

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 10 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Turlock High School Auditorium and Gymnasium
other names/site number Old Turlock High School

2. Location

street & number 1574 E. Canal Drive not for publication
city, town Turlock vicinity
state California code CA county Stanislaus code 099 zip code 95380

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Kathryn Swales Date 12/5/90
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.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. **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 Alvin Byrum Date of Action 1/11/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education: School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Stucco

roof Terra Cotta

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

9

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Education
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1921-1940

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Weeks, William H.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Cadwallader, E.J. Notes on the history of Turlock, April 1945. MS
On file at the Turlock Public Library.
2. Hohenthal, Helen A., John E. Caswell, and others. Streams in a Thirsty Land: A History of the Turlock Region. Turlock, CA: City of Turlock, 1972.
3. Lewis, Betty. W.H. Weeks, Architect. Fresno, CA: Panorama West Books, 1985.
4. Lind, Ralph E., Report of Structural Investigation of Main Building, Arts and Crafts Building and Girls Gymnasium, Turlock High School Campus, 1967.
5. Sauer-Crimes Associates, Report of Structural Survey of the Auditorium Building and Ancillary Buildings for Turlock Joint Union High School District, 1977.

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 9 acres

UTM References

A 1,0 6,917,25 4,1521,60
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Please see attached scale map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the two original buildings of the Turlock High School campus.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine J. Julien, Ph.D. & John E. Caswell, Ph.D

organization Turlock Centennial Foundation date Aug.-Oct., 1990

street & number P.O. Box 1694 telephone (209) 634-8739; 668-1169

city or town Turlock state CA zip code 95380

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The two original structures of "Old Turlock High School" are very different looking buildings designed by William H. Weeks and built within a few years of each other. They are sited on a large landscaped parcel in the town of Turlock. The more impressive structure is the combination auditorium and classroom facility, faced with tan brick and designed with elements of the Spanish Colonial and Romanesque Revival styles. The gymnasium also has elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival but is a much more modest building, faced with stucco and having many fewer decorative elements. The auditorium has seen almost no changes to the main facades whereas the gymnasium's integrity has been compromised to a moderate degree by the addition of seismic reinforcing members.

Auditorium and Classroom Facility

This building was constructed over a six-year period as tax money came in. Planning began in 1919. The east wing was completed in 1922, the west wing in 1923, the auditorium in 1925, and the central or administration section in 1926.

The main facade has a five-part Palladian composition consisting of a central block connected to identical dependencies. The wing facades, as viewed from the east and west, echo this same composition. Except for the auditorium, the interiors are composed of sequential rooms which open into halls, a central hall in the case of the auditorium unit, and lateral halls in the case of the two wings. The classroom wings are one-story with unreinforced brick exterior walls with some brick veneer on wood framing. The auditorium and administration sections are constructed of reinforced concrete with brick veneer. Coursed masonry is the primary surface treatment. The gabled roof is of red terra cotta tile in those areas visible from the ground. Elsewhere it is finished with tarred composition roofing.

The administration section has a central gabled portal set out

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from the line of the facade. Just below the tiled gable is a decorative brick course that follows the line of the gable. At the line of the adjacent eaves are parallel string courses of masonry with a decorative chevron brick design between them. Just above it at center is a glazed ceramic cartouche. The portal itself is buttressed with coursed masonry pillars topped by glazed ceramic ornaments. Entrance is made through an arcade leading to three pairs of double framed glass doors. Fixed transoms are set above each. The walls adjacent to the entrance are sheathed with beige marble. The arcade is supported by two central pillars and imposts in the coursed masonry. The voussoirs, imposts and pillars are faced with glazed ceramic. Counterset above the arcade, at the level of the second story, is a series of windows framed by glazed ceramic voussoirs and spiral pilasters. The windows are double-hung sash with a semi-circular transom above. Below the windows is a projecting band of glazed tiles supported by glazed ceramic brackets.

Sections of tracery composed of separate glazed ceramic tiles alternate with rectangular tiles inlaid with cylindrical ceramic pieces. The porch has three risers and is flanked on either side by low brick sidewalls. The sidewalls have post lamps on top with glazed ceramic bases.

On each side of the gabled portal, the central block has two series of band windows, rectangular in shape, that open outward with inward-opening transoms above. The series are separated and flanked by single windows.

The single windows in the upper story have semi-circular transoms and are framed with glazed ceramic voussoirs and spiral pilasters. The windows on the lower story all have rectangular transoms. All the lower story windows are framed with glazed ceramic tile and pilasters. Between the stories is an inset rectangle with a glazed ceramic medallion decorated with blue, turquoise, red and gold enamel. The medallion is set in a square of stucco, framed with brick.

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The wings were designed identically, with entrances on the sides facing the gabled portal entrance and at the south ends. Each entry has a porch with five risers and a suspended wooden overhang. The wings each have a gable on the north which forms part of the main facade. The midpoint of the gable is similar in shape to the gabled portal of the administrative section and has the same decorative brick course beneath it. Below the gable on the north end is a pair of windows flanked on either side by a series of band windows. The central pair has decorative brick work above it with two courses of bricks set in a pattern resembling a voussoir arch above each window with another, similar arch above spanning both windows. In the space between the decorative brick is a glazed ceramic cartouche set in turquoise glazed tile.

The dependencies of each of the wings have decorative brick quoins at the corners. The sides adjacent to the gabled ends have a decorative wooden lattice-work with recessed brick. One lattice-work section has a wooden flower box attached to the wall beneath it. The window arrangement on the wing's central block and hyphens is a simple series of band windows. The windows open outward with inwardly-opening transoms above. The eaves are supported by brackets.

The auditorium section has a single double metal door at the rear and a second rear entrance in the east dependency. Both sides have tall band windows with fixed transoms above. Decorative brick courses also interrupt the coursed masonry of the gabled ends. flanking the auditorium and exterior to it are two ramp structures which serve to connect the first and second floors of the central administration unit. Each ramp has three windows on the ground floor, two on the landing, and three running diagonally from the landing up to the second story. Ramps are characteristic of W.H. Weeks' school design.

During the time the building served for school use, the wings were used as classrooms. The administration unit held the main

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office, principal's office, and several counselors' offices. About three quarters of the administration area was devoted to classrooms. The administration area also had a staff lounge and a little theater that also served as a board room. The entry hall has exposed redwood beams supported by decorative plaster brackets. Just below the beams a foliate design is stenciled in brown and dark orange. Doors in the sidewalls of the entry have carved wooden panels inset above them. Originally these were dutch doors, but they have been replaced with solid wood doors. The original light fixture, of wrought iron with a single opaque glass shade, is suspended at the center of the entry. Below it is a decorative tile mosaic, gift of the class of 1956. Executed in blue, gold, and black, it depicts the face of a bulldog, the school mascot. The entry has black marble baseboard just like the interior of the portal just beyond.

The auditorium ceiling has stenciled ornamentation; strips of wood molding divide the ceiling into an all-over grid and a variety of stenciled foliate designs fill the grid. The ceiling fixtures are original and are wrought iron with a single opaque glass shade and exposed bulbs. There is decorative molding just below the ceiling with a series of plaster cartouches and decorative stencil designs forming a course just below it. The walls below this course are recessed, and another decorative stencil course occurs just below the change in contour. The proscenium of the stage and the adjacent acoustical panels are decorated with molding, small plaster cartouches and stencil decoration. Ornamental brackets fill the corners of the proscenium. The balcony is original, but a projection booth has been added at the rear. The seating is also original, and the combined capacity of the ground floor and the balcony is 1,276 persons.

On either side of the auditorium's exterior are ramps which form the only means of ascending to the second floor in the administration unit. The ramps, a hallmark of Weeks' school design, have the original decorative wood molding, handrails and wooden sheathing on the inside banister. The halls of

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Administration and the wings have coved ceilings, decorative wood moldings and recessed doors with fixed glass transoms above.

The auditorium has remained virtually unchanged since the time of its construction, but the interiors of administration and the wings have been remodeled.

Two former classrooms in the east wing have the original slate chalkboards with wood molding trim and chalk trays still in place, as well as built-in cupboard and drawer units, the former with glass doors.

After construction was completed in 1926, the grounds to the north and west were landscaped. The landscaping is virtually all still in place. Pittosporum, Euonymus, Boxwood and Privet were planted in beds along the driveway. Modesto ash trees were planted as street trees along Canal and Colorado. In 1928 the Turlock Women's Club planted specimens of Sequoia sempervirens, Sequoia gigantea, and several other evergreens in pairs.

The building's exterior remains unchanged. Churches in Turlock have burned, terra cotta decorations have been desecrated by grey paint, but the old Turlock High building has remained as an example of the best architecture of the 1920s.

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The Gymnasium

Presumably a new gymnasium had been talked of during the early 1920s. The High School Board minutes for March 5, 1928 state, "Clerk was ordered to write to Architect Weeks regarding school gymnasiums throughout the valley that he would think the Board would be interested to inspect."

On May 7, "The clerk was ordered to write architect Weeks that we plan on building the gym next year...." Almost a year later Weeks was notified to be at the May Board meeting "and have completed plans and specifications for the new gym." Weeks duly appeared and his plans were accepted. Bid opening was set for June 24.

On comparing the high school building and the gym one is struck by the austerity of the latter. Both had reinforced concrete walls. The main building was covered with brick set in decorative patterns. The gym was stuccoed. Windows in the main building were designed with artistic skill. With the exception of the little arches over four windows in the second story front, the other windows were rectangular with no trim.

On May 20, 1929, Weeks presented his gym plans which were accepted. A month later, on June 24, bids were opened. Three were rejected outright. A week later the bid was awarded to Neil and Wirtner. Metal shower stalls and individual dressing cubicles were provided for the girls. Low pressure gas was fed into the furnaces that heated the building. If the building was not ready by the opening of school, it must have been a week or two thereafter. Year 1930--and the Depression was deepening.

The building was sturdy, but lacked the nicety in the details. It had been planned before the stock market crash of 1929, so there was a decision to economize, independent of that event.

Dr. J.W. Smurr, retired professor of history at CSU-Stanislaus, writes: "It is a standard stucco gymnasium of the age, but with a simplified Romanesque facade; deep double portals with a complementary band of arched windows on top. Cornice is plain metal banding....it is an example of a building rapidly disappearing in California. Most of them were either demolished to make way for field houses during that postwar craze, or completely restructured and redesigned for other uses. The

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structure is an unusually good and well-preserved example of the type; the stucco is in excellent condition and the whole building has been kept up for use as a gymnasium....My impression of it is that it represents the best building practices of the twenties: solid and meant to last."

Alterations and Structural Reinforcement

Even before the main high school building was closed under the Field Act it became necessary to strengthen or abandon the Girls' Gymnasium. Fortunately the construction was reinforced concrete with wooden pillars in two rows on either side of the playing floor. No great mass on the upper level was involved. An experienced architect, James W.B. Shade of Turlock, was given the assignment.

Two rows of two-story high posts on either side of the playing floor were tied to their opposite numbers with steel rods. On the outside, four pairs of I-beams were erected on the east and west, and two pairs on the north and south. Each pair was cross-braced with an "X" on each floor level. At the ends of the building two pairs of I-beams were erected and braced in the same manner.

At either side of the building on the basement level, two sets of showers and dressing rooms had been built originally. These were torn out and replaced with a smaller area dedicated to showers and dressing rooms. The balance of the basement area is now used for corrective exercises and body-building equipment, keeping pace with modern trends. A new locker room was added at the south end.

Spectator galleries behind seven-foot-high walls will accommodate 600 spectators. The playing floor is in fine shape.

Ignore the earthquake bracing, and you can visualize the building as originally completed 60 years ago in 1930.

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Designed by William H. Weeks, the leading California school architect of the twentieth century, the two original buildings of Turlock's old high school are historically significant for the role they played in the development of the community. Construction represented a definitive victory for the East Turlock faction in the heated rivalry which grew up between East and West after the turn of the century. In addition, the auditorium and classroom facility is significant for the quality of its architecture. It exhibits high artistic values and is a very fine representative of its type. It incorporates design features for which Weeks was famous, such as ramp access between floors, for example.

Weeks was a prolific designer, but he was best known and respected in his lifetime for his innovative school designs, especially in the 1920s and early 1930s (Lewis, 1985, p.1). He has some 18 buildings located in California on the National Register (see appendix A). Within Turlock, Weeks designed a bank and the Masonic Temple in 1908; a jail in 1913; an opera house in 1914; the Horace Crane residence and two grammar schools in 1919; a hotel in 1920. However, the old high school building is the only building of architectural significance still standing and preserved in its original state.

Weeks favored popular styles in his own work and named "Classic and Gothic," and in our own state, "mission" as appropriate for the school. The old Turlock High School does not fit easily into these design categories, but harmonizes with other buildings with Mediterranean ornamentation built by Weeks in East Turlock in the same decade as the High School.

Like other commercially successful architects of his time, he worked well within current stylistic canons. His innovations were practical in nature and he delivered buildings that would be safe and functional for school use (Weeks, 1936, p. 498; Weeks, 1911).

Virtually everyone who lives in the area either attended classes or their children attended school at this facility. Surrounding communities have enjoyed the facilities over the years for a central area for adult education and entertainment purposes for their particular groups. The major and main ethnic groups that reside in our area, the Swedish settlement, the Portuguese, the Assyrians, the Japanese colony, and the original Mexican families associate their progress in the community with that of the educational system focused at the main high school facility.

In the late 1860s sheep grazed free on the public lands south of the Tuolumne river. A few squatters' houses dotted the landscape. About ten miles to the northwest of the future site of Turlock was the "English Colony;" a few miles to the west was the "Irish colony". Where Turlock now stands was nothing but an Indian campsite. In the late 1800s when the

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Federal Land office opened a tract for sale in the Turlock area, the land were first put up for auction. Parcels not sold could be purchased for \$1.25 an acre, and most land in the Turlock region went for minimum price. A man by the name of John Mitchell started buying up a huge swath of land beginning at the Tuolumne River and stretching to the vicinity of Atwater. He finally had 100,000 acres which he leased to wheat farmers.

Some time in 1871 or 1872--we are not sure which--the new railroad running from Lathrop southward reached the present site of Turlock. Mitchell had granted the railway a right-of-way through his land; in return, the railway put in sidings ("switches") as he desired. One siding was put in at the present site of Turlock. Mitchell built a warehouse with an apartment in one end for his own use. Other men erected wheat warehouses until there were five.

Farmers brought in their wheat sack laden wagons at harvest time. This phase lasted until around 1890 when the unfertilized, unirrigated land around Turlock began to play out.

New land had been broken in the foothills to the east and planted to wheat and barley. Two rail lines were built east of the Southern Pacific's main line. Turlock was no longer an important shipping point. Foresighted members of the Turlock, Ceres and Modesto granges had been seeking legislation authorizing the establishment of publicly owned water districts which would furnish irrigation water to farmers at cost. Bitterly opposed by the dry land farmers, the fight was eventually won in the legislature in 1887, in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896, and the first water was delivered to the Turlock region in 1903. This began the economic transformation of the Turlock region as fruit trees, melons, grapes, sweet potatoes, and berries could now be grown.

The other major transformation of the town came with the beginning of food processing. The pioneering G.W. Hume Company opened a cannery in 1910. Shortly they built bungalows for the girls who came in from the farms to cut and peel the fruits and vegetables. Later on came turkey processing and cheese making which continue today.

As people became settled the civic needs became great. "In the spring of 1906, six grammar school districts (Washington, Central, Mitchell, Tegner, Keyes, and Turlock) joined to form the Turlock High School District. This was followed on July 23, 1906, by approval of a bond issue for building a high school.

School started on September 10, 1906, in the town hall on the corner of Broadway and Olive in Turlock. There were twenty pupils and two teachers. The principal was Mr. S.R. Douglass, a graduate of West Point; his

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assistant was Miss Maud Clark. The subjects were Latin, history, mathematics, and English. Miss Clark's classes used the stage and Mr. Douglass' classes the main floor of the auditorium. Debate was the only possible interschool activity.

The new building at Locust and High Streets was ready for classes in September, 1907. Now there were four teachers and fifty students. There was a library of the one hundred books, among them a donated encyclopedia. Inter-school competition was begun and included track, baseball, and basketball for both boys and girls."1

Bond issues for further expansion were defeated. Overflow classes were being held in churches. Both the trustees and the voters realized that more land was needed. Two sites were available, one of about six acres on Lander Avenue where the Bethany Home was built later, and a tract of over twenty acres offered and later donated by the John W. Mitchell family, a few hundred yards east of Main Street and just south of the Turlock Irrigation District lateral. Which became the focal point for an eastside vs. westside town battle that greatly influenced the development of Turlock as we know it today.

The context of the Weeks school in the period of its construction is significant. From the time of the Crane Brother's addition to East Turlock in 1905, serious competition between the East and West side factions characterized town life. The West side won a round when the post office was located on that side of town. In the ensuing years, particularly the 1920s when construction boomed, the two factions competed over the building of movie theatres and commercial buildings. During this time Weeks was building two commercial buildings and the theatre on the East side as well as a residence for Horace Crane. Horace Crane donated 20 acres for the construction of a school and another parcel across from the school proper for a public park. What had been a series of minor skirmishes became an all-out battle when the new high school was to be built. West-siders first dominated the school board in 1906 when land for a new school was purchased on the West side. The foundations were poured when an injunction was ordered to stop construction. The composition of the board changed over the years, to be dominated by the East side faction. In 1919, after several years in the courts, and act of the California State Legislature legalized the abandonment of the first site, and construction began on the East side property. The construction of the high school marked the end of the factional rivalry which characterized the period of Turlock's transition from a rail switch to a town.

In 1922, the Junior College was moved to Modesto, and the other high school buildings no longer used by the college were moved to the east side Canal Drive site. Students, faculty, and such moveable buildings as the old

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Annex, the study hall, and gym were moved. At this time the main Turlock High School building was under construction and was expanded upon until 1927. This facility became the focal point for education and entertainment for the entire area for over 50 years. As in many California communities, Turlock High School is the center for adult classes, and many activities such as concerts, plays, games, and community meetings.

In the 1930's and early 40's, during the summer vacation, the school facilities were used for a central location for people looking for jobs harvesting peaches, grapes, and melons. A "Tent City" was erected on the football field for living accommodations and the high school auditorium was used for general meetings about job opportunities. Farmers would come to the high school with their trucks and pick up a group of workers for their work schedule. Later that day the farmers would return the workers to the high school and receive information about the next day's work. In 1932, Dr. Marion Collins donated land to the high school district for widening the streets and building athletic fields adjacent to the Turlock High School main facility.

During the 1950's the school continued to grow with the increase in population of the area due to the ability of the local irrigation facility to accommodate residential growth.

During the 1960's, Turlock High School leased facilities to the local college, California State College, Stanislaus, until their main facility would be built. The college used the main high school building for evening classes and enrolled their entire summer school program on the high school campus. Their drama classes used the auditorium for summer theater.

When the Turlock Regional Arts Council was formed in 1973 to help encourage local arts activity, the future of the auditorium became an increasingly important question. A very strong need was identified for an up-to-date performance facility, and the large auditorium already available, rich in local history was seen as an ideal home for growing performing arts programs. During the past several years, the work of the local Bicentennial Committee and the Turlock Cultural Advancement Committee also strongly recognized the quality and amount of regional arts activity and the need for a good auditorium facility.

The building can house local and touring theater productions, dance presentations, community concerts, film and lecture series, art displays, and other large group meetings. It is the only auditorium in the Stanislaus/Central Valley area big enough to accommodate sizeable productions. It is one of the few facilities for a community of Turlock's size that has the capacity, heritage, architectural charm, and it should be

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preserved.

The original Turlock High School buildings continue to be significant to the community to this day. However, the period of significance has been arbitrarily ended at 1940, fifty years ago.

The two buildings represented in this nomination are Turlock's oldest surviving educational structures.

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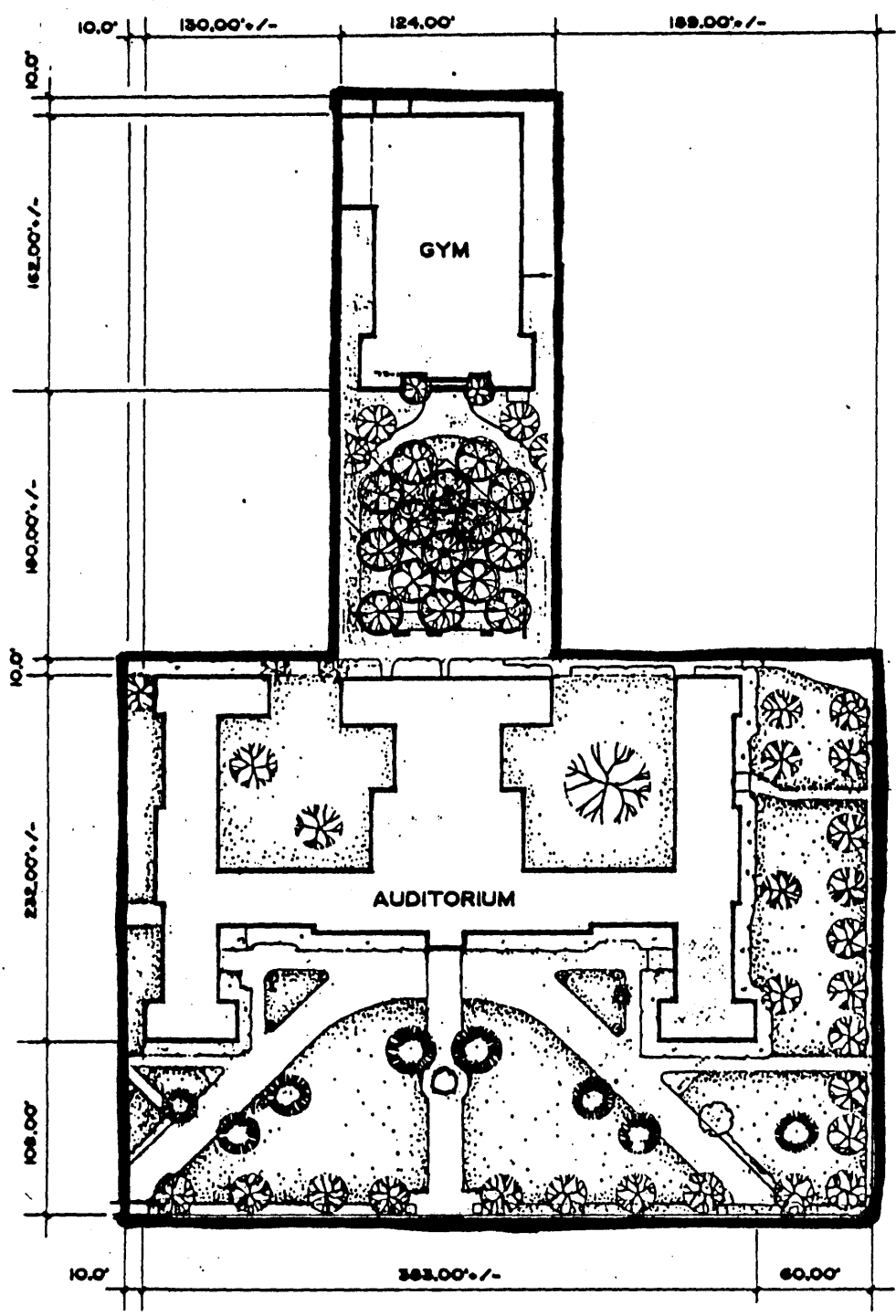
6. Turlock Tribune, copies of articles on schools, architect Weeks, and related topics. See Turlock High School Auditorium Restoration Committee Files. Most dated 1919-20.
7. Weeks, William H., "Building the School," Architect and Engineer, June 1911, pp.57-63.
8. Weeks, William H. "Architectural Syle for the School Building," Pacific Coast Architect, VIII (Sept. 1414), 96-98.
9. Weeks, William H. "Ramps versus stairs for School Buildings," Architectural Record, June 1936, p. 489.
10. "William H. Weeks, Architect." (Obituary) Architect and Engineer, May 1936, p. 53.

Of the many people who have made contributions to this presentation, the following must be singled out:

Donald Goldstein, former THS Principal
Professor Steve J. Grillos, Botanist
Carmen Jackson, alumna and Little Theater Leader
Lamar Jackson, alumnus, student body president at THS, former mayor of

Turlock

Lorraine Johnson, alumna and long-time secretary to former Superintendent
John Pitman
Bobbie "Sunny" Washburn, former Turlock Union High School Board member and
chair of the THS Auditorium Restoration Committee
Wes Wellander, former THS Principal



— = NR Boundary

OLD TURLOCK HIGH SCHOOL
 PROPOSED BOUNDARIES, FOOTPRINT, AND SURVEYOR'S DESCRIPTION
 PORTION SE 1/4 SECTION 14 T58 R10E M.D.B. & M
 CITY OF TURLOCK - BLKS 69-76
 Stanislaus County, CA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

ARCHITECT: WILLIAM HENRY WEEKS

State of California

Alameda County

Fox-Oakland Theater
1807--1829 Telegraph Ave.
Oakland
79000468 Weeks & Day

Colusa County

Colusa Grammar School
425 Webster St.
Colusa
78000657 Weeks, W. H.

Humboldt County

Hotel Arcata
708 9th St.
Arcata
84000775 Weeks, W. H.

Monterey County

Black, Samuel M., House
418 Pajaro St.
Salinas
84000911 Weeks, W. H.
Sargent, B. V., House
154 Central Ave.
Salinas
80000824 Weeks, W. H.

Sacramento County

Capitol Extension District
Capitol Mall
Sacramento
84000944 Weeks & Day

San Joaquin County

Bank of Tracy
801 Central Ave.
Tracy
80000851 Weeks, W. H.
West Side Bank
47 W. 6th St.
Tracy
78000765 Weeks, W. H.

Santa Clara County

Campbell Union Grammar School
11 E. Campbell Ave.
Campbell
79000544 Weeks, W. H.

Santa Clara County (continued)

De Anza Hotel
233 W. Santa Clara St.
San Jose
82002266 Weeks, W. H.
Holloway, Edgar, House
7539 Egleberry St.
Gilroy
82002262 Weeks, W. H.
Hotel Sainte Claire
302 and 320 S. Market St.
San Jose
80000865 Weeks & Day

Santa Cruz County

Judge Lee House
128 E. Beach St.
Watsonville
80000868 Weeks, W. H.
Madison House
335 East Lake
Watsonville
84001195 Weeks, W. H.
Pacific Avenue Historic District
Roughly bounded by Pacific Ave., Water,
Front, and Cathcart Sts.
Santa Cruz
87000004 Weeks, W. H.

Watsonville City Place

Bounded by Main, Peck, Union, and
E. Beach Cts.
Watsonville
83001244 Weeks, W. H.

Tehama County

Old Bank of America Building
710 Main St.
Red Bluff
80000873 Weeks, W. H.
Saint Mary's Parish
515 Main St.
Red Bluff
82002278 Weeks, W. H.

EXHIBIT A