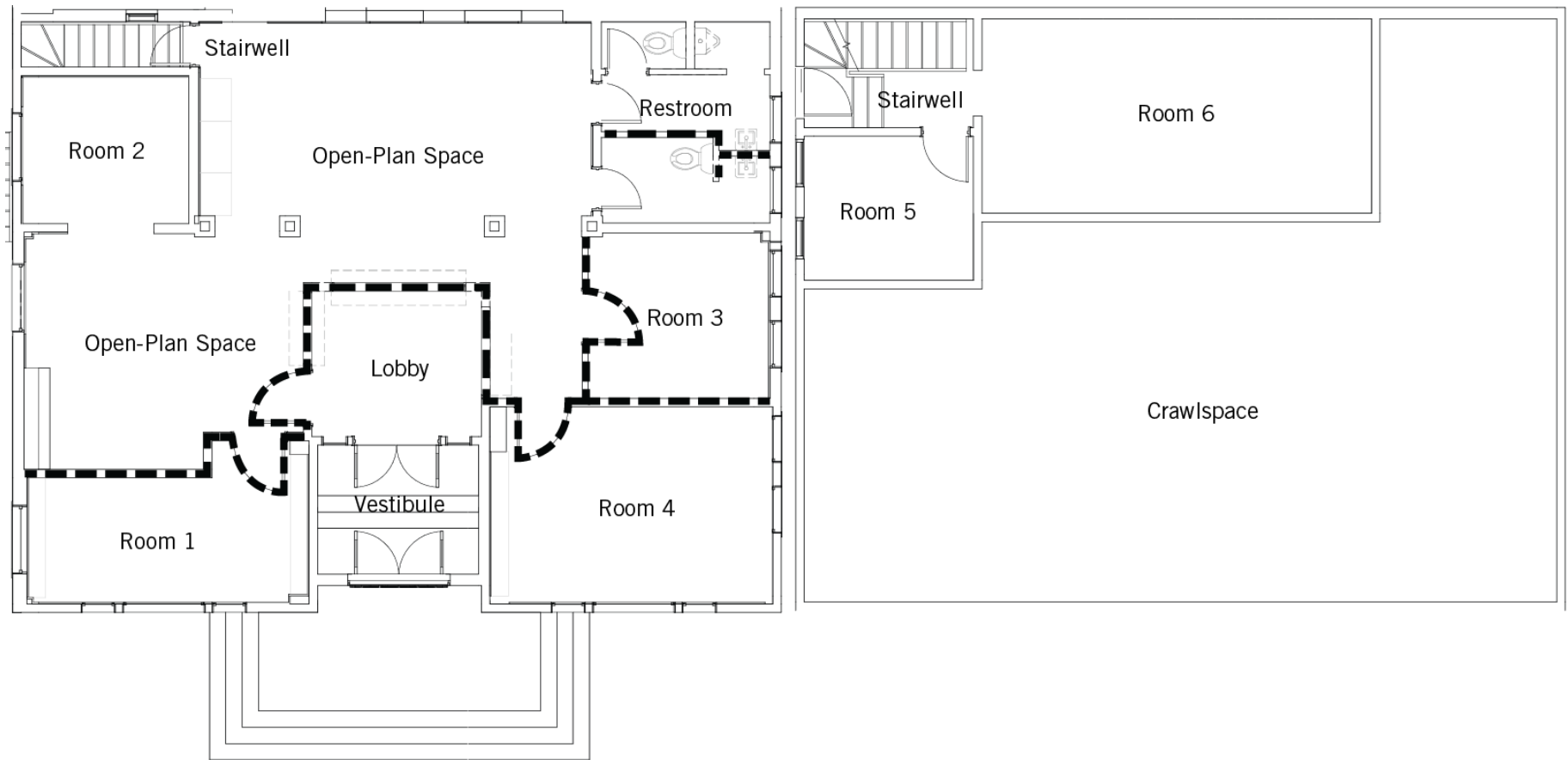


Figure 4 (LEFT): Floorplan of Carnegie Library main floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. Non-original partition walls constructed in 1980 shown with bold, dashed line. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

Figure 5 (RIGHT): Floorplan of Carnegie Library basement, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

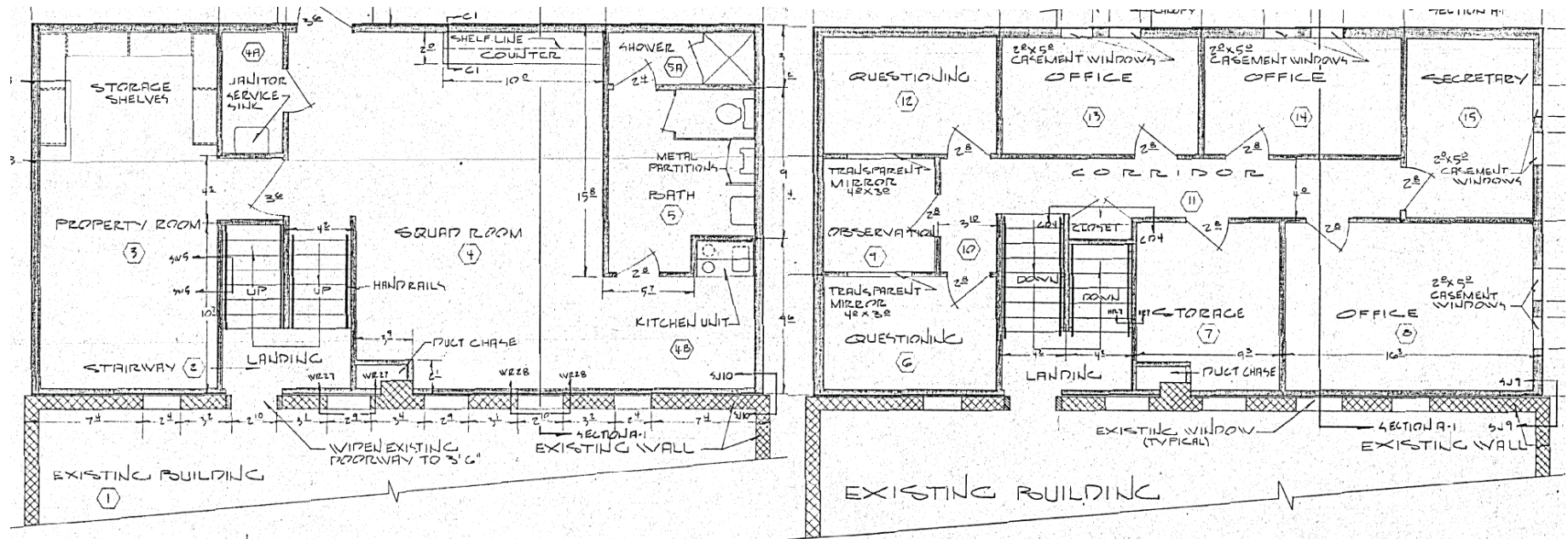


Figure 6 (LEFT): Architectural drawing for first floor of the 1980 addition (A.J. McMurry Company, Sheet 2).

Figure 7 (RIGHT): Architectural drawing for second floor of the 1980 addition (A.J. McMurry Company, Sheet 2).

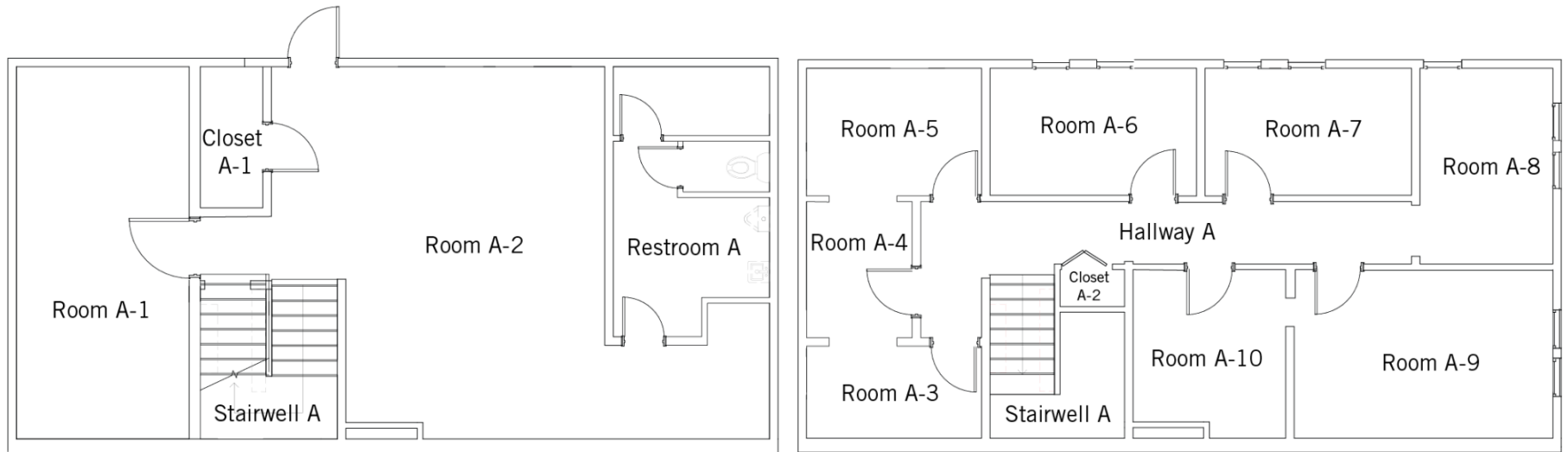


Figure 8 (LEFT): Floorplan of 1980 Addition first floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

Figure 9 (RIGHT): Floorplan of 1980 Addition second floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).



1.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

1.4.1 Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features are the architectural components that contribute to a building's sense of time and place. *Preservation Brief #17: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character* notes:

A complete understanding of any property may require documentary research about its style, construction, function, its furnishings, or contents; knowledge about the original builder, owners, and later occupants; and knowledge about the evolutionary history of the building. Even though buildings may be of historic, rather than architectural significance, it is their tangible elements that embody its significance for association with specific events or persons and it is those tangible elements both on the exterior and interior that should be preserved.²³

The character-defining features of buildings can be generally grouped into three categories: the overall visual character of a building, the exterior materials and craftsmanship, and the interior spaces, features, and finishes. The relative importance of character-defining features depends on the level of craftsmanship, visibility, and integrity. In addition, some character-defining features are more important than others in conveying the significance of the building. Primary character-defining features are considered the most important elements contributing to the significance of the building, while secondary features are considered less important.

As previously stated, the Yreka Carnegie Library is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C within the context of “Carnegie Library Development in California and the Architecture it Produced, 1899-1921.” As such, those distinctive features, spaces, and materials that are key to conveying this significance are character-defining. The period of significance for the building was defined in the 1992 National Register Nomination as 1915 to 1942, the period beginning with the construction date and extending up to fifty years before the nomination was prepared, “due to an absence of exceptional significance.”²⁴

The non-original physical features constructed after 1942 and associated with the building's use from 1970 through 2019 for the Yreka Police Department are not character-defining. The interior spaces have been continually altered by both permitted and unpermitted improvements over time. As a result, it is not possible to accurately date some of the interior physical features that were constructed or added post-1942 without building permits.

²³ Lee H. Nelson, “*Preservation Brief #17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character*,” US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, 1.

²⁴ Steade Craigo, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Yreka Carnegie Library, Yreka,” 1992, 6.



The character-defining features for the Yreka Carnegie Library are described, illustrated, and analyzed the tables in the following sections. The tables list each feature and indicates if it is primary or secondary. The tables also identify features that are non-character-defining features for the sake of clarity, and to identify features that could be altered if necessary. Photographs are of representative examples of the character-defining features outlined in the table; every instance of every feature was not photographed or included in the tables. For the purpose of this HSR, the three categories of character-defining features are defined as follows:

Primary

- Dates from the period of significance; and
- Directly relates to the original use, type, and style; and/or
- Retains integrity, or with only minor alterations; and/or
- Displays craftsmanship; and/or
- Highly visible

Secondary

- Dates from the period of significance; but
- Has been altered; and/or
- Less visible and/or not originally accessible to the public

Not Character-Defining

- Postdates the period of significance; and/or
- Has been substantially altered; and/or
- Utilitarian in function/design; and/or
- Constructed from common materials; and/or
- Not visible and/or not originally accessible to the public

1.4.2 Existing Conditions

The tables also list the condition of each character-defining feature. The condition of non-character-defining features were not surveyed as part of this report. The conditions are described as either good, fair, or poor, and are defined as follows:

Good

- Intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose; and
- Needs no repair or rehabilitation beyond routine or preventative maintenance.

Fair

- Signs of wear, failure, or deterioration; and
- Needs repair or rehabilitation beyond routine or preventative maintenance; but
- Structurally sound and performing its intended purpose overall.

Poor

- Signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, as well as no longer structurally sound or performing its intended purpose.

Not Applicable

- Feature is non-original; or
- Original feature, finish, or material is missing or has been replaced with a new, non-compatible feature, finish, or material.

1.4.3 Character-Defining Features Tables and Figures

In this section, there is a table for each category of character-defining feature: Overall Visual Character, Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship, and Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes.

Overall Visual Character

Table 1 lists the character-defining features of the subject building's Overall Visual Character. This category addresses the basic physical aspects that broadly characterize a building's shape, size, and immediate setting. The table addresses the setting, massing and form, each elevation, and then the openings.


Table 1: Overall Visual Character			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Immediate Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setback from sidewalk • Central walkway from street 		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. No alterations observed.

Table 1: Overall Visual Character




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Original Massing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular plan • One story with basement • Flat roof 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Alterations include a rear two-story addition completed outside the period of significance.</p>
<p>Roof Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat with raised parapet 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>West Miner Street (South) Elevation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street-facing • One story • Three Bays • Main Entrance • Tripartite composition • Symmetrical design 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>




Table 1: Overall Visual Character			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
East Elevation (Original Building) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side-facing • One story • Symmetrical design 		Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Partially visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. No major alterations observed.
West Elevation (Original Building) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side-facing • One and two stories • Symmetrical design 		Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Partially visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. No major alterations observed.
Rear (North) Elevation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faces parking lot • Two stories • Rear Entrance 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	N/A. Project team noted cracking in masonry and water damage to cornice line.






Table 1: Overall Visual Character			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Main Entrance Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Centralized • Recessed within arched opening • Accessed by stairs 		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Partially visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. No major alterations observed.
Basement Entrance Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West elevation • Below grade 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially visible • Utilitarian function/design • Common materials 	Good. No major alterations observed.
Rear Entrance Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North elevation • Flush entry Arranged under flat canopy		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates the period of significance 	N/A

Table 1: Overall Visual Character			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Original Window Openings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, east, and west elevations of original building • Second floor • Tall, narrow rectangular • Recessed into elevation 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Non-Original Window Openings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North and east elevations of 1980 addition • Main floor and basement level • Square and rectangular • Recessed into elevation 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship

Table 2 lists the character defining features of the subject building's Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship. This category addresses the details of a building's physical appearance in more detail, identifying the aspects of its design or construction that distinguish it from other buildings and help convey its historic character. Table 2 is organized by material (e.g., cement plaster, wood). First, the material is listed, followed by each feature constructed from that material. The window and door schedule used throughout Table 2 is included in Figure 10 through Figure 13.



Figure 10: Windows and doors on south elevation.
(GPA Consulting, March 2022).



Figure 11: Windows and doors on east elevation.
(GPA Consulting, March 2022).



Figure 12: Windows and doors on north elevation.
(GPA Consulting, March 2022).



Figure 13: Windows and doors on west elevation.
(GPA Consulting, March 2022).




Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Rolled Asphalt Surface of flat roof and canopy		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimally visible Utilitarian function/design Common material likely replaced over time 	N/A
Metal Coping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All elevations, perimeter of parapet Metal Painted to match trim 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postdates period of significance Utilitarian function/design Common material 	N/A
Cement Plaster (Original) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South, east, and west elevations of original building Painted Horizontal score lines Articulated basement level 		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original Highly visible Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Fair to Good. Minor cracking and chipping observed. No alterations observed.

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Cement Plaster (Non-Original)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North, east, and west elevations of 1980 addition • Horizontal score lines • Painted 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Chimney</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West elevation • Cement plaster • Painted • Narrow flue 		<p>Secondary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Partially visible • Utilitarian in design/function • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Wood (Painted)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All elevations • Cornice • Main entrance doors and door frames • Windows and window frames on south, east and west elevations of original building 		<p>See individual features listed below.</p>	<p>See individual features below.</p>


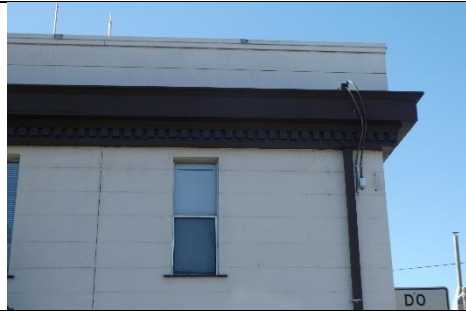

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Cornice (Original) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, east, and west elevations of original building • Painted wood • Dentil detail along bottom edge 		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Fair to Good. Water damage at corners of cornice observed No major alterations observed.
Cornice (Non-Original) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North, east, and west elevations of 1980 addition, • Painted wood • Dentil detail along bottom edge 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	N/A
Fanlight Window <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1-W2 • South elevation • Painted wood frame, sash, and muntins • Geometric muntin pattern 		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. No major alterations observed.

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Main Entrance Door Frame</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Painted wood • Large wood timbers • Vertical siding on transom 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Vertical wood siding appears to have been installed over transom at unknown date.</p>
<p>Main Entrance Door</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1-D1 • South elevation • Painted wood • Paired • Fully glazed • Metal push and kickplates 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Replaced in kind at an unknown date 	<p>Fair to Good.</p> <p>Scratches, gouges, and other signs of wear-and-tear observed at inner edge of both doors.</p> <p>Doors appear to have been compatibly replaced at an unknown date.</p>
<p>Tripartite Windows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1-W1 and S1-W3 • South elevation • Painted wood frame, sash, muntins, and transom • Fixed central window • Two one-over-one double-hung windows • Transom window with geometric muntins 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair. Wood transom and muntins showing signs of deterioration, likely caused by excess moisture.</p> <p>Double-hung wood sashes appear to have been replaced in-kind at an unknown date.</p>

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Paired Double-Hung Windows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1-W1 through E1-W6 • East elevation • Painted wood frame, sash, muntins, and transom • One-over-one double-hung • Transom window with geometric muntins 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible <p>Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance</p>	<p>Good.</p> <p>Double-hung wood sashes appear to have been replaced in kind at an unknown date.</p>
<p>Single Double-Hung Windows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W1-W1 through W1-W3 • West elevation • Painted wood frame, sash, muntins, and transom • One-over-one double-hung • Transom window with geometric muntins 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible <p>Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance</p>	<p>Good.</p> <p>Double-hung wood sashes appear to have been replaced in kind at an unknown date.</p>
<p>Basement-Level Windows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB-W1 through SB-W4 • South elevation • Painted wood frame, sash, muntins, and transom • Single-light fixed • Glazing painted 		<p>Secondary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Partially visible • Utilitarian in design/function • Altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair.</p> <p>Glazing has been painted at an unknown date.</p>




Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Basement-Level Windows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB-W1, WB-W2 • West elevation • Painted wood frame, sash, muntins, and transom • Single-light fixed • Glazing painted/openings infilled • Metal security mesh 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less visible • Utilitarian in design/function • Altered since the end of the period of significance 	Fair. Glazing has been painted at an unknown date, metal security mesh installed over exterior of window openings at unknown date.
Cast Concrete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, east, and west elevations of original building • Painted • Library Sign • Main entrance surround • Projecting window sills 		See individual features listed below.	See individual features below.
Library Sign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center of south elevation parapet • Painted cast concrete • Incised letters Rectangular reed and ribbon frame		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. No alterations observed.

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Main Entrance Surround</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Painted cast concrete • Arched opening with keystone 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic significance under Criteria A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Window Sills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under windows S1-W1, S1-W3, E1-W1 through E1-W-6, W1-W1 through W1-W3 • North, east, west elevation of original building • Painted cast concrete • Bracket-shaped 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Window Sills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under windows E2-W1 through E2-W4 • East elevation of 1980 addition • Cast concrete • Painted cast concrete • Bracket-shaped 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Metal (Painted) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, north, and west elevation • Downspouts • Address numbers • Light Fixtures • Front Yard Light • Rear Door • Basement Door • Basement Stair Railing 		See individual features listed below.	See individual features below.
Downspouts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East and north elevation • Painted metal 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design 	N/A
Address Numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Painted Metal 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Common material 	N/A

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Light Fixtures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Painted metal • Lantern shape with decorative spikes • Mounted on arm/bracket 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Front Yard Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Painted metal • Fluted post with lantern on arm 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Rear Door</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1-D1 • North elevation • Painted metal 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Basement Door <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB-D1 • West elevation • Painted metal • Single door 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially visible • Utilitarian function/design Common material	Good. No alterations observed.
Basement Entry Stair Rail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West elevation • Painted Metal 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially visible • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	Good. No alterations observed.
Aluminum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, east, and north elevation • Windows on 1980 addition • Main Entry handrail • Flagpole 		See individual features listed below.	See individual features below.




Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Aluminum Windows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E2-W1 through E2-W4, N2-W1 through N2-W5 North and east elevation of 1980 addition 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postdates period of significance 	N/A
Main Entry Stair Rail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South elevation Aluminum 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postdates period of significance 	N/A
Flagpole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South elevation Aluminum 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postdates period of significance 	N/A






Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Concrete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Main entry stair • Centralized walkway • Basement Stair 		See individual features listed below.	See individual features below.
Main Entry Stair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Concrete 		Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Common material 	Fair to Good. Cracking and chipping observed, especially at edges of steps. No major alterations observed.
Centralized Walkway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Concrete 		Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Common material • Partially replaced since the end of the period of significance 	Fair to Good. Cracking and chipping observed. Walkway partially replaced with concrete of a different appearance/texture.

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Basement Stair		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially visible Utilitarian function/design Common material 	N/A
Brick <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South elevation Planters for flagpole and former Yreka Police Department Sign 		Not Character-Defining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postdates period of significance 	N/A

Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes

Table 3 through Table 5 list the character-defining features of the subject building's Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes. This category addresses a visual understanding of important interior spaces, how they relate to one another, and the details within each space that convey the building's significance and historic design. In Table 3, all the interior spaces (e.g., Vestibule, Restrooms) of the original building are listed followed by all the spaces of the 1980 addition. Table 4 lists all the interior features, organized by primary, secondary, then non-character defining. Table 5 lists all the finishes, organized by primary, secondary, then non-character-defining. Lastly, Table 6 lists the non-character defining spaces, features, and finishes of the 1980 addition. Interior spaces listed in this section are labeled in Figure 14 through Figure 17.

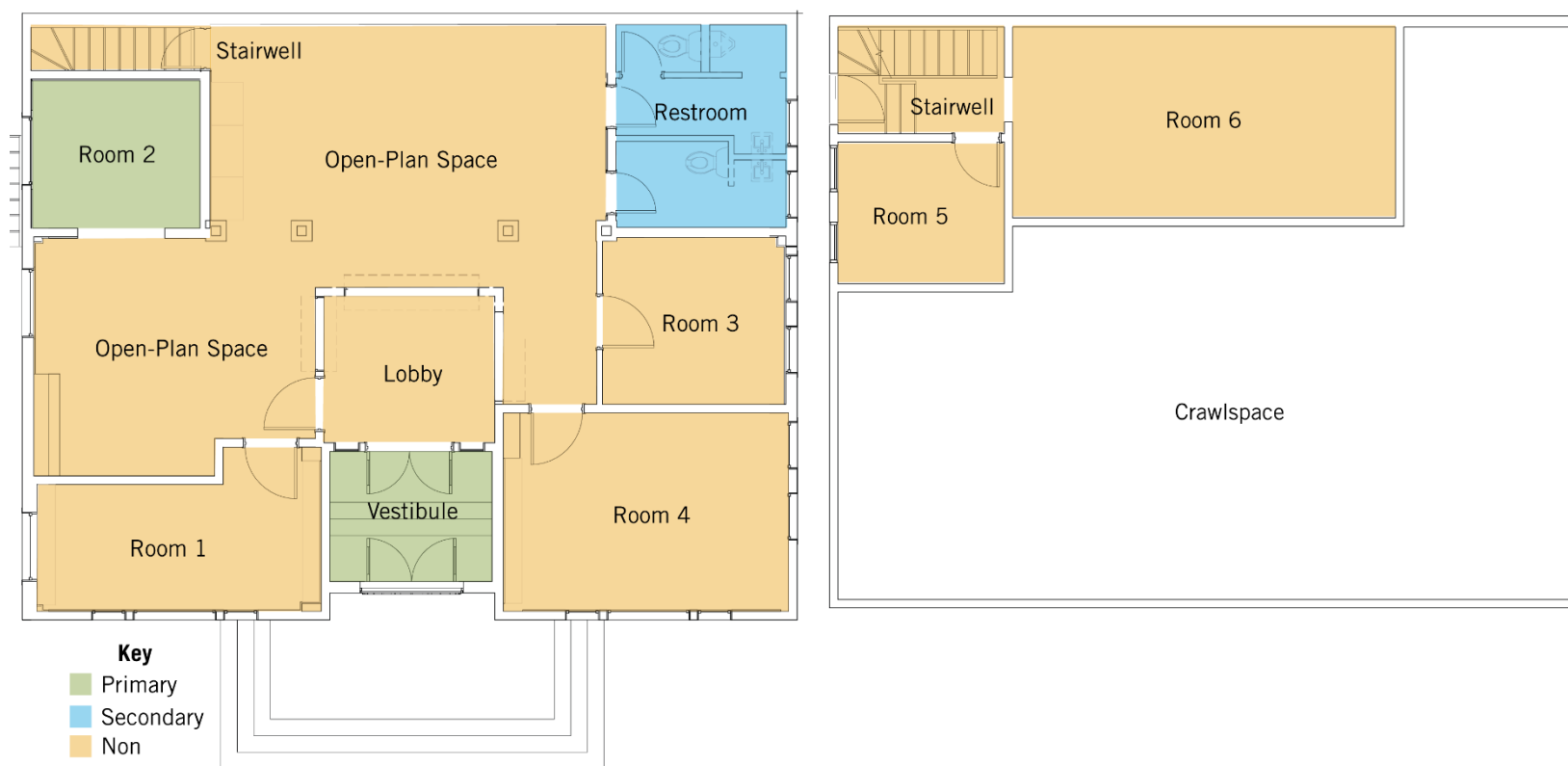


Figure 14 (LEFT): Primary, secondary, and non-character-defining spaces on the main floor. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

Figure 15 (RIGHT): Primary, secondary, and non-character-defining spaces on the main floor. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

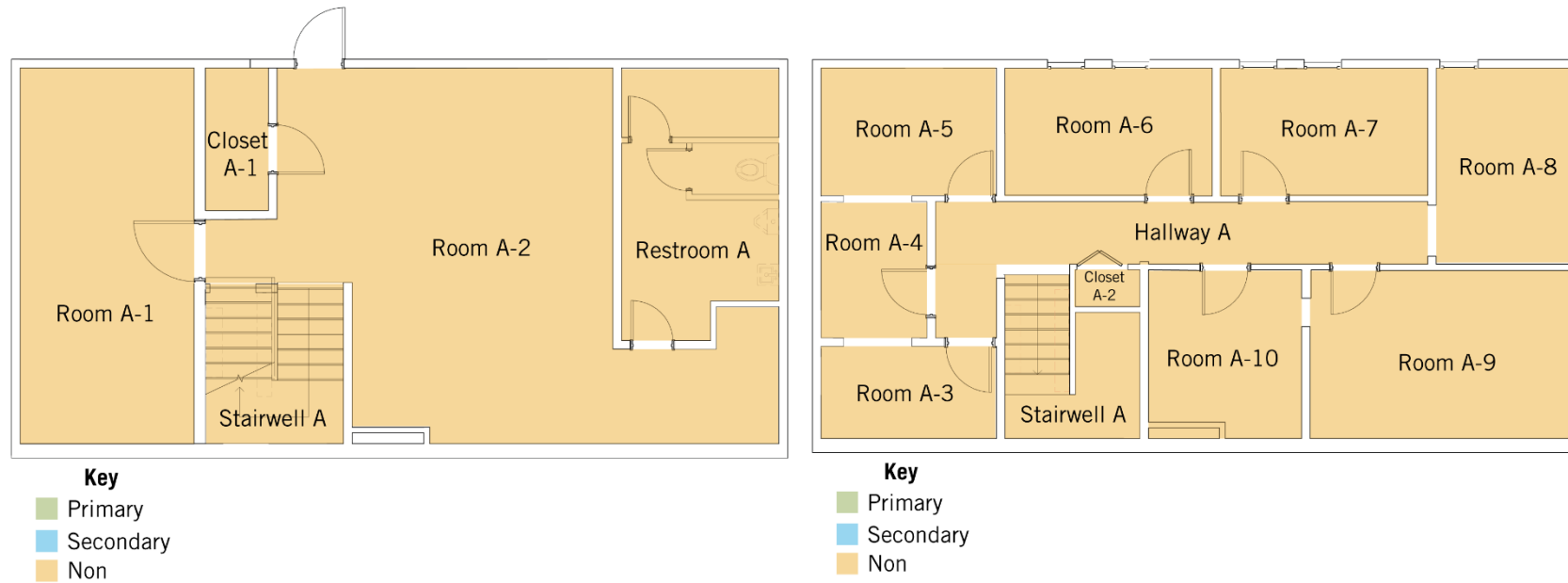


Figure 16 (LEFT): Non-character-defining spaces on the first floor of the 1980 addition. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

Figure 17 (RIGHT): Non-character-defining spaces on the second floor of the 1980 addition (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Vestibule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessed via Main Entry Door • Rectangular in plan • One story in height <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixture • Paired Interior Doors • Doorbell • Vestibule Stairs <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat ceiling • Inset paneling • Wood paneling, trim • Linoleum flooring 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance • See individual features and finishes listed below. 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Alterations include installation of fluorescent light fixture and linoleum flooring.</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Lobby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-original space, created as part of Police Department renovation • Accessed via Vestibule <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Display Case • Public window/counters • Hollow metal door <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrel ceiling • Drywall walls • Wood trim • Linoleum flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space post-dates period of significance. • See individual features and finishes listed below. 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Open-Plan Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-original space, created as part of Police Department renovation • Accessed via door on west side of Lobby <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood columns • Wood interior doors • Wood cabinets • Fireplace <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coved and barrel ceiling • Plaster/drywall walls • Wood trim and wainscot • Carpet flooring • Laminate flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space post-dates period of significance. • See individual features and finishes listed below. 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-original space, created as part of Police Department renovation • Accessed via door at south end of Open-Plan space <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Built-in bookshelf <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coved ceiling • Plaster/drywall walls • Wood trim and wainscot • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space post-dates period of significance. • See individual features and finishes listed below. 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space appears to be original, but was utilized as File Room by Yreka Police Department • Accessed via archway off Open-Plan space <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood archway • Built-in bookshelf <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coved ceiling • Plaster walls • Wood trim and wainscot • Carpet flooring 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance • See individual features and finishes listed below. 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Alterations include installation of fluorescent light fixtures and carpeting.</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Restrooms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space appears to be original, but was reconfigured as part of PD remodel • Accessed via doors on east side of Squad Room <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Globe lights • Wood interior doors • Porcelain Restroom Fixtures (sinks, toilets, urinal) • Soap/Paper Towel Dispensers • Mirror • Stall partitions <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop ceiling • Plaster/drywall partition walls • Wood trim • Linoleum Flooring 		<p>Secondary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarian function/design • Less visible (e.g., private space) • Altered since the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Space was reconfigured as part of Yreka PD renovation. Other alterations include installation of fluorescent lighting, linoleum flooring, and contemporary fixtures.</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-original space, created as part of PD renovation • Accessed via door at east end of Open-Plan space <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coved ceiling • Plaster/drywall walls • Wood trim and wainscot • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space post-dates period of significance. • See individual features and finishes listed below. 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Space: Room 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-original space, created as part of PD renovation • Accessed via door at southeast end of Open-Plan space <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Built-in bookshelf <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coved ceiling • Plaster/drywall walls • Wood trim and wainscot • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space post-dates period of significance. • See individual features and finishes below. 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Stairwell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessed via stairs at northwest corner of Open-Plan space <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary light fixture • Wood interior door • Wood handrail • Wood stairs <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfinished ceiling • Cement plaster walls • Linoleum treads 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less visible • Utilitarian function/design • Common materials 	<p>Fair to Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Space: Room 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research did not reveal the original use or configuration of the basement. • Accessed via stairs at northwest corner of Open-Plan space <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Hollow metal door <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textured ceiling • Textured walls • Poured concrete floor • Linoleum tile floor 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less visible • Utilitarian function/design • Common materials 	<p>Fair to Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 3: Interior Spaces (Original Building)


Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research did not reveal the original use or configuration of the basement. • Accessed via stairs at northwest corner of Open-Plan space <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood shelving • Wood interior doors • Hollow metal doors <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfinished ceiling • Concrete/textured walls • Poured concrete floor 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less visible • Utilitarian function/design • Common materials 	<p>Fair to Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Paired Interior Doors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vestibule • Stained wood • Fully glazed • Sidelight and transom • Metal hardware 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair to Good. Stain is cracked/crazing, and worn at the base of the doors and sidelights. Scratches, gouges, and other signs of wear-and-tear observed.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Wood Columns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Full height • Stained wood • Paneled 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair to Good. Scratches, gouges, and other signs of wear-and-tear observed.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Wood Archway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Open-Plan Space and Room 2 • Rectangular • Stained wood • Decorative header 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair to Good. Scratches, gouges, and other signs of wear-and-tear observed.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Built-In Cabinets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Space Area • Stained wood • Decorative header • Partial-height cabinet doors 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic Significance under A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair to Good. Scratches, gouges, and other signs of wear-and-tear observed.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Built-In Bookcases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 1, 2, and 4 • Partial height • Stained wood • Decorative molding along top edge 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Directly related to historic Significance under A/C • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair to Good. Stain is worn, leaving wood susceptible to deterioration. Scratches, gouges, and other signs of wear-and-tear observed.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Fireplace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Stained wood mantle with carved brackets • Tiled • Metal-framed glass fire screen 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Fair to Good. White paint has been dripped onto the wood and tile. Fire-screen was secured with tape at the time of survey.</p> <p>Fire screen appears to be non-original.</p>
<p>Vestibule Stair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vestibule • Three stairs from Main Entry Door 		<p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible 	<p>Unknown. Stairs have been covered with non-original linoleum; historic fabric may be underneath.</p>

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Doorbell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vestibule • Brass plate • 		Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May date from the period of significance • Minor feature 	Fair to Good. Metal is tarnished. No major alterations observed.
Wood Handrails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Stairwell • Round • Stained wood • Metal hardware 		Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May date from the period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	Good. No major alterations observed.
Fluorescent Lights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vestibule • Lobby • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-6 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Globe Light <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restroom • Metal base • Round glass shade 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A
Contemporary Light <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stairwell 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A
Interior Door (Stained) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 1, 3, 4 • Restroom • Stairwell • Stained wood • Paneled • Metal hardware 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doors to non-original spaces are presumed to be non-original. 	N/A

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Interior Door (Painted)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Painted wood • Slab door • Contemporary metal hardware 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Display Case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Wood frame • Wood shelves and backboard • Glass window 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Public Window/Counters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Wood frame/ledge • Glass divider 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 4: Interior Features (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Toilet Partitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restroom • Painted Wood 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Restroom Fixtures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restroom • Toilet • Sink • Urinal • Mirror • Paper towel, soap dispensers 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Coved Ceiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 • Curved detail where wall meets the ceiling 		Primary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. Ceiling profile disrupted in spaces with non-original partitions.
Barrel Ceiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Open-Plan Space • Multiple arched forms • Painted plaster • Stained or painted wood trim 		Primary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Good. Ceiling profile disrupted in spaces with non-original partitions.
Inset Paneling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Painted plaster and wood trim 		Primary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	Fair to Good. Some surface cracking observed. No major alterations observed.

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Crown Molding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Stained wood 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Picture Rail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1, 3, 4 • Narrow trim along level of window headers • Stained wood 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Trim disrupted in spaces with non-original partitions.</p>
<p>Wood Paneling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • 3/4-height • Stained wood 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Wood Veneer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 3 • 3/4-height • Stained wood 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>
<p>Window Surrounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Wood Wainscot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 • 1/2 height • Stained wood 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Good.</p> <p>Disrupted in spaces with non-original partitions.</p>
<p>Base Molding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 • Restrooms 		<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original • Highly visible • Minimally altered since the end of the period of significance 	<p>Base molding is obscured by non-original rubber trim except for restroom. Condition not observed.</p>
<p>Flat Ceiling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby 		<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May date from the period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	<p>Good. Some minor surface cracking observed.</p> <p>No major alterations observed.</p>

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Plaster Wall Finish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall finish along building perimeter and original partition walls presumed to be plaster • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 • Restrooms 		Secondary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May date from the period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	Fair to Good. Cracking observed. No major alterations observed.
Acoustic/Drop Ceiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrooms 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A
Textured Ceiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooms 5-6 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears to postdate period of significance Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)



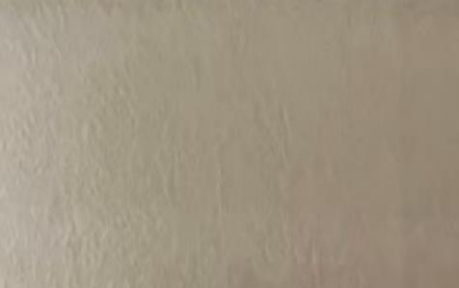
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Unfinished Ceiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 6 • Stairwell 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A
Drywall – Smooth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-original partition walls presumed to be painted drywall • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 • Restrooms 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A
Drywall – Textured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby • Open-Plan Space • Stairwell 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Wood Trim – Non-Original Partition Walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseboard • Door surrounds • Stained wood • Differentiated from original by simple, flat profile 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Common material 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Linoleum Flooring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vestibule - Light Grey, Black • Lobby – Light Grey • Restrooms - Pink • Room 5 – Grey • Stairwell - Brown 		<p>Not Character-Defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 5: Interior Finishes (Original Building)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Carpet Flooring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space • Rooms 1-4 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A
Laminate Flooring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-Plan Space 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance • Common material 	N/A
Poured Concrete Flooring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooms 5-6 		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarian function/design • Common material 	N/A

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Stairwell A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessed via north elevation of Original building • Leads to first and second floor of 1980 addition <p><u>Features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood handrail <p><u>Finishes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat ceiling • Drywall - Textured • Linoleum treads and risers 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Space: Room A-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First floor, Accessed via door within Room A-2 <p><u>Features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood shelves <p><u>Finishes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat ceiling • Linoleum floors 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Space: Closet A-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First floor, at northeast end of Room A-2, near rear entrance. 	<p>Not Photographed</p>	<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room A-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First floor, accessed via Rear Entrance and Stairwell A <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Metal counter with sink and stove • Wood cabinets <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall – Textured • Linoleum floors 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Restroom A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First floor, accessed off Room A-2, near kitchenette <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Porcelain Restroom Fixtures (sinks, toilets, urinal) • Soap/Paper Towel Dispensers • Mirror • Stall partitions <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat ceiling • Drywall – Textured • Linoleum floors 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Hallway A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed off Stairwell A <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior doors <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Space: Room A-3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door in Hallway A, southwest of Stairwell A <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Transparent mirror <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>



Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room A-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door at west end of Hallway A <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Transparent mirror <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	N/A
<p>Space: Room A-5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door on north side of Hallway A <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Window shades <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	N/A

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)



Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room A-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door on north side of Hallway A <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Window shades <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Space: Room A-7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door on north side of Hallway A <p><u>Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Window shades <p><u>Finishes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)




Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room A-8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door at east end of Hallway A <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Window shades <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Space: Room A-9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door on south side of Hallway A <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door • Window shades <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acoustic/drop ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Carpet flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>

Table 6: Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes (Addition)

Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
<p>Space: Room A-10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door on south side of Hallway A <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescent light fixtures • Wood interior door <p>Finishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat ceiling • Drywall • Linoleum baseboard • Linoleum flooring 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Closet A-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second floor, accessed via door on south side of Hallway A 	<p>Not Photographed</p>	<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces, features, and finishes in 1980 addition postdate the period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>



PART 2

2.1 PRESERVATION OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

General Principles

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) are a series of best practices issued by the NPS for maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations to historic properties. The Standards are accompanied by Guidelines for four types of treatments for historical resources: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The Standards are used by local governments in their review of proposed alterations to buildings listed under national, state, and local landmark programs. As a designated property on the National Register, the Yreka Carnegie Library is subject to the Standards.

The goal of the proposed project is to upgrade and remodel the building's interior, while preserving the features that are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values. The most appropriate treatment for the building is therefore rehabilitation. Rehabilitation emphasizes the protection of existing historic fabric while allowing for compatible change. Generally speaking, the building's exterior remains largely intact and in good condition; however, the building's interior was altered when it was converted into the Yreka Police Department in 1980. The project proposes to remove interior features, finishes, and materials that are not character defining and that detract from the features that contribute to its historic and architectural significance and relay the building's historic use as a library. Substantial structural and system upgrades are also needed to facilitate the building's rehabilitation and will necessitate certain changes to the building.

Standards for Rehabilitation

The definition of rehabilitation assumes that at least some repair or alteration of the historic building will be needed in order to provide for an efficient contemporary use; however, these repairs and alterations must not damage or destroy materials, features, or finishes that are important in defining the building's historic and architectural character. Refer to the Character-Defining Features and Existing Conditions section of this report to identify which features should be preserved and which features may be altered.



The Standards for Rehabilitation are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

It is important to note that the Standards are not intended to be prescriptive, but instead provide general guidance. They are intended to be flexible and adaptable to specific project conditions to balance continuity and change, while retaining materials and features to the



maximum extent feasible. Their interpretation requires exercising professional judgment and balancing the various opportunities and constraints of any given project. Not every Standard necessarily applies to every aspect of a project, nor is it necessary to comply with every Standard to achieve compliance.

State Historical Building Code

The Yreka Carnegie Library is also subject to the State Historical Building Code (SHBC), which may be used by the Siskiyou County Building Department in the issuing of building permits. One of California's most valuable tools for the preservation of historic buildings is the SHBC. While the California Building Code (CBC, section 3403.5) makes provisions for the special treatment of qualified historic buildings, the SHBC amplifies and codifies this protection. The SHBC recognizes and endorses the need (on a case-by-case basis) to find and adopt reasonable alternatives or reasonable levels of equivalency for situations where strict compliance with the regular code would negatively affect a historic building's appearance or jeopardize its economic viability.

2.1.2 Proposed Work

Exterior Rehabilitation

The scope of the proposed exterior rehabilitation of the Yreka Carnegie Library would include removing and replacing all non-original windows and doors on the (non-original) rear addition in new openings, and constructing a new exterior balcony and patio on the north elevation and a new ADA-compliant ramp along the west elevation to accommodate a new accessible entrance to the main lobby area. To create the new ADA-compliant entrance on the west elevation, an original window opening on the west elevation would be reconfigured to fit a new door that would be accessed by the proposed ramp. The existing basement-level door opening on the west elevation would be behind the proposed ADA-compliant ramp, and therefore would be infilled.

In addition to the proposed rehabilitation plans, general building maintenance and repairs would occur on all elevations. This would include the following:

- Repair and repaint original cement plaster (south, east, and west elevations);
- Repair and restore original decorative cornice around roof (south, west, and east elevations);
- Repair parapet (all elevations);
- Repair and repaint window and door trim (south, east, and west elevations);
- Repair and repaint existing window sashes (south, east, and west elevations);
- Repair damaged, cracked, or broken glazing (all elevations);



Interior Rehabilitation and Renovation

The scope of the proposed interior rehabilitation includes creating new office spaces on the main floor of the original building, and an open-plan work area and conference venue within the rear addition.

The rehabilitation of the main floor of the original building would include lead and asbestos abatement, upgrades to the existing restrooms, and removal of the non-original partition walls forming the Police Station Lobby. Other existing spaces would be converted to new office uses. Non-original features like florescent lighting, drop ceilings, and carpeting will be removed and replaced with a more historically compatible replacements or restored based on documentary evidence, if feasible. Original features like the wood trim and wood wall paneling and shelving would be retained and repaired as needed.

The first floor of the non-original addition would be reconfigured to include a lobby, kitchen, accessible bathroom, and conference room. The second floor would consist of an open floorplan with at least twelve individual workspaces. All existing (non-original) walls, fixtures and finishes within the addition would be removed and replaced.

2.2 RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS

The following recommendations are based on information and guidance on the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic buildings published by the NPS. They have produced a variety of publications, including the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. The rehabilitation section (Rehabilitation Guidelines) most applicable to the Project addresses best practices for the treatment of building materials, building features and systems, interiors, code-required work, sustainability, and additions. The NPS Preservation Briefs cover a broad range of topics and specific techniques for the treatment of historic buildings, and the Interpreting the Standards (ITS) Bulletins explain decisions made by the NPS in its administration of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Programs.

The Rehabilitation Guidelines begin on page 75 of this NPS publication: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>.

The Preservation Briefs that may be most relevant to the proposed project are:

- Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings (#6)
- Repair of Historic Wood Windows (#9)
- Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork (#10)
- New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns (#14)



- Preservation of Historic Concrete (#15)
- Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings—Identifying Character-Defining Elements (#18)
- Repairing Historic Flat Plaster—Walls and Ceilings (#21)
- Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco (#22)
- Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings: Problems and Recommended Approaches (#24)
- Making Historic Properties Accessible (#32)
- Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone (#42)
- Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings (#47)

Preservation Briefs may be accessed on the NPS website at: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>.

The ITS Bulletins that may be most relevant to the proposed project are:

- New Additions to Mid-Size Historic Buildings (#3)
- Inappropriate Replacement Doors (#4)
- New Openings in Secondary Elevations or Introducing New Windows in Blank Walls (#14)
- Subdividing Significant Historic Interior Spaces (#44)
- Incorporating Solar Panels in a Rehabilitation Project (#52)

ITS Bulletins may be accessed on the NPS website at: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/applying-rehabilitation/standards-bulletins.htm>.

2.2.1 Exterior

The exterior of the Yreka Carnegie Library is generally intact and in good condition. Therefore, the recommended treatments for the building's exterior primarily relate to repairing physical conditions of character-defining features and materials where additional work is required.

Recommendations for the treatment of the exterior are as follows.

South Elevation

- The overall condition of the exterior cement plaster cladding on the south elevation should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.



- The exterior cement plaster should be gently cleaned, repaired, and repainted following recognized preservation methods. Any patches and repairs should duplicate the surrounding material in strength, composition, color, and texture (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #22 in Section 2.2).
- Sandblasting or other abrasive methods should not be used to clean the exterior or prepare surfaces for repairs and repainting (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #6 in Section 2.2).
- Primary character-defining features, including the “Library” sign on the center stepped parapet, should be retained, repaired, and maintained as needed.

East Elevation

- The overall condition of the exterior cement plaster on the east elevation should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.
 - The exterior cement plaster should be gently cleaned, repaired, and repainted following recognized preservation methods. Any patches and repairs should duplicate the surrounding material in strength, composition, color, and texture (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #22 in Section 2.2).
 - Sandblasting or other abrasive methods should not be used to clean the exterior or prepare surfaces for repairs and repainting (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #6 in Section 2.2).
- Primary character-defining features should be retained, repaired, and maintained as needed.
- New windows and doors on the east elevation of the addition should be features that are compatible in design and materials yet distinguishable from the features on the historic building.

West Elevation

- The overall condition of the exterior cement plaster on the west elevation should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.
 - The exterior cement plaster should be gently cleaned, repaired, and repainted following recognized preservation methods. Any patches and repairs should duplicate the surrounding material in strength, composition, color, and texture (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #22 in Section 2.2).
 - Sandblasting or other abrasive methods should not be used to clean the exterior or prepare surfaces for repairs and repainting (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #6 in Section 2.2).
- Primary character-defining features should be retained, repaired, and maintained as needed.



- The proposed new door opening for the ADA-compliant ramp should be installed within an existing window opening.
 - The new door should be fitted to the existing width of window opening to minimize the removal of historic fabric.
 - The new door should be compatible in design and materials yet distinguishable from the features on the historic building (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and ITS Bulletins #4 and #14 in Section 2.2).
- The new ramp and railing should be designed in such a way that it is minimally visible from the public right-of-way and compatible with but distinguishable from the original historic building, so that it is differentiated as a contemporary addition.
 - The new ramp should be constructed in such a way that if removed in the future, the essential form of the original historic building would be restored (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #14 in Section 2.2).
- The basement-level door should be infilled with a material similar in appearance to the exterior cement plaster. The application of this material should include a recess from the surface of the west elevation to indicate the original shape and location of the door.
- New windows and doors on the west elevation of the addition should be features that are compatible in design and materials yet distinguishable from the features on the historic building.

North Elevation

- The proposed new balcony should be designed in such a way that it is minimally visible from the public right-of-way and compatible with but distinguishable from the original historic building, so that it is differentiated as a contemporary addition (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Briefs #14 and 32 in Section 2.2).
- New windows and doors on the north elevation of the addition should be features that are compatible in design and materials yet distinguishable from the features on the historic building.

Roof

- The overall roof profile and design should be retained. Features like the parapet and cornice should not be altered.
- The original wood cornice should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.
 - The cornice should be repaired and stained following recognized preservation methods (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines in Section 2.2).
- Roofing material (rolled asphalt) should be replaced as needed.
- The roof should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure it is sound and waterproof to prevent damage to the interior of the building.
- New mechanical equipment installed on the roof, such as HVAC equipment or solar panels, should be set back from West Miner Street so that it is minimally visible from the public right-of-way (see link to ITS Bulletin #52 in Section 2.2).



- Relocating existing mechanical systems from along the east elevation foundation should be explored to minimize their visibility from the public right-of-way.

Main Entrance

- The overall condition of the main entry surround should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.
 - The surround should be gently cleaned, repaired, and repainted following recognized preservation methods (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #42 in Section 2.2).
 - Sandblasting or other abrasive methods should not be used to clean the surround or prepare surfaces for repairs and repainting (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Brief #6 in Section 2.2).
- The overall condition of the doors, door surround, and transom window should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair needed.
 - Wood elements should be gently cleaned, repaired, and repainted, using recognized preservation methods (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and Preservation Briefs #9, 10, and 47 in Section 2.2).
 - Deteriorated sealants or glazing compounds should be replaced as needed
 - Entry doors may be retained or replaced in kind with equally compatible feature if desired.
 - Removal of non-original vertical siding on entry door transom should be explored.
- Concrete stairs and central walkway may be repaired or replaced in kind as necessary.

Windows

- The overall condition of the windows on the original building should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.
 - Wood window elements should be gently cleaned, repaired, and repainted, using recognized preservation methods (see link to Preservation Brief #9 and 47 in Section 2.2).
 - Deteriorated sealants, glazing compounds, and/or caulking should be replaced as needed.
 - Broken or missing glazing should be replaced in kind with new glass that has the same visual characteristics as the historic glass.
 - Broken or missing hardware should be replaced in kind using the existing to guide the selection of the new feature or with hardware that is compatible.



- Window sashes or frames that are deteriorated beyond repair should be replaced in kind. Replacement should be limited to features that are beyond repair.
- Paint should be removed from glazing that was painted.
- New windows and doors on the non-original north, east, and west elevations of the addition should be features that are compatible in design and materials yet distinguishable from the features on the historic building.

2.2.2 Interior

The interior of the building was converted from a municipal library into the Yreka Police Department in 1980. During this conversion, some original features were altered or removed; however, character-defining features, finishes, and materials still remain.

Therefore, the recommended treatments for the building's interior primarily relate to retaining and repairing existing character-defining features during the rehabilitation to the new use.

Recommendations for the treatment of the interior are as follows:

- The new floor plan or arrangement of spaces should not alter or destroy significant interior spaces. The historic character of the building should remain evident in the design of new spaces (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines and ITS Bulletin #44 in Section 2.2).
 - The principal and partition walls that make up interior character-defining spaces should be retained.
 - New partitions should be constructed in non-character-defining spaces, such as the rear addition, whenever feasible.
 - Removable partitions or partial-height walls that do not destroy the sense of space should be used in large character-defining spaces if necessary.
- Character-defining features and finishes should be protected during adjacent construction activities.
- Character-defining features and finishes should be retained, repaired, and maintained as necessary.
 - The overall condition of interior character-defining features and finishes should be evaluated to determine the extent of treatment and repair required.
 - Interior character-defining features and finishes should be gently cleaned and repaired using recognized preservation methods (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines in Section 2.2).
 - Appropriate protective coatings (paint or stain) should be applied. Features that were historically stained should not be painted, such as the wood trim and columns.



- If limited removal of character-defining features or finishes is necessary for the new use, they should be salvaged and reused to replace any that may be deteriorated beyond repair.
- Features and finishes that are deteriorated beyond repair should be replaced in kind or replaced with salvaged material.
- Alterations and additions associated with the new use should not obscure or damage character-defining features or finishes.
- If feasible, missing interior features and finishes should be replaced in kind. Documentary and physical evidence should be used to create an accurate restoration.

2.2.3 Systems

Fire/Life Safety

The building's current fire and life-safety systems were minimally upgraded in the 1980 when the building was converted into the Yreka Police Department. To rehabilitate the building, fire and life safety systems will be upgraded to comply with current codes and standards.

Recommendations for fire and life-safety are as follows (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines in Section 2.2):

- Hazardous materials such as lead and asbestos identified through testing should be carefully and safely abated using the least damaging effective methods.
- Compliance with code requirements should minimize altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining features, spaces, and finishes on the exterior and interior to the extent feasible.
- Relevant sections of the CHBC should be used to provide alternative means of code compliance if code-required work would otherwise destroy character defining features, spaces or finishes on the exterior and interior.
- New openings required for secondary egress should be placed on secondary or non-character-defining elevations.
- Fire suppression systems such as sprinklers should be sensitively installed, avoiding character-defining features and finishes.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing (MEP)

Like the fire and life-safety systems, the building's MEP systems were minimally upgraded in the 1980s when the building was converted into the Yreka Police Department. The building continues to be served by the original electrical equipment housed in the unfinished basement. To rehabilitate the building, new HVAC, plumbing, and electrical service and distribution systems will be installed.

Recommendations for MEP systems are as follows (see link to Rehabilitation Guidelines in Section 2.2):



- New mechanical equipment such as air conditioning compressors should be installed on elevations that are not highly visible, or on the roof.
 - Adequate structural support should be provided for mechanical equipment installed on the roof.
 - If the roof cannot support new mechanical equipment, new structural interventions may be appropriate in the 1980 addition.
- Installation of new mechanical equipment should minimize the number and size of cuts or holes in historic structural members, features, and finishes.
- Concealed installation of new equipment such as ductwork, pipes, and cables in non-character-defining interior spaces such as closets, basements, wall cavities, or within the 1980 addition should be prioritized to preserve character-defining interior spaces.
 - If necessary, soffits may be constructed to conceal new equipment in character-defining interior spaces if this would not result in extensive loss or damage to character-defining features and finishes.
 - Lastly, equipment such as ductwork may be exposed in a character-defining space as a last resort, if concealed installation and soffits are not feasible, and leaving it exposed is necessary to protect character-defining features.

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Appendix A

Résumés



ANDREA GALVIN

Andrea Galvin is the President and Principal Architectural Historian of GPA. She has been professionally involved in the research and documentation of historic districts, sites, buildings, and structures since 1995. Her experience includes working for the California Department of Parks and Recreation conducting architectural surveys of historic buildings and structures, the California Department of Transportation working on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 compliance, and the California Office of Historic Preservation reviewing projects for Section 106 and Secretary of the Interior's Standards compliance. As such, Ms. Galvin has a deep understanding of the environmental review process as it relates to historic resources and a close working relationship with decision-makers. Her past projects have included assisting numerous municipalities in developing historic preservation programs, managing large-scale historic resource surveys, and preparing Section 106 and CEQA compliance reports. Many of Ms. Galvin's projects have involved coordinating with many local, state, and federal agencies as well as conducting public outreach with stakeholder groups. She has conducted training on a wide variety of topics at conferences and workshops throughout California and is an active member of several state and national preservation organizations.

Educational Background:

- M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 1999
- Certificate, Preservation Planning, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey, 1998
- B.S., Environmental Design, University of California, Davis, 1994

Professional Experience:

- GPA Consulting, President and Principal Architectural Historian, 2003-Present
- California Office of Historic Preservation, Assoc. Architectural Historian, 2002-2004
- Caltrans, District 7, Los Angeles, Assoc. Architectural Historian, 1999-01/ Headquarters, Sacramento, 2001-2004
- California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resource Specialist, 1995-1999

Qualifications:

- Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A.

Selected Projects:

- Section 106 Support for the City of Los Angeles Housing and Community Development agency for the Rehabilitation of the William Mead Apartment Complex, 2016-present Long Beach Art Theater Historic Structures Report, 2013
- U.S. Department of General Services, International Building, San Ysidro Land Port of Entry Master Plan, San Ysidro, 2015-2019
- 6th Street Viaduct Replacement, Los Angeles, 2011-2019
- State Route 710, Los Angeles County, Section 106 Finding of Effect, 2017-2018
- Orange Coast College HABS-Like Documentation, Costa Mesa, 2016
- City of Long Beach On-Call Consultant for Section 106 Review of multiple CDBG-funded projects, 2013-2018
- Historic Structures Report for the Sugar Beet Factory in Chino, California, 2009
- St. Regis Condominium Preservation Plan, Long Beach, 2018
- Santa Paula Railroad Depot and Mill Rehabilitation, Santa Paula, 2007
- Poole Bunkhouse Maintenance Plan for Southern California Edison, 20015
- Nelles Correctional Facility Specific Plan, CEQA Historical Resource Report, Whittier, 2014-2015
- North Spring Street Viaduct Widening and Rehabilitation, Section 106 Finding of Effect, Los Angeles, 2011-2015
- Patriotic Hall, Preservation Plan, Los Angeles County, 2006



AMANDA DUANE

Amanda Duane is a Senior Architectural Historian at GPA. She has been involved in the field of historic preservation since 2011. Amanda graduated from Savannah College of Art and Design with a Bachelor of Fine Art degree in Historic Preservation. She has since worked in local government and private historic preservation consulting in California. Amanda joined GPA in 2012 and her experience has included the preparation of environmental compliance documents in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record recordation; large-scale historic resources surveys; Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit and Mills Act applications; National Register Place nominations; local landmark applications; historic context statements; and evaluations of eligibility for a wide variety of projects and property types throughout California. She is experienced in expertly guiding property owners through the process of securing local and federal historic tax credits and working with local governments to develop design guidelines for administering local design reviews. Amanda is also highly skilled in graphic design as well as interpretation and exhibition design.

Educational Background:

- B.F.A, Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, 2011

Professional Experience:

- GPA Consulting, Senior Architectural Historian, 2012-Present
- Architectural Resources Group, Intern, 2012
- City of Los Angeles, Office of Historic Resources, Intern, 2011-2012

Qualifications:

- Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A.
- National Preservation Institute, Section 106: An Introduction

Professional Activities:

- California Preservation Foundation Conference Programs Committee, 2017

Selected Projects:

- 1527 17th Street, Secretary of the Interior's Standards Compliance Memo, City of Santa Monica, 2018-21
- Nikkei Hall, Santa Monica, CEQA Historical Resources Technical Report, 2020
- Municipal Ferry Building, San Pedro, Secretary of the Interior's Standards Compliance Memo, 2019
- Bank of Italy Building, Los Angeles, Federal Tax Credit Application and National Register Nomination, 2015-2019
- 3443 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, CEQA Historical Resources Technical Report, 2018
- 867 10th Street, Los Angeles, CEQA Historical Resources Technical Report, 2018
- Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, Tenant Improvement Guidelines, 2016-2017
- Bartlett Building, Los Angeles, Historic-Cultural Monument Application and Mills Act Application, 2015
- Villa Carlotta, Los Angeles, Character-Defining Features Analysis and CEQA Historical Resource Technical Report, 2015
- Commonwealth Nursery Griffith Park, Los Angeles, Character-Defining Features Analysis and CEQA Historical Resource Technical Report, 2014
- Hillcrest Motors Building, Los Angeles, Character-Defining Features Analysis and CEQA Historical Resource Technical Report, 2013



EMMA HAGGERTY

Emma Haggerty is an Associate Architectural Historian at GPA and has been involved in the field of historic preservation since 2016. Emma graduated from the University of Vermont with a Master of Science in Historic Preservation. She has since worked in the public sector in both New Jersey and California on a variety of projects. Emma joined GPA in 2021 and her experience has included review of environmental compliance documents in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); design review for consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (SOIS); and municipal code compliance. Additionally, Emma has experience reviewing Mills Act Applications, preparing Mills Act Contracts, and performing site inspections for properties under and interested in the Mills Act.

Educational Background:

- Master of Science, University of Vermont, 2018
- B.A., Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University, 2016

Professional Experience:

- GPA Consulting, Associate Architectural Historian, 2021-Present
- City of San Diego, Historical Resources Senior Planner & Mills Act Coordinator, 2018-2021
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Program Associate, 2018
- National Trust for Historic Preservation – Lyndhurst Mansion, Historic Preservation Intern, 2017

Qualifications:

- Meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A.
- National Preservation Institute, Section 106: An Introduction

Selected Projects:

- 1102 Pacific Coast Highway, City of Huntington Beach, , CEQA Historical Resource Technical Report, January 2021.
- Chula Vista Center, City of Chula Vista, CEQA Historical Resource Evaluation Report, December 2021 – January 2022
- 2501 Curtis Avenue, Redondo Beach, CEQA Historical Resource Evaluation Report, November 2021 – January 2022
- 631 Colorado Avenue, City of Santa Monica, Local Landmark Assessment, November 2021 – December 2021.
- CEQA Significance Report Evaluation, Planner, City of San Diego, July 2018-November 2021
- Mills Act Application Review, Mills Act Coordinator, City of San Diego, February 2020-November 2021
- Mills Act Inspection and Contract Recordation, Mills Act Coordinator, City of San Diego, February 2020-November 2021
- Mills Act Research and Contract Preparation, Mills Act Coordinator, City of San Diego, February 2020-November 2021
- Preliminary Design Assistance for Historic District Design Guideline Compliance, Senior Planner, City of San Diego, December 2020- November 2021
- Prepared and presented formal presentations for over 50 different properties at Historical Resources Board Meetings and City Council, City of San Diego, July 2018-November 2021
- Quieter Homes Program – Section 106 Compliance Review, Planner, City of San Diego, January 2019-January 2020



Appendix B

Kortum, Lucy. "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: California Carnegie Libraries." 1990.



Appendix C

Craigo, Steade. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Yreka Carnegie Library, Yreka."
1992.



Appendix D

Bertram, James. Notes on the Erection of Library [Buildings]. Carnegie Corporation of New York:
No Date.



Appendix E

A.J. McMurry Company, Addition to Police Station, Yreka, Calif., 1977



Appendix F

2022 ORW Drawings