

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

401A SHEET
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

Episcopal Church of Our Saviour

AND ALTERNATE (NAME)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
2979 Coloma Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY/TOWN
Placerville

VICINITY OF

14th

STATE
California

COUNTY

El Dorado

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDINGS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME The Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Church of Our Saviour

STREET & NUMBER
2979 Coloma Street

CITY/TOWN
Placerville

VICINITY OF

STATE
California

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE Office of El Dorado County Recorder
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Deed Book "J", pg. 417-418, dtd. May 4, 1865

STREET & NUMBER
County Office Building

CITY/TOWN
Placerville

STATE
California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
 Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California

DATE 1973 Regional FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS University Art Galleries (David Gebhard)
University of California

CITY/TOWN
Santa Barbara

STATE
California

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
GOOD
FAIR

DESCRIPTION

Church of Our Saviour is a
and is 52 ft. high at its
peak. The building is situated
level in the rear of the
It overlooks downtown Placerville.
restoration is only a short

Like many Episcopal churches,
roof is surmounted by a large
rate peaked roof rises to a
bell with a rope pull. The
the Horn to San Francisco
cerville and installed in
the exterior walls are covered
chimney on the north side.
broad wooden stairs with
porch which in turn leads to
The base of the porch and
and part wood construction,
north transept.

The first floor contains a
The walls are tongue and
is a furnace room on the
bathroom built under the
the first floor to the section
of the belltower.

On the second floor the
ceiling and leads through
With the exception of the
walls are brown painted
is wood, with red carpeting
wooden cushioned kneelers.
with a carved wooden railing
along with a large brown
choir stalls face each other
Sanctuary, in the chancel.
and the lectern on the south
Sanctuary. Eight lantern-
chains from the ceiling,
the church. There are 30
in the sanctuary. These
glass windows of various
are no windows of transoms
Sanctuary, as well as the
of the most beautiful aspect
made of dark wooden beams
ed hull of the old clipper
Sacristy in the northeast
to ground level.

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXISTENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	ORIGINAL SITE
REPAIRED	REBUILT	ALTERED	MOVED DATE _____
REMOVED	RECONSTRUCTED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Church of Our Saviour is a two-story frame building, approximately 80 ft by 40 ft., and is 52 ft. high at its highest point. The roof itself rises 17½ ft. from eaves to peak. The building is situated on a hillside so that the second floor is at ground level in the rear of the building, and the first floor at ground level in the front. It overlooks downtown Placerville and Highway 50, and by use of a highway overpass for pedestrians is only a short block from downtown.

Like many Episcopal churches, it is constructed in the shape of a cross. The peaked roof is surmounted by a large wooden Celtic cross. A belltower with its own separate peaked roof rises to the same height as the main roof, and contains a working bell with a rope pull. The bell was cast in Boston in 1850 and was brought around the horn to San Francisco where it was used for a time before being brought to Placerville and installed in Church of Our Saviour. The roof is aluminum sheeting, and the exterior walls are covered with gray asbestos shingles. There is a red brick entrance on the north side. On the west, or front, there is a rather steep flight of broad wooden stairs with outside, center and inside handrails, leading to a covered porch which in turn leads through double wooden doors into the Narthex of the church. The base of the porch and stairs is red brick. There is also a ramp, part concrete and part wood construction, leading up the slope on the north side to a door in the north transept.

The first floor contains an assembly room, approximately 30 x 50, with a fireplace. The walls are tongue and groove wainscoting with plaster on the upper portion. There is a furnace room on the east end, a storage room and kitchen on the north, and a bathroom built under the front steps at the west end. The only inside access from the first floor to the second is an old circular staircase built into the east section of the belltower.

On the second floor the Narthex, approximately 10 x 10, has a vaulted wood-beamed ceiling and leads through double wooden doors into the main body of the church. With the exception of the Sanctuary which is paneled in mahogany, all the church walls are brown painted wainscoting topped by off-white celotex squares. The floor is wood, with red carpeting in the aisles and Sanctuary. The pews are wood with wooden cushioned kneelers. In the north transept there is a balcony (no longer used) with a carved wooden railing. There is an electronic organ in the south transept along with a large brown wooden "box" which contains the organ components. Wooden choir stalls face each other in two sections between the transept aisle and the Sanctuary, in the chancel. The wooden pulpit is on the north side of the chancel, and the lectern on the south. A plain wooden cross, 8 ft by 4 ft, hangs over the Sanctuary. Eight lantern-type lights of brass and glass also hang by long metal chains from the ceiling, four on each side of the aisle and spaced the length of the church. There are 3 beautiful leaded stained glass windows behind the altar in the sanctuary. These 3 definitely are originals. There are 17 other stained glass windows of various shapes, some of which appear to be Victorian era. There are no windows of transparent glass in the church. All the furnishings in the Sanctuary, as well as the altar rail and the altar are of mahogany and oak. One of the most beautiful aspects of the church is its high vaulted ceiling which is made of dark wooden beams and braces in an intricate pattern similar to the inverted hull of the old clipperships. The only other room on the second floor is the Sacristy in the northeast corner of the building, and this room has an outside exit to ground level.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHAEOLOGY-ETHNOLOGICAL	COMMUNITY PLANNING
1400-1499	ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY
		INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES Constructed 1865

BUILDER: AF

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural significances:

William Patton, the architect, was an authority leading architect of his day in California. He had his apprenticeship in architecture there. He came in the early days of the Gold Rush and spent some time which he moved to San Francisco where he opened many prominent buildings in Alameda and San Francisco City Hall for which he was the Supervisor in San Francisco by the time he designed Church of Our Saviour.

The church is an example architecturally of the Mother Lode church construction during the period. He has a real understanding of the Gothic elements of cathedrals in Europe, but not having the European local timber supply to create the Gothic effect of light and delicate vaulted roof. The shape of scissor trusses with a long top cord. By doing so, he had a peaked roof and in order to provide a continuous appearance of being openings in a thick stone wall, he was built about 3 ft inside the exterior wall. The appearance of being openings in a thick stone wall at the apex to form a quadruplicate vaulted roof.

It is our understanding that this type of roof was used in the United States only in New England and the California. A few other examples still standing in California are in excellent physical condition and is particularly significant.

Religious Significances:

The Episcopal Church of Our Saviour in Placerville is one of the oldest sites in the California Gold Country. It is located in El Dorado County which has been in continuous use since construction. The cornerstone was laid on June 1st, 1865, at the end of the Civil War, and the Church was opened for worship. It has remained open ever since. It was a large church, around 200 comfortably, and its cost of \$10,500 was

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Over the 112 years of the church's life there have, of course, been alterations, but there have never been any major design changes. The roof originally was shingle and had 16 dormer style vents which have been removed. The outside walls were of wooden lap siding. The bell tower was one story taller... it is believed that it was lowered for safety reasons. A door to the south transept has been blocked off and covered with siding, and the outside steps leading to it have been removed. Another outside door at the rear of the south transept has also been blocked off. The interior walls above the wainscoting were originally plaster, and the church was lit by gas lamps which were replaced when electricity was connected. There was originally a stairway from the floor of the church to the balcony, but this was removed and the Sacristy built in its place. The carved wooden railing of the balcony has been raised by a second section added above the first. Portions of some of the windows are replacements due to breakage. The outside ramp to the north transept is an addition, as are the wooden cross, the organ, and the present double doors from the porch to the narthex. There are no early photographs available of the interior, but we feel sure that the overall effect of the changes has been minor.

On the first floor, the bathroom was added and the kitchen changed or added when plumbing was installed. An original wood stove has been replaced by a furnace. Several sections of new concrete footings have been added, although parts of the structure still rest on the small stones placed there in 1865. Steel "I" beams have been installed under the church floor and a new ceiling installed in the assembly room. The brick fireplace has been painted white.

SIGNIFICANCE

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SET

MOVED DATE

PERIOD

1776-1800
1800-1849
1850-1899
1900-1949
1950-1999
2000-2049

ARCHAEOLOGY/ PREHISTORIC
ARCHAEOLOGY/ HISTORIC
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ART
COMMERCE
COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

COMMUNITY PLANNING
CONSERVATION
ECONOMICS
EDUCATION
ENGINEERING
EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT
INDUSTRY
INVENTION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
LAW
LITERATURE
MILITARY
MUSIC
PHILOSOPHY
POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT

RELIGION
SCIENCE
SCULPTURE
SOCIAL/ HUMANITARIAN
THEATER
TRANSPORTATION
OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES Constructed 1865

BUILDER ARCHITECT Builders: C. Taylor of Placerville
Architect: Wm. Patton of San Francisco

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural significance:

- ✓ William Patton, the architect, was an authority on Anglican Church Architecture and a leading architect of his day in California. He was born in England in 1821 and took his apprenticeship in architecture there. He sailed around the Horn to San Francisco in the early days of the Gold Rush and spent several years in the Mother Lode after which he moved to San Francisco where he opened an architectural office. He designed many prominent buildings in Alameda and San Francisco, including parts of the San Francisco City Hall for which he was the Supervising Architect. He had moved to San Francisco by the time he designed Church of Our Saviour.

The church is an example architecturally of the Gothic Revival that took place in Mother Lode church construction during the period from 1850 to 1890. The architect has a real understanding of the Gothic elements that were used in the original Gothic cathedrals in Europe, but not having the European materials available to him, he used the local timber supply to create the Gothic effect. With the timber he produced a light and delicate vaulted roof. The shape of a vaulted roof was created by using scissor trusses with a long top cord. By doing this he created the form of the vaulted roof and in order to provide a continuous appearance to the roof, he placed the trusses at 3' - 0" on center. Structurally to support the knee brace, a second wall was built about 3 ft inside the exterior wall. This gave all the tall windows the appearance of being openings in a thick stone wall. The trusses are brought together at the apex to form a quadruplate vaulted roof over the Sanctuary.

It is our understanding that this type of roof construction was used in churches in the United States only in New England and the California Mother Lode. There are said to be a few other examples still standing in California, but the Church of Our Saviour is in excellent physical condition and is particularly lofty and intricately designed.

Religious Significance:

The Episcopal Church of Our Saviour in Placerville belongs on the roll call of historic sites in the California Gold Country. It is the only church still standing in El Dorado County which has been in continuous use as a house of worship since its construction. The cornerstone was laid on June 22, 1865 just two months after the end of the Civil War, and the Church was opened to the public on December 23, 1865. It has remained open ever since. It was a large church for those days, built to seat around 200 comfortably, and its cost of \$12,500 was a considerable sum for 1865.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

approximately 80 ft by 40 ft., itself rises 17 1/2 ft. from eaves to the second floor is at ground level in the front. and by use of a highway overpass for

the shape of a cross. The peaked A belfry with its own separate roof, and contains a working in 1850 and was brought around like before being brought to Placerville. The roof is aluminum sheeting, and shingles. There is a red brick there is a rather steep flight of stairs leading to a covered porch into the Narthex of the church. The porch is also a ramp, part concrete and part the north side to a door in the

approximately 30 x 50, with a fireplace. plaster on the upper portion. There is a kitchen on the north, and a bathroom. The only inside access from the staircase built into the east section

10 x 10, has a vaulted wood-beamed ceiling over the main body of the church. The walls are clad in mahogany, all the church windows are white celotex squares. The floor is of wood. The pews are wood with a balcony (no longer used) over the organ in the south transept. The organ components. Wooden doors open the transept aisle and the chancel on the north side of the chancel, a window 8 ft by 4 ft, hangs over the altar. Glass also hang by long metal rods along the aisle and spaced the length of the glass windows behind the altar. There are 17 other stained glass windows appear to be Victorian era. There are all the furnishings in the church are of mahogany and oak. One feature is its high vaulted ceiling which is a decorative pattern similar to the inverted dome on the second floor is the roof, and this roof has an outside exit

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The early history of the church is inextricably bound with the life and story of the first rector, Fr. Charles Caleb Pearce, under whose leadership the church was built. He served the church for 43 years from 1861 to 1903, and many legends have grown up around this saintly and much beloved man. He was the sole Episcopal clergyman in the County (and the Church was the only Episcopal church, as it still is today). In addition to serving at the church itself, the devoted priest traveled (always by foot) throughout the foothills holding services and ministering to those of his 'flock' who could not attend in Placerville. At his death in 1903 it is said that schools and shops closed so that everyone could attend his funeral and pay their last respects. On the 75th anniversary of the church, Marguerite Parlor #12 of the Native Daughters of the Golden West placed a bronze plaque on the west wall of the church which says "Dedicated to the memory of Fr. Charles Caleb Pearce, 'the Apostle of El Dorado County'....." -- a fitting tribute to a man who did so much, through his church, for the early day pioneers.

There were few large buildings in Old Hangtown (Placerville) in those days, and the church provided shelter for many community gatherings as well as religious services. An old safe built into the east wall of the assembly room has yielded many documents of the church in the 1800's -- financial records, as well as records of the baptisms, marriages and funerals which took place. These old records, though faded, are very well preserved and include many of the names associated with the development of the California Mother Lode. Descendants of many of these old-timers still live in the area today. The graceful and serene old church provides a visible link with the past and a tangible symbol of the pioneers' determination to build their communities with good will and devotion to God.

* Dedicated in the memory of Fr. Charles Caleb Pearce, "the Apostle of El Dorado County"
Born in Cincinnati, Ohio on November 2, 1825
Died in Placerville on March 14, 1903
Rector of Church of Our Savior 1861-1903
Erected by Marguerite Parlor #12, Native Daughters of the Golden West
June 23, 1940 The 75th anniversary of the founding of the Church of Our Savior

* Three older churches still stand in El Dorado County. The Methodist-Episcopal Church in Placerville (California State Landmark #767) has been used as a private residence, and for many years has not been used at all. The two old churches in Colona for many years now have been used only on special occasions and for sight-seeing.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

RESTORATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR

The old Episcopal Church on Coloma Street has been a House of Worship, a community meeting place and a town landmark for the greater part of the history of Placerville. Now the old building is in dire need of a complete restoration or it will shortly be lost to the community. Over the years many repairs and modifications have been undertaken but the time has now come when halfway measures will no longer suffice and complete reconstruction is essential if the building is to survive. The church is the oldest House of Worship in continuous use in El Dorado County and one of the oldest church buildings in Northern California. Its cornerstone was laid on June 22, 1865 just two months after the guns of the Union and Confederate armies fell silent at Appomattox Court House. The church, which was termed "new and elegant" in the local press of the day, was opened to the public on December 22, 1865 and thus began its long witness of both small and momentous events which have made up the history of Placerville and El Dorado County. The old church saw the departure of local militia for the Spanish-American War and the return of their depleted numbers at the turn of century; services were held for the doughboys as they left for France in 1917 and again and again as the youth of El Dorado left for the battlefields of World War II, of Korea and Viet Nam. While perhaps less newsworthy but just as important to the life of the community, the old church has seen hundreds of babies baptized, young couples take their marriage vows and the departed sent to their final rest. Its roof has sheltered innumerable meetings and gatherings of importance to the community; social events, high school graduation services, meetings of civic organizations and the passover celebration of the local Jewish community, to name a few. The committee for the restoration of the Church of Our Saviour feels that it is essential to preserve this link with the past, not only to hand down to our children and grandchildren a unique and historic structure but also a tangible symbol of our forefathers' determination to build a community based on good will among men and devotion to God.

SOME NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR

The church was designed by San Francisco architect William Patton and built by Placerville contractor O. Taylor at a cost of \$10,500.00 which was a considerable sum in 1865. The most unique feature of the church is its vaulted ceiling. This particular type of high wooden roof support is found only in the Mother Lode country of California and is the result of employing former shipwrights from San Francisco. The ceiling structure is actually an inverted clipper ship frame with joints and bracing following the marine building practices of the day.

ONLY
APR 18 1977
NOV 17 1977

the life and story of the
by the church was built,
/ legends have grown up
episcopal clergyman in the
hill is today. In ad-
traveled (always by foot),
those of his 'flock' who
said that schools and
by their last respects.
of the Native Daughters
f the church which says
postle of El Dorado
h, through his church,

in those days, and the
as religious services.
yielded many documents
records of the baptisms,
though faded, are very
the development of the
ers still live in the
sible link with the past
ld their communities with

postle of El Dorado County"

Golden West
Church of Our Savior

Methodist-Episcopal
been used as a private
the two old churches in
occasions and for sight-

Form No. 10-5144
Rev. 10-74

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The colored glass windows of the Apse are original but the remainder of the church windows are replacements; however, those on each side of the Nave appear to be of the Victorian period. The bell was cast in Boston, Massachusetts in 1850 and was shipped around the Horn to San Francisco where it was used for some years before being brought to Placerville. The present altar rail and the vaulted sanctuary were installed in 1957. Early photographs show that the bell tower became weakened and was reduced in height as a safety measure but the exact date of this work is unknown. Numerous other modifications have been undertaken during the over one hundred years that the building has stood and many devoted men and women have given of their time and money toward preserving the structure and halting the ravages of age. Some of these changes were necessary structural repairs but some, such as the celotex laid over the original lath and plaster and the asbestos shingles on the outside, hide much of the beauty of the original church. Current restoration plans will restore the buildings to their original form insofar as possible while still meeting the safety standards of the modern building code.

Form No. 10-5144
Rev. 10-74

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Over the 112 years of the church's history there have never been any alterations. The church had 10 dormer style vents with lap siding. The bell tower was removed for safety reasons. A door was added with siding, and the outside door at the rear of the sanctuary was removed. Above the wainscoting were added decorative panels which were replaced when removed from the floor of the church. The original was built in its place. The original was removed. The second section added above the original was removed due to breakage. The original are the wooden cross, the organ case, and the narthex. There are no early photographs that the overall effect of the church is still the same.

On the first floor, the bath was added when plumbing was installed. Several sections of new concrete were still rest on the small foundation. The brick fireplace has been removed.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Conner, Rensch & Rensch. Historic Spots in California. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966.

Fallon, William. "The Anglican Arrangement of Churches", The Diocesan & California Monthly Magazine, Vol. 4, July 1855.
(see continuation page for addtl Bibliography)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

APPROXIMATE AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx 1/8 acre (5,290 sq. ft.)

UTM REFERENCES

A	17.0	69.1150	428.89.0.0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Ellen B. Fredericks, Restoration Committee

(with approval of Fr. Ellsworth Wayland Rector)

ORGANIZATION

Church of Our Saviour

DATE

November 1, 1976

STREET & NUMBER 2479 Colopa St. (Church)
P. O. Box 712 (home)

TELEPHONE 622-2441 (church)

(916) 622-1993 (Home)

CITY/TOWN

Placerville

STATE

California

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL XX

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Herbert Hoas

MAR 23 1977

TITLE

- State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

R. J. R. P. Hoas

DATE 11/17/77

DATE OF ATTENTION

11/17/77

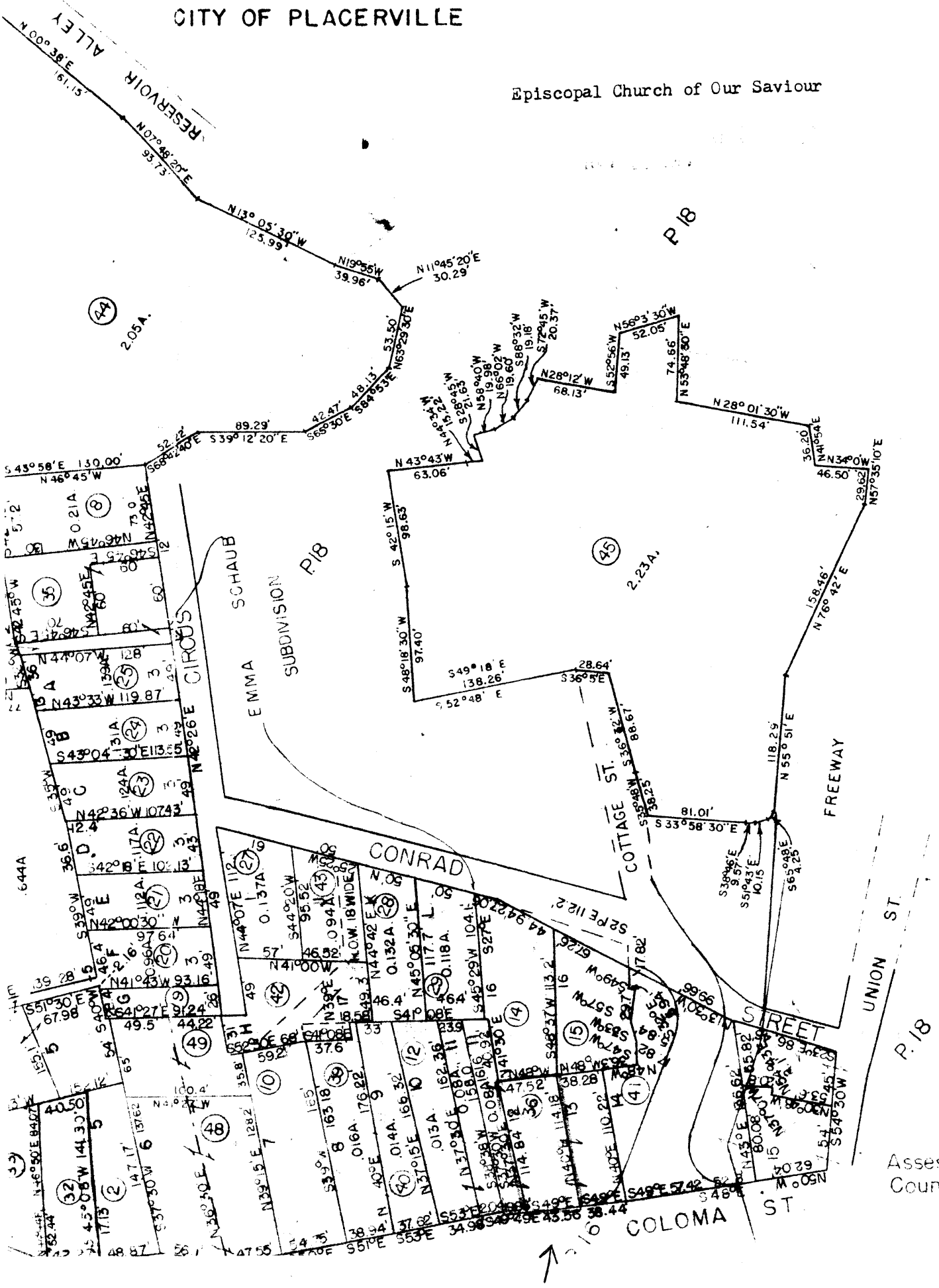
DATE 11/17/77

STATE
COUNTY
FEDERAL
AGENCY
(916) 622-1993

BLOCK 34--EMMA SCHAUB SUBDIVISION

CITY OF PLACERVILLE

Episcopal Church of Our Saviour



Assessor's County of E