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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Remar Bakery

other names/site number Golden Sheaf-Remar Company Building

2. Location

street & number 1010 46th Street NA not for publication

city or town Emeryville and Oakland NA vicinity

state California code CA county Alameda code 001 zip code 94608

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephen D. Nutter DSHPO 2/21/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson A. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private
CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:

CONTRIBUTING:	NONCONTRIBUTING:	
1	0	BUILDINGS
0	0	SITES
0	0	STRUCTURES
0	0	OBJECTS
1	0	TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Industry/Processing: Manufacturing Facility
CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Spanish Colonial Revival

MATERIALS: **FOUNDATION:** Concrete
WALLS: Brick, Stucco
ROOF: Built-up
OTHER: Entry Stairs: Marble
Ornament: Concrete

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: See Continuation Sheets

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA:

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Commerce, Industry

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1919-1930

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1919

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Ellison, W.H./Whitton, Frederick

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: See Continuation Sheets

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY: See Continuation Sheet

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other: *Oakland Cultural Heritage Society*

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 1.5

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	563800	4187660	3		
2				4		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Parcel 1:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the center line of Linden Street with the westerly prolongation of the northerly line of 46th Street, as said streets are shown on the map entitled, "map of the Alden Tract at Temascal", filed December 10, 1869, in Map Book 167, at page 48, in the office of the Recorder of Alameda County, California.

Thence along said center line of Linden Street, north 11° 15' east, 266.94 feet, to the northerly line of 52nd Street, formerly known as Pine Street;

Thence along said northerly line of 52nd Street, north 80° 41' east, 44.86 feet, to a point distant 2.00 feet easterly right angle measured from the easterly line of said Linden Street as shown of said map;

Thence leaving said northerly line of 52nd Street parallel with said easterly line of Linden Street, south 11° 15' west, 282.69 feet to a point on the northerly line of said 46th Street;

Thence along said northerly line of 46th Street and said westerly prolongation of the northerly line of 46th Street, north 78° 45' west, 42.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Assessor's parcel Number 013-1170-021-01 (portion)

Cities of Oakland and Emeryville

Parcel 2:

Parcel B of Parcel Map No. 7044, filed September 4, 1998, in Book 236 of Parcel Maps, at pages 54 and 55, Alameda County Records.

Assessor's Parcel Numbers 049-1173-004 and 049-1173-005

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The property described above is the property associated with the Remar Bakery Building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: John Tess

ORGANIZATION: Heritage Consulting Group

DATE: December 5, 2001

STREET & NUMBER: 123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200 **TELEPHONE:** (503) 228-0272

CITY OR TOWN: Portland

STATE: OR

ZIP CODE: 97209

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS: See Attached

MAPS: See Enclosed

PHOTOGRAPHS: See Continuation Sheet

ADDITIONAL ITEMS:

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Wayne Avenue Partners, a Californian Limited Partnership
Contact John Protopappas

STREET & NUMBER: 409 13th Street, 8th Floor

TELEPHONE: (510) 452-2944

CITY OR TOWN: Oakland

STATE: CA

ZIP CODE: 94612

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

Summary

The Remar Bakery Building, located at 1010 46th Street in Emeryville, Alameda County, California, is on the border of Emeryville and Oakland and occupies a full block from 46th and Adeline streets to the Santa Fe Railroad tracks. Most of the site is in Emeryville; a strip tapering from 50' to 15' along the east side is in Oakland. The site is 175' x 350' with Temescal Creek running under the northeast corner. The site is primarily occupied by the building with parking on the north and east sides of the property. Originally nine bays on the side elevations and five bays across the front and rear elevations, an early addition extended the east elevation by six additional bays changing the plan from rectangular to L-shaped. In 2000-2002, the building was rehabilitated according to the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation for tax credit certification. At this time later non-contributing additions were removed and a new compatible addition was added to the north elevation.

The building was historically located in a mixed industrial/residential area; the same is true today. It is approximately six blocks from the Emeryville Historic Industrial District as identified in a 1990 Caltrans Historic Property Survey Report. Designed by William H. Ellison 1919, the Remar Bakery is an early industrial style building with Spanish Colonial elements. The two-story stucco covered building has a central four-story tower embellished with a corbelled cornice and stylized pilasters.

Original Condition

Exterior

The Remar Bakery was originally a rectangular building measuring 173' x 158'. It was constructed for the cost of \$150,000. The original permit describes construction materials: steel and wood columns, beams, and girders, laminated wood floors, a tar and gravel roof, cement coping on walls, cement and tile cornices, galvanized iron skylights with wire glass, steam heat, a freight elevator, and partial plaster. Fred Whitton is listed as construction manager. The building was inspected for completion on September 18, 1919.

The building faced 46th Street and was two stories in height with a 74' central tower. The building had tile-edged parapets, Chicago style windows, and window bays decorated with flat stylized pilasters. A wrought iron weathervane topped the hip-roofed tower.

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

The tower was decorated with a corbelled cornice and stylized pilasters at the corners. A pair of arched window openings and an iron balcony graced the third floor of the steel reinforced brick tower on 46th Street. The name "REMAR" was spelled out across the top of the tower and a concrete crest with the monogram "R" was placed on the tower at the second floor level.

There were nine bays across the 46th Street façade, four to either side of the center bay where the entrance and tower were located. The east and west elevations each had five bays. First floor windows were taller than those on the second floor and had deep concrete sills. Windows were wood frame Chicago style, with the exception of the tower windows, which had three narrow windows at the second floor and two multi-paned arched windows at the fourth floor. Exterior walls were of stuccoed brick, and the original flat roof was tar and gravel. Foundations were concrete. The building had brick bearing wall construction with steel interior columns and beams supporting the second floor and wood columns and beams supporting the roof.

Interior

The interior plan consisted of a central reception hall at the main entrance, stairs to the second floor and doorways opening into what was originally office space. The reception hall was unusually ornate for an industrial building. It had a marble floor and stairs and dark stained wood wainscoting and door trim. The remainder of the building was typical industrial space with exposed steel and wood columns, an exposed beamed ceiling and laminated wood floors. An article in the Oakland Enquirer of 1919 described the original building as having employee "shower baths, elaborate dressing rooms", and a "reception room". Various articles described the bread making machinery.

Alterations

Exterior

The earliest addition was to the north elevation where the building was expanded by six bays. This early addition was complementary to the existing building with the duplication of the pilaster design from the façade, the tile cornice, and the Chicago windows. In 1950, the owner Interstate Bakeries added a 30' x 140' addition to the bakery building and in 1954 a 32' x 60' concrete block garage was added to the north

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

elevation at the west end. In 1962, a retail store was installed and a total of six buildings were listed on the lot according to the city permits. The permits do not specify building function or the location of each building. In 1970 a revolving Wonder Bread sign was installed on top of the building. A 7' x 17' block addition was added in 1974. This was the most unfortunate remodel as the windowless block addition at the southeast corner destroyed the symmetry of the original building. Other alterations of unknown dates include: the removal of the weathervane, removal of balconies and roof tiles from the tower, and the blocking of the second floor windows. In 1953, when the Remar Baking Company ceased operation, the "REMAR" letters were removed.

Interior

The building underwent many internal changes as production machinery was improved and additions were made to the building. Eventually, all of the baking equipment was removed when the building was converted to a natural foods store in the 1990s.

Recent rehabilitation

Exterior

Recent renovations (2000-2002) have reversed the damage done in past expansions. The non-historic additions have been removed. The tile cornice and the tower have been restored to their original condition. Second floor windows have been reopened. The west elevation has been restored to its original configuration including the duplication and installation of the first floor windows. The east and south facades are intact. A new L-shaped addition has been added to the north end of the lot and is connected to the historic building by two walkways within the courtyard. This addition is physically distinct from the historic building and so does not detract from it. The original symmetry of the building has been restored and it now appears much as it did originally.

Interior

The recent rehabilitation of the interior into residential units has altered the space from its original configuration: however, the original open ceilings, steel and wood columns, and reception room have been retained. The new floor plan consists of a main U-shaped hall with residential units on either side.

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

Summary

The 1919 Remar Bakery is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the economic transformation of Emeryville between 1907 and 1930. During this time Emeryville's economic base shifted away from entertainment towards an industrial based economy. The Remar Bakery can be associated with this pattern of events and can be evaluated under the themes of commerce and industry, for its significant contribution to the industrial and economic development of Emeryville. It quickly became one of the city's largest employers and continued as such until the 1950s. Under different ownerships, the Bakery continued to operate in Emeryville until 1974.

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

Joseph Emery, a stonecutter by trade, made his fortunes developing quarries. In 1859 he purchased 185 acres in what is now Emeryville. In 1871 he financed the construction of the San Pablo Avenue Horse Car Line and the Park Avenue Horse Car Line. Also in 1871 the 160-acre Oakland Trotting Park was established and was touted as one of the most famous racetracks in America. Known as "Home of the Coast Race Horse", this racetrack attracted fans from all over the Bay Area and fostered the development of hotels, saloons and gaming establishments within Emeryville. In 1876, Shellmound Amusement Park was built by Captain Ludwig Siebe. It contained two of the largest dancing pavilions on the Pacific Coast and an assortment of rides. Between 1870 and 1910, with the racetrack and the amusement park as the anchors, the leisure and entertainment industry comprised the economic base of Emeryville.

Beginning in 1907, Emeryville's entertainment based economy began to shift to an industrial base. A series of events occurred to cause this shift. A building boom occurred shortly after the 1906 earthquake resulting in the construction of many new houses and industries. In 1910, Emeryville's famous Oakland Trotting Park was closed after the State Legislature passed an anti-gambling law and in 1924 the popular Shellmound Amusement Park was closed. The two closures resulted in a dramatic decline in the hotel and saloon business.

In addition to these events, the transformation of Emeryville was determined by the Emeryville Board of Trustees in 1920. These shrewd businessmen decided to capitalize on what they saw as a current trend by making it their goal to have Emeryville become the premier industrial city in the Bay Area. With its favorable location between Berkeley and Oakland, nearby port facilities, and excellent rail transportation, Emeryville was ideally situated. These advantages, as well as numerous incentive programs, helped to create a booming industrial city that would far out-develop the neighboring cities.

The Emeryville Board of Trustees offered incentives such as low taxes and assessment rates to attract manufacturers. In 1923 the Oakland Tribune Yearbook described Emeryville as having the best transportation and the lowest taxes in the state. It stated that there was one industry for every 31 residents. Virtually the entire city was a manufacturing district. Fourteen new industries and thirty smaller concerns were

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Remar Bakery
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established in 1924. In 1925 the city proclaimed itself “The Industrial Heart of the Eastbay”. Emeryville offered such remarkable incentives to businesses that the neighboring cities of Oakland and Berkeley were resentful and scathing newspaper articles about Emeryville appeared in their local papers.

Proximity to freight and passenger rail transportation was a key factor in Emeryville’s industrial development. Beginning in 1871, the area was replete with rail lines including the Northern Railway, the San Pablo Avenue Horse Car Railroad, the Park Avenue Horse Car Railroad, the Key System interurban railway, and the Santa Fe Railroad. Both the Key System interurban railway and the Santa Fe Railroad had their terminals and yards in Emeryville. Many of the early industries located along Park Avenue, a street that intersects the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Remar Bakery building site was chosen for its location next to the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe main line on Adeline Street. Adjacent to the east of the site were the Key System’s E and F commuter trains. Thus the company had both convenient means to shipping and receiving and easy access for the company workers.

The construction of industrial plants in Emeryville began in 1907 and continued until about 1930 when the national economy began to falter, though by this time Emeryville had secured its identity as an industrial city. The city was largely unharmed by the Depression and some businesses even expanded during these years. The local papers continued to boast of Emeryville’s industrial dominance into the 1940s.

Perhaps the most densely developed industrial area of Emeryville was the Park Avenue area, identified as the Emeryville Historic Industrial District in 1990. Located adjacent to the Southern Pacific Railroad on Park Avenue, this area extends east to San Pablo Avenue and two blocks north of Park Avenue. The Remar Bakery is approximately six blocks northeast of the Park Avenue industrial area. The six blocks in between, Adeline Street between 39th and 46th, hold a mix of housing and industrial buildings with houses dating from the 1920s. With its four-story tower, the bakery building was by far the most prominent building in the nearby vicinity. An early photo shows the bakery building surrounded by vacant land and small houses.

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

The buildings in Emeryville reflect the technological and stylistic trends of the 1910s through the 1920s. Early industrial buildings in Emeryville were one and two-story red brick buildings. The nationwide shift towards historicism in the 1920s is evident in Emeryville. The Remar Bakery with its Spanish Colonial elements is an example of this architectural trend. By the 1920s, building construction methods had also changed. Reinforced concrete became the predominant construction method.

The Remar Bakery began in 1919 with the construction of a “modern” plant. The Remar Bakery was the concept of J.P. Rettenmayer, who used the first two letters in his name “Re”, the center “ma” and the final “r”, to establish the trademark name. The grand opening occurred on June 17th of 1919 and was accompanied by a press release that offered a detailed description of the mechanized baking process as the bread traveled through the building. The business grew steadily and in 1922 arrangements were made to purchase the Golden Sheaf Company, a longtime well-established bakery located in Berkeley. M.T. Bracken of Golden Sheaf became president of the combined company and the name was changed to the Golden Sheaf-Remar Company.

Remar’s role as one of the area’s major employers was continually noted in local papers. In 1930 it claimed 150 employees, an annual payroll of \$400,000, and a daily output of 50,000 pounds of bread. Also in 1930, the Emeryville Herald identified the Golden Sheaf-Remar Company as one of 110 “big industrial firms” to choose Emeryville as a manufacturing site. In addition to the breads labeled Golden Sheaf, Remar, Butter Krust, and Sunbeam, by 1930 the plant was also distributing “a large line of sweet goods, such as coffee cake, snails”, etc.

While the Remar Bakery is primarily significant for its association with Emeryville’s economic shift from entertainment businesses to industrial businesses, it continued to serve as an economic foundation for Emeryville well into the 1970s. At its peak, approximately 250 individuals were employed, and the annual payroll had a positive impact on Emeryville’s economic growth.

In 1933, the Golden Sheaf-Remar Company was purchased by Peter Oluf Pederson of the Broadway Bakery and Best Baking Company of Oakland. Under his direction, the company became an active part of the local community. Large tours of the facility were

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

conducted. A clubroom with entertainment facilities was offered to the local club women to gather. Pederson was a great supporter of young people, developing the Remar Juvenile Baseball League with over 100 youth baseball teams.

Pederson continued to expand and to keep up with the latest developments in the industry. In the late 1930s, the company purchased 25 new Chevrolet delivery trucks at a cost of over \$40,000. The Oakland Tribune stated "The new Remar Chevrolet trucks are already in service, and are winning much favorable comment from their fine streamlined appearance." At this time the delivery area was expanded to include neighboring Sonoma, Marin, and Solano Counties.

Peter Pederson retired in 1953 and sold the Golden Sheaf-Remar Company to Interstate Bakeries (Wonder Bread and later ITT Continental). Interstate made a series of alterations to the plant between 1954 and 1974, including the addition of a substantial non-compatible flour storage wing in 1962. Later, the bakery building was occupied by the San Francisco Herb and Natural Food Company. It is currently being rehabilitated into residential lofts.

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

REFERENCES

Burchard, John and Albert Bush-Brown. The Architecture of America. 1961

Hegemann, Warner. Report on a City Plan for the Municipalities of Oakland and Berkeley. 1915

Emeryville Historical Society. Special Issue on Remar Bakery. Journal of the Emeryville Historical Society, Volume 8, No. 2, Summer 1997. Articles by Arrol Gellner AIA, Donald Hausler, Ray Rameri et al

NEWSPAPERS

“Remar Baking Company Opens for Business” *Oakland Enquirer*, 18 June 1919

“Remar Co. Registers Big Growth” *Oakland Tribune*, 20 September 1925

“Booklet Shows Rapid Growth of Industries in Emeryville” *San Pablo Avenue Herald*, 26 January 1926

“Amazing Growth of Emeryville as Industrial City” *Golden Gate Herald*, 11 January 1929

“Thirty Three Years of Progress” *Emeryville Herald 33rd Anniversary Edition*, 6 December 1929

“Huge Bakery Has Big Payroll of \$400,000” *Oakland Tribune*, 28 December 1930

“Cone Company Starts Plant in Oakland” *Oakland Tribune*, 11 December 1932

“Interstate Bakeries Expanding Here” *Oakland Outlook*, March, April 1954

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Remar Bakery
Alameda County, California

OTHER SOURCES

Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey, Oakland City Planning Department, research file on 1000-98 46th Street, inventory forms on Waterfront Warehouse District, Southern Pacific Industrial District, --- Marvin, Betty Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey Context Statements: "Industry in West Oakland" (1999), "Railroads and Shipping in West Oakland" (199-), "Unreinforced Masonry Buildings in Oakland, 185_ - 1948" (1995)

Oakland History Room, Oakland Public Library, photo and clipping files, letterhead and trade card files and indexes

Oakland Tribune Yearbook, 1915, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1931 and 1932

Parks, Bonnie and Denise O'Connor, California Department of Transportation, Architectural Inventory/Evaluation Form for Emeryville Historic Industrial District and Emeryville "Historical Overview", Historic Property Survey Report, I-880 Reconstruction Project, September 1990, Volume 4

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oakland Volume 3, 1911 corrected to 1930, 1912-1951, 1953-1968

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Section number Photos Page 1

General Information

Information for items 1-5 is the same for all photographs

1. Remar Bakery Building
2. Emeryville, California
3. Photographer: Kim Lakin
4. Date of Photo: November, 2001
5. Negatives: John Tess, Heritage Consulting Group
123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| <u>Photo 1</u> | 6. South elevation, looking northwest
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| <u>Photo 2</u> | 6. South and west elevation, looking northeast
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| <u>Photo 3</u> | 6. South elevation, detail
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| <u>Photo 4</u> | 6. South elevation, detail
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| <u>Photo 5</u> | 6. South elevation, detail
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| <u>Photo 6</u> | 6. East elevation, looking west
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| <u>Photo 7</u> | 6. West elevation, looking east, including new addition
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| <u>Photo 8</u> | 6. West elevation, looking east
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| <u>Photo 9</u> | 6. North elevation, looking southeast
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Photo 10 6. North elevation, looking southwest
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Photo 11 6. North elevation, looking south
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Photo 12 6. Interior, first floor, lobby, looking southeast
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Photo 13 6. Interior, first floor, lobby, looking north, stairs
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Photo 14 6. Interior, first floor, hall, looking east
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Photo 15 6. Interior, second floor, loft apartment, looking south
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Photo 16 6. Interior, second floor, loft apartment, looking east
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REMAR BAKERY
1010 46th Street
Emeryville, CA
Alameda County

47th

TEMESCAL CREEK

ABELINE

NEW ADDITION

HISTORIC BUILDING

46th

