

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06001158

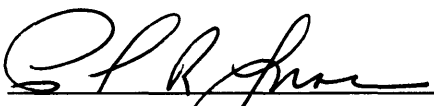
Date Listed: 12/19/2006

Grace Episcopal Church  
Property Name

Santa Cruz CA  
County State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
x Signature of the Keeper

12/19/2006  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The correct City/Town location is: *Boulder Creek*

Description:

The three non-contributing buildings consist of the: *metal storage building* (former Sunday School), *museum administration building*, and *restroom*, as noted on the attached site plan. All three postdate the period of significance. The non-historic gazebo is not of sufficient scale to count as an independent resource.

The term *sacristy* is misspelled throughout much of the narrative description.

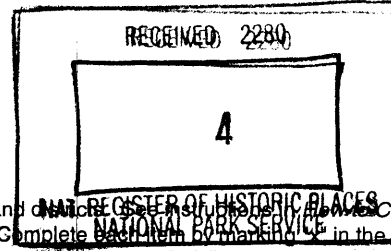
These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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. **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 Grace Episcopal Church

other names/site number First Church of Christ Scientist, Boulder Creek; San Lorenzo Valley Museum; P-44-000146

2. Location

street & number 12547 Highway 9 (SR9)

N/A  not for publication

city or town \_\_\_\_\_

N/A  vicinity

state California code CA county Santa Cruz

code 087 zip code 95006

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  requests 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.)

Wanda Wayne Arnold  
Signature of certifying official/Title

9 Nov 2006  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

12/19/2006

Grace Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Santa Cruz County, CA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/Museum  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Second Gothic Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
roof asphalt  
walls shingle  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Grace Episcopal Church  
Santa Cruz County, California

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**The Architectural Style**

This building, constructed in 1906, is a late Gothic Revival style church built using vernacular materials. It is rectangular with a gable roof and entrance portico. It is the oldest church building in Boulder Creek. It measures approximately 27 x 52 feet.

The significant changes to the building are:

1. The addition of redwood shingles in 1923.
2. The replacement of the shake roof with asphalt shingles. The latest roof replacement was completed in 2005.
3. The addition of an exterior door to the Scarcity.

**The Setting**

The building is set back from the road approximately 20 feet. It is located nine feet from the northern parcel boundary and flanked on its southern side by two small cathedrals of second growth coastal redwood trees. A larger cathedral of second growth redwoods is present at the southern end of the parcel and a gazebo has been built therein.

**The Exterior**

The foundation of the building is of concrete pier and post construction. An additional slab of concrete was added in 1998 over the existing concrete slab at the rear of the building to provide an access ramp.

The entry portico is reached from a flight of steps. These steps and the portico façade and deck suffered weather damage and the rotted wood was replaced in kind in 1998. Part of the original portico façade is present on the property.

At the main entrance, gothic arched double doors are constructed of tongue-in-grove redwood planks. On the interior of the doors, these planks run vertically. On the exterior of the door they run diagonally. The exterior faces of the doors have been painted but the interior faces of the doors are unfinished. Each door has a small half arched glass filled opening. The door hinges have large brass decorative straps with curvilinear elements. The full mortise extruded brass hinges have decorative spherical finials.

The main windows are tall with lancet gothic arches. The upper mullions are curved to reinforce the gothic theme. These are the original windows.

The building eaves are open and expose the underlying roof rafters. The eaves and rafters have been painted.

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Grace Episcopal Church  
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The building walls are ¾" redwood single wall construction. The walls are load bearing with 2"x4" redwood stud framing at each of the openings.

The building is covered with painted redwood shingle sheathing. This sheathing was introduced in 1923 and obtained from Hartman and Peery. The redwood shingles are mostly affixed with 1 inch long nails, except on the front portico where the original shingles were re-attached using staples after the repair of the portico, described above, in 1998. Prior to 1923, the building had no additional siding beyond the ¾" redwood walls (see above).

Fenestration on the building includes seven light lancet arched windows which are painted on the exterior and unfinished on the interior. The bottom four lights are fixed and the upper arched three lights are pivoted on a rod in order to open. On most of the arched windows, the brass opening hardware has been removed but is stored within the property. The windows are latched with a simple brass catch. A four light hopper window just below the roof apex on the front façade provides ceiling ventilation and is operated via a long brass rod. These windows are original.

The roof was replaced in 2005 with asphalt shingles.

**The Interior**

The interior of the building has remarkably high integrity. The floor plan, which is original, includes a 25'-6" x 40'-0" Nave, a 12'-0" x 16'-0" Chancel and a 12'-0" x 11'-0" Scarcity with a total square footage of 1344 Sq. Ft.

The significant changes to the interior are:

1. The widening of the interior Scarcity door.
2. The addition of an exterior door to the Scarcity.
3. The addition of forced air heating.

The gable roof is constructed using redwood beam scissor trusses and the vaulted ceiling is lined with tongue-in-groove redwood planks.

All of the interior redwood walls remain uncovered and unfinished.

Although the floor is covered with a circa 1960 carpet, the original "beautiful" (Mountain Echo, 1906) floor, donated by Mr. Wm. Kingsland of New York lies well protected underneath. It is the museum's intention to remove the carpet and restore the floor to its original splendor.

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One original redwood pew remains in the building. This pew has had minor repairs to the arms.

The interior Sacristy door is a redwood half-dutch door and is constructed from tongue-in-groove planks. The opening, which was widened within the last 20 years, now has a flattened arch. The half-dutch door was constructed from the original full height door by removing the bracing, cutting the door in half, and securing part of the upper half to the lower half, side-by-side, with redwood bracing.

The original entrance to the Sacristy is preserved on the interior of the building although the exterior opening was closed. This probably occurred when the Sunday School was relocated on the property in 1977. The "new" sacristy door, adjacent to the Sacristy window on the rear of the building, was probably added when the Sunday School was relocated on the property in 1977. The original twelve light, casement Sacristy window, on the rear of the building, exhibits all of the original hardware.

At some point a heating system was installed. The earlier large heating vent is now used as the heating return in a more modern unobtrusive heating system.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- 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 values, 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**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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

Name of repository:

California Historical Resources Information Center,  
Sonoma, CA

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1906

1923

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

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Grace Episcopal Church  
Santa Cruz County, California

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**Summary of Significance**

Grace Episcopal Church in Boulder Creek, constructed in 1906, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance as a good example of religious vernacular architecture with late Gothic Revival elements. It is constructed from local lumber, and maintains its historic integrity through the retention of original building materials. The property also meets Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties, because it is significant for its architectural and design qualities and not for religious doctrine.

It is located in the town of Boulder Creek in a district known as the town of Lorenzo (see below), and is the oldest surviving church building in Boulder Creek. In 1923 it was purchased by the Christian Science Society of Boulder Creek and appears to be the oldest surviving Christian Science Church Building in Santa Cruz County.

**Location**

Boulder Creek is located in the San Lorenzo Valley, Santa Cruz County, at the confluence of three rivers, the San Lorenzo River, Bear Creek and Boulder Creek. The church building is located on SR9, 0.75 miles south of the intersection with SR236.

**Historical Background**

Joseph Peery, who was one of the earliest western settlers in the San Lorenzo Valley, originally owned the land on which the structure stands. Peery, "a most honored pioneer and businessman" (Sawyers, 545) owned and operated a sawmill close to the San Lorenzo River and laid out the town of Lorenzo close to his mill. In 1875 the town consisted of the Lorenzo Hotel, a store, and several dwellings (McCarthy, 16) (Elliott, 71). Peery included a "no whiskey" clause in each lots deed (McCarthy, 84). In 1875 the first Methodist Episcopal Church was built in Lorenzo on Boulder (Street) on land donated by Peery who was a generous backer of the church. During the 1890s there was also a Christian church in the town, on Center (Street), just south of Mountain (Sandborn 1897, 2), but little is known of its history (McCarthy, 87).

In 1885 with the arrival of the railroad, Boulder Creek realized rapid expansion. Boulder Creek, just ½ mile north of Lorenzo, was chosen for the terminus of the narrow gauge line from Felton, and when in 1897, a fire devastated Lorenzo; Boulder Creek became the dominant town and, as it expanded, annexed what once was Lorenzo.



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During the following years, there was an increasingly aggressive clash between those in the town that wanted to restrict liquor, gambling, and prostitution and those that did not. Peery's mill was torched as were the Methodist (1907) and Presbyterian (1908) churches. The Catholic Church, which was built around 1900, survived, only to be razed mid century to build a larger facility. Hence, this structure, the former Episcopal Church, located in the original town of Lorenzo, is the oldest surviving church building in Boulder Creek.

### History of the Property

Grace Mission was established in May 1906 and a plot of land (APN 081-252-5) was purchased on which to build a church. The Rev. David Evans of Grace Church San Francisco held the opening services<sup>Note 1</sup>.

Mr. Arthur William Wolfston Darwall, a Lay Reader, conducted services in Foresters Hall until the Grace Episcopal Church building was completed. Arthur was a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Ben Lomond, three miles south of Boulder Creek, from 1903 to 1906 and he and his son Arthur Leicester Darwall, are credited with the construction of the Grace Episcopal Church building (Christian Science Society of Boulder Creek Historical Record). The similarities between St. Andrews Episcopal Church building and Grace Episcopal Church are striking, both buildings have a similar footprint and architectural appearance, however St. Andrews Church has been extensively renovated and much of its historic integrity lost.

Arthur W. W. Darwall was from a family of highly respected, Cambridge and Oxford educated, published, Episcopalian Clergymen. He left his family home, the vicarage in Criggion, Wales shortly after his mother died in 1882, at the age of 19, and emigrated to the Americas. He moved to California in the late 1880s and settled in the San Lorenzo Valley in the early 1900s, first living in Boulder Creek and later in Ben Lomond.

When the building was completed in November 1906, the opening services were held by Archdeacon Emery of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. A substantial article describing a brief history of the mission, the opening ceremony and some architectural details of the building, were published in the Mountain Echo on November 17, 1906.

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<sup>Note 1</sup> Rev. Evans was the last rector of Grace church, which burned down less than a month earlier in April 1906 after the earthquake. He reportedly managed to save several parish registers and a communion plate, wheeling them, and his child, down California Street in a baby carriage.

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Grace Episcopal Church is an excellent example of a building designed to meet the requirements of a growing mountain community. Boulder Creek was incorporated as a town in 1902. In the 1905 its population was about 800 (Hartman and Rogers, 5), in 1910 the population was 1,018 (1910 census)<sup>1</sup>. The introduction of the railroad to facilitate the transport of lumber also enabled an influx of summer visitors. Grand summer residences, in contrast to the prevalent small cabins, were constructed for the elite of San Francisco and Oakland both in Boulder Creek and its neighbor Ben Lomond, and the population of the towns increased substantially during those summer months.

Arthur Darwall continued to conduct services and serve the mission with "untiring efforts" (Mountain Echo, 1908) until 1910 when he moved to Menlo Park to attend the Church Divinity School of the Pacific. Thereafter the church was served by the Rev. Tillotson of Santa Cruz. The following years saw a decline in congregation numbers and given that there was also an Episcopal Church, St. Andrews, in Ben Lomond, it was decided by the Church around 1915 to consolidate the parishes, with St. Andrews being chosen as the permanent location. In 1915 the town of Boulder Creek was unincorporated again.

The church lay unused for several years until in 1923 when the local Christian Science Society purchased the building; the building is the oldest surviving Christian Science Church building in Santa Cruz County. The Christian Science Society of Boulder Creek was formed in 1909. Charter members included Maude Hartman, wife of Judge Isaiah Hartman. Isaiah Hartman loaned over half of the \$1000 required to purchase the Episcopal Church building in 1923. In 1912 the Christian Science Society of Boulder Creek was recognized by the Mother Church. In 1955 the Society attained full Church Status and the name was officially changed to First Church of Christ Scientist, Boulder Creek. In 1966 the adjacent property to the south of the church (APN 081-252-6) was purchased for additional parking. In 1977, a Sunday school was built behind the Church and in 1978, when completely debt free, the Church was officially dedicated.

In 1995, the Church building was sold by the Christian Science Society to the Boulder Creek Historical Society (BCHS) to house the San Lorenzo Valley Museum's collections. In addition, the site is used by Santa Cruz County's Fifth district Supervisor, Mark Stone, each week, as his location to meet with local constituents.

Over the last 100 years the site has remained an important community asset through its role within the community first as a Church and Sunday School, and now as a Museum.

<sup>1</sup> Even though Boulder Creek lies only about 25 miles from Silicon Valley, the rugged terrain and heavy winter rainfall have served to preserve the small town. In 2000 the population of Boulder Creek was only 4081. The last train left Boulder Creek in 1934.

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Grace Episcopal Church  
Santa Cruz County, California

## Building Construction

### Materials

This Church building, constructed in 1906, was built using vernacular materials. These materials, primarily redwood, are especially important to the San Lorenzo Valley and indeed to Santa Cruz County as in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Boulder Creek was the fifth largest shipper of timber in the United States. It was the devastation of the redwood forests that led to the establishment of California's oldest State Park, Big Basin Redwood Park, just a few miles from Boulder Creek, in 1902.

1906 was a significant year for the lumber industry in Santa Cruz County. After the 1906 earthquake much of the redwood in the San Lorenzo Valley was shipped to San Francisco to build refugee cottages and rebuild the city. The forests were clear-cut and "historical photos show barren mountainsides stubbled with a five-o'clock shadow of stumps" (Luker).

### Architectural Style

The architectural style of the building is a late Gothic Revival style. Gothic Revival style in Santa Cruz County is characterized by:

1. Steeply pitched gable roofs
2. Pointed arches
3. Arched porches
4. Pointed arched windows
5. Tracery elements
6. Use of local materials and natural finishes
7. Elegant but not over ornate metalwork

The style closely follows the English Gothic Revival style. This style promoted design based upon honest craftsmanship and quality materials, but not necessarily expensive materials. Designs were simple, massive and with appropriate ornamentation. Other examples of surviving English Gothic Revival style church architecture in Santa Cruz County include Calvary Episcopal Church, Santa Cruz, built in 1864 (Chase, 77), Holy Cross Church, Santa Cruz, built in 1889 (Chase, 100)<sup>2</sup> and St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Ben Lomond, built in 1901. The Santa Cruz churches, Calvary, Holy Cross and St. John's, were built to serve needs of the

<sup>2</sup> Described in the Santa Cruz Sentinel (February 1885) as follows: "The style is English Gothic, but will be carried out with due regard for simplicity and economy".

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Grace Episcopal Church  
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growing coastal towns, while Grace Episcopal and St. Andrew's were built to serve the small, rural, rustic logging mountain communities of the San Lorenzo Valley. While St. John's Church is a similar scale and ornamentation to Grace Episcopal and St. Andrew's, with seating for only 85 people, its fate is uncertain as plans to sell the property for use as a residence are underway. Calvary Church is a larger and more embellished structure with almost double the seating capacity in the nave of Grace Episcopal and has a chancel that is twice as large. Holy Cross is an imposing red brick structure 138' long and 56; wide and an 85' high tower topped by a 64; octagonal spire, and buttresses that support the roof (Chase, 100).

The Gothic Revival style of architecture reached its peak in Europe between 1830 and 1880 and its popularity spread to the United States in the late 1800s. By the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, Late or Modern Gothic Revival style was at its height of fashionability (Osband, 17). The style retained popularity, particularly in the construction of church buildings, into the early 1900s.

Grace Episcopal Church plan demonstrates "a simple elegance" (Mountain Echo, 1906) and the building was considered "exceedingly artistic in its appointments" (Mountain Echo, 1906). The structure demonstrates all of the characteristics of appropriate, honest English Gothic Revival Style; a design appropriate for a small, rugged, logging town in the heart of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Only one other historic church building in Boulder Creek survives; the United Methodist Church which was rebuilt after the fire in 1907. The building has elements of clapboard Stick Style, with Gothic arched windows and an L-shaped plan.

Grace Episcopal Church building represents a good example of its architectural style as listed in points 1-7 above, and is the most excellent example of its style in Boulder Creek. The building has outstanding historic integrity and is a forthright example of the building construction techniques of the era.

Grace Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Santa Cruz County, CA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	578200	4107960	3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lisa Robinson

organization San Lorenzo Valley Museum

date August 20, 2006

street & number 12547 Highway 9; P.O. Box 576

telephone (831) 338-4152

city or town Boulder Creek

state CA

zip code 95006

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Boulder Creek Historical Society (Lynda Phillips, Executive Director)

street & number 12547 Highway 9; P.O. Box 576

telephone 831-338-8382

city or town Boulder Creek

state CA

zip code 95006

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Grace Episcopal Church  
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**Primary Sources**

McCarthy, Nancy. Where Grizzlies Roam the Canyons – The Story of the San Lorenzo Valley. 1<sup>st</sup>. Palo Alto, California: Garden Court Press, 1994.

Koch, Margaret. Santa Cruz County - Parade of the Past. 1<sup>st</sup>. Fresno, California: Valley Publishers, 1973.

Elliot, Wallace W. Santa Cruz County Calif. Illustrations with Historical Sketch 1879. (1<sup>st</sup> Reprint). Santa Cruz, California: The Museum of Art and History at The McPherson Center, 1997.

Chase, John L. The Sidewalk Companion to Santa Cruz Architecture. 3<sup>rd</sup>. Santa Cruz California: The Museum of Art and History, 2005.

Carley, Rachel. The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture. 1<sup>st</sup>. New York, New York: First Owl Books, 1994.

Osband, Lynda. Victorian Gothic House Style. 1<sup>st</sup>. Newton Abbott, Devon: David and Charles Publisher, 2000.

Luker, Kelley. Roads to Ruin. Santa Cruz, California: Metro Publishing Inc., 1998.

Sandborn Fire Insurance Maps of Boulder Creek 1892, 1897, 1901, 1908

Records of the Christian Science Society

Records of the Boulder Creek Historical Society

San Lorenzo Valley Museum Construction Drawings 1998-07-08, 2001-07-15

The Mountain Echo Newspaper on Microfilm: 1905-05-13 3:1, 1906-05-19 3:2, 1906-07-03 3:2, 1906-08-04 2:2, 1906-10-20, 1906-11-06

The Santa Cruz Surf Newspaper on Microfilm: 1923-05-24

US Census records: 1900, 1910, 1920

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National Park Service

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Grace Episcopal Church  
Santa Cruz County, California

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**Secondary Sources**

Sawyers, Eugene T. History of Santa Clara County. California: Historic Record Co., 1922.

Lampen, Michael. "Years of Grace, Part 1: Chapel to "Cathedral"." Grace Cathedral An Episcopal Church San Francisco. 21 Feb 2001. Grace Episcopal Church. 30 Oct 2005  
<[http://www.gracecathedral.org/enrichment/crypt/cry\\_20010221.shtml](http://www.gracecathedral.org/enrichment/crypt/cry_20010221.shtml)>.

Private Correspondence with Stephen Darwall Apr 2, 2006.

Hartman and Rogers, Boulder Creek – The Gateway to the California Redwood Park. Circa 1905.

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Grace Episcopal Church  
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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The property is comprised of two parcels: APN 081-252-05 and APN 081-252-06. The total property is about 21,600 square feet (0.496 acres) which is nearly level with a slight upslope (approximately 2%) from the street. The property is bounded on the east side by State Route 9. The boundaries of the property are shown in the accompanying map entitled "Site Boundaries – APN 081-252-05 & APN 081-252-06".

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the church building and associated grounds that have historically been associated with the church building.



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Grace Episcopal Church  
Santa Cruz County, California

Section number Additional Documentation – Photograph Details Page 1

Photographs numbered beginning 06-XX-0010 are digital photographs taken with a Nikon Coolpix 8800.

Photographs numbered beginning 06-XX-0011 are 35mm photographs taken with a Nikon L35AF.

All 8"x10" black and white photographs were developed by Bay Area Photo Labs. The paper on which they are printed is Agfa paper with a permanence of 99 years. The six prints of digital photographs included here were produced by Bay Area Photo Labs by first creating conventional 35mm negatives from the digital images and then printing the photographs in the conventional manner.

The photographs were taken by Lisa Robinson and the negatives are located in the archives of San Lorenzo Valley Museum, 12547 Highway 9, Boulder Creek, CA, 95006. The photograph number corresponds to the accession number of the negative.

The photographs are housed in individual, archival quality, acid free, sleeves.

<b>Photograph No:</b>	<b>Date Taken:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Camera Direction:</b>
06-XX-0011 16	April 24, 2006	View of the church building and surrounding site from the east side of SR9.	Northwest
06-XX-0010 6	March 18, 2006	Front elevation of the church building.	Southwest
06-XX-0011 13	April 24, 2006	Front elevation of the church building.	West
06-XX-0011 18	April 24, 2006	Front elevation of the church building.	Southwest
06-XX-0011 11	April 24, 2006	Front elevation of the church building.	Northwest
06-XX-0011 10	April 24, 2006	Side elevation of the church building.	North
06-XX-0011 20	April 24, 2006	Rear elevation of the church building.	Northeast
06-XX-0011 5	April 24, 2006	Side elevation of the museum administration building.	North
06-XX-0011 9	April 24, 2006	Side elevation of church building showing its relationship to the administrative building.	Northwest
06-XX-0011 3	April 24, 2006	Side elevation of the administrative building showing its relationship to the church building.	Northeast
06-XX-0011 24	April 24, 2006	Redwood grove between the administration building and the church building.	West

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

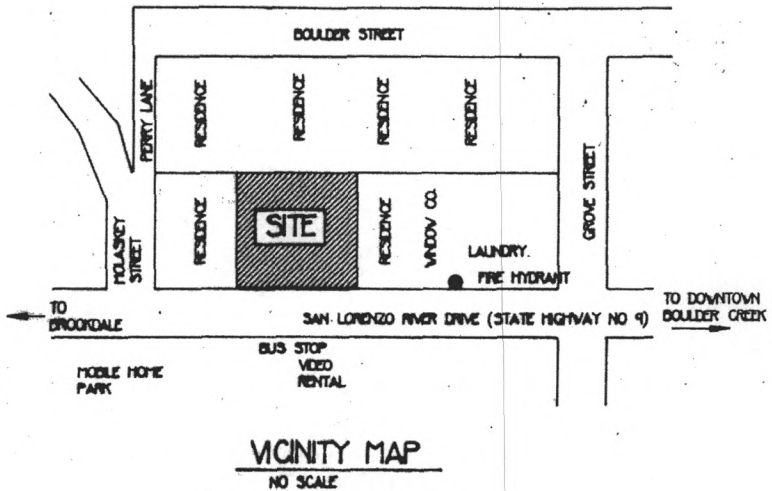
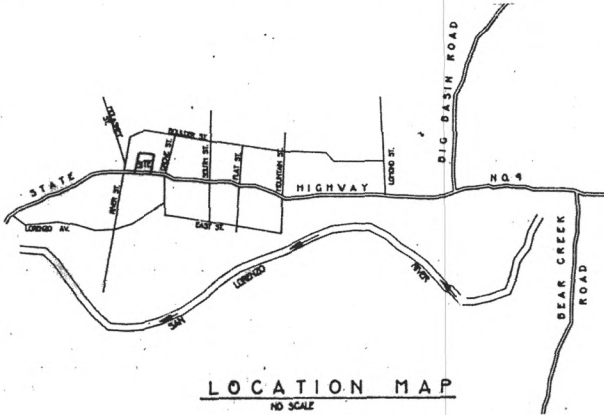
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Grace Episcopal Church  
Santa Cruz County, California

Section number Additional Documentation – Photograph Details Page 2

<b>Photograph No:</b>	<b>Date Taken:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Camera Direction:</b>
06-XX-0011 7	April 24, 2006	Gazebo in the redwood cathedral grove to the south of the church building.	East
06-XX-0011 1	April 24, 2006	View of the site from the west boundary.	East
06-XX-0010 3	March 18, 2006	Interior of the church building showing the gable roof construction.	East
06-XX-0010 1	March 18, 2006	Interior of the church nave showing the rear elevation.	West
06-XX-0010 4	March 18, 2006	Interior of the church nave showing the front elevation.	East
06-XX-0010 5	March 18, 2006	Interior of the church scarcity showing the exterior door no longer visible from the exterior.	East
06-XX-0010 2	April 2, 2006	Interior of the church nave showing a window on the front elevation.	Northeast

# Sketch Maps

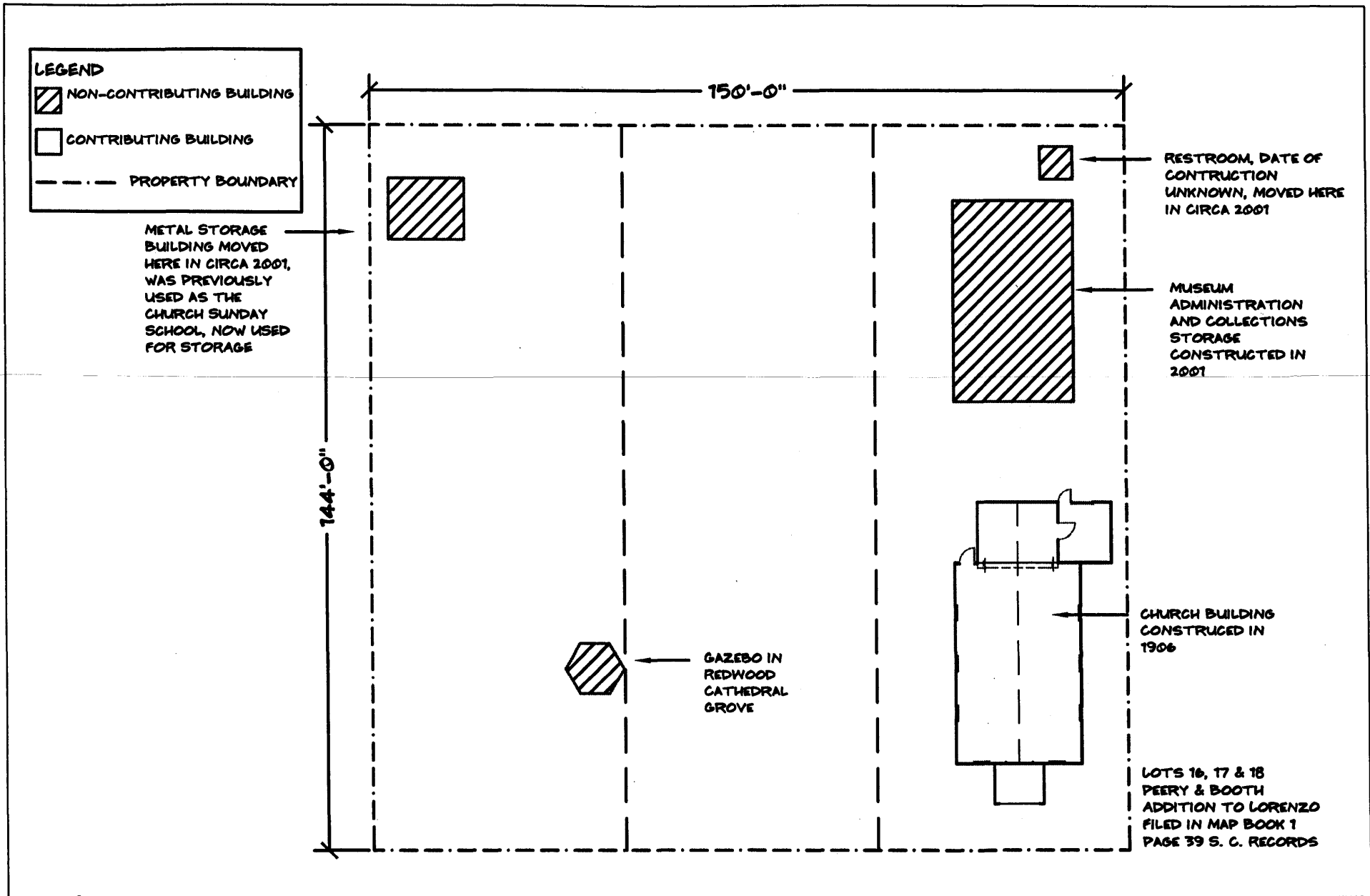


# SITE BOUNDARIES - APNS 081-252-05 & APNS 081-252-06



## Legend

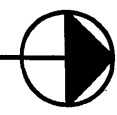
- Parcel (dark line)
- Boundaries and Easements
  - Assessors Parcel
  - General Easement
  - Road Easement
  - Utility Easement
  - Drainage Easement
  - Well Easement
  - Right of Way
  - Office
  - Stippled
  - Historic Parcel Survey
  - Right of Way Survey
  - Building Footprints
  - State Highways
  - Major Streets
  - County Streets
  - Creeks
  - Wetlands
  - US
  - Private
  - City Limits
  - Santa Cruz County Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Non-Contributing Building



iScene

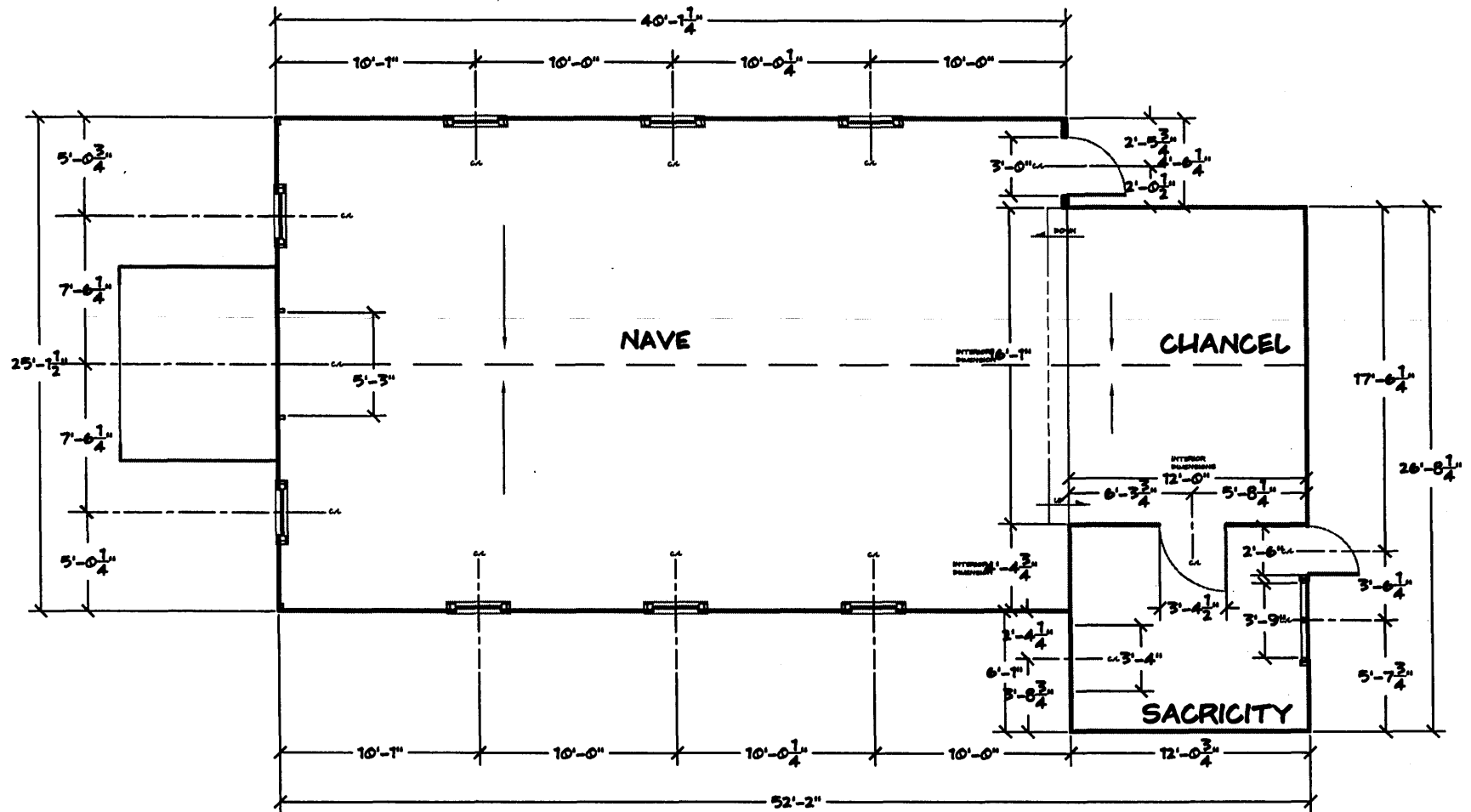
# GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SITE PLAN

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



DRAWN BY:	LISA ROBINSON
DATE:	AUG 20, 2006
FILE NAME:	SLVMUSEUM.DWG
SCALE:	1/32" = 1'-0"

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS OBTAINED FROM  
ACTUAL MEASUREMENTS



iScene

# GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH FLOORPLAN

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



DRAWN BY:	LISA ROBINSON
DATE:	MAY 17, 2006
FILE NAME:	SLVMUSEUM.DWG
SCALE	1/8" = 1'-0"