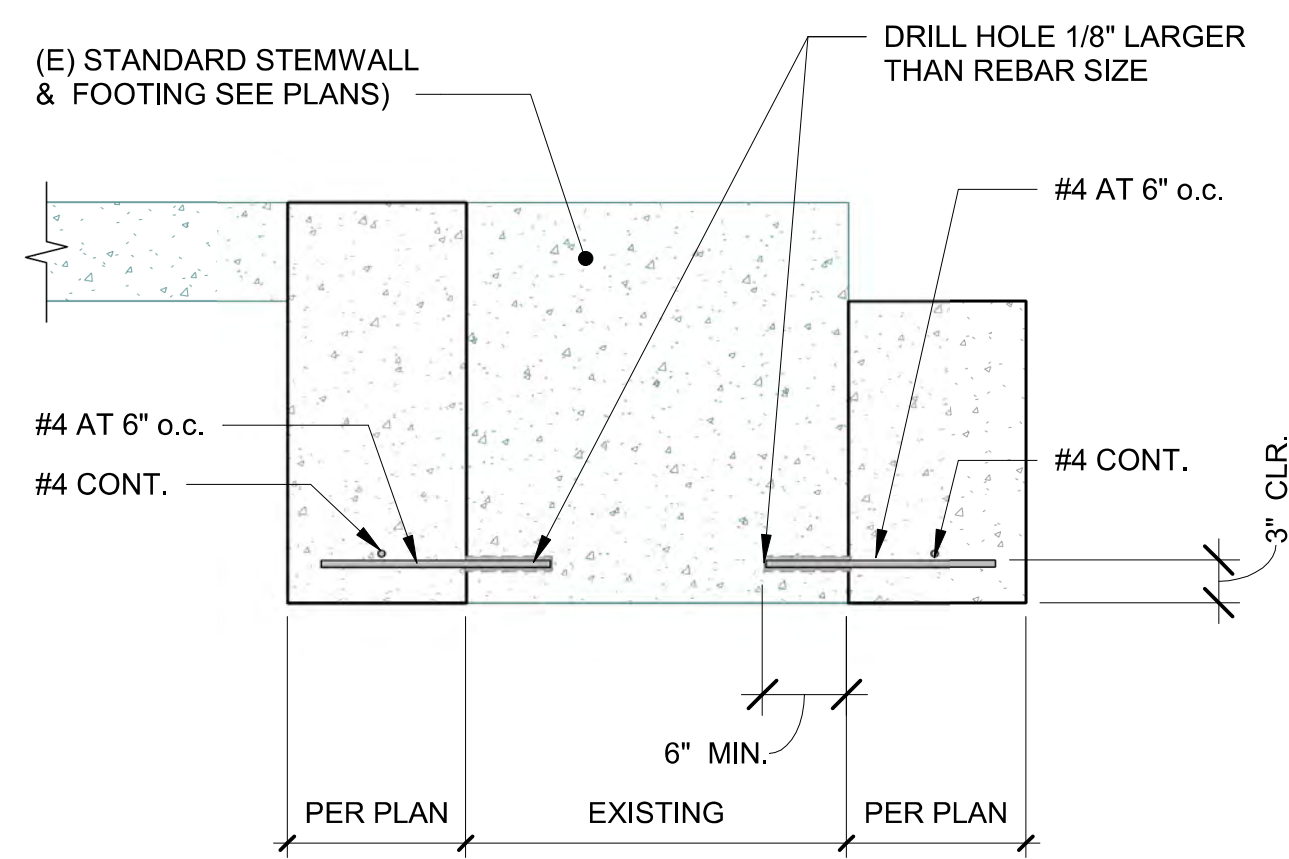
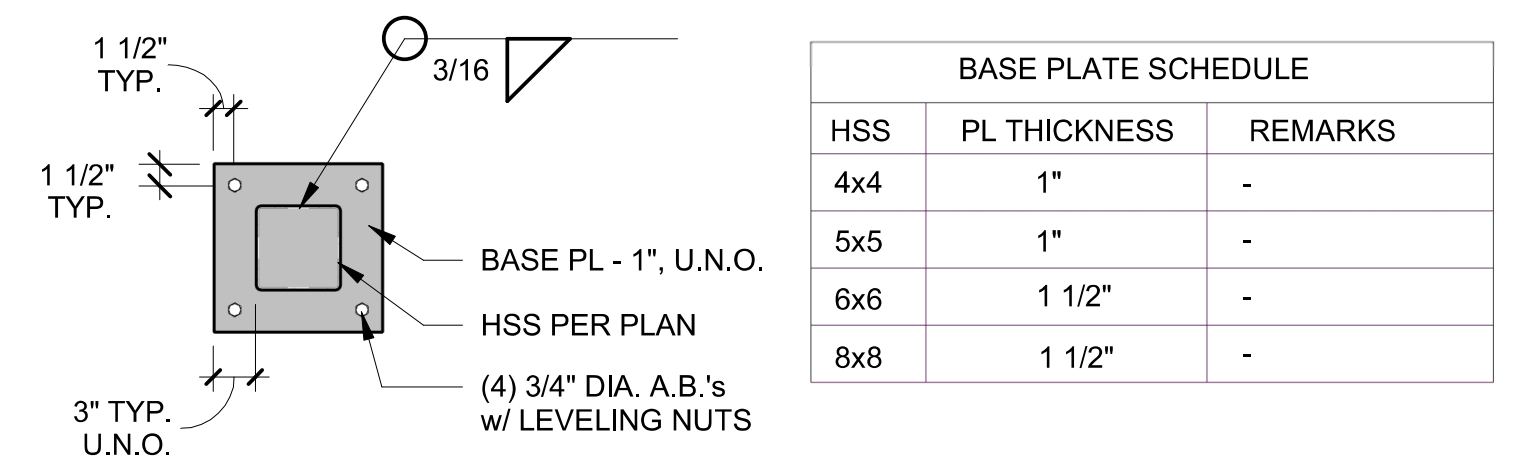
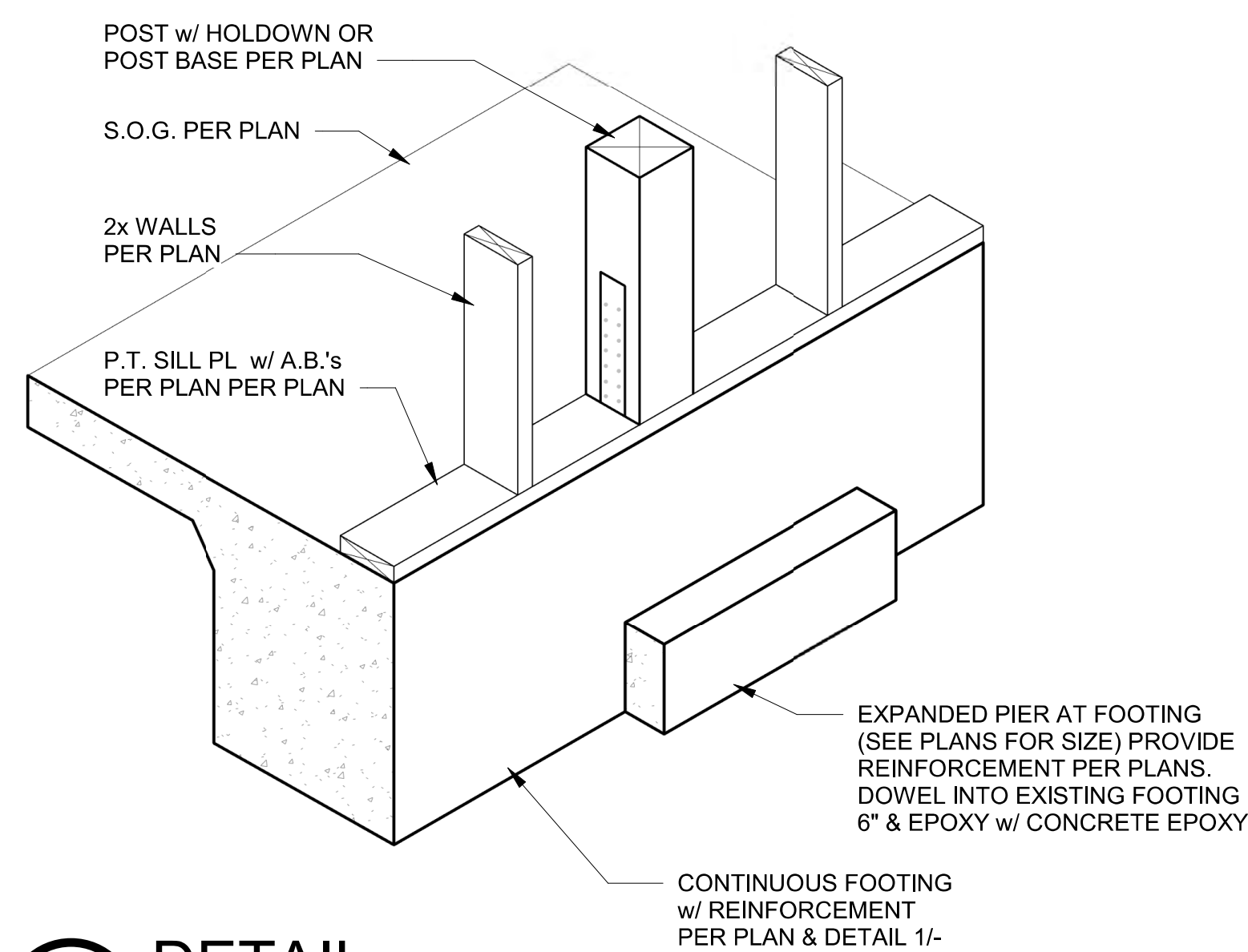


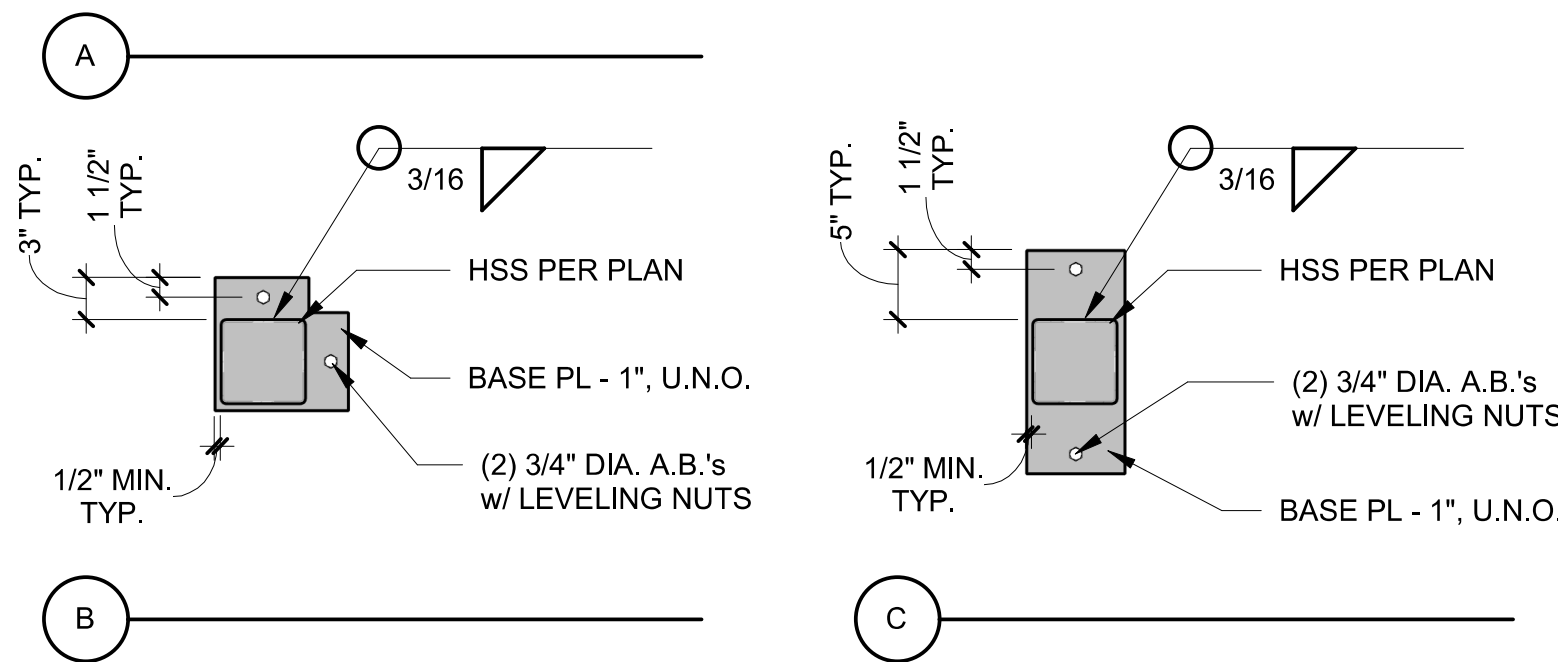
7 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"



6 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

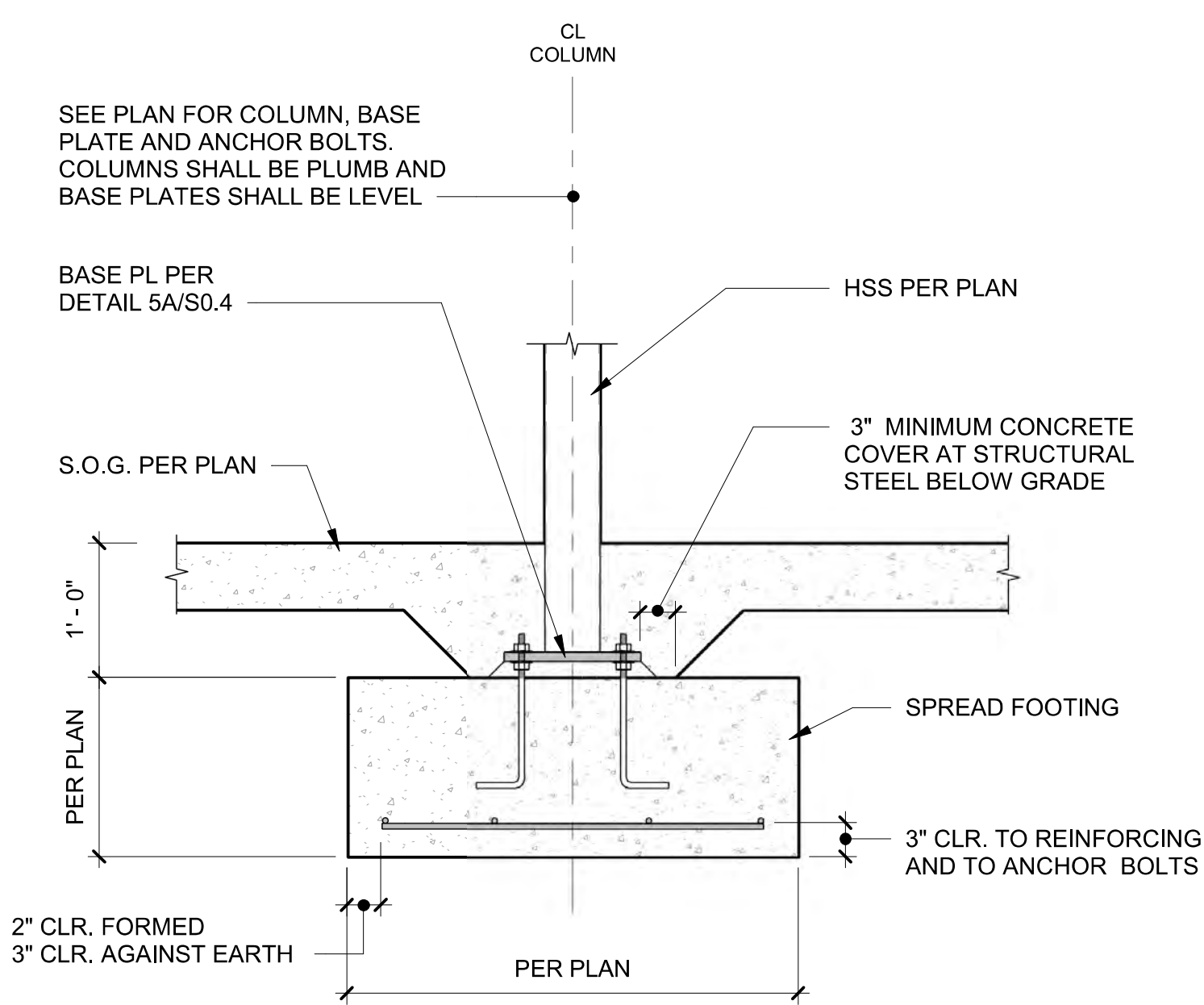


HSS	PL THICKNESS	REMARKS
4x4	1"	-
5x5	1"	-
6x6	1 1/2"	-
8x8	1 1/2"	-



5 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

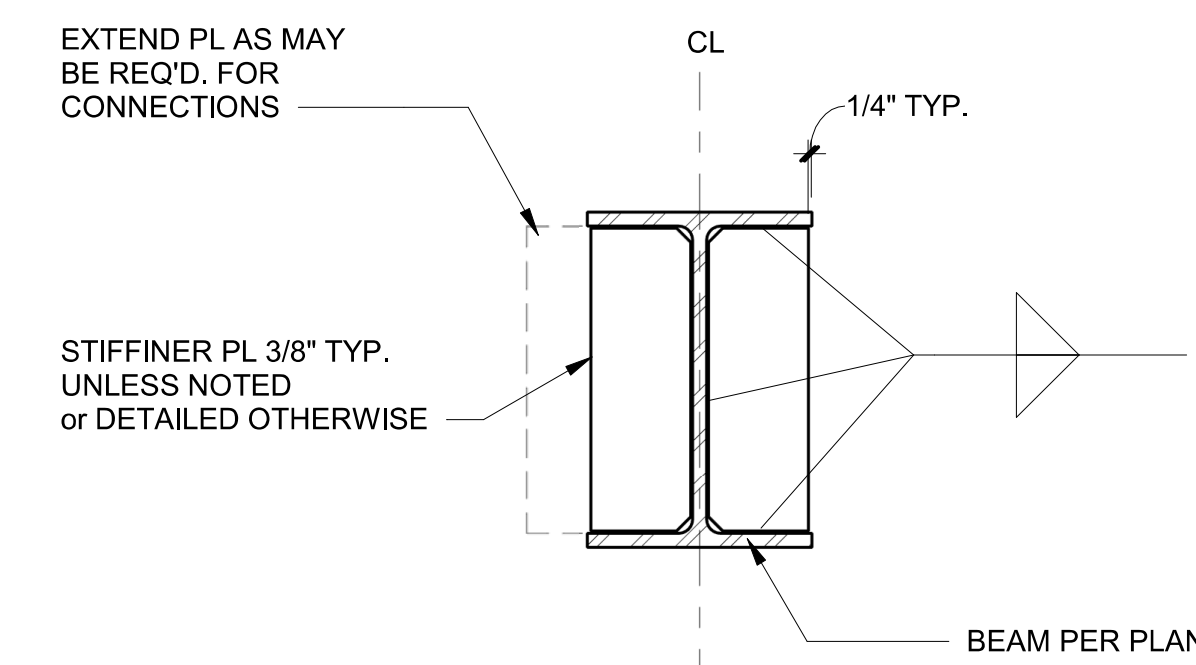
420-016



- NOTES:
- SEE PLAN FOR SIZE OF FOOTING AND FOR REINFORCING STEEL
 - ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL BE SECURED IN PLACE. DO NOT DISPLACE OR OTHERWISE DISTURB THE ANCHOR BOLTS. PLACE THE GROUT BEFORE APPLYING SIGNIFICANT LOADS TO THE COLUMN(S)

4 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

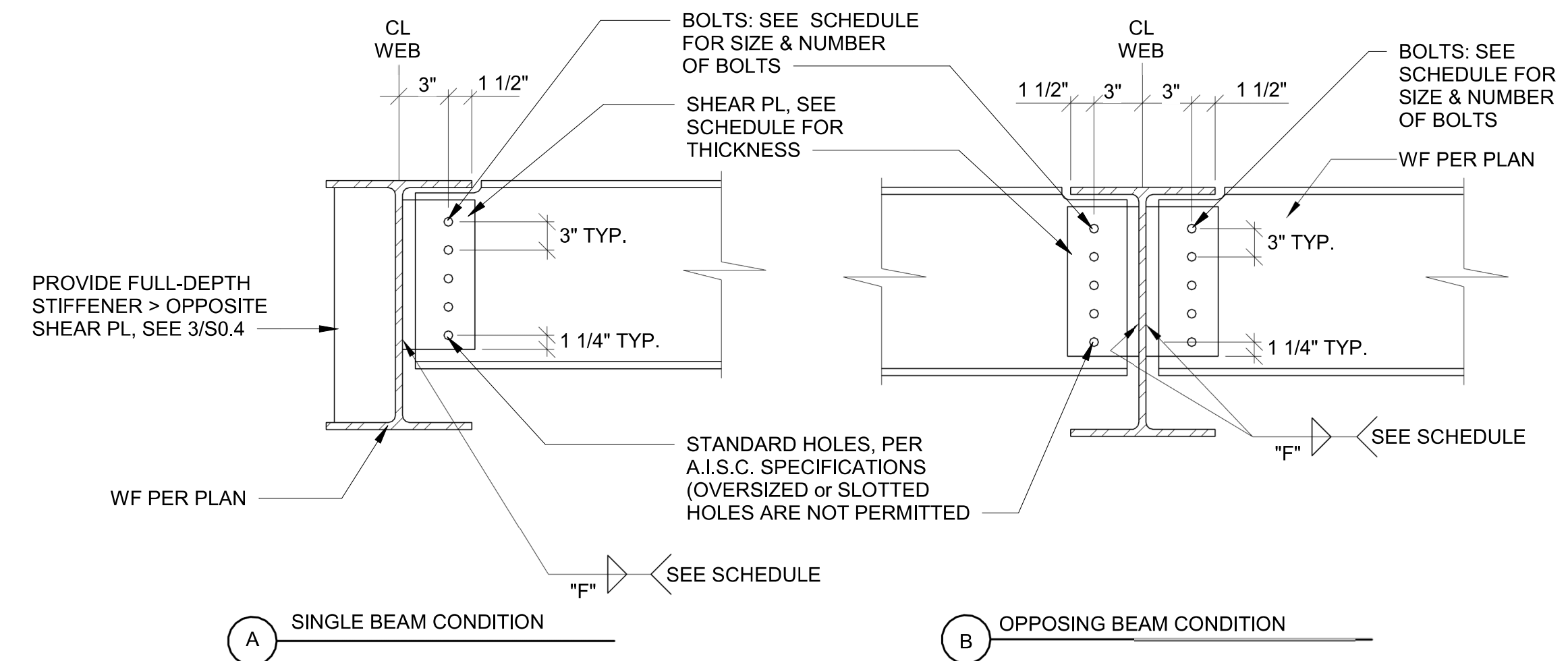
420-012



NOTE:
USE LARGER PLATE AND WELD AS MAY BE REQ'D. BY BEAM CONNECTION SCHEDULE

3 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

430-211



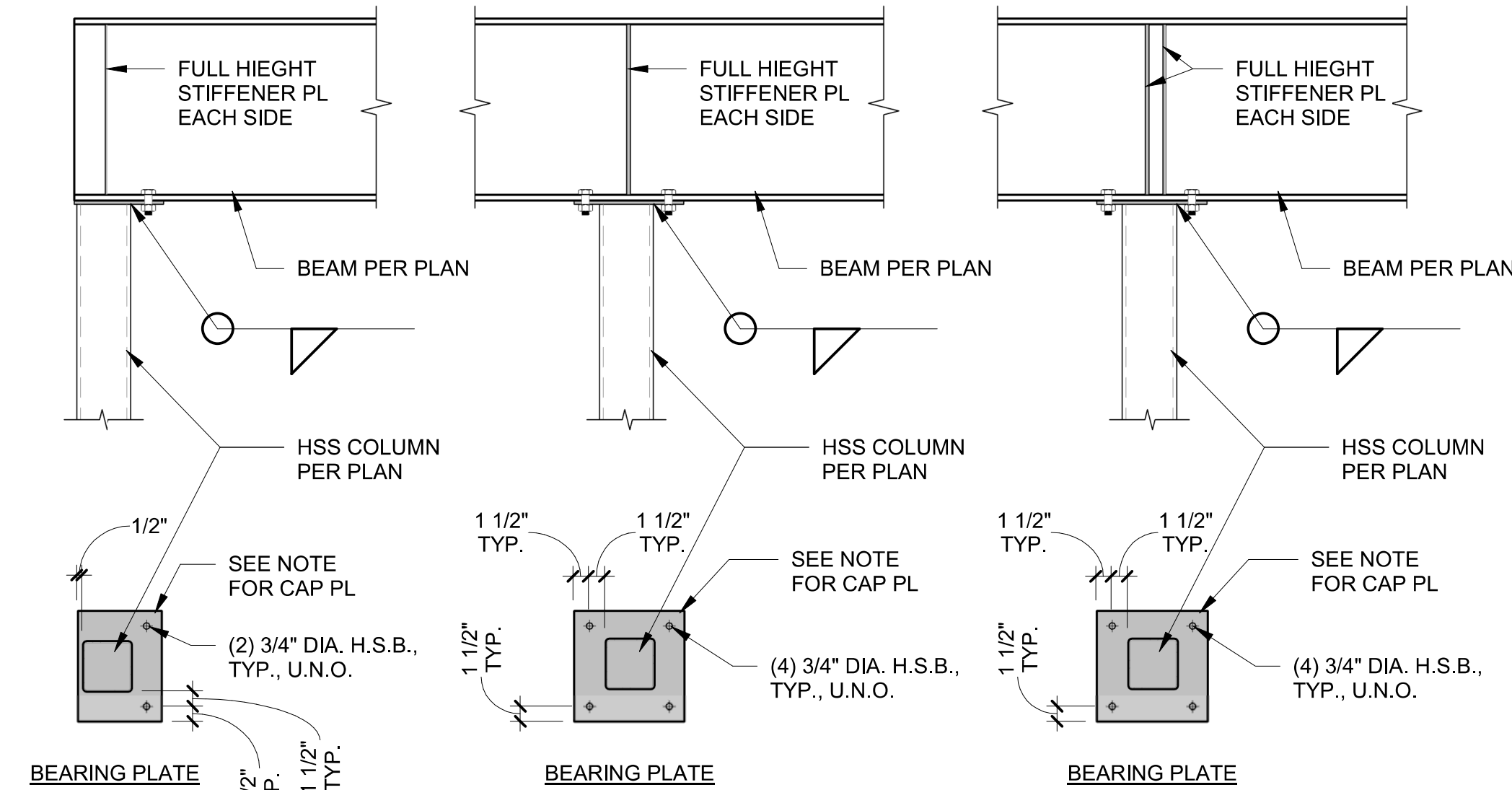
BEAM SIZE	NUMBER of A325 BOLTS REQ'D PER SHEAR PL SEE NOTES # 1,2,3,4,5		SHEAR PL THICKNESS (INCHES)	WELD SIZE "F"	REMARKS
	3/4" DIA.	1" DIA.			
W6, C6	2		5/16"	1/4"	LOCATE BOLTS IN HORIZONTAL PATTERN
W8, C8	2		5/16"	1/4"	
W10, C10	2		5/16"	1/4"	
W12, C12	3		5/16"	1/4"	
W14, C15	3		5/16"	1/4"	
W16	4		5/16"	1/4"	
W18, MC18	5		5/16"	1/4"	
W21		5	7/16"	5/16"	
W24		6	7/16"	5/16"	
W27		7	7/16"	5/16"	
W30		8	1/2"	3/8"	
W33		9	1/2"	3/8"	
W36		9	1/2"	3/8"	
W40		9	1/2"	3/8"	

NOTE:
IF SHEAR PL'S ARE NOT DIRECTLY OPPOSING (OFFSETS OF 2" OR GREATER ARE NOT DIRECTLY OPPOSED) THEN PROVIDE STIFFENER PL OPPOSITE SHEAR PL PER CONDITION 'A'

- NOTE(S):
- Provide A325-N high-strength bolts, TYP., U.N.O.
 - High-strength bolts used in beam to beam connections shall be "snug-tight" per requirements of American Institute of Steel Construction (A.I.S.C.) TYP., U.N.O.
 - Connections which have A325-SC bolts shall conform to the following requirements:
 - The bolts shall be tightened to slip-critical pretensioning
 - Unqualified paint is not permitted on the faying surfaces of connections utilizing A325-SC bolts.
 - Provide special inspection of bolt tightening per Sheet, S0.1
 - High-strength bolts which are part of moment resisting frame beam and column connections shall be fully pretensioned per "tensioned shear-bearing connections" pretensioning requirements of A.I.S.C.

2 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

430-104



NOTE:
COLUMN CAP PL SHALL BE THE SAME WIDTH AS THE BEAM FLANGE or (COLUMN DIMENSION + 1/2") WHICHEVER IS GREATER. THICKNESS SHALL BE SAME THICKNESS AS BEAM FLANGE (1/2" MIN.)

1 DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"

430-117

#	Date	Description	By
---	------	-------------	----

DEI *engineers*
 Dunagan Engineering, Inc.
 4790 Caughlin Parkway #166, Reno, NV 89519
 P: 775.329.2733 | F: 888.873.0799 | W: DEIengineers.com

STRUCTURAL ONLY

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 BRYAN D. DUNAGAN
 No. C047236
 Exp. 12-31-23
 CIVIL
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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DRAWN BY	CSB
CHECKED BY	BDD
DATE	9-26-22
SCALE	AS NOTED
JOB NO.	B22000
SHEET NO.	

DETAILS

S0.4
 SHEET of SHEETS

PLEASE RECYCLE

PIER SCHEDULE			
MARK	WIDTH (each side)	DEPTH	STEEL (each way)
F2.0	24"	10"	(3) #4's
F2.5	30"	12"	(4) #4's
F3.0	36"	12"	(4) #4's
F3.5	42"	14"	(6) #4's or (4) #5's
F4.0	48"	14"	(7) #4's or (4) #5's

• ALL FOOTINGS SHALL BEAR ON UNDISTURBED SOIL, ASSUMED SOIL BEARING PRESSURE IS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE W/ IBC TABLE 1806.2, UNLESS SOIL REPORT IS PROVIDED.

• EXTERIOR FOOTINGS TO BE PLACED 24" BELOW GRADE PER APPLICABLE CODES.

NOTE:
SEE DETAILS FOR SPECIAL REINFORCING OF STEMWALL AND FOOTINGS.

REVISIONS		
#	Date	Description

DEI
engineers

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4790 Caughlin Parkway #166, Reno, NV 89519
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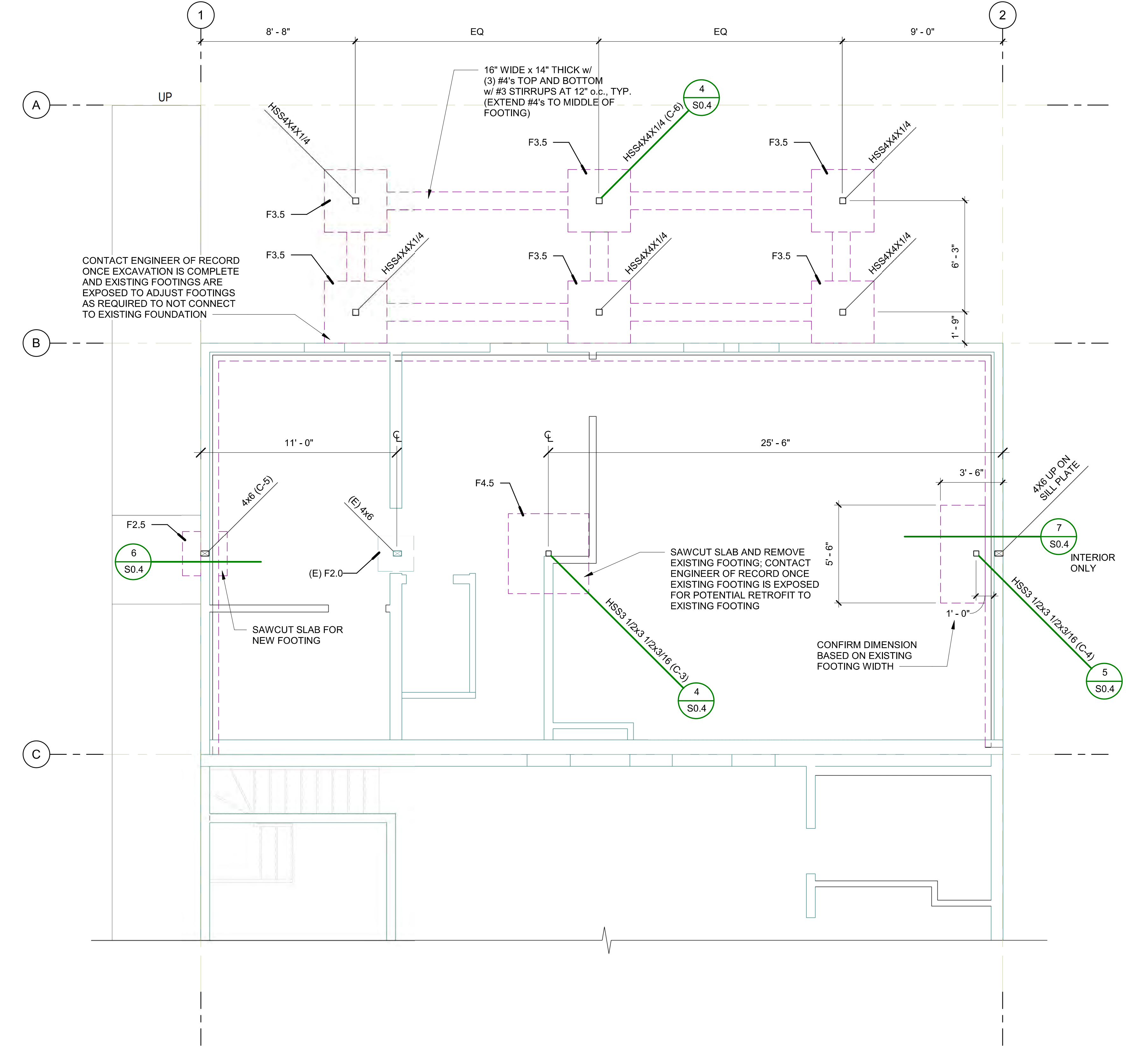
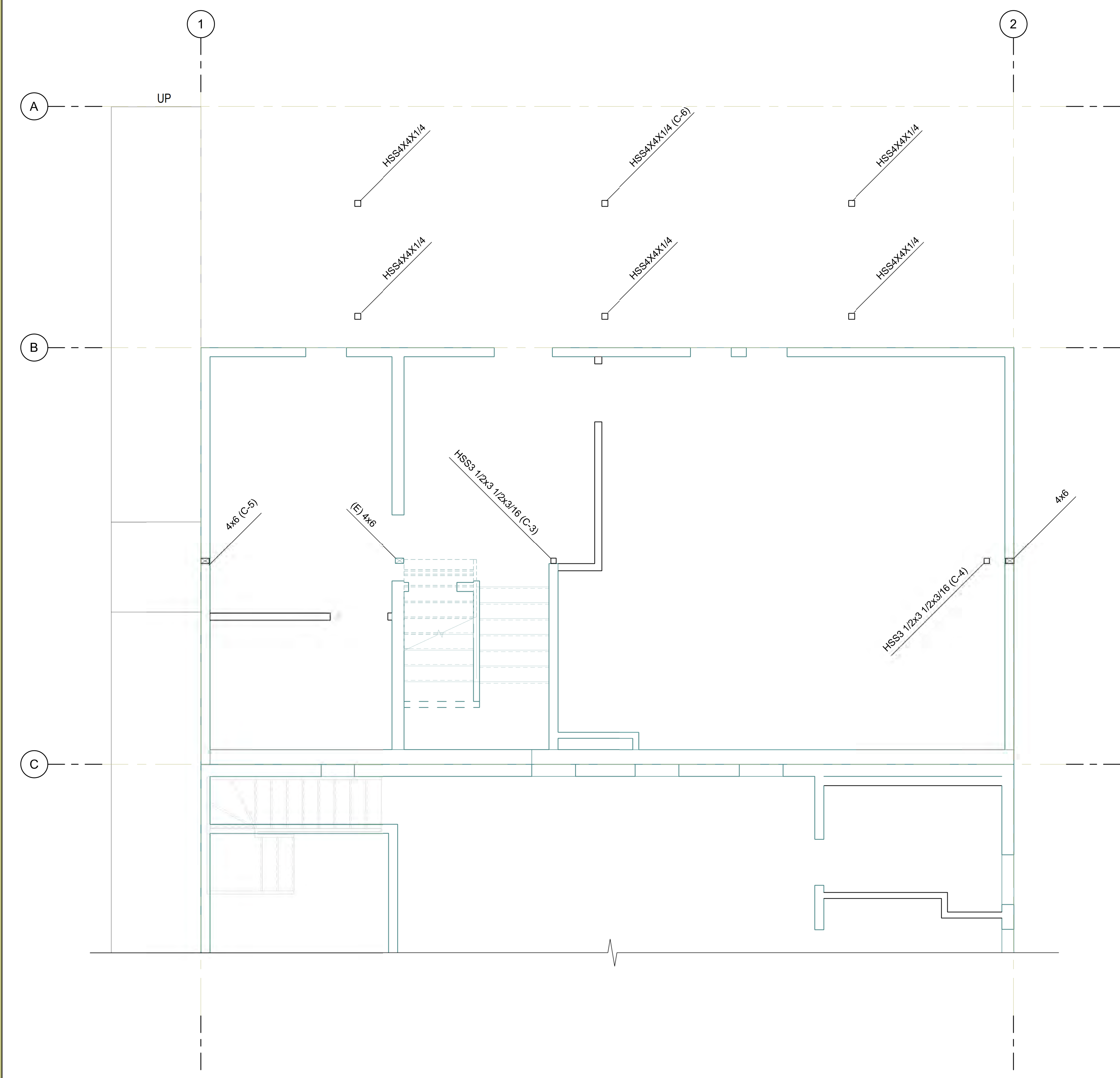
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SHEET NO.	

FOUNDATION PLAN /
LOWER FLOOR
STRUCTURAL PLAN

S1.1
SHEET of SHEETS

PLEASE RECYCLE



REVISIONS			
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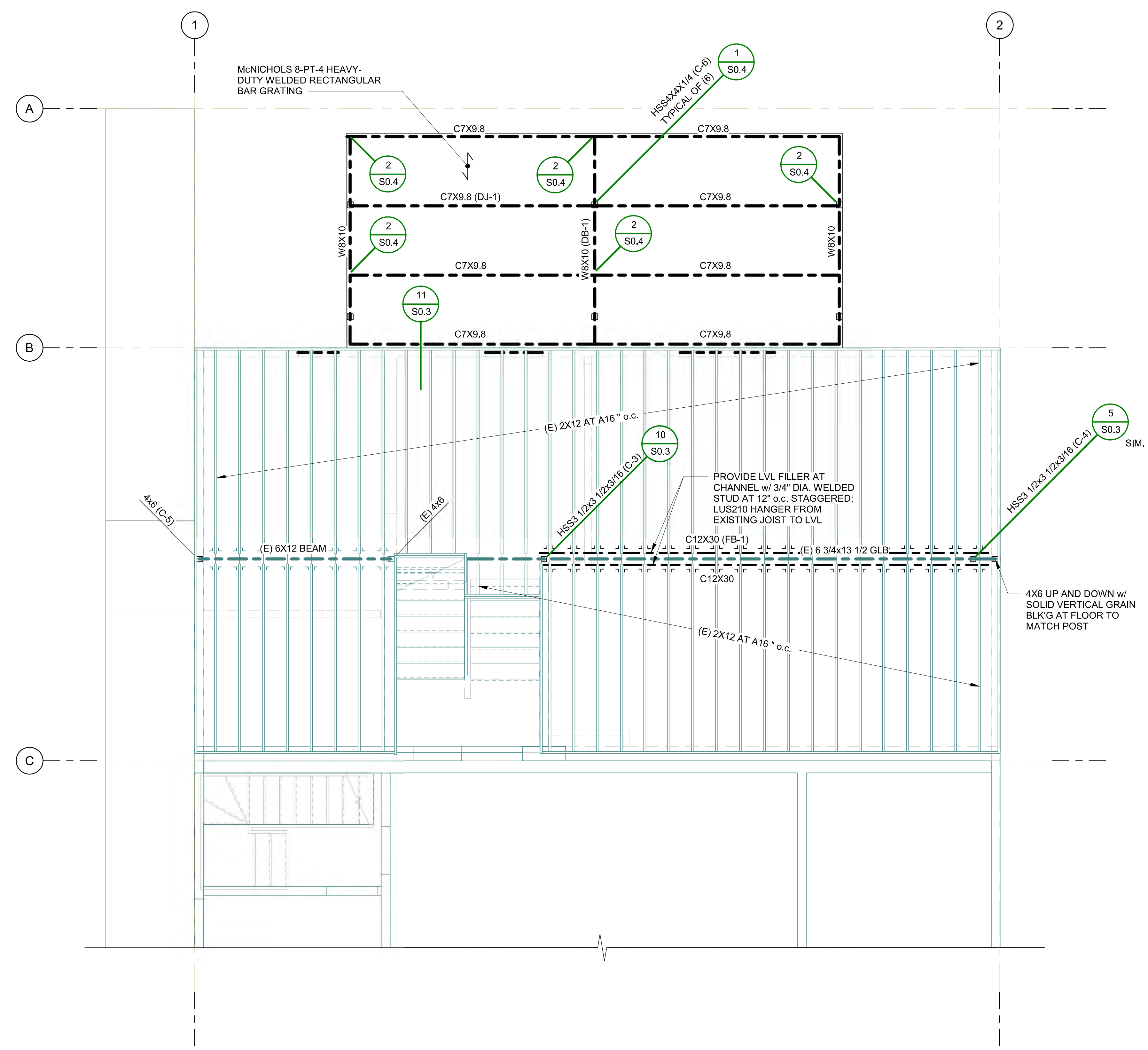
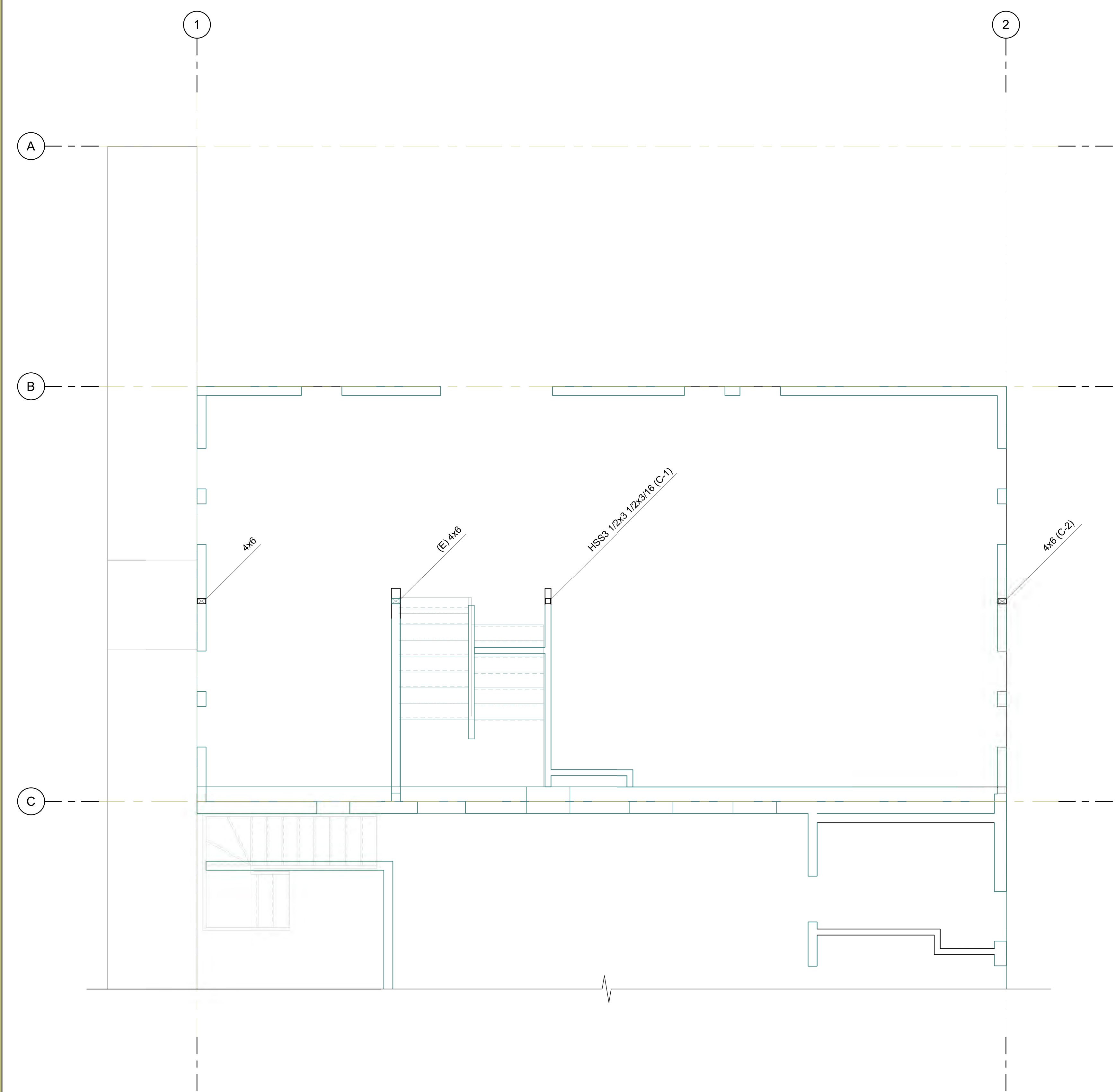
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SHEET NO.	

LOWER FLOOR FRAMING
PLAN / UPPER FLOOR
STRUCTURAL PLAN

S1.2

SHEET of SHEETS

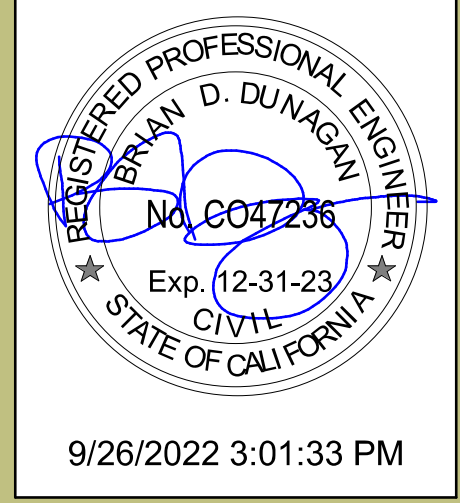
PLEASE RECYCLE



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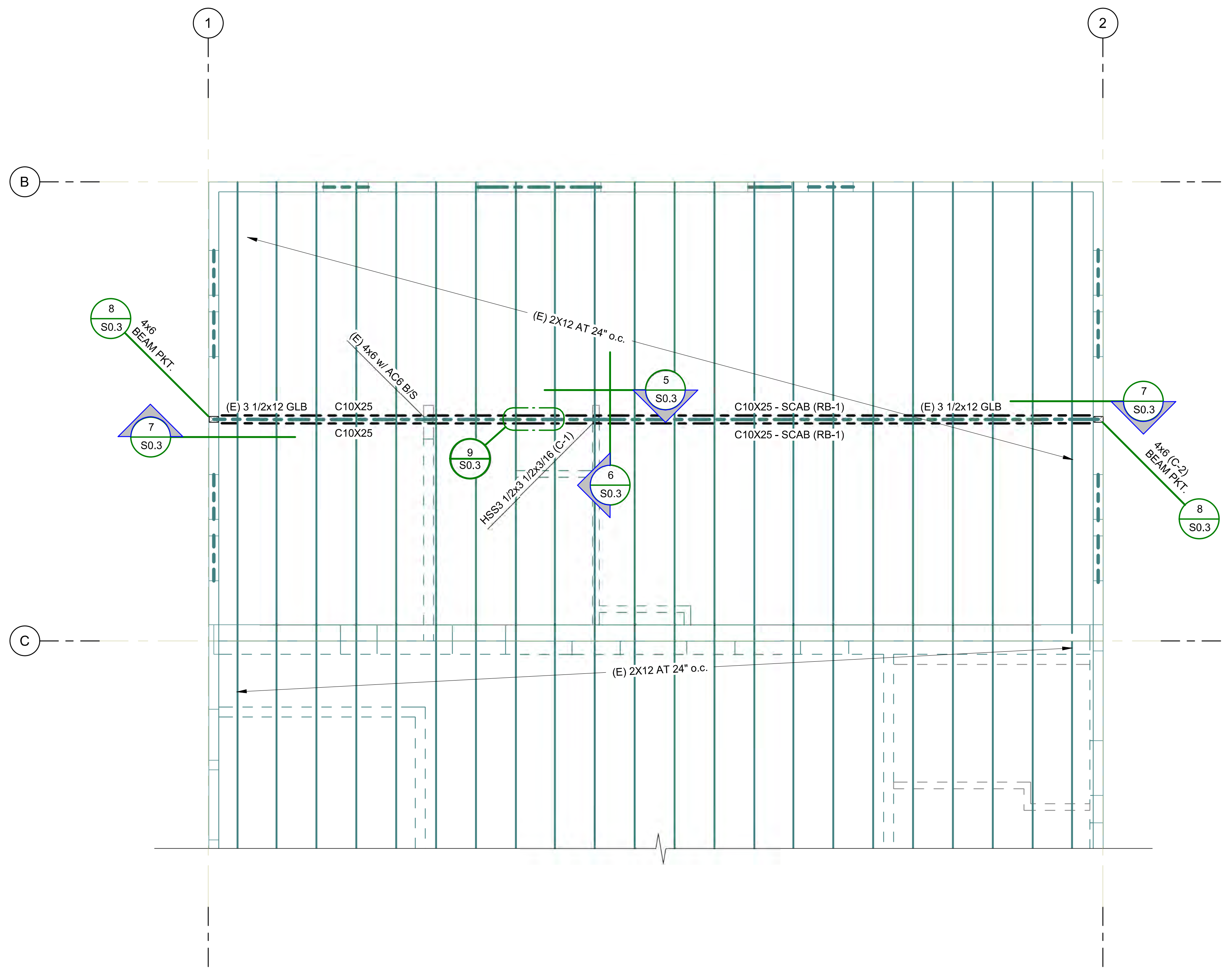
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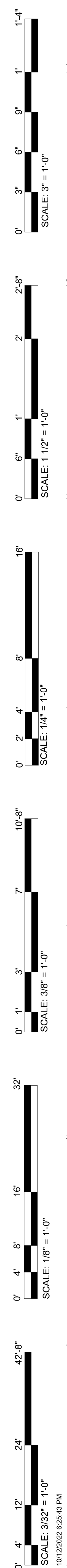
UPPER ROOF FRAMING
PLAN



S2.1
SHEET of SHEETS
PLEASE RECYCLE



ROOF FRAMING PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



VRF BRANCH SELECTOR BOXES										
MARK	LOCATION	SERVING	RATED MBH	PORTS	V/PH	UNIT		WT LBS	MAKE & MODEL	NOTES
						MCA	MOCP			
BS-1	BASEMENT MECH. RM.	FC-1, FC-2	216,000	4	1/230	2	15	55	SAMSUNG MCU-S4	
BS-2	BASEMENT MECH. RM.	FC-4, FC-5, FC-6, FC-7	216,000	4	1/230	2	15	55	SAMSUNG MCU-S4	

NOTES:

SPLIT SYSTEM HEAT PUMPS														
MARK	SERVING	COOL MBH	HEAT MBH	TONS	CFM	ESP	W	V/PH	UNIT MCA/MOCP	WT LBS	SEER	MAKE & MODEL	NOTES	
														TC
EC-1	OPEN WORKSPACE 83	15	17	1.25	392		65	230/1	.33	15	42	SAMSUNG AM01SAN1PCH/AA 1-WAY CASSETTE	1,2,4,5,7,9	
EC-2	OPEN WORKSPACE 83	15	17	1.25	392		65	230/1	.33	15	42	SAMSUNG AM01SAN1PCH/AA 1-WAY CASSETTE	1,2,4,5,7,9	
EC-4	CONFERENCE 100	12	13.5	1	364		27	230/1	0.31	15	21	SAMSUNG AM012TNVDCH/AA WALL MOUNTED UNIT	1,2,5,8,9	
EC-5	CONFERENCE 100	12	13.5	1	364		27	230/1	0.31	15	21	SAMSUNG AM012TNVDCH/AA WALL MOUNTED UNIT	1,2,5,8,9	
EC-6	LOBBY 101	5	5.8	.5	173		27	230/1	0.16	15	20	SAMSUNG AM005TNVDCH/AA WALL MOUNTED UNIT	1,2,5,8,9	
EC-7	KITCHEN LOUNGE 102	5	5.8	.5	173		27	230/1	0.16	15	20	SAMSUNG AM005TNVDCH/AA WALL MOUNTED UNIT	1,2,5,8,9	
EC-3	HISTORIC BUILDING	72	80	6	2110	0.4	950	230/1	7.2	15	239	SAMSUNG AM072TNZDCH/AA MULTIPOTTION AHU	1,2,6,8,9	
HP-1		60	60	5			139X2	230/1	32	50	276	17.1	SAMSUNG AM060NKMDCR/AA	1,3,9
HP-3		60	60	5			139X2	230/1	32	50	276	17.1	SAMSUNG AM060NKMDCR/AA	1,3,9

NOTES:

1. SIZE AND INSTALL REFRIGERANT LINES PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. PROVIDE PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTAT.
3. PROVIDE CONCRETE HOUSEKEEPING PAD.
4. PROVIDE WITH FASCIA PANEL.
5. CONNECT TO HP-1
6. CONNECT TO HP-3
7. WITH BUILT IN CONDENSATE PUMP. RUN CONDENSATE DIRECT TO THE OUTSIDE.
8. DRAIN PAN WITH CONDENSATE PUMP, GOBI II 3004145. RUN CONDENSATE DIRECT TO THE OUTSIDE OF TO THE NEAREST FIXTURE WITH AN APPROVED AIR GAP
9. SEE M4.01 FOR REFRIGERANT PIPING DIAGRAM

LOUVERS						
MARK	SERVING	TYPE	CFM	PD WC	MAKE & MODEL	NOTES
LV-1	KITCHEN	OUT	100	0.04	GREENHECK ESD-635, 18X12	1
LV-2	VARIOUS	IN	1000	0.04	GREENHECK ESD-635	1, 2

NOTES:

1. PROVIDE INSECT SCREEN.
2. SIZE TO FIT WITHIN CRAWLSPACE WINDOW SPACE

AIR DISTRIBUTION			
MARK	TYPE	MAKE & MODEL	REMARKS
RG-1	RETURN	HART COOLEY 265	HEAVY DUTY STEEL FLOOR GRILL, SIZE AS INDICATED
EG-1	EXHAUST	TITUS 350RL	LOUVERED FACE EXHAUST, WITH OBD, MATCH FRAME TO CEILING TYPE, SIZE AS INDICATED
EG-2	EXHAUST	TITUS 8F	PERFORATED FACE EXHAUST, WITH OBD, MATCH FRAME TO CEILING TYPE, SIZE AS INDICATED
SD-1	SUPPLY	TITUS PAS	24X24 PERFORATED FACE DIFFUSER, MATCH FRAME TO CEILING TYPE, NECK SIZE AS INDICATED
SD-2	SUPPLY	TITUS 300RL	DOUBLE DEFLECTION LOUVERED FACE SUPPLY WITH OBD, SIZE AS INDICATED
SD-3	SUPPLY	HART COOLEY 210	HEAVY DUTY STEEL FLOOR GRILL, SIZE AS INDICATED

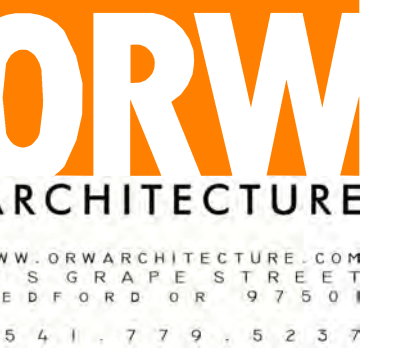
NOTES:

1. MAY PROVIDE EQUIVALENT EQUIPMENT FROM NAILOR, PRICE, SHOEMAKER, TITUS.

FANS											
MARK	SERVING	CFM	ESP	TIP SPEED /SONES	MOTOR V/PH	WATTS/HP	FAN RPM	WT LBS	MAKE & MODEL	NOTES	
EF-1	RESTROOM 203/204	150	.4	3669	115/1	1/15	1725	31	GREENHECK SQ-70-VG	2,3	
EF-2	RESTROOM 203/204	100	.4	3515	115/1	1/15	1725	31	GREENHECK SQ-70-VG	2,3	
EF-3	KITCHEN	100	.4	2	115/1		91W	950	11	GREENHECK CSP-B110	2,3
SF-1	VARIOUS	1000	.9	5052	115/1	1/4	1725	87	GREENHECK SQ-100-VG	1,2,3	

NOTES:

1. PROVIDE WITH MERV 8 PRE FILTER AND MERV 13 FILTER BOX
2. OPERATE BY TIMECLOCK DURING OCCUPIED HOURS, 7AM TO 6PM (ADJUSTABLE)
3. PROVIDE LOCAL DISCONNECT SWITCH

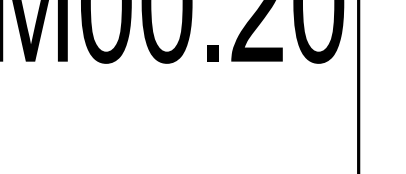


BEND | CORVALLIS
MONTEREY | NAPA | SANTA CRUZ

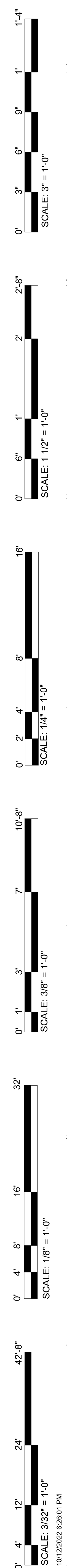
YREKA CARNEGIE LIBRARY REHABILITATION
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MECHANICAL - SCHEDULES

PROJECT:	20220412	
DATE:	10/12/2022	
No.	Description	Date

M00.20



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3 MECHANICAL - UPPER FLOOR - PIPING
M03.02 1/4" = 1'-0"

2 MECHANICAL - BASEMENT - PIPING
M03.02 1/4" = 1'-0"

1 MECHANICAL - LOWER FLOOR - PIPING
M03.02 1/4" = 1'-0"

- SHEET NOTES:
- 1 EACH BRANCH OFF MAIN DUCT SHALL HAVE A BALANCING DAMPER INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TAP AND THE GRILL/REGISTER WHETHER SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR NOT
 - 2 FOR DEMO WORK, SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
 - 3 REFRIGERATION PIPING SIZING AND CONNECTIONS BY MANUFACTURER

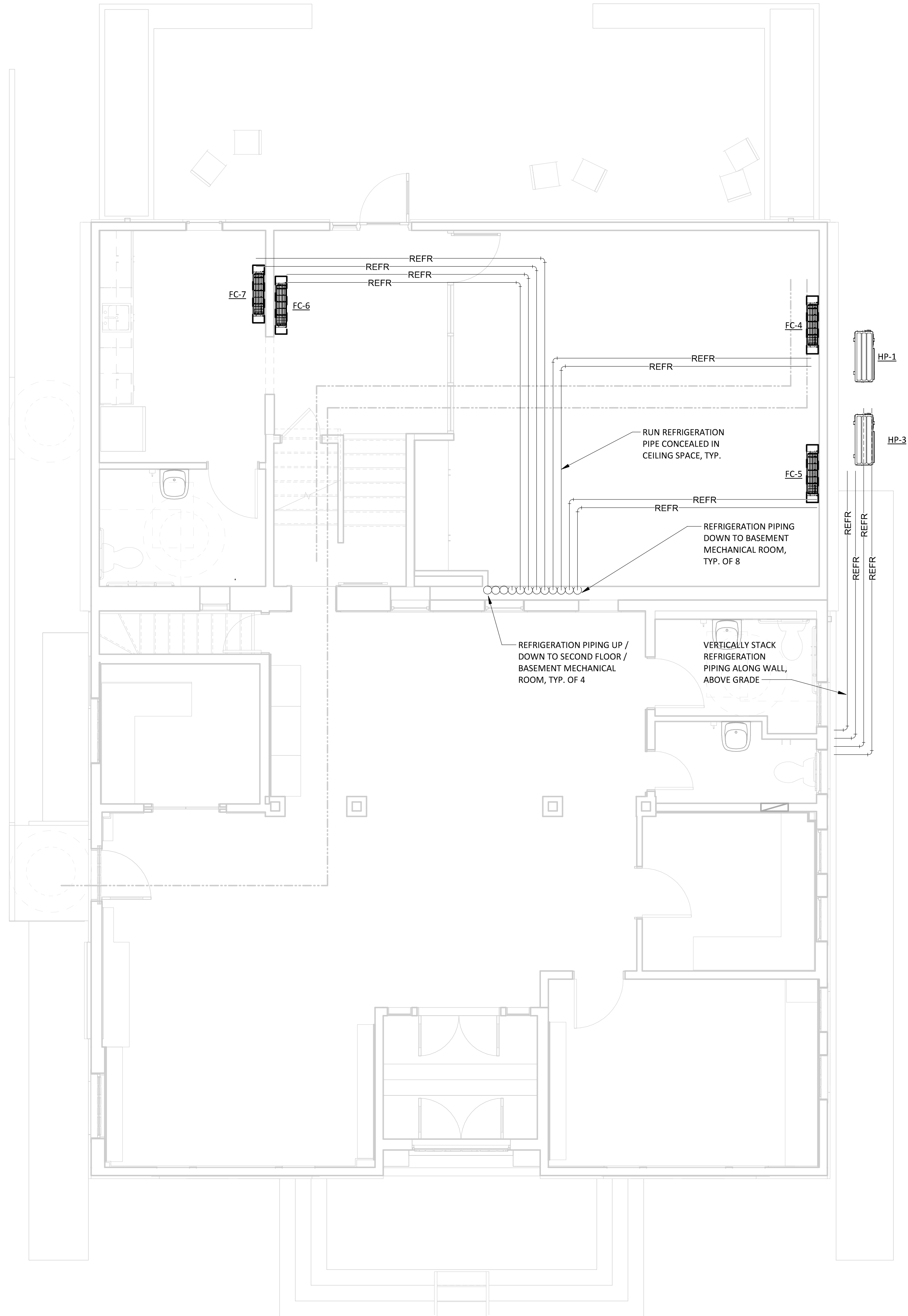
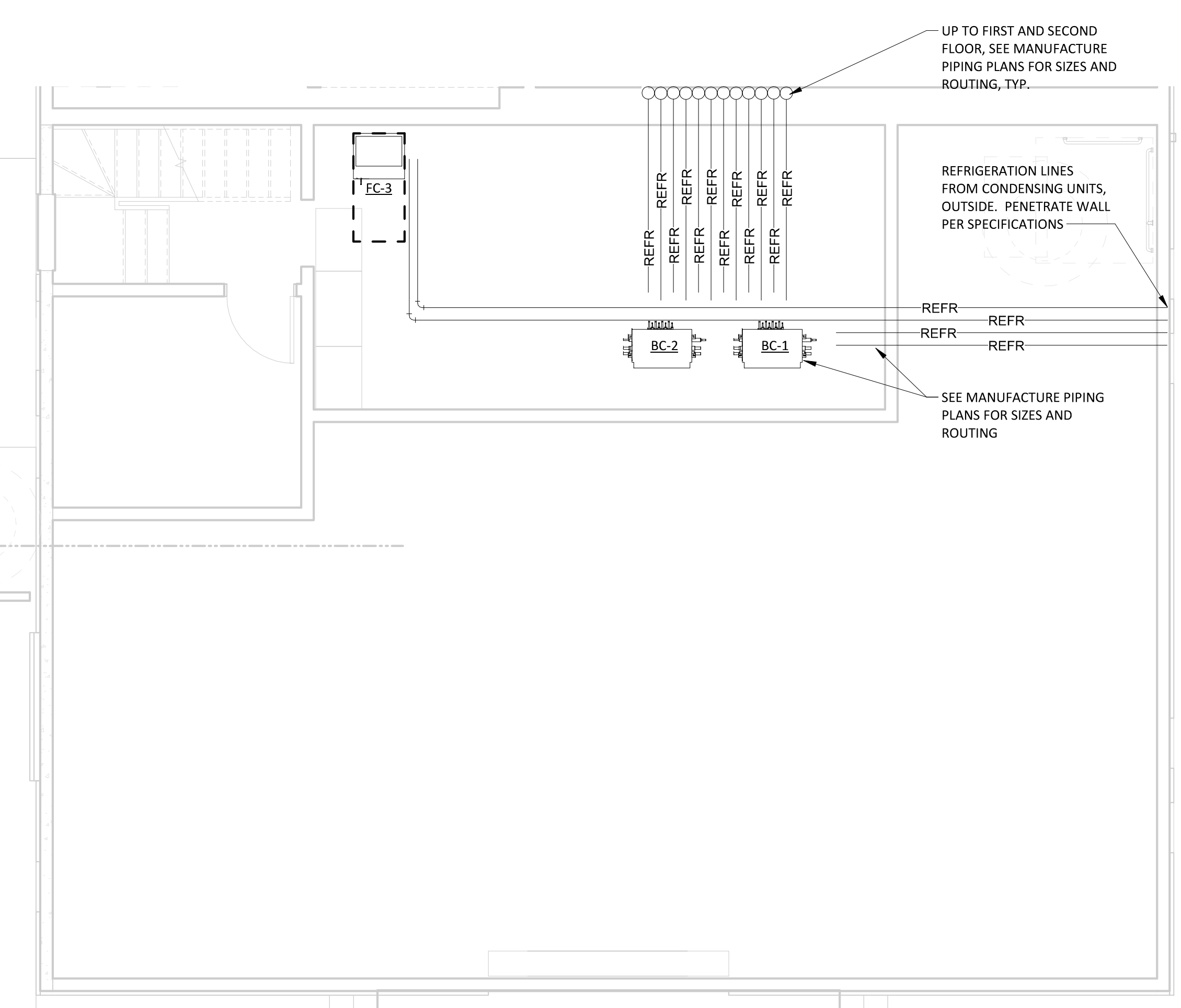
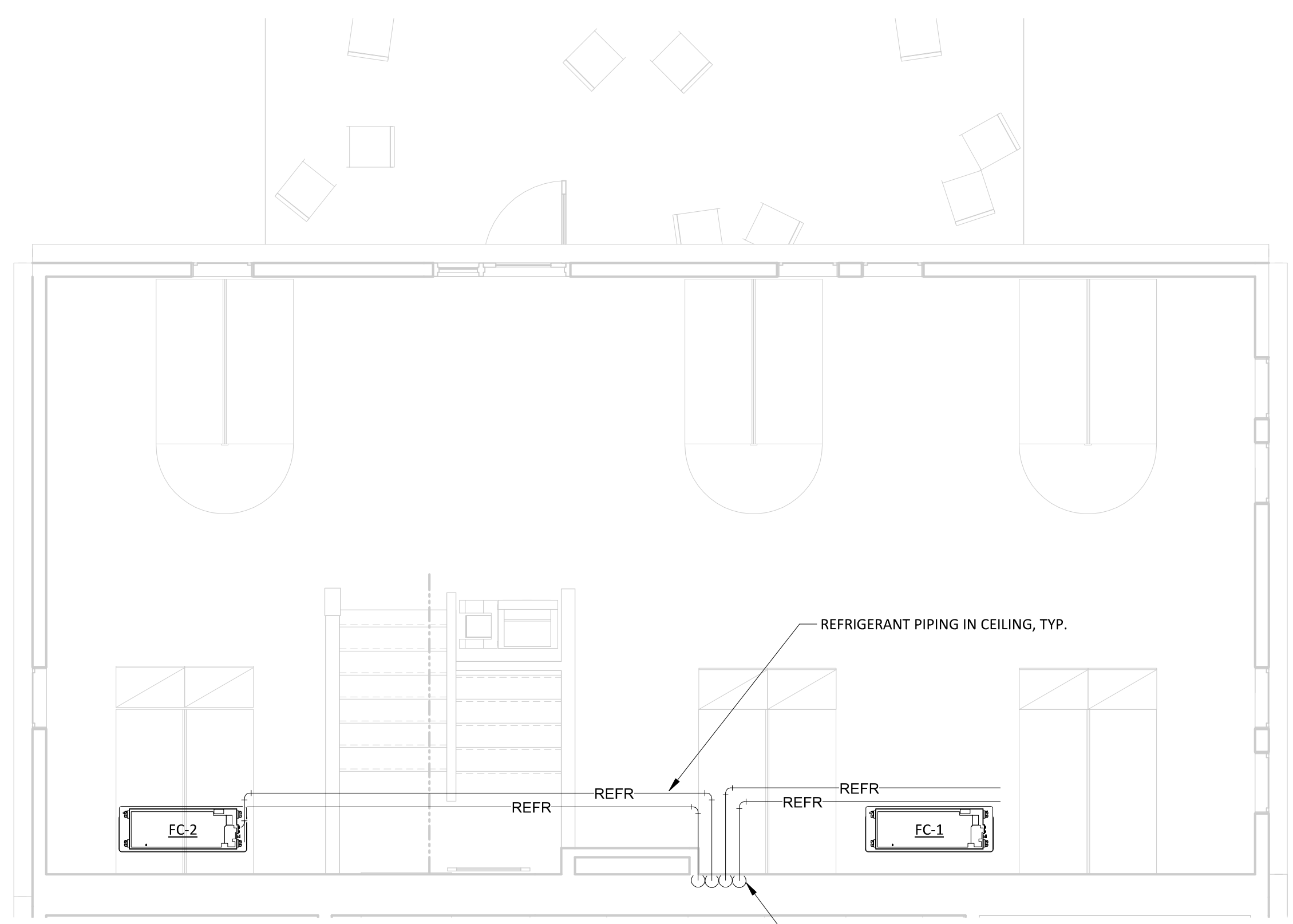
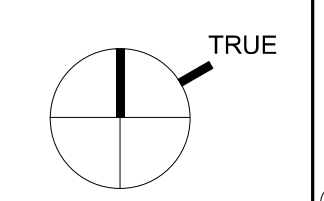


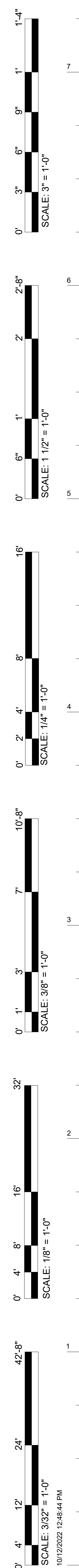
YREKA CARNEGIE LIBRARY REHABILITATION
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MECHANICAL - BASEMENT, LOWER AND UPPER LEVEL
PIPING PLANS

PROJECT:	20220412	
DATE:	10/12/2022	
No.	Description	Date

M03.02





ELECTRICAL LEGEND

POWER SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	IDENTIFICATION
	MOTOR CONNECTION
	GENERATOR CONNECTION
	FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH XX/XX/XX = AMP SWITCH/POLES/AMP FUSE
	NON-FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH XX/XX/XX = AMP SWITCH/POLES/AMP FUSE
	JUNCTION BOX
	C = CEILING MOUNTED
	JUNCTION BOX, WALL MOUNTED
	JUNCTION BOX WITH WHIP-STYLE CONNECTION TO POWERED FURNITURE, POWER AND/OR DATA
	TRANSFORMER; BOTTOM OF T DESIGNATES FRONT SIDE
	PANELBOARD OR TERMINAL CABINET; SURFACE MOUNTED
	PANELBOARD OR TERMINAL CABINET; FLUSH MOUNTED
	GROUND BUS BAR
	TRANSFORMER
	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
	NORMALLY OPEN CONTACT
	NORMALLY CLOSED CONTACT
	DRAWOUT CIRCUIT BREAKER; RATING AS SHOWN ON PLANS
	STATIONARY - CIRCUIT BREAKER; RATING AS SHOWN ON PLANS
	DISCONNECT; RATING AS SHOWN ON PLANS
	SWITCH AND FUSE; RATING AS SHOWN ON PLANS
	INVERTER
	GROUNDING POINT
	UTILITY METER

CONDUIT SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	IDENTIFICATION
	CONDUIT INSTALLED ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR OR GRADE
	CONDUIT INSTALLED BELOW FINISHED FLOOR OR BELOW GRADE
	INDICATES CONDUIT TURNING UP
	CONDUIT HOMERUN; ROUTE TO PANELBOARD, CABINET, OR TERMINAL BOARD INDICATED, AND TERMINATE CONDUCTORS TO CIRCUIT OVER CURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICE

LIGHTING SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	IDENTIFICATION
	LUMINAIRE; CEILING OR SURFACE MOUNTED
	LUMINAIRE; WALL MOUNTED
	AREA POLE WITH MOUNTED LUMINAIRE
	LUMINAIRE ON EMERGENCY POWER
	EXIT SIGN; CEILING MOUNTED; ARROWS AND FACES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
	EXIT SIGN; WALL MOUNTED; ARROWS AND FACES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
	EMERGENCY FIXTURE; DUAL LAMP HEAD

TELECOM SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	IDENTIFICATION
	TELEPHONE/DATA OUTLET; PROVIDE 1" C. W/ PULL-STRING TO ACCESSIBLE CEILING SPACE
	C = CEILING MOUNTED; BACK BOX ONLY FOR FUTURE WAP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

WIRING DEVICE SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	IDENTIFICATION
	20A, 125V, DUPLEX RECEPTACLE OUTLET
	20A, 125V, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE OUTLET
	SPECIAL PURPOSE RECEPTACLE OUTLET; RATING AS SHOWN; +18" AFF TP CENTERLINE
	20A, 125V, SINGLE RECEPTACLE OUTLET
	A = ABOVE COUNTER
	C = CEILING MOUNTED
	G = GFCI
	S = SWITCHED RECEPTACLE
	T = TAMPER PROOF
	U = WITH (2) USB PORTS
	W = WEATHERPROOF COVER AND GFCI
	+#\" = INCHES ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
	20A, 125V, DUPLEX RECEPTACLE OUTLET; FLOOR RECESSED
	20A, 125V, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE OUTLET; FLOOR RECESSED
	2-CHANNEL FLOOR BOX W/ (2) GANG POWER / (2) GANG DATA; PROVIDE 1" C. FROM EACH DATA OUTLET TO ACCESSIBLE CEILING SPACE. BASIS-OF-DESIGN: WIREMOLD "RFB4".
	COMMERCIAL CORD REEL RECEPTACLE; CEILING MOUNTED
	\$ SINGLE POLE SWITCH
	\$ X 3 = THREE WAY SWITCH
	\$ X 4 = FOUR-WAY SWITCH
	D = DIMMER SWITCH
	K = KEY OPERATED SWITCH
	M = MOTOR RATED SWITCH
	S = DUAL TECH SENSOR SWITCH
	T = INTERVAL TIMER
	V = LOW VOLTAGE SWITCH
	W = SINGLE POLE WEATHERPROOF SWITCH
	▣ PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
	Ⓢ OCCUPANCY LIGHT CONTROL SWITCH; CEILING MOUNTED
	Ⓢ OCCUPANCY LIGHT CONTROL SWITCH; WALL MOUNTED
	C = DUAL TECH WITH CORRIDOR PATTERN
	H = DUAL TECH WITH HIGH BAY SENSOR
	V = DUAL TECH WITH VACANCY SENSOR MODE
	Ⓢ PHOTOSENSOR; CEILING MOUNTED
	D = DIMMING
	S = SWITCHED
	EV ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION
	Ⓢ/Ⓢ HORN/STROBE COMBINATION; CEILING MOUNTED
	Ⓢ/Ⓢ HORN/STROBE COMBINATION; WALL MOUNTED

DESIGNATION SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	IDENTIFICATION
	GRID LINE DESIGNATOR
	##### FEEDER DESIGNATION TAG
	# SHEET KEYNOTE TAG
	XX-# MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT TAG
	XX-# CONTRACTOR EQUIPMENT TAG
	# REVISION DELTA WITH REVISION NUMBER
	\$ LETTER INDICATES FIXTURES CONTROL (WHERE SHOWN)
	# NUMBER INDICATES CIRCUIT NUMBER (WHERE SHOWN)

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBRV.	IDENTIFICATION
AC	ALTERNATING CURRENT
AFF	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
AF	FRAME RATING IN AMPERES
AS	SWITCH RATING IN AMPERES
AT	TRIP RATING IN AMPERES
ATS	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
AV	AUDIO VISUAL
C	CONDUIT
CFCI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED, CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
CFOI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED, OWNER INSTALLED
CEC	CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CODE
CL	CENTERLINE
CONN	CONNECTED
DC	DIRECT CURRENT
DPDT	DOUBLE POLE, DOUBLE THROW
DPST	DOUBLE POLE SINGLE THROW
(E)	EXISTING TO REMAIN
ELEV	ELEVATOR
EMT	ELECTRO METALLIC TUBING
EWV	ELECTRIC WATER COOLER
EWV	ELECTRIC WATER HEATER
FVNR	FULL-VOLTAGE, NON-REVERSING
FVR	FULL-VOLTAGE, REVERSING
G	GROUND
GFCI	GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER
GND	GROUND
HID	HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE
IG	ISOLATED GROUND
LRV	LIGHTING RELAY CABINET
NC	NORMALLY CLOSED
NEC	NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE
NEMA	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION
NO	NORMALLY OPEN
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OFI	OWNER FURNISHED, CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
PH	PHASE
PP	POWER POLE
PTS	PNEUMATIC TUBE STATION
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE CONDUIT
(R)	RELOCATE EXISTING
RSC	RIGID STEEL CONDUIT
SPD	SURGE PROTECTION DEVICE
SPDT	SINGLE POLE, DOUBLE THROW
SPST	SINGLE POLE, SINGLE THROW
TB	TERMINAL BACKBOARD
TC	TERMINAL CABINET
TEL	TELEPHONE
UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
VFD	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE
W	WEATHERPROOF
WAP	WIRELESS ACCESS POINT
W/	WITH
(X)	REMOVE EXISTING
XFMR	TRANSFORMER
XP	EXPLOSION PROOF

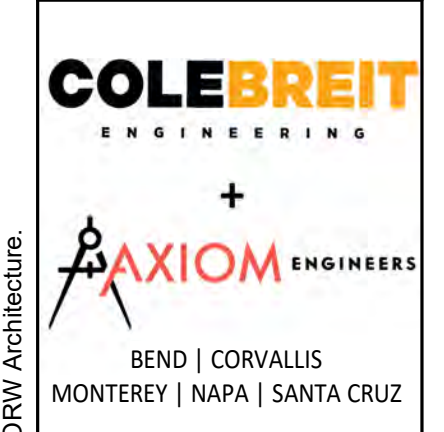
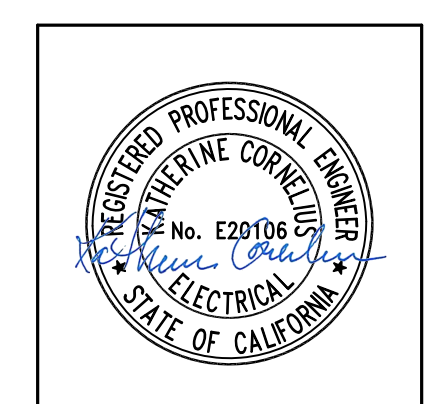
LEGEND NOTES:

- A. ALL SYMBOLS MAY NOT BE USED IN THIS PROJECT.
- B. SYMBOLS DO NOT ALWAYS REPRESENT REAL LIFE DIMENSIONS.
- C. SEE BOOK SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- D. SEE DETAIL SHEETS FOR TYPICAL MOUNTING HEIGHTS OF DEVICES.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL NOTES:

- A. BUILDING IS COVERED UNDER 2019 CHBC SECTION 8-901.5 ENERGY CONSERVATION. QUALIFIED HISTORICAL BUILDINGS OR PROPERTIES COVERED BY THIS PART ARE EXEMPTED FROM COMPLIANCE WITH ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS.

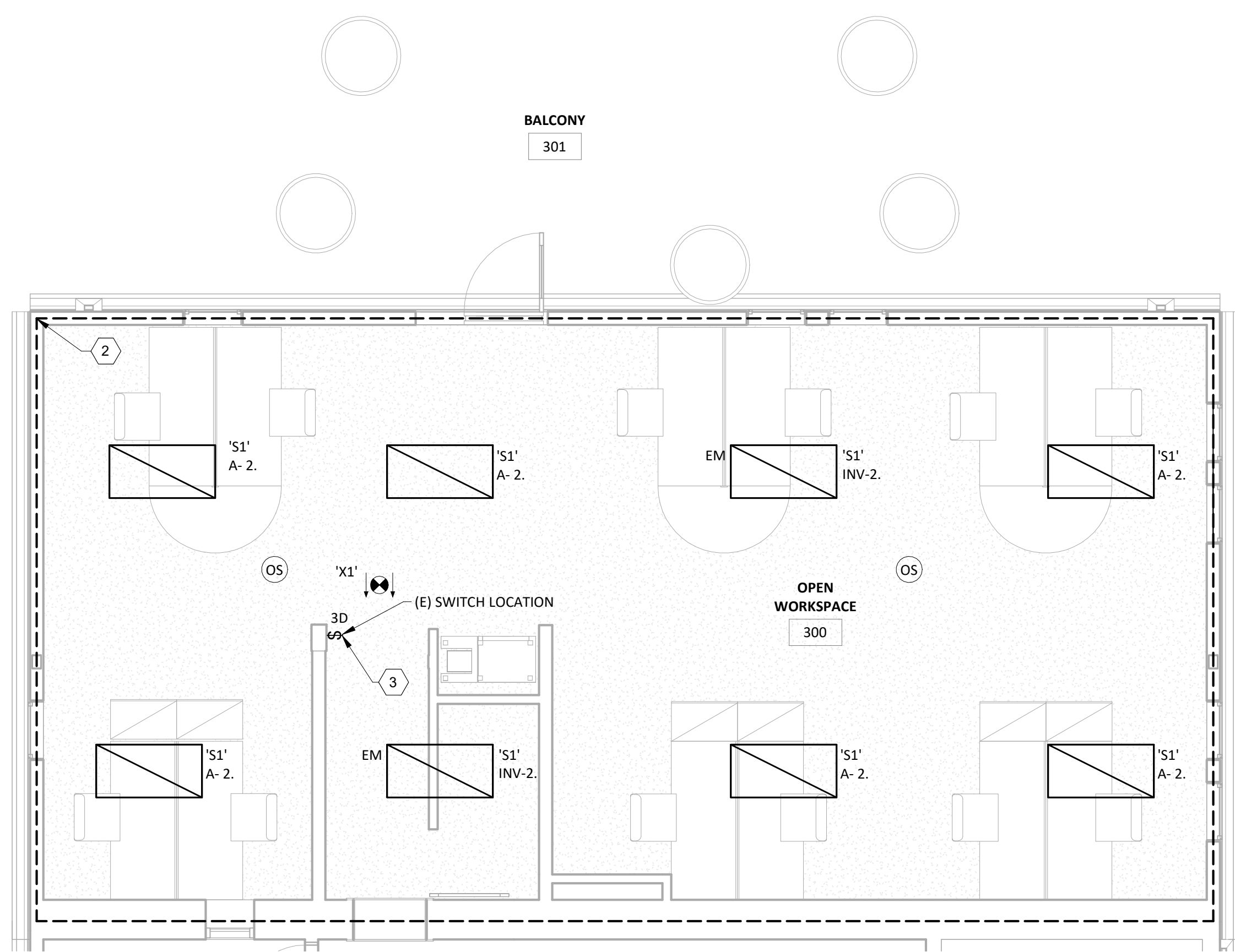
ELECTRICAL SHEET KEY	
SHEET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
E00.10	ELECTRICAL - LEGEND & NOTES
E00.20	ELECTRICAL - LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE AND LIGHTING CONTROLS
E02.01	ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT, LOWER, AND UPPER LEVEL REFLECTED CEILING PLANS - LIGHTING
E03.01	ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT, LOWER, AND UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLANS - POWER AND DATA
E04.01	ELECTRICAL - ONE-LINE DIAGRAM AND SCHEDULES
E05.01	ELECTRICAL - DETAILS



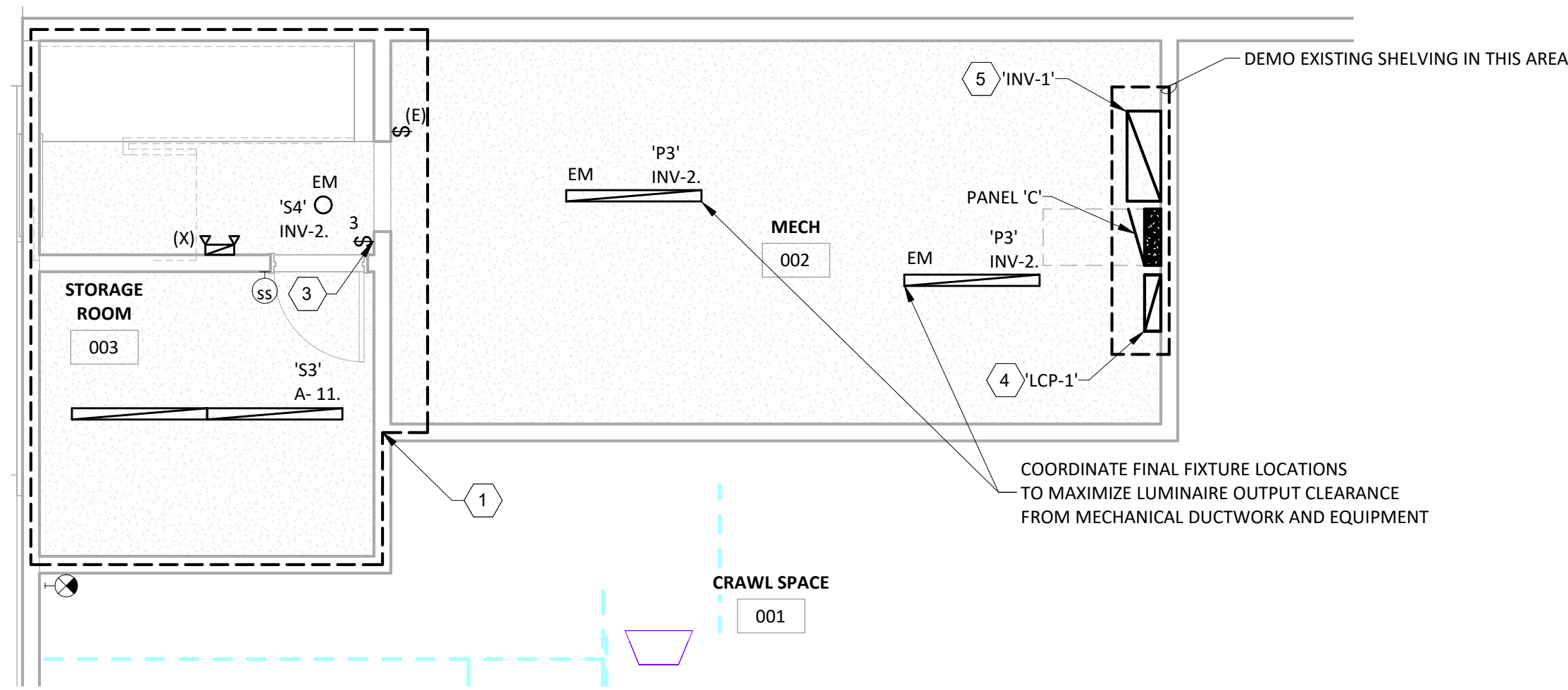
PROJECT: 20220412
 DATE: 10/12/2022
 YREKA CARNEGIE LIBRARY REHABILITATION
 412 W MINER ST., YREKA, CA 96097
 ELECTRICAL - LEGEND & NOTES

No.	Description	Date

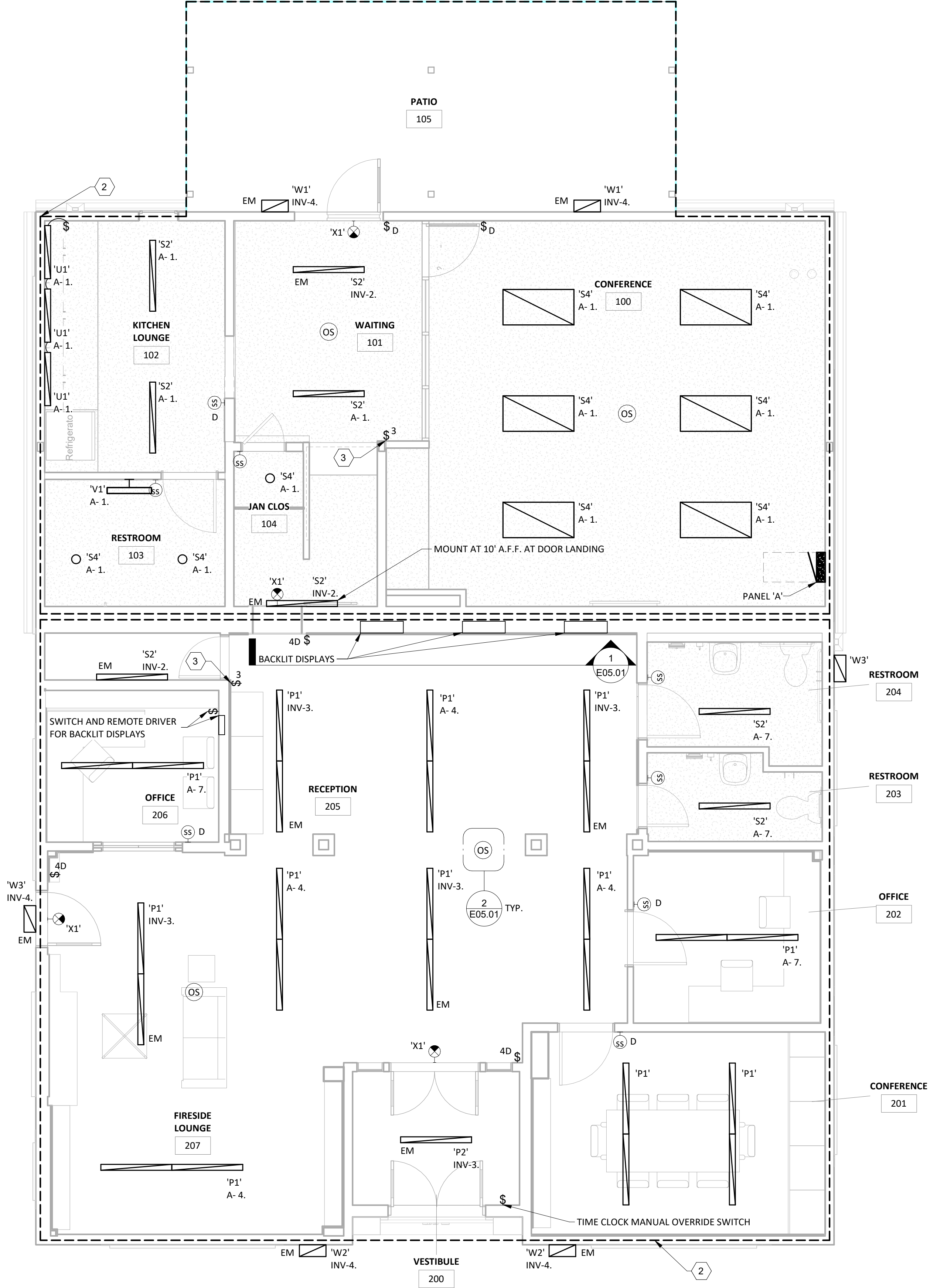
E00.10
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3 ELECTRICAL - MAIN LEVEL - LIGHTING
E02.01 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT - LIGHTING
E02.01 1/4" = 1'-0"



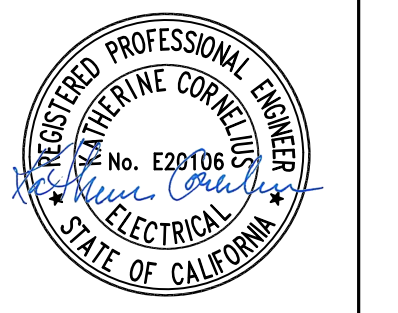
2 ELECTRICAL - LOWER FLOOR - LIGHTING
E02.01 1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL ELECTRICAL NOTES:

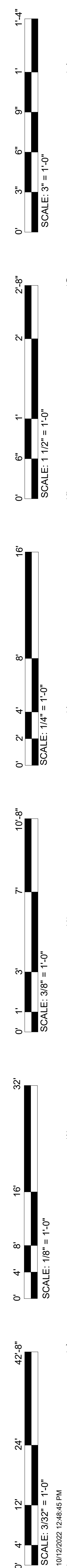
- A. ALL EXISTING LIGHTING FIXTURES AND CONTROLS IN BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- B. CONTRACTOR TO SAFE OFF ALL EXISTING BRANCH CIRCUITS IN WALLS AND CEILING/LID AREAS TO BE DEMOLISHED.
- C. CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE NO SHOCK HAZARD REMAINS FOR SAFE REMOVAL OF LOW-VOLTAGE DEVICE AND RACEWAY/CABLE.
- D. REMOVE AND STORE ANY EXISTING LIGHT FIXTURES TO BE RETAINED BY OWNER. CONFIRM WITH OWNER PRIOR TO DEMO IF ANY LIGHTS ARE TO BE RETAINED/RETURNED. STORE FIXTURES ON SITE IN LOCATION DESIGNATED BY CONTRACTOR.
- E. PULL BACK ALL CIRCUITS TO HOMERUN BOXES IN AREAS TO BE REMODELED FOR RE-PURPOSE AS FEASIBLE.
- F. LOCK-OUT/TAG-OUT EXISTING CIRCUITS TO BE RE-PURPOSED.
- G. ALL EXIT SIGNS CIRCUITED TO 'INV-1' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

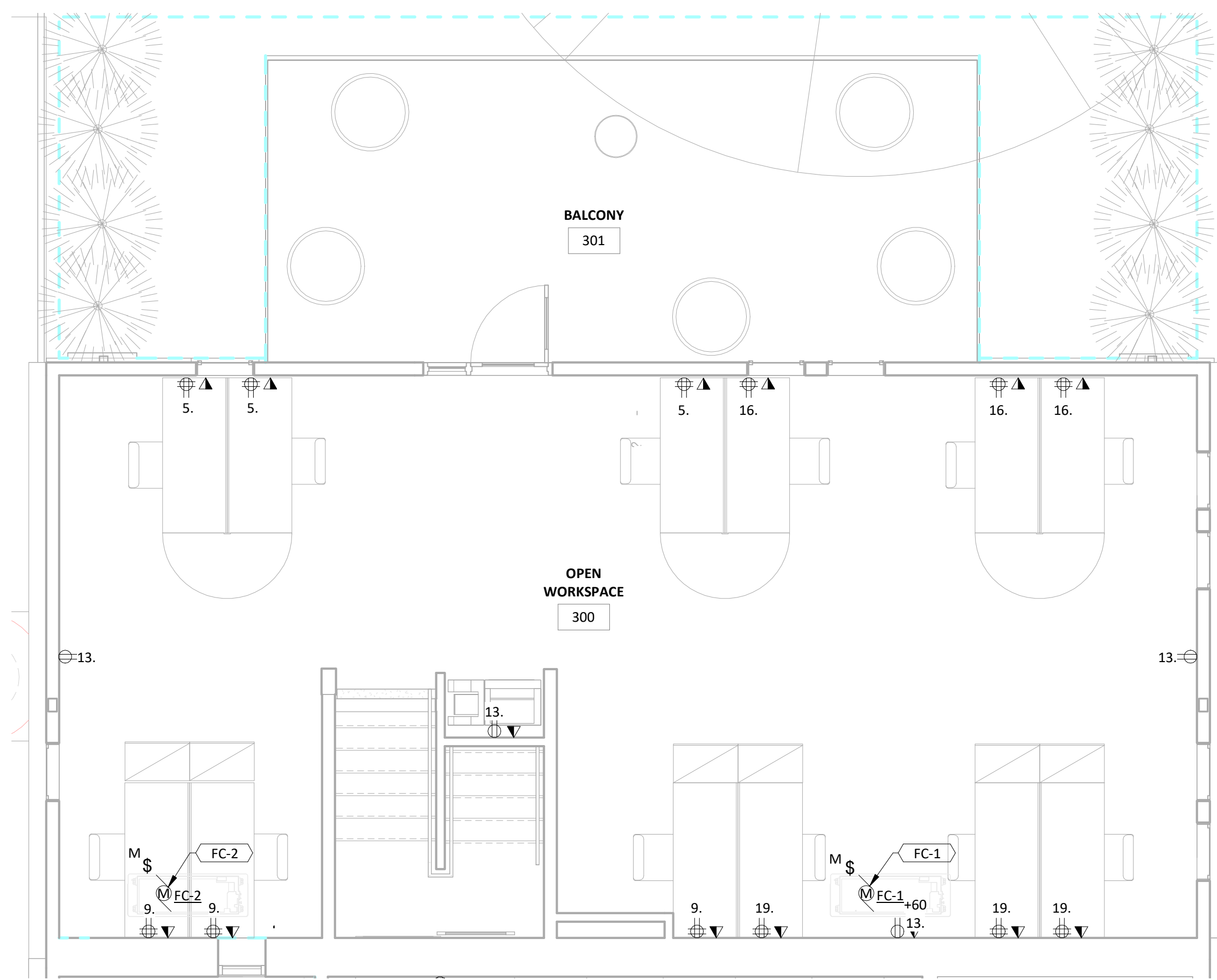
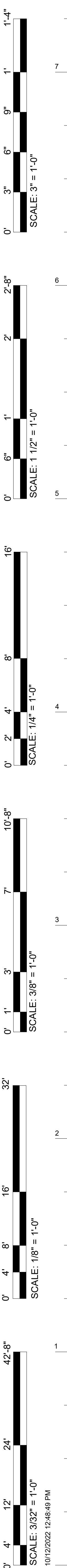
SHEET KEYNOTES:

1. FIXTURES IN THIS AREA ARE TO BE 1:1 REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING WITH NEW LED FIXTURES AND UPDATED CONTROLS. DEMO ALL LIGHTING (AT FIXTURE, FOR REUSE) AND CONTROLS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SEE GENERAL NOTES.
2. FIXTURES IN THIS AREA ARE TO BE NEW FIXTURES IN NEW LAYOUT AND NEW CONTROLS. DEMO (COMPLETELY) ALL LIGHTING AND CONTROLS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. BOTH INDICATED SWITCHES IN 3-WAY CONFIGURATION TO CONTROL LIGHTING IN OPEN WORKSPACE AREA.
4. LIGHTING CONTROL PANEL, BASIS OF DESIGN: WATTSTOPPER LMCP WITH EM RELAYS.
5. LIGHTING INVERTER, BASIS OF DESIGN: MYERS #240-120/240-EM-2-5-B-A-20-6

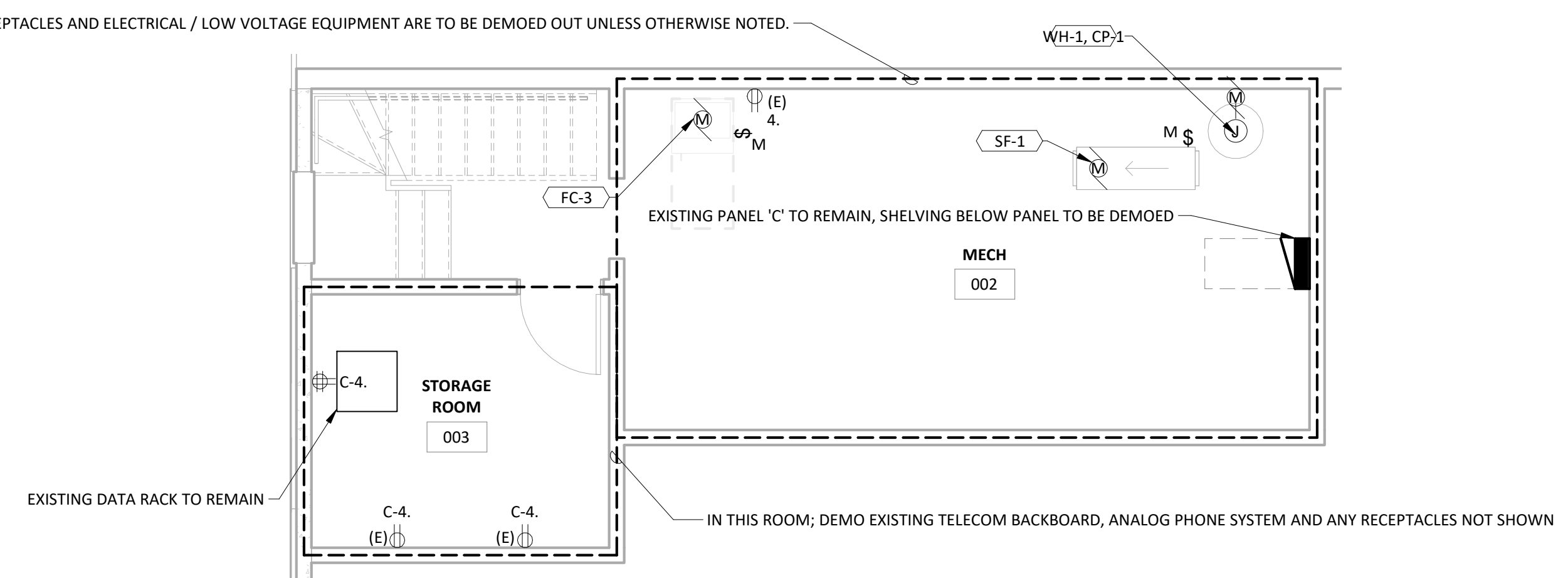


No.	Description	Date

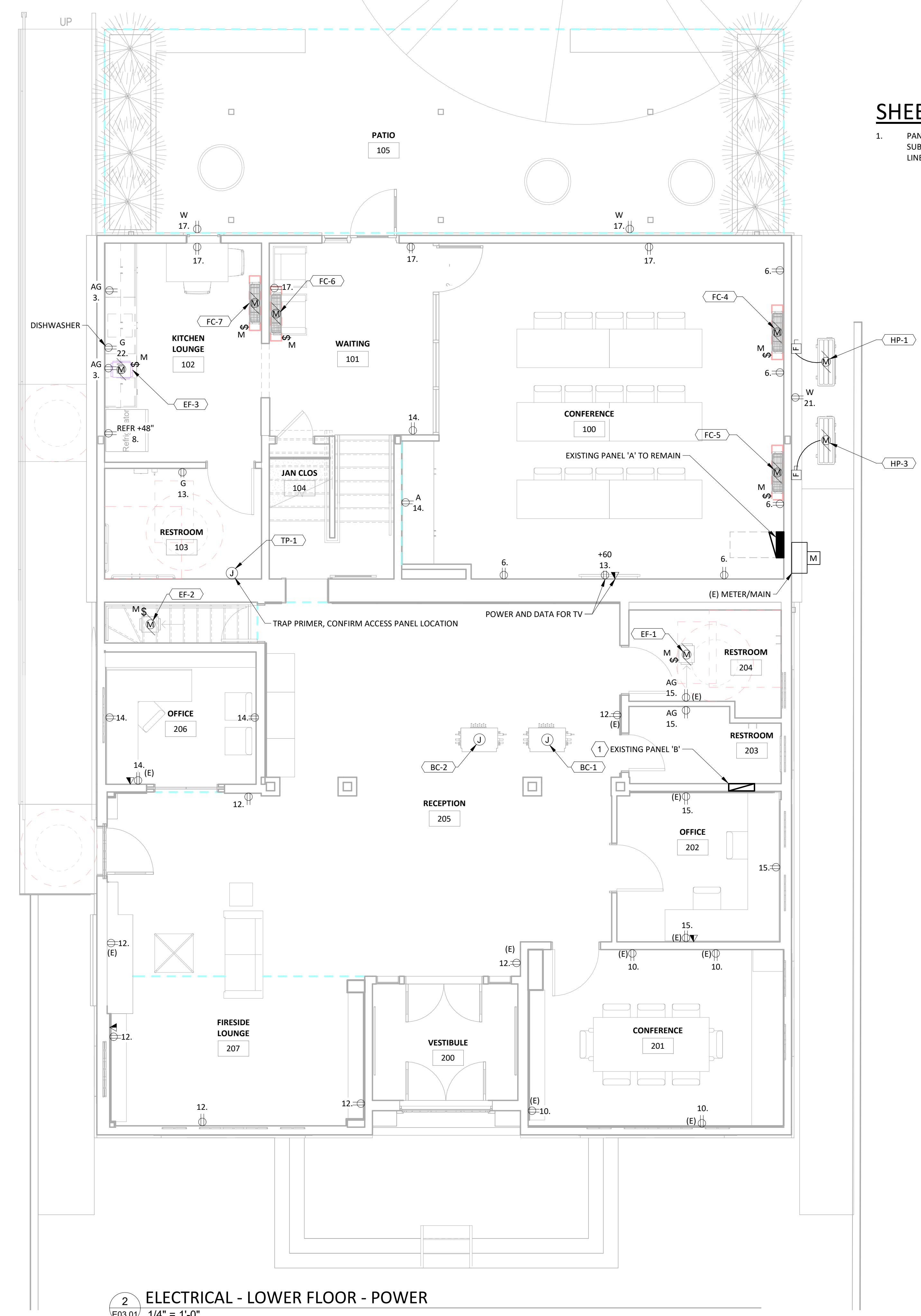




3 ELECTRICAL - UPPER FLOOR - POWER
E03.01 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 ELECTRICAL - BASEMENT - POWER
E03.01 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 ELECTRICAL - LOWER FLOOR - POWER
E03.01 1/4" = 1'-0"

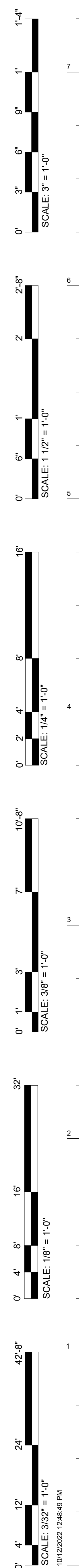
GENERAL ELECTRICAL NOTES:

- A. PROVIDE NEW DEVICES AND FACEPLATES AT EXISTING-TO-REMAIN RECEPTACLE LOCATIONS; INDICATED WITH '(E)'
- B. CIRCUIT DESIGNATIONS THIS SHEET ARE TO PANEL 'A' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

SHEET KEYNOTES:

- 1. PANEL 'B' TO BE CONVERTED INTO SPLICE BOX FOR SUBFEED FROM PANEL 'A' TO PANEL 'C'. SEE ONE LINE DIAGRAM FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

PROJECT:	20220412	
DATE:	10/12/2022	
No.	Description	Date



MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT CONNECTION SCHEDULE

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	VOLTS / PHASE	LOAD	MCA	MOCP	WIRE / CONDUIT	CIRCUIT	NOTES
EF-1	EXHAUST FAN	RESTROOM 203/204	120/1	25.0 W		15	202	C-6.	
EF-2	EXHAUST FAN	RESTROOM / JAN CLOS	120/1	20.0 W		15	202	C-6.	
SF-1	INLINE SUPPLY FAN	BASEMENT MECH RM	120/1	### W		15	202	C-2.	
FC-1	FAN COIL	OPEN WORKSPACE 83	240/1	65.0 W		15	202	-	1
FC-2	FAN COIL	OPEN WORKSPACE 83	240/1	65.0 W		15	202	-	1
FC-3	FAN COIL	HISTORIC BUILDING	240/1	### W		15	202	-	1
FC-4	FAN COIL	CONFERENCE 100	240/1	27.0 W		15	202	-	1
FC-5	FAN COIL	CONFERENCE 100	240/1	27.0 W		15	202	-	1
FC-6	FAN COIL	LOBBY 101	240/1	27.0 W		15	202	-	1
FC-7	FAN COIL	KITCHEN LOUNGE 102	240/1	27.0 W		15	202	-	1
HP-1	HEAT PUMP		240/1	32.0 A		50	402	A-18,20.	
(E) CU	CONDENSING UNIT	EXTERIOR, EXISTING	240/1	1.2 KW		15	202	C-8,10.	
HP-3	HEAT PUMP		240/1	32.0 A		50	402	A-39,41.	
BS-1	BRANCH SELECTOR	BASEMENT MECH RM	240/1	2.0 A		15	202	C-9.	
BS-2	BRANCH SELECTOR	BASEMENT MECH RM	240/1	2.0 A		15	202	C-9.	
TP-1	TRAP PRIMER		120/1	### W		15	202	C-11.	
CP-1	CIRCULATION PUMP		240/1	### W		15	202	C-1,3.	
WH-1	WATER HEATER	BASEMENT	240/1	6.0 KW		30	302	C-5,7.	

GENERAL MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT CONNECTION SCHEDULE NOTES:

A. THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS FOR A SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER. ACTUAL MANUFACTURER FOR EQUIPMENT MAY BE DIFFERENT. COORDINATE WITH MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SUBMITTALS FOR LOADS AND OVER CURRENT PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF WIRING.

B. MOCP = MAXIMUM OVER CURRENT PROTECTION
MCA = MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY

C. PROVIDE DISCONNECTING MEANS FOR EACH ITEM OF EQUIPMENT LISTED IN THE SCHEDULE ABOVE, EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY NOTED OTHERWISE IN SCHEDULE NOTES, BELOW.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT CONNECTION SCHEDULE NOTES:

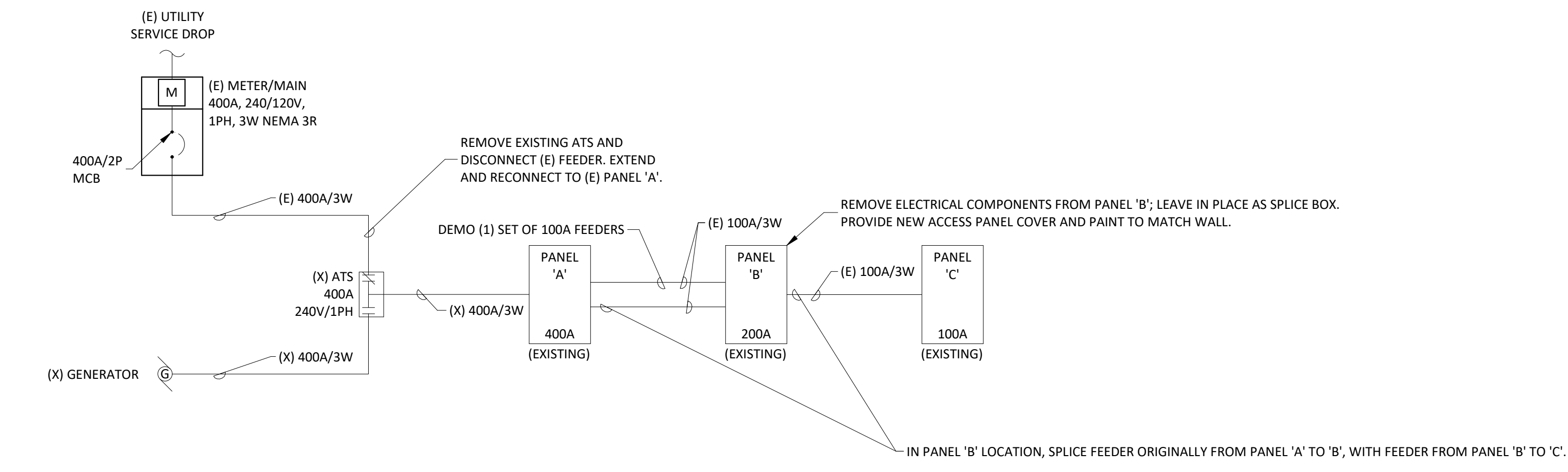
1 POWER FED VIA OUTDOOR UNIT; NO CONNECTION TO PANEL REQUIRED.

2 INTERLOCK WITH HOOD EXHAUST.

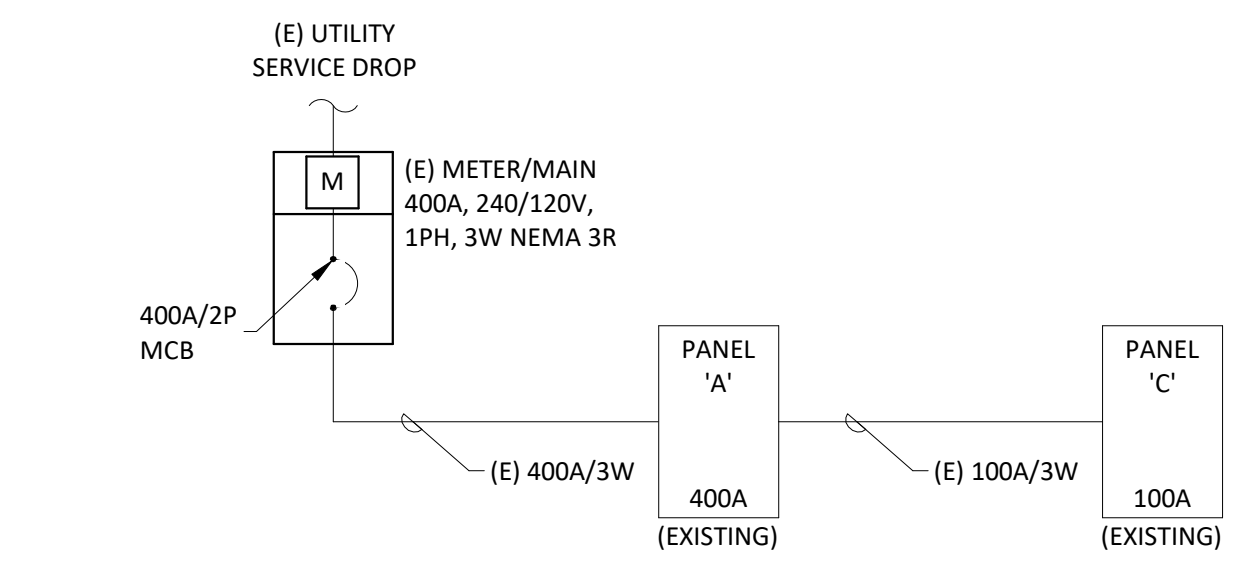
WIRE / CONDUIT SCHEDULE

202 2 #12 CU, 1 #12 CU GND., IN 3/4" C.

302 2 #10 CU, 1 #10 CU GND., IN 3/4" C.



ONE-LINE DIAGRAM DEMO



ONE-LINE DIAGRAM

PANEL 'A'

120/208V, 1Ph, 3W.; 400A Bus with 400A Main Breaker Only Surface Mounted Load Center with an Available Fault Current of 3125A RMS

NOTE	CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	CONN LOAD (VA)	LOAD TYPE	CIRCUIT BREAKER A/POLE	PH.	CIRCUIT BREAKER CKT.	A/POLE	LOAD TYPE	CONN LOAD (VA)	CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	NOTE
	L-KITCHEN LIGHTING	392	L	20/1	1	A	2	20/1	L	400	MAIN LEVEL LIGHTING
	KITCHEN COUNTER RECP.	360	K	20/1	3	C	4	20/1	L	1,503	VEST. RECEPTION LIGHTING
	MAIN LEVEL DESK RECP.	1,080	R	20/1	5	A	6	20/1	R	900	CONF. ROOM RECP.
	LF OFFICE, CONF. & RR LIGHTING	600	L	20/1	7	C	8	20/1	C	1,200	KITCHEN LOUNGE REFR.
	MAIN LEVEL DESK RECP.	1,080	R	20/1	9	A	10	20/1	R	720	LF CONF. RECP.
	BASEMENT LIGHTING	104	L	20/1	11	C	12	20/1	R	900	RECEPTION & FIRESIDE RECP.
	LF RR & MF WALL RECP.	900	R	20/1	13	A	14	20/1	R	900	LF CONF. COUNTER, LOBBY & OFFICE
	LF RR'S AND OFFICE	900	R	20/1	15	C	16	20/1	R	1,080	MAIN LEVEL DESK RECP.
	WWW WALL RECP.	1,080	R	20/1	17	A	18	20/1	M	3,840	CONDENSING UNIT
	MAIN LEVEL DESK RECP.	1,080	R	20/1	19	C	20	20/1	M	3,840	---
	EXTERIOR CONVENIENCE RECP	180	R	20/1	21	A	22	20/1	M	1,200	KITCHEN DISHWASHER
	NEW BREAKER FEEDING PANEL 'C'		S	100/2	23	C	24	20/1	L	80	PATIO LIGHTING
1	---		S	-	25	A	26				SPACE
1	SPARE, (E) BREAKER			100/2	27	C	28				SPACE
1	---			-	29	A	30	50/2			SPARE, (E) BREAKER
	---			30/2	31	C	32				SPACE
	---			-	33	A	34				SPACE
	---			60/2	35	C	36	20/2	S		CENTRAL BATTERY INVERTER 'INV1'
	---			-	37	A	38		S		---
	HP-3	3,840	M	30/2	39	C	40	50/2			SPARE, (E) BREAKER
	---	3,840	M	20/1	41	A	42				---
	TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	Ph. A	16,512	VA	138	AMPS				PANEL CONNECTED LOAD:	32.0 KVA 133.3 Amps
	TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	Ph. C	15,487	VA	129	AMPS				SUB-FED CONNECTED LOAD:	9.8 KVA 41.0 Amps
										TOTAL DEMAND LOAD:	44.7 KVA 186.3 Amps

NOTES:

1. PREVIOUS 4P CONNECTION TO PANEL 'B'; SEE ONE LINE DIAGRAM.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PROJECT NUMBER: 20220412

PANEL 'C'

120/208V, 1Ph, 3W.; 100A Bus with Main Lug Only Surface Mounted Load Center with an Available Fault Current of 3125A RMS

NOTE	CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	CONN LOAD (VA)	LOAD TYPE	CIRCUIT BREAKER A/POLE	PH.	CIRCUIT BREAKER CKT.	A/POLE	LOAD TYPE	CONN LOAD (VA)	CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	NOTE
	CP-1	278	M	20/1	1	A	2	15/1	M	190	INLINE SUPPLY FAN SF-1
	---	278	M	20/1	3	C	4	20/1	R	1,080	R-STORAGE ROOM RECP
	WH-1	3,333	WH	30/2	5	A	6	15/1	M	45	EXHAUST FANS EF-1, EF-2
	---	3,333	WH	-	7	C	8	20/2	M	600	(E) CU CONDENSING UNIT
	BS-1 / BS-2	480	G	15/1	9	A	10		M	600	---
	TP-1	100	G	20/1	11	C	12	20/1	C	100	LEP-1
	SPARE			20/1	13	A	14	20/2	S		INV-1
	SPARE			20/1	15	C	16		S		---
	SPACE			17	A	18					SPACE
	SPACE			19	C	20					SPACE
	SPACE			21	A	22					SPACE
	SPACE			23	C	24					SPACE
	TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	Ph. A	4,926	VA	41	AMPS				PANEL CONNECTED LOAD:	10.4 KVA 43.4 Amps
	TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	Ph. C	5,491	VA	46	AMPS				SUB-FED CONNECTED LOAD:	0.9 KVA 3.8 Amps
										TOTAL DEMAND LOAD:	13.2 KVA 54.9 Amps

NOTES:

1. EXISTING CIRCUIT

2.

3.

4.

5.

PROJECT NUMBER: 20220412

Battery Inverter 'INV1'

120/240V, 1 Ph., 3W.; 1.6 KVA with an Available Fault Current of 2986A RMS

Ckt. No.	Description / Location	Load (VA)	Type	A/Pole	Note	Ph.
1	EXIT SIGNS	25	L	20/1		A
2	INTERIOR EGRESS, STAIRS	375	L	20/1		C
3	INTERIOR EGRESS, COMMON AREAS	363	L	20/1		A
4	EXTERIOR EGRESS	160	L	20/1		C
5	SPARE			20/1		A
6	SPARE			20/1		C
	TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	Ph. A	388	VA	3	AMPS
	TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	Ph. C	535	VA	4	AMPS

Panel Connected Load: 0.9 KVA 2.6 Amps
Sub-Fed Connected Load: 0.0 KVA 0.0 Amps
TOTAL DEMAND LOAD: 1.2 KVA 3.2 Amps

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ELECTRICAL - ONE-LINE DIAGRAM AND SCHEDULES

PROJECT: 20220412
DATE: 10/12/2022

No.	Description	Date

E04.01

1'-4"
1'
9"
6"
3"
0'
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

2'-8"
2'
0'
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

16"
8"
4"
2"
0'
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

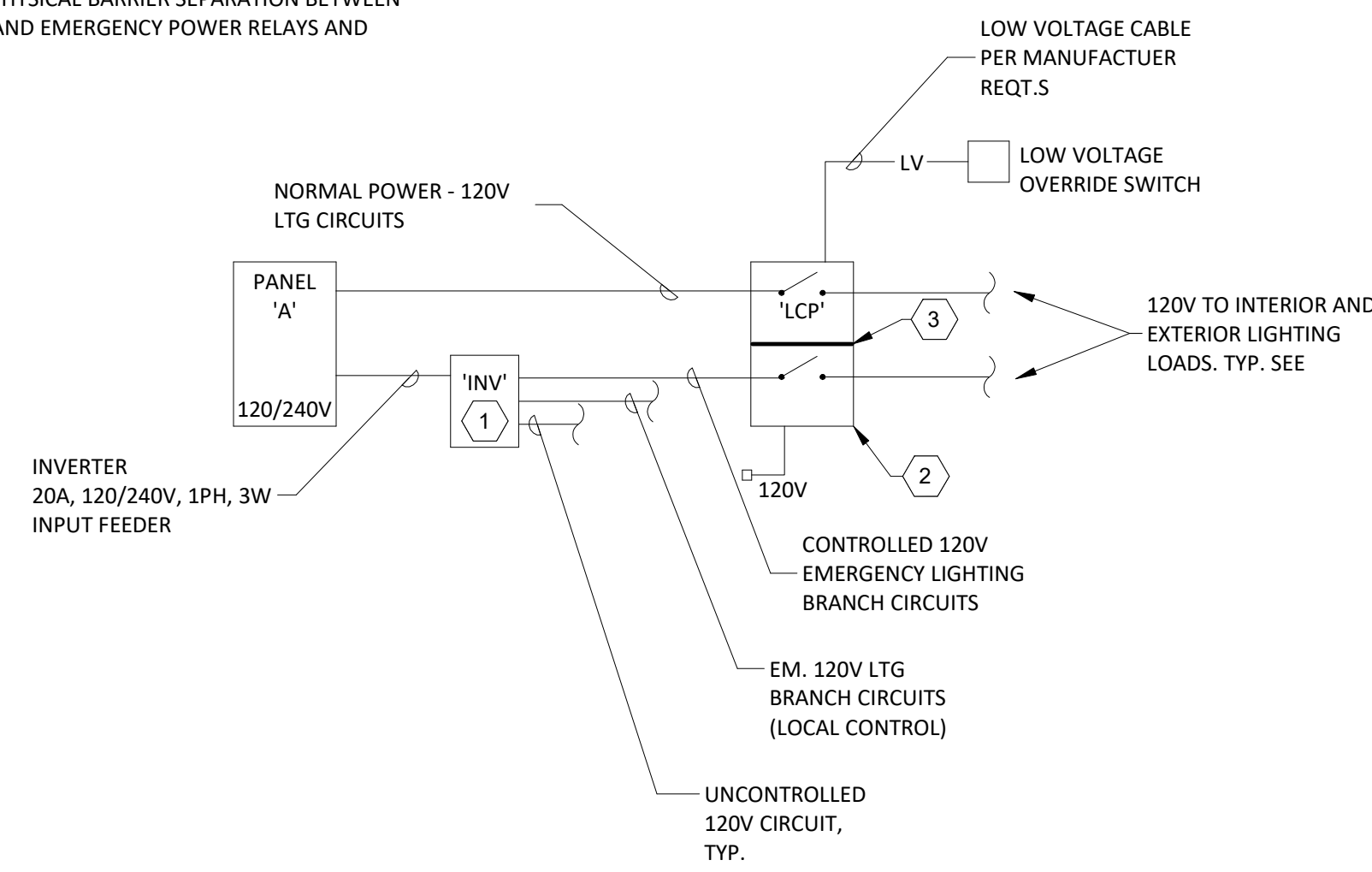
10'-8"
7'
3'
0'
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

32"
16"
8"
4"
0'
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

42'-3"
24'
12'
4'
0'
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"
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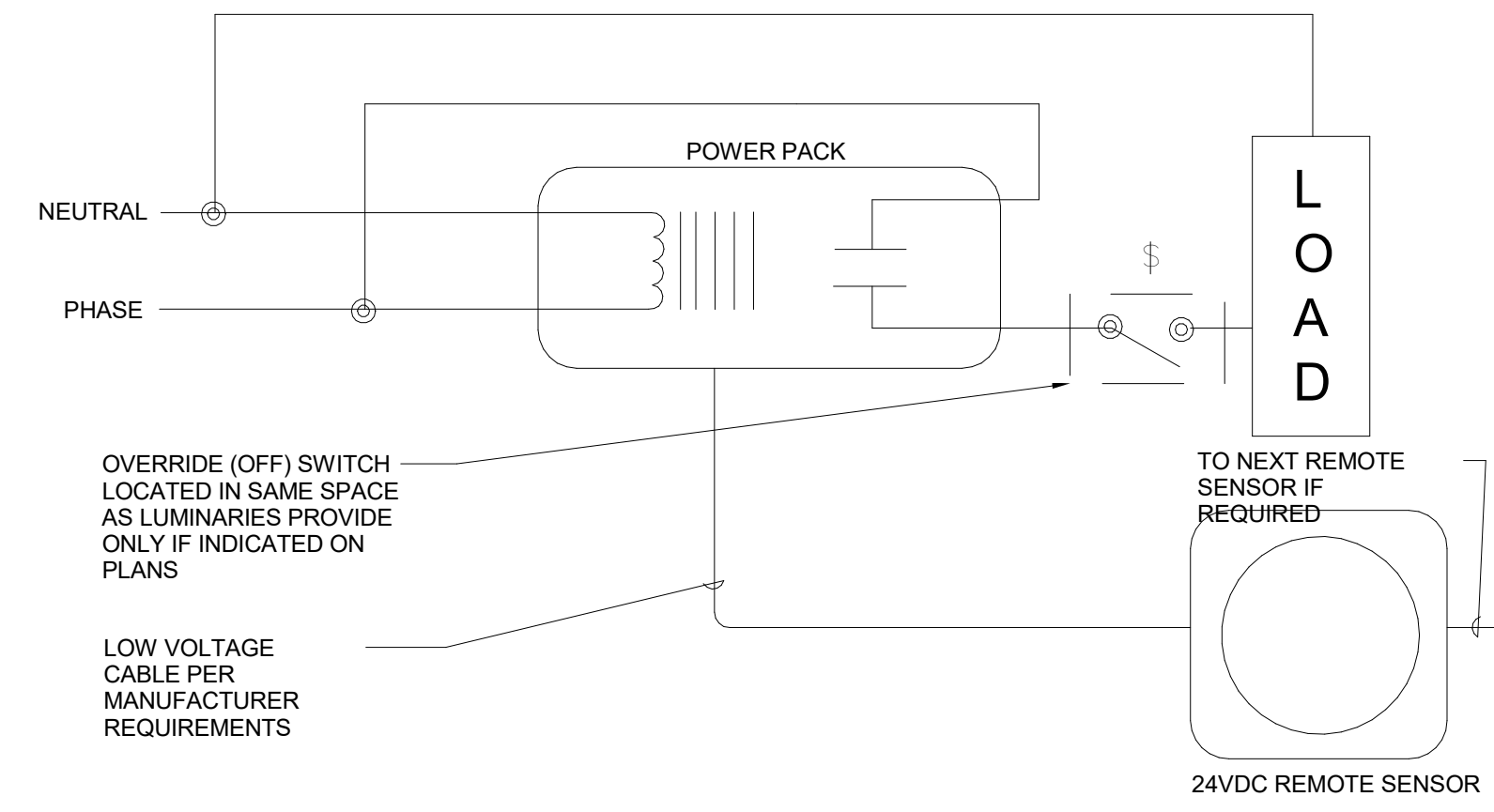
DETAIL KEYNOTES:

- EMERGENCY LIGHTING. INVERTER WITH 90 MINUTE BATTERY BACKUP. EQUIVALENT TO MEYERS #
- LIGHTING RELAY PANEL WITH 8 RELAYS AND ASTRONOMICAL TIMECLOCK, BASIS OF DESIGN AND WAITSTOPPER (MCP WITH EM RELAY).
- PROVIDE PHYSICAL BARRIER SEPARATION BETWEEN NORMAL AND EMERGENCY POWER RELAYS AND WIRING.



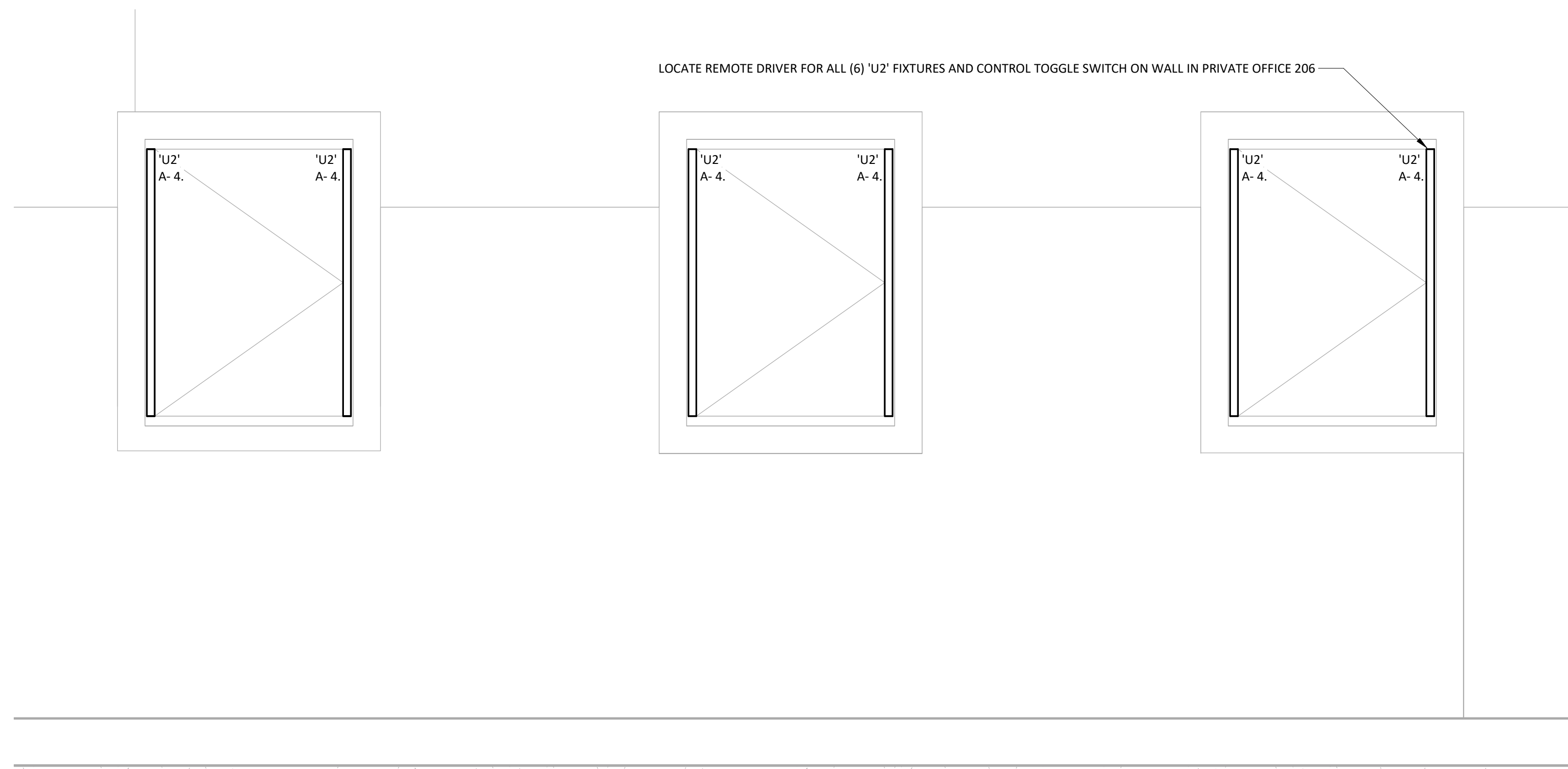
3 LCP-1 DETAIL

E05.01 12" = 1'-0"



2 OCCUPANCY SENSOR DETAIL

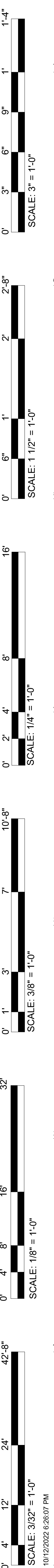
E05.01 12" = 1'-0"



1 DISPLAY LIGHTING DETAIL

E05.01 1" = 1'-0"

PROJECT:	20220412	
DATE:	10/12/2022	
No.	Description	Date



GENERAL NOTES:

- A. SUPPORT PIPES TIGHT TO STRUCTURE WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
- B. ALL PIPING IS CONCEALED AND WITHIN ENVELOPE OF BUILDING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ANY REQUIRED EXPOSED PIPING MUST BE COORDINATED WITH ARCHITECT.
- C. ALL HORIZONTAL WASTE LINES TO HAVE MINIMUM OF 1/4 INCH PER FOOT SLOPE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- D. ALL DRAINAGE LINE CHANGE IN FLOW DIRECTION CONNECTIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE.
- E. WHERE BRANCH SIZES ARE NOT SHOWN, BRANCH SIZE SHALL BE SAME AS THAT SHOWN IN PLUMBING FIXTURE SCHEDULE.
- F. PROVIDE OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL TO OWNER UPON SYSTEM COMMISSIONING.
- G. PROVIDE ACCESSIBLE FULL-WAY SHUT-OFF VALVES ON THE DISCHARGE SIDE OF WATER METER AND TO THE COLD WATER SUPPLY PIPE TO WATER HEATER.
- H. PROVIDE FULL-WAY COLD WATER AND HOT WATER SUPPLY SHUT-OFF VALVES IN EACH UNIT ACCESS PANEL.
- I. PROVIDE ACCESS PANEL TO SHUTOFF VALVES WHERE REQUIRED.
- J. ALL CONTROL WIRING SHALL BE IN CONDUIT. CONDUIT SHALL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY THE MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR. PROVIDE AND INSTALL RIGID CONDUIT IN AREAS EXPOSED TO THE ELEMENTS.
- K. PROVIDE MECHANICAL WATER HAMMER ARRESTOR AT QUICK-ACTING VALVES, SIZED AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
- L. LIMIT LAVATORY AND SINK TEMPERATURE TO 120°F FOR SCALDING PREVENTION.
- M. PROVIDE CLEANOUTS AT THE BASE OF ALL WASTE STACKS, AT UPPER TERMINALS OF HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE PIPES, IN LOCATIONS REQUIRED BY CODE, AND AS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS.
- N. ROUTE ALL CONDENSATE TO APPROVED RECEPTACLE.
- O. HEAT TRACE AND INSULATE ALL WASTE AND WATER PIPING EXPOSED TO FREEZING.
- P. ALL FLOOR DRAINS AND FLOOR SINKS AND SIMILAR TRAPS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH AN APPROVED AUTOMATIC MEANS OF MAINTAINING THEIR WATER SEAL. UNLESS TRAP PRIMERS IS CALLED OUT ON SCHEDULE TRAP PRIMER TYPE, MAKE AND MODEL SHALL BE SELECTED BY CONTRACTOR AND COORDINATED WITH ALL TRADES.

PLUMBING LEGEND

VALVE SYMBOLS

SYMBOL IDENTIFICATION

- GATE VALVE
- GATE VALVE; VERTICAL ORIENTATION
- SHUT-OFF VALVE
- GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR
- BALL VALVE
- GLOBE VALVE
- BUTTERFLY VALVE
- BALANCING VALVE
- CIRCUIT SETTER
- SOLENOID VALVE
- PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
- TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE
- ANGLE VALVE
- ANGLE VALVE; VERTICAL ORIENTATION
- PRESSURE REGULATING VALVE
- CHECK VALVE
- WYE STRAINER
- REDUCED PRESSURE ZONE ASSEMBLY
- DOUBLE CHECK ASSEMBLY

PIPING SYMBOLS

SYMBOL IDENTIFICATION

- COLD WATER PIPE; SIZES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
- HOT WATER PIPE; SIZES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
- HOT WATER RETURN PIPE; SIZES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
- WASTE PIPE; SIZES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
- VENT PIPE; SIZES AS SHOWN ON PLANS
- PIPE CONTINUED
- PIPE UP
- PIPE DROP
- PIPE DROP AT TEE
- PIPE CAP
- PIPE UP OR DOWN THROUGH LEVEL
- PIPE TRANSITION
- TEE
- TEE; ISOMETRIC VIEW
- FLEXIBLE CONNECTION
- PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE PLUG
- UNION
- WATER HAMMER ARRESTOR
- GRADE CLEANOUT OR FLOOR CLEANOUT
- WALL CLEANOUT
- THERMOMETER
- PRESSURE GAUGE
- TEMPERATURE GAUGE
- ACCESS DOOR
- WATER HAMMER ARRESTOR
- DOWNSPOUT NOZZLE

FIXTURE SYMBOLS

SYMBOL IDENTIFICATION

- HOSE BIBB
- PUMP
- CIRCULATION PUMP
- FLOOR DRAIN
- FLOOR SINK

DESIGNATION SYMBOLS

SYMBOL IDENTIFICATION

- GRID LINE DESIGNATOR
- SHEET KEYNOTE TAG
- CONTRACTOR EQUIPMENT TAG
- REVISION DELTA WITH REVISION NUMBER
- POINT OF CONNECTION

MARK	FIXTURE DESCRIPTION	FIXTURE MANUFACTURER	FIXTURE MODEL	CONNECTION SIZE			MINIMUM BRANCH SIZE			NOTES	
				W	CW	HW	W	V	CW		HW
WC-1	WATER CLOSET	SLOAN	8010	3"	1"	-	3"	2"	1-1/2"	-	1.28 GPF Pressure Assisted Flush Tank
L-1	LAVATORY	AM. STD.	0955	1-1/4"	3/8"	3/8"	1-1/2"	1-1/2"	3/4"	3/4"	SLOAN BASYS Mid height, 0.5 GPM
S-1	SINK	JUST	5L-151	1-1/4"	3/8"	3/8"	1-1/2"	1-1/2"	3/4"	3/4"	Chicago Faucet 431
FD-1	FLOOR DRAIN	ZURN	Z4158	2"	-	-	2"	1-1/2"	-	-	With trap primer, TP-1
TP-1	TRAP PRIMER	PPP	MPB-500	-	1/2"	-	-	-	3/4"	-	115v-1ph-60hz
MS-1	MOP SINK	ZURN	Z5850	2"	3/8"	3/8"	2"	1-1/2"	3/4"	3/4"	Chicago Faucet 815 Wall Mounted faucet
WH-1	ELECTRIC WATER HEATER			AO SMITH DEL -50			-	-	3/4"	3/4"	240V/1ø, Drain Pan, Watts Series WDS with electronically actuated resettable shutoff valve, CP-1; Circ. pump, B&G PL-36, control with aquastat set at 115°F, 230V/1ø

WATER SERVICE CALCULATIONS

MARK	FIXTURE GROUP	OCC. TYPE	QTY	CW WSFU EACH	HW WSFU EACH	TOT. HW WSFU	TOT. CW WSFU
FLOOR/REGION							
WC-1	WATER CLOSET, 1.6 GPF FLUSHOMETER TANK	PUBLIC	3	2.5	0	0	7.5
L-1	LAVATORY	PUBLIC	3	1	0.75	2.25	3
S-1	SINK, KITCHEN, DOMESTIC	PUBLIC	1	1.5	1.125	1.125	1.5
DW-1	DISHWASHER, DOMESTIC	PRIVATE	1	1.5	1.125	1.125	1.5
S-1	SINK, SERVICE OR MOP BASIN	PRIVATE	1	1.5	1.125	1.125	1.5
SUB TOTAL						5.625	15
BUILDING TOTAL WSFU:						5.625	15
SYSTEM TYPE: Flush Tanks							
TOTAL WSFU FLOW:				5.6 GPM	11.5 GPM		
FLOW AND PRESSURE CALCULATIONS							
DESIGN FLOW RATE							11.5 GPM
SITE WATER SUPPLY DESIGN INFORMATION							
DAILY SITE SERVICE PRESSURE							60.0 PSIG
TOTAL EQUIVALENT PIPE LENGTH FROM METER TO POC 5 FEET FROM BUILDING							0.0 FT
MAIN SIZE FROM WATER METER TO POC 5 FEET FROM BUILDING							1" IN
A) PRESSURE LOSS FROM PIPING AT DESIGN FLOW RATE FROM WATER METER TO POC 5 FEET FROM BUILDING							0.0 PSIG
B) WATER METER PRESSURE LOSS							1" METER 9.0 PSIG
TOTAL SITE LEVEL PRESSURE LOSS (A+B+C+D)							9.0 PSIG
BUILDING WATER SUPPLY DESIGN INFORMATION							
TOTAL PIPE LENGTH FROM POC 5 FEET FROM BUILDING TO MOST HYDRAULICALLY REMOTE FIXTURE							140.0 FT
TOTAL EQUIVALENT PIPE LENGTH FROM POC 5 FEET FROM BUILDING TO MOST HYDRAULICALLY REMOTE FIXTURE							186.7 FT
DAILY SERVICE PRESSURE AT POC 5 FEET FROM BUILDING (DAILY SITE SERVICE PRESSURE - TOTAL SITE LEVEL PRESSURE LOSS)							51.0 PSIG
DESIGN SERVICE PRESSURE AT BUILDING							51.0 PSIG
REQUIRED RESIDUAL PRESSURE AT FURTHEST UNIT/FIXTURE							25.0 PSIG
AVAILABLE PRESSURE FOR PIPING							26.0 PSIG
SERVICE MAIN NOMINAL PIPE SIZE							1" IN
NOTES:							
1. SIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CPC 2019, APPENDIX A.							
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY SUPPLY PRESSURE, METER/BACKFLOW SIZE & TYPE AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO ENGINEER.							
3. METER PRESSURE LOSS BASED ON 1" METER TYPE AT DESIGN FLOW RATE.							

DFU CALCULATIONS

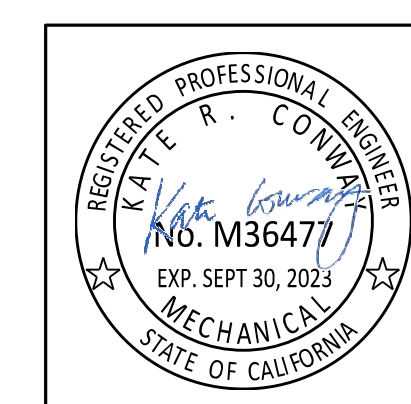
MARK	FIXTURE GROUP	OCC. TYPE	QTY	MIN TRAP SIZE	DFU EACH	TOT. DFU
FLOOR/LEVEL						
L-1	LAVATORY, SINGLE	PUBLIC	3	1-1/4"	1	3
WC-1	WATER CLOSET, 1.6 GPF FLUSHOMETER TANK	PUBLIC	3	3"	4	12
MS-1	SINK SERVICE OR MOP BASIN	PRIVATE	1	2"	-	0
S-1	SINK KITCHEN, DOMESTIC	PRIVATE	1	1-1/2"	2	2
SUBTOTAL					17	
SITE WASTE TOTAL					17	
NOTES:						
1. PROVIDE 4" MINIMUM WASTE. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY USEABILITY OF EXISTING WASTE LINE						

PLUMBING SHEET KEY

SHEET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
P00.10	PLUMBING - LEGEND, SCHEDULES, & NOTES
P03.01	PLUMBING - BASEMENT, LOWER AND UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLANS
P08.01	PLUMBING - DETAILS

LEGEND NOTES:

- A. ALL SYMBOLS MAY NOT BE USED IN THIS PROJECT.
- B. SYMBOLS DO NOT ALWAYS REPRESENT REAL LIFE DIMENSIONS.
- C. SEE BOOK SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.



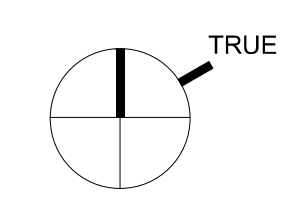
BEND | CORVALLIS
MONTEREY | NAPA | SANTA CRUZ

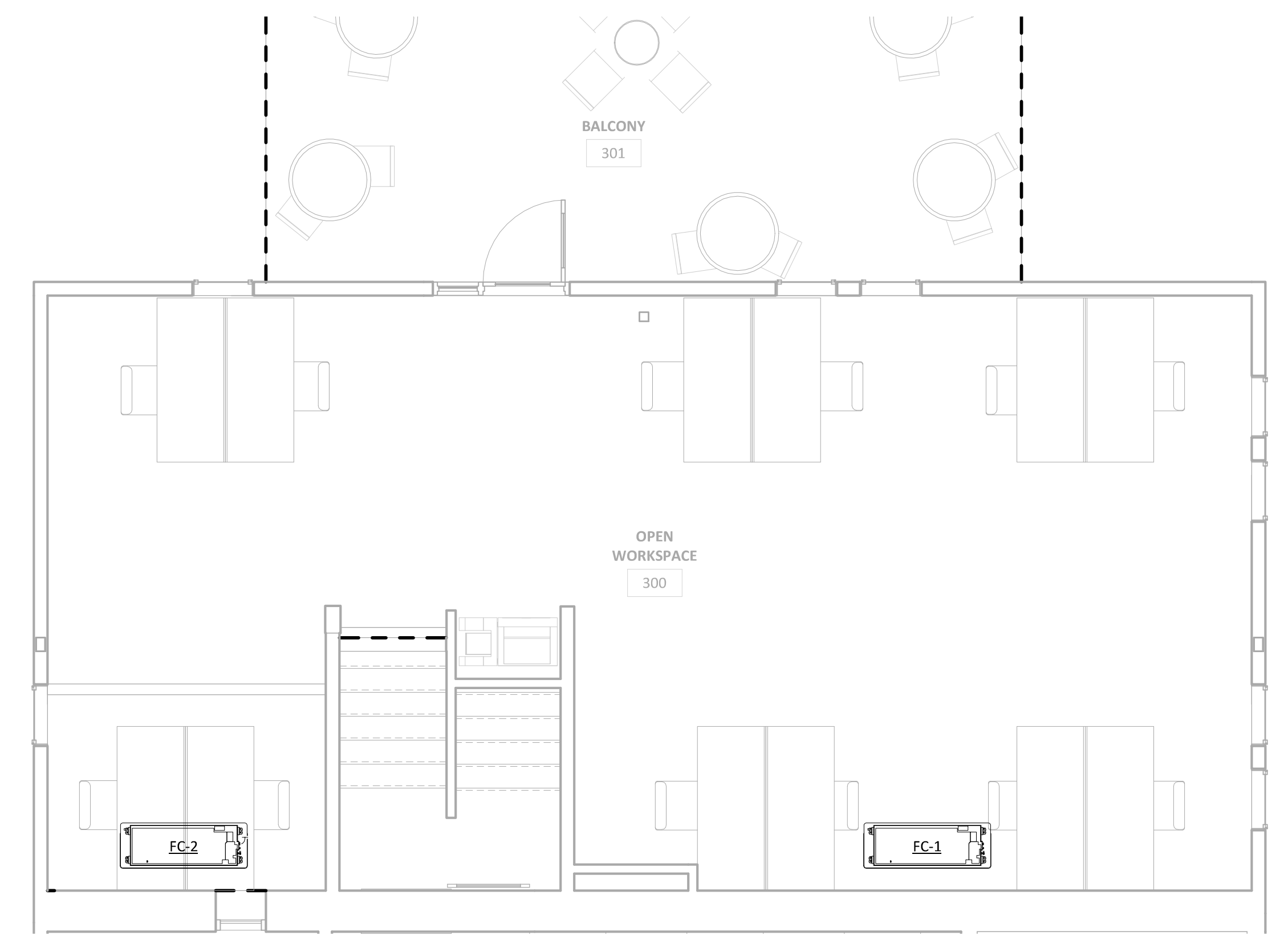
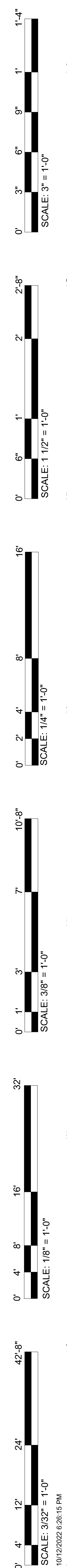
YREKA CARNEGIE LIBRARY REHABILITATION
412 W MINER ST., YREKA, CA 96097

PLUMBING - LEGEND, SCHEDULES, & NOTES

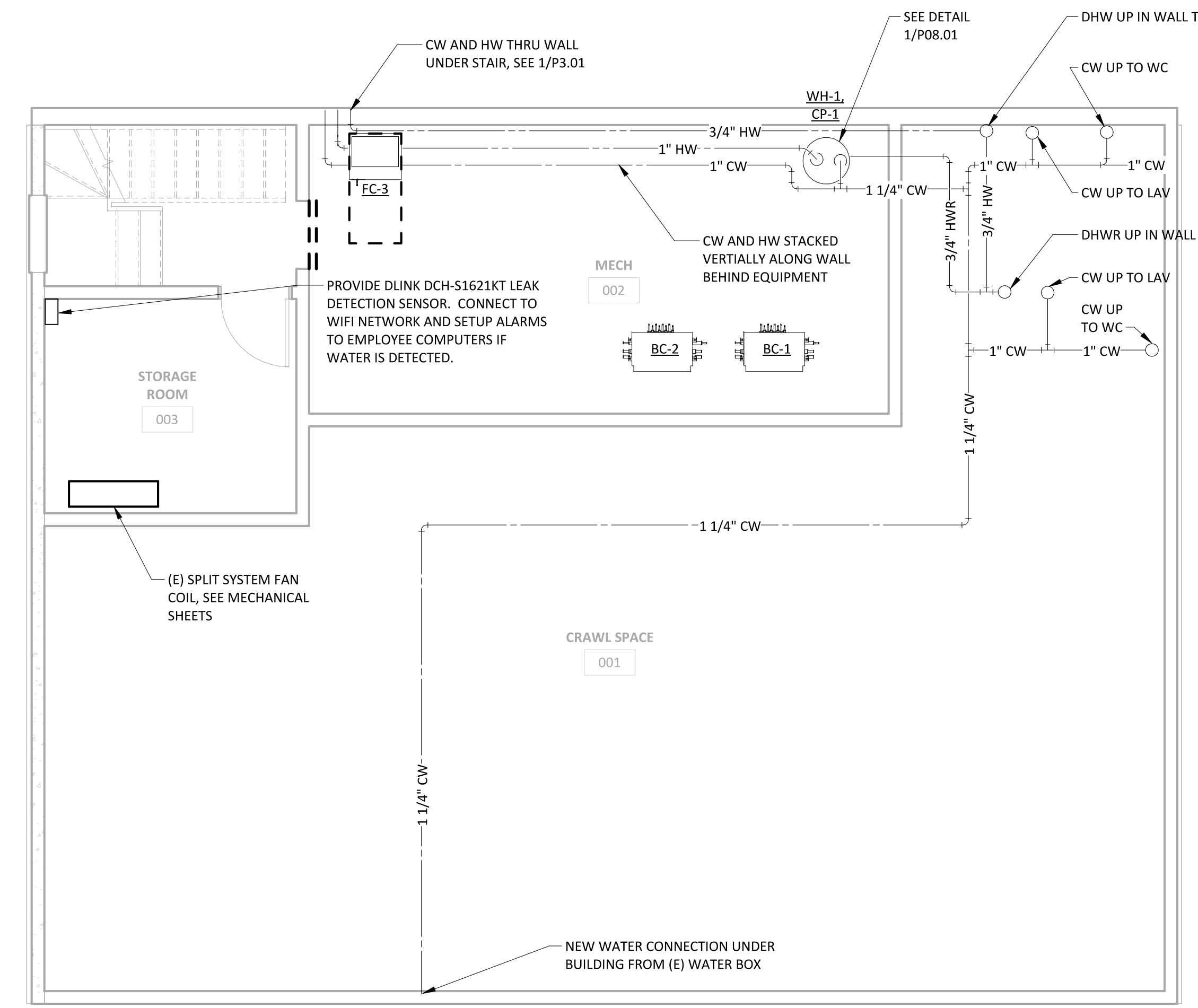
PROJECT:	20220412	
DATE:	10/12/2022	
No.	Description	Date

P00.10

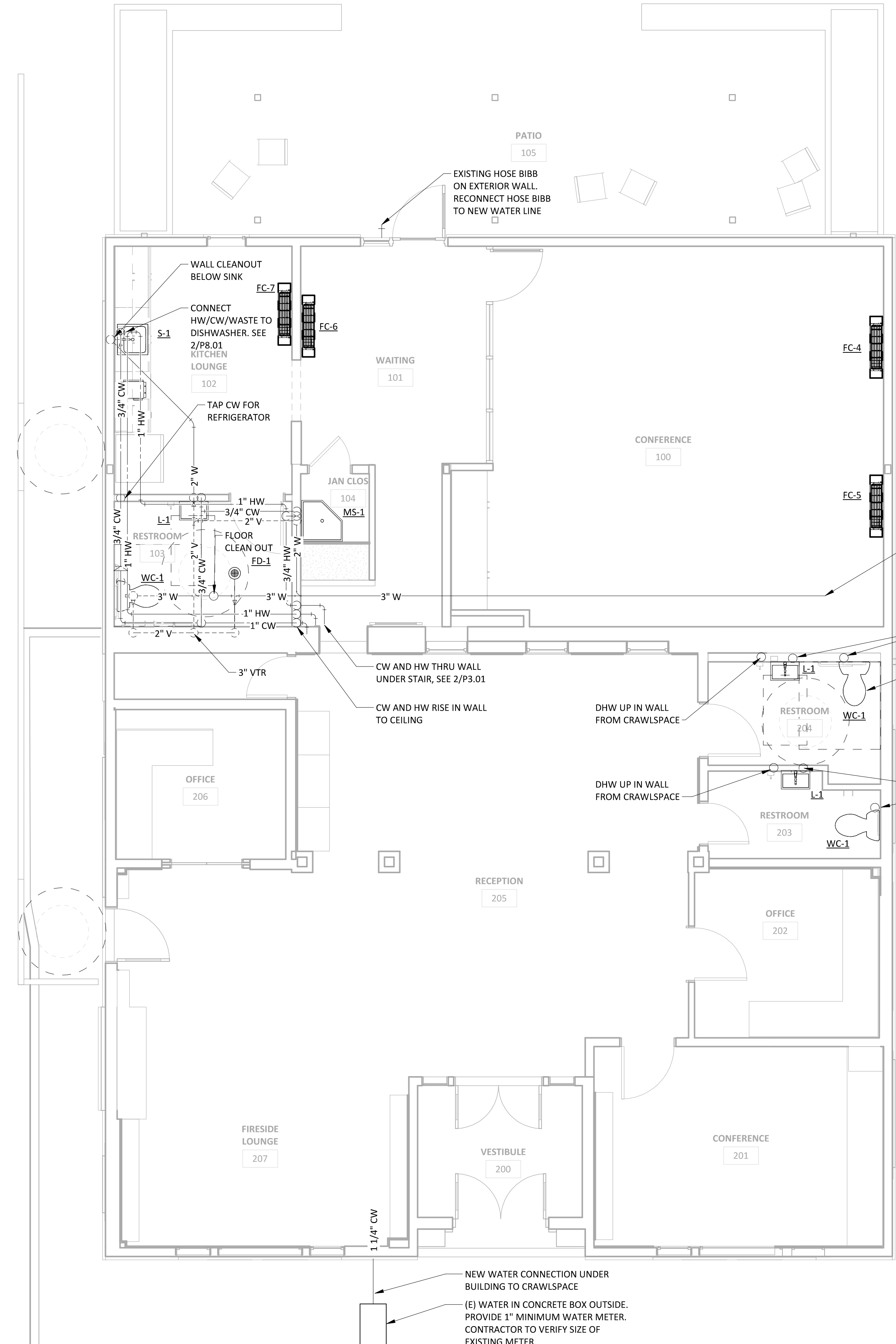




2 PLUMBING - UPPER FLOOR
 P03.01 1/4" = 1'-0"

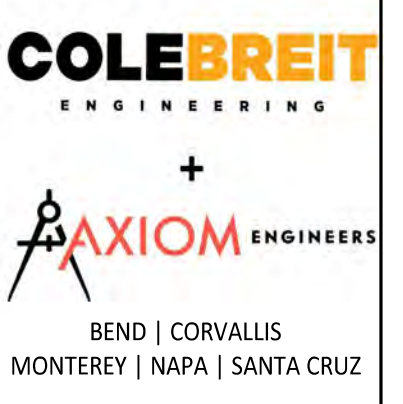


3 PLUMBING - BASEMENT
 P03.02 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 PLUMBING - LOWER FLOOR
 P03.03 1/4" = 1'-0"

- SHEET NOTES:**
- 1 RUN CONDENSATE DIRECT TO THE OUTSIDE OR TO THE NEAREST FIXTURE WITH AN APPROVED AIR GAP FITTING. 3/4" MINIMUM CONDENSATE UP TO 20 TONS. 1" CONDENSATE UP TO 40 TONS.
 - 2 CONTRACTOR TO FIELD LOCATE AND DETERMINE THE VIABILITY OF THE EXISTING WASTE LINE.
 - 3 CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THE FUNCTION OF EXISTING HOSE BIBB. CONTRACTOR TO REPLACE HOSE BIBB IF DAMAGED OR NOT FUNCTIONING. RECONNECT WATER TO NEW WATER LINE.

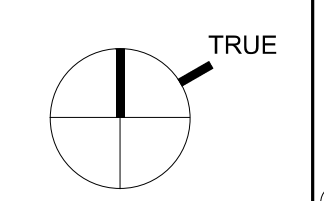


YREKA CARNEGIE LIBRARY REHABILITATION
 412 W MINER ST., YREKA, CA 96097

PLUMBING - BASEMENT, LOWER AND UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLANS

No.	Description	Date

PROJECT: 20220412
 DATE: 10/12/2022
P03.01



Attachment D: Historic Structures Report (GPA, 2022)

Yreka Carnegie Library

Historic Structure Report - DRAFT

CONSULTING

G P A

Prepared by:
GPA Consulting
617 S. Olive Street
Suite 910
Los Angeles, CA 90014



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.



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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

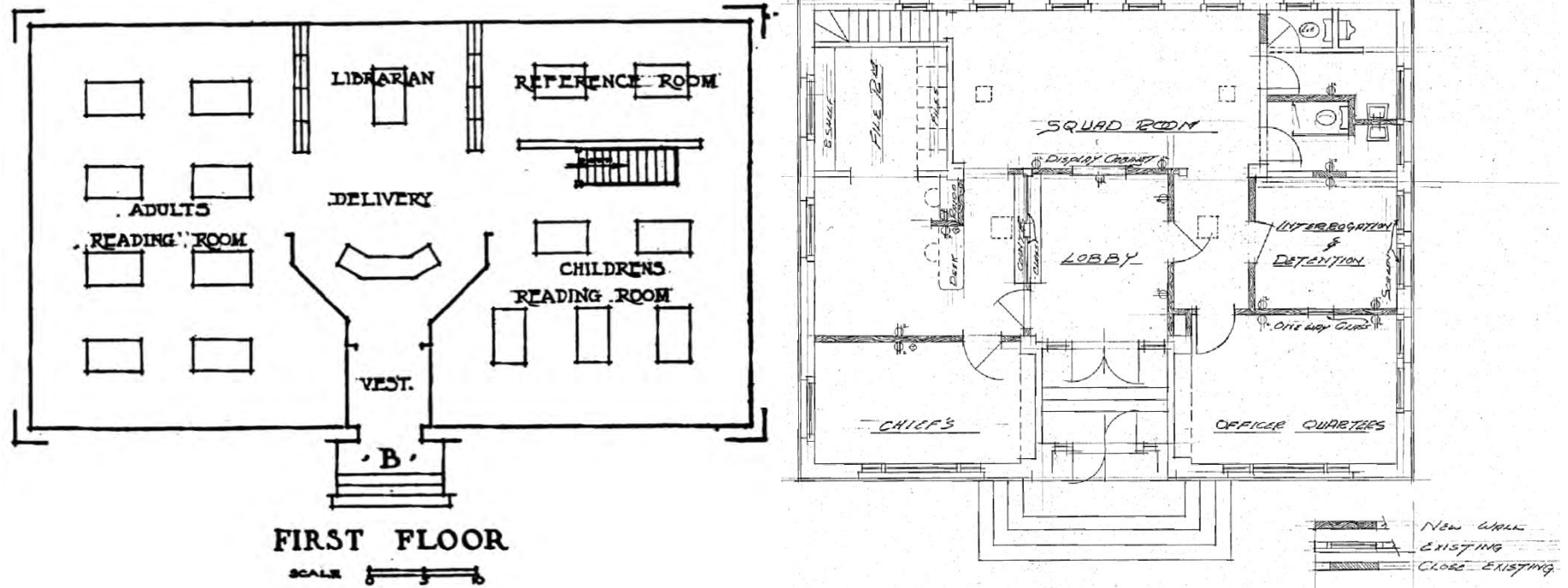


Figure 2 (LEFT): Sketch plan of a typical Carnegie Library floor plan. (Bertram, 3).

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.

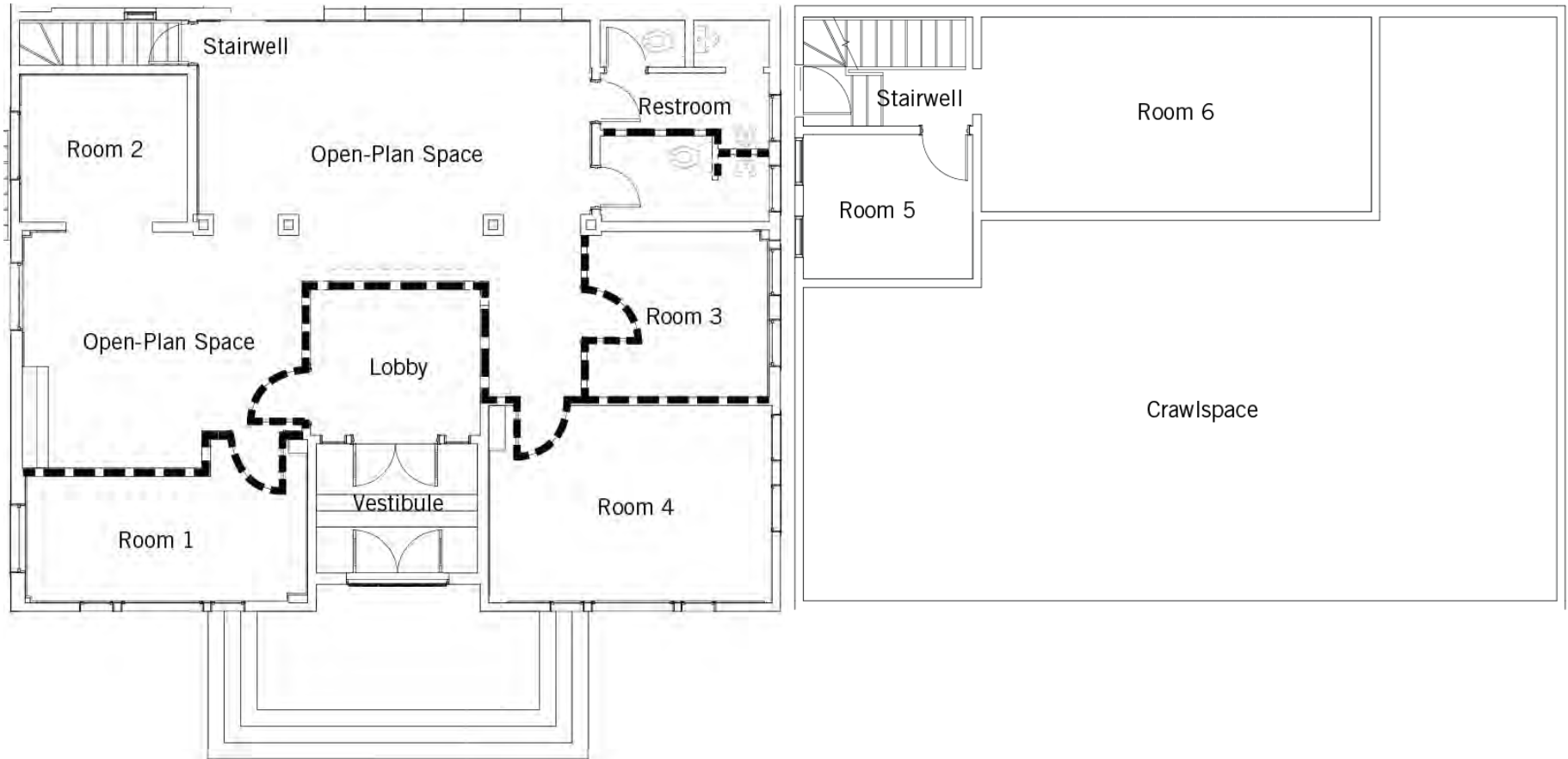


Figure 4 (LEFT): Floorplan of Carnegie Library main floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. Non-original partition walls constructed in 1980 shown with bold, dashed line. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

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).

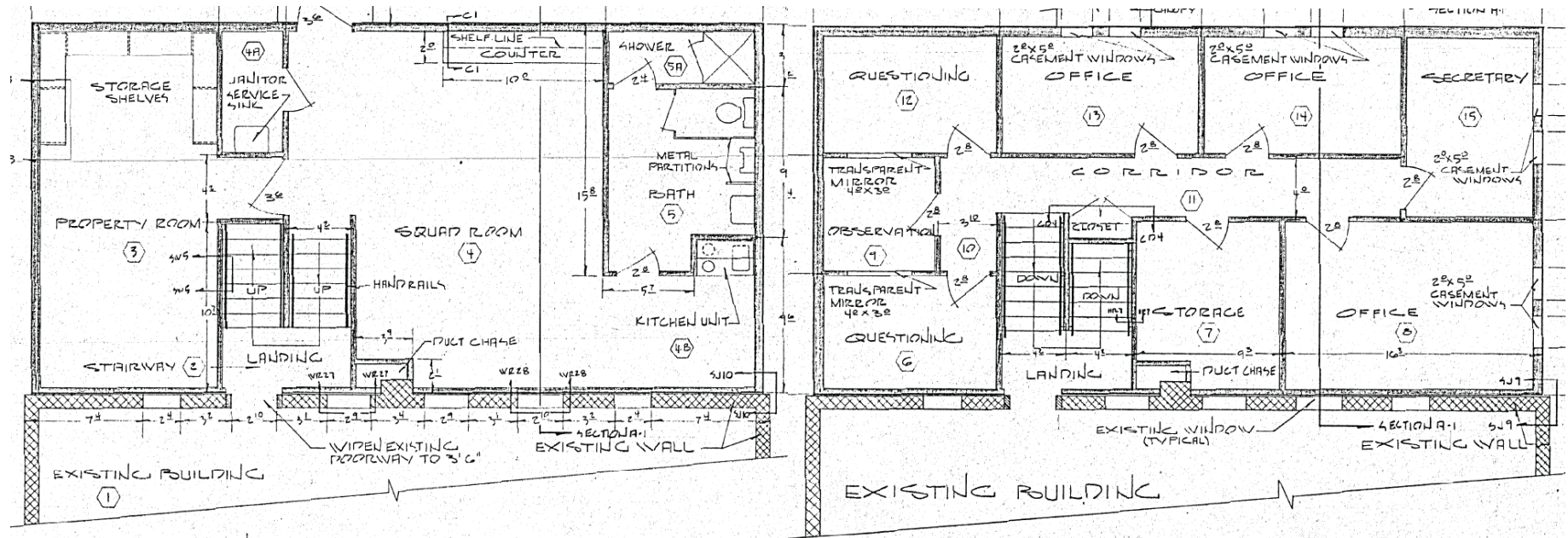


Figure 6 (LEFT): Architectural drawing for first floor of the 1980 addition (A.J. McMurry Company, Sheet 2).

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

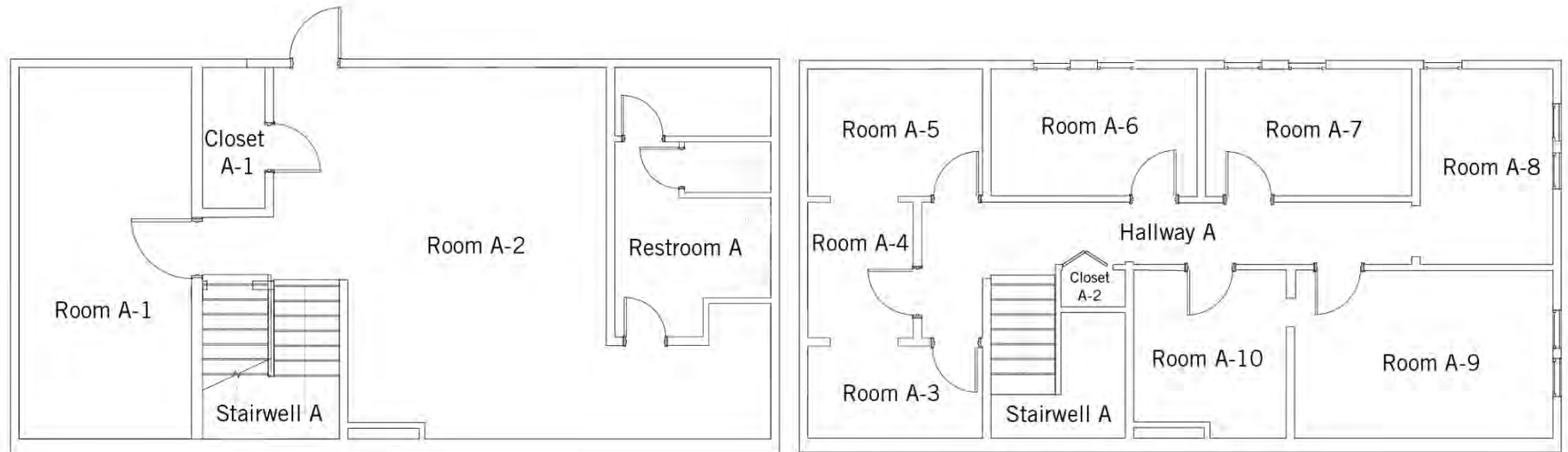


Figure 8 (LEFT): Floorplan of 1980 Addition first floor, showing names of spaces labeled for the purposes of this report. (ORW Architecture, annotated by GPA Consulting).

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).

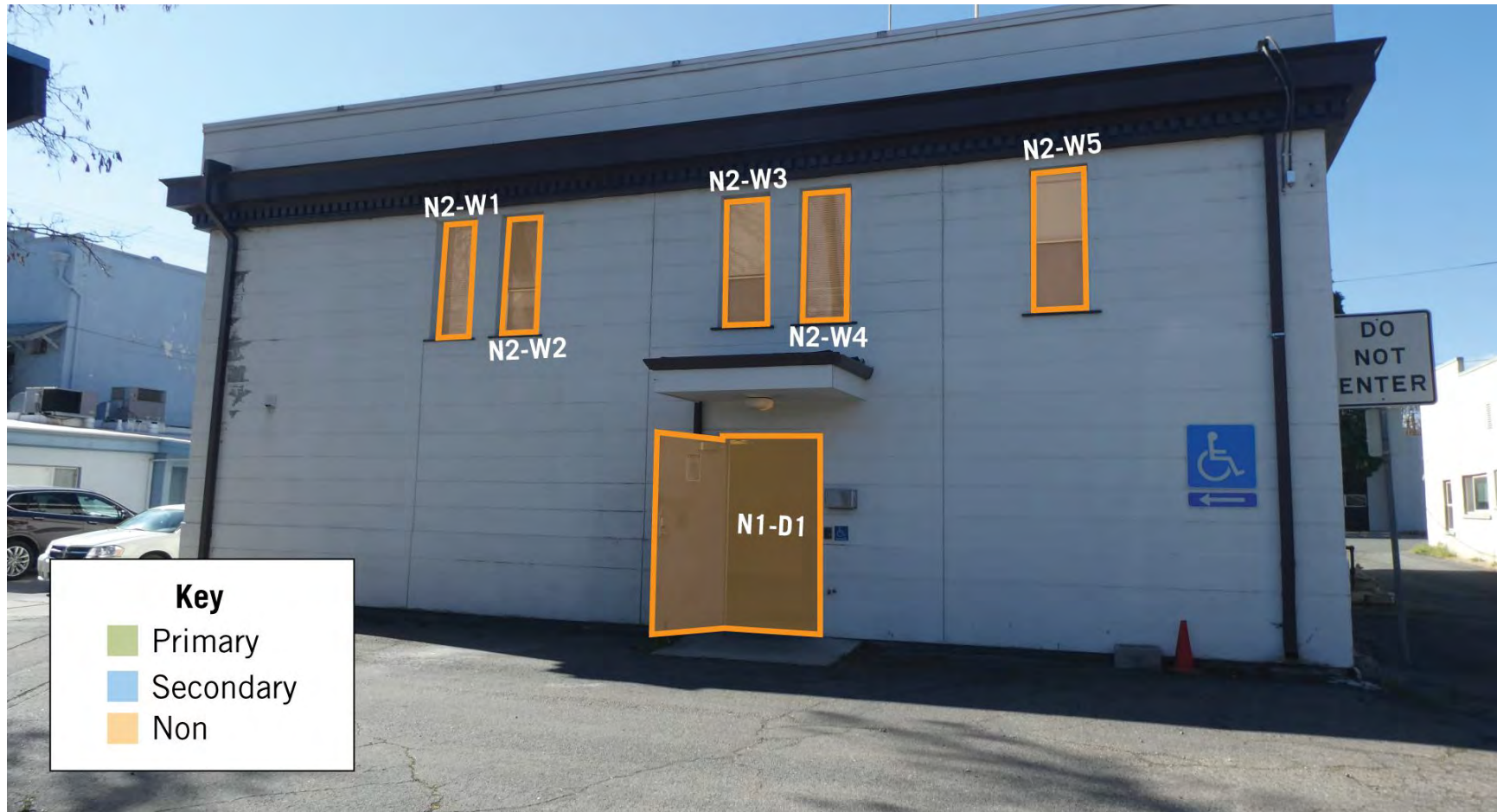


Figure 12: Windows and doors on north elevation.
(GPA Consulting, March 2022).



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


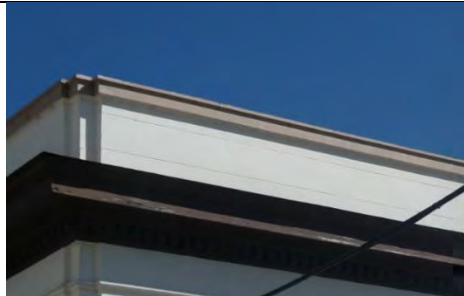
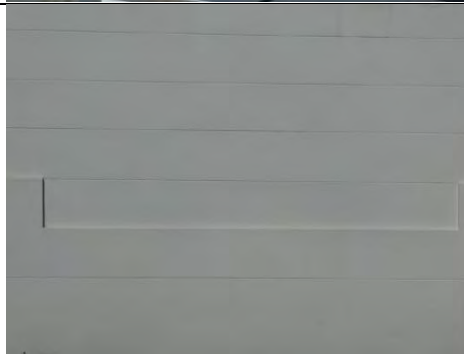
Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Rolled Asphalt Surface of flat roof and canopy		Not Character-Defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimally visible Utilitarian function/design Common material likely replaced 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>


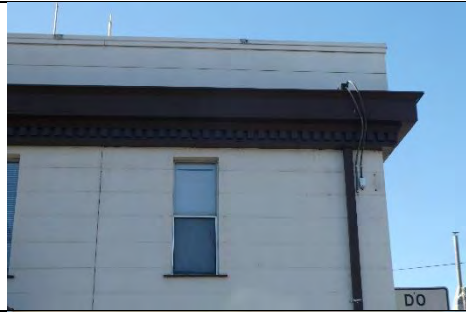

Table 2: Exterior Materials and Craftsmanship			
Feature	Photo (if applicable)	Importance: Reason	Condition/Alterations
Cornice (Original) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, east, and west elevations of original building • Painted wood • Dentil detail along bottom edge 		Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: 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
<p>Aluminum Windows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E2-W1 through E2-W4, N2-W1 through N2-W5 • North and east elevation of 1980 addition 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Main Entry Stair Rail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Aluminum 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Flagpole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South elevation • Aluminum 		<p>Not Character-Defining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postdates period of significance 	<p>N/A</p>