

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 18 1987
DATE ENTERED APR 1 1987

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Pope Estate

AND/OR COMMON
Pope Estate

LOCATION Approx. 2.5 mi. NW of intersection of U.S. Hwy. 50 and Ca. State 89,
STREET & NUMBER on north side of Ca. State 89. Estate occupies portions of 1/2 of S
Sec. 25, Lot 1. T13N, R17E, and N 1/2 of Sec. 36, same T & R.
— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN South Lake Tahoe VICINITY OF 14th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE California CODE 06 COUNTY El Dorado CODE 017

CLASSIFICATION

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

AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)* U.S. Forest Service--Pacific Southwest Region

STREET & NUMBER 630 Sansome Street

CITY, TOWN San Francisco VICINITY OF California STATE 94111

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. El Dorado County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER County Administrative Building

CITY, TOWN Placerville STATE California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE U.S.D.A. - Forest Service Site Number 05-19-45

DATE 2-7-75 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Forest Supervisor's Office, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

CITY, TOWN 870 Emerald Bay Road, South Lake Tahoe, CA STATE 95731

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE N/A

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The former Pope Estate contains the following structures:

Main House I	Help Cabin VI
Kitchen/Dining Building II	Help Cabin VII
Guest Cabin XIII	Octagon Building XXVI
Pacheco Building III	Cooler Shed XV
Twin Cabins XIV	Gazebo XVI
Artist's Cabin/Storage XII	Boathouse XXVIII
Power House XI	Barn XXIX
Laundry House VIII	Garage XXX
Help Cabin IV	Caretaker's House IX
Help Cabin V	Pump House XVIII

(Roman numerals correspond to the location of structures on Estates map.)

Main House I

The Main House of the Pope Estate is a 38' x 62' wood framed, shingle covered building. A gambrel roof overhangs an open porch supported by large bark-covered log columns. Dormer windows extend in both directions from the shingle-covered roof. Large stone chimneys stand at east and west end walls, symmetrically flanking the house. Windows are primarily small-paned leaded glass casement. The building is rectangular in shape. A latticed kitchen passage extends from the house to the kitchen building.

Two square second-story sleeping porches extend from either end of the house, supported by a configuration of "carved" beams, bark-covered logs, and rectangular wood bases.* Two one-story gables extend from the back of the house, one over the library bay and one over the butler's pantry entrance.

Interiors are particularly high in quality of workmanship and material.

Dining Room contains leaded glass square bays flanking a finely finished concrete fireplace with over-scaled molding. The ceiling is beamed and paneled and surfaces are wood wainscoting and fabric.

Library/Living Room contains uniquely shaped redwood bookcase, rusticated stone fireplace flanked by two sets of leaded-glass french doors, beamed and paneled ceiling and windowed square bay. Northern portion with different windows (large rectangular panes, mullions, "picture window") is enclosed porch alteration.

*Since this writing, a windstorm (Nov. 1979) caused a 36-inch pine tree to fall on the house, destroying the east sleeping porch entirely.

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Entry Room is surfaced in wood, over-scaled dentil course encircles the room beneath an elaborate coffered ceiling. Paneling is formed with molding shapes enclosing painted fabric.

Kitchen/Butler's Pantry is surfaced in V-grooved wood paneling and contains sink with wooden drainboard, glass-doored cabinets.

Stairway Hall is finely paneled in redwood as are upstairs halls.

Bedrooms contain walk-in closets contained in gambrelled roof shape, unusually shaped doors, leaded-glass dormer windows. Walls are wood, covered with fabric.

Alterations

The main house has had one major addition: The original structure stopped at the column on the east side of the porch stairs (behind the tree in right center of photograph No. 3). The east end of the porch has been glassed in with windows, rectangular paned and "picture-window" sized. The west end of the porch has been enclosed to extend the Library out to the edge of the porch. The type of window framing used and the large picture window are not appropriate to the original style but are reasonably compatible. The extension is not adequately weatherproof. In conjunction with this extension, a stone platform and stairs were added to the west of the french doors. The addition is compatible.

Two second-story sleeping porches were added during Pope ownership. They are square and gabled, and supported in a confused manner by decorative beams, bark-covered logs and rectangular bases. Windows are screened, interior floor covering is canvas, walls are single-wall construction. The additions are compatible in terms of materials--their forms and design detract somewhat from the house itself. However, the design is appropriate to the area and the additions attempt to relate to the house with its columns and "woody" beams. The alterations are reversible. The essential integrity of the house design remains intact.

Kitchen/Dining Building II

Building is an "L" shaped structure, 30' x 38' at outer surfaces. The roof is gabled, contains 4 dormer windows and "dormer" door reached by stairs from ground level. Decorative bracketing over entrance resembles that of main house and Help Cabin VI. Some alterations, mostly interior, have occurred. Building's design remains compatible to the complex. (Exterior stairs are a very early addition). Construction date: 1900-1905.

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Guest Cabin XIII

Building is a rectangle, 24' x 60', narrower at rear addition. Unusual and interesting branchwork fills the gable overhang, repeated both inside and outside of this log cabin. Roof overhang is supported by two sets of triple columns. Construction date: 1900-1913.

Pacheco Building III

Building is 16' x 24' rectangle, shingled covered and gable roofed. Construction date: 1900-1913, approximately. Two false dormer windows on each of the roof gables have diamond paned glass windows as do the other windows. Design and style of building is shingle/Colonial Revival/English cottage. Appears unaltered.

Artist's Cabin/Storage XII

Approximately 25' x 25', this small structure with two square bays and north skylight is covered with cedar bark. Interior contains stone fireplace, V-grooved paneling, and some additions to provide for power tools. Square bays are interior window seats. The style, though unlike any other Pope building, is compatible with the other estate structures.

Power House XI

Building is 15' x 30' and backs the Artist's Cabin. Stone chimney of fireplace stands between them. Building is wood framed, covered partly with wood siding, partly corrugated metal. Construction is poor, displaying many random repairs. Style and materials are incompatible to the estate.

Laundry House VIII

Structure is rectangle, 20' x 25', with gable roof and shingles surfacing walls and roof. Originally functioned as estate laundry house. Types of windows and their different detailing demonstrate changes and possibly indicate the structure is one of the Tallant era structures, due to age generally associated with one of the types displayed (double hung, slim mullioned, 4 lights). The simple gabled and shingled form relates to and enhances the existing architectural character of estate.

Help Cabin IV

Building is 10' x 25' rectangle, shingle covered and contains three small rooms for estate servants. Transverse gable in center adds interest to very simple design. Diamond paned windows, gable roof, shingle covering and form relate it particularly to the series of Help Cabins and to the architecture of the estate. Appears to be unaltered.

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Help Cabin V

Cabin V stands at estate entry and behind stone entry pillar. Cabin IV is directly opposite. This Cabin is larger than IV, dimensions are 18' x 36'. Cabin is shingled, gabled and contains diamond paned windows of same design as others of estate. Interiors are surfaced with narrow V-grooved paneling. Interior ceiling shape reflects pitch of roof by angling up and then becoming flat. Scale seems small. The three-room cabin appears essentially unaltered.

Help Cabin VI

Cabin is a 14' x 32' rectangle, shingled and contains four rooms. Roof contains jerkin-head gables at each end, windows are diamond paned. Twin entries are covered with roof extension supported by decorative brackets similar to kitchen house. English influence seems stronger. Style and materials suit architectural theme. Cabin is similar in form to Cabin VII, but entries treated differently. It appears unaltered.

Help Cabin VII

Cabin VII is 12' x 40', shingled, jerkin-head gabled, contains four rooms and twin entries, both gabled. Larger than VI, it is essentially the same design except for entrance canopy treatment. It appears unaltered.

Octagon Building XXVI

Structure is 12' x 12', shingled, with an exaggerated roof overhang and very thick walls. It originally was used to store dairy products, perishables. It appears essentially unaltered on the exterior, but windows are closed off by interior walls, and may either have been false (for decorative effect) or structure had another purpose.

Cooler Shed XV

The 12' x 12' Cooler Shed is vented and shingled. While architecturally compatible, it is not a highly significant element.

Gazebo XVI

A 15' x 15' structure formed of peeled branches and poles. The circular roof is formed with many slim straight poles, supported by a ring of poles at the edge. The surrounding balustrade is formed also of branches and poles. The Gazebo stands in an early 20th century landscape design with small lake, miniature mountain forms, arched bridge. It and the Gazebo are in disrepair.

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Boathouse XXVIII

The boathouse is gambrel roofed and shingled, 25' x 75'. Its style recalls the style used in the estate and main house--a shingle/colonial revival adaptation. It is essentially unaltered.

Barn XXIX

The Barn is 45' x 45', shingled with a peaked roof with shed-roofed side extensions. Original portion is board and batten, covered later with shingles. The "wagon shed" additions to the rectangular shaped structure extend the full length of each side. Structure may have been moved or be a remnant from Cascade House, an 1890's resort at this location. Current style and form are compatible to the estate.

Garage XXX

Garage is a rectangle, 20' x 30', shingled, with a jerkin-head gable roof, partly roofed in corrugated metal. Architecturally, the structure is minimally important and compatibility with existing structures is questionable. Altered doors, all different, detract from it and other buildings.

Pump House XVIII

Structure is 10' x 14' shingle covered building, severe and utilitarian in design. It still has a decorative diamond paned window--an attempt to relate it to the whole.

Caretaker's House IX

Structure is roughly 50' x 40', covered with shingles. A combination of roof forms suggest several alterations. A tall stone chimney stands at the east. Windows are diamond paned, leaded-glass and double hung in various combinations on facades. House has been altered, interior remodeled, and a wing added to the southwest. Presence of older windows (leaded glass) suggest a remnant from Tallant ownership or the use of salvaged materials.

Vestiges of stone-lined paths occur all around the grounds. The stone fish pond stands at the center of the entry court, and stone pillars announce the court's entry.

Certain stylistic elements serve to unify the buildings visually and architecturally, English cottage images, shingles, gabled roofs and diamond-paned windows are the strongest recurring features.

Considering the time span of construction and the different owners, the design dominating the complex is remarkably consistent. While individually many structures may not be significant, their combined quality creates a strong statement.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- 1920's	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1884-1920'S

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pope Estate possesses both architectural and historic significance. Its associations with historically important individuals are strong factors in establishing its significance. However, its architectural values and cultural importance as a complex, provide its most important and significant contributions.

The architectural significance of the Main House lies in its remarkable design qualities, particularly interior; importance as an architectural example of its era, status as a key building in a recognizably unique environment, and importance as a cultural representative of an era of great wealth and personalities that contributed to the growth and development of the state.

The House was built in 1884 by George Tallant, son of pioneer San Francisco Banker Drury Tallant, founder of one of the oldest banks of that city. The house represents the first private estate construction on lakeside property in this area.

The identity of Tallant's architect still remains uncertain, but various aspects of the house design and construction indicate the hand of a skillful designer.

The structure is essentially a shingle style house with American and Dutch colonial revival influences and scattered references to late 19th century English work.

Its basic statement combines sophistication and rusticity--offering a refined interior environment in the midst of the rugged mountain site. One of the strengths of the structure lies in its use of contrasts--the interplay of this rusticity and refinement and subtle use of overscaled design elements and underscaled spaces.

The name of Ernest Coxhead, Bay Area architect of some repute at this time, has been mentioned (but is unconfirmed) as possible designer of the house. The house employs several idioms of his work.

The square bays of the fireplace are quite similar to the interiors of a house Coxhead did in Long Beach about the same time this house was done. That house also shared a gambrel roof with this one--one of the few times Coxhead used it in his residential work.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Altrocchi, J.C., The Spectacular San Franciscans
 Daggett Scrapbook, v.1
 Bancroft, Hubert, Chronicles of the Builders
 Millard, Bailey, History of the San Francisco Bay Regions
 Armstrong, L., Financial California
 Wright, B. C., Banking in California
 Stranger, Frank, Peninsula Community Book, San Mateo, Co.

Interviews:
 Gordon Tevis
 John Beach
 Office of George Pope

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 32.52
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	7,5,6	1,0,0	4,3	1,4	0,5,5	B	1,0	7,5,6	3,7,5	4,3	1,4	0,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING
C	1,0	7,5,6	1,4,5	4,3	1,3	5,6,0	D	1,0	7,5,6	4,0,5	4,3	1,3	4,0,5
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The southeast corner of the Pope Estate starts at a point 800 feet west of the junction of Pope Beach Road and Hwy. 89, on Hwy 89. From this point it runs 875 feet west/northwest along the Old Placerville-Tallac Point Road. From there it runs 1625 feet north to the shoreline of Lake Tahoe. Then 900 feet east along the shoreline to the property line of the Heller Estate. The boundary then follows the western property line of the Heller Estate for 1780 feet south to the beginning point at Hwy. 89. LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Paula Boghosian; Frank A. Magary, Pam Smith, and Richard Kraushaar
 ORGANIZATION Historic Environment Consultants; U.S. Forest Service DATE September 30, 1985
 STREET & NUMBER 2306 J. Street; 870 Emerald Bay Rd TELEPHONE (916)446-2447; (916)544-6420
 CITY OR TOWN Sacramento; South Lake Tahoe STATE California 95816:95731

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
 YES NO NONE

David J. ...
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.
 FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *William B. Bushong*

TITLE **AGENCY PRESERVATION OFFICER** DATE **JAN 21 1987**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
William B. Bushong DATE 4/1/87
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST: DATE
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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The detailing of the entry room with its overscaled dentil course suggests Coxhead work, as does the idea of an entry room at all in this rural context. It is a formal device that takes up a considerable percentage of floor space area in a building intended to be rustic, informal and casual. The paneled stair hall treatment and delicate leaded windows are reminiscent of English architect Charles Voysey's early 20th century work, and underline some English influences in the house's design.

By comparison to the Ehrman House, built in 1902 at nearby Sugar Pine Point, it is stylistically more advanced. The Ehrman House employs Queen Anne styles of the '90's for its principal themes, while Tallant's house uses current East Coast themes for its design.

The house is significant as one of the oldest remaining estate houses in the area. It is a fine example of its style and type of architecture, possessing some outstanding values. It is also a key structure in the complex that surrounds it, having "set" the style for its architectural themes, and essentially generated estate construction. Not only did it establish the principal style or treatment for most of the other complex buildings, providing a visual focal point, it served as the administrative base for estate activities and operations.

It is the central structure of a unique complex that reflects a significant aspect of California's cultural history.

The number and specific uses of the estate complex buildings provide insights and understanding of a past life style, important in the development of the state.

The Pope complex is the oldest and most completely intact complex remaining in the area. The quality of its design and the overall integrity of the group is high.

The complex reflects, through its variety of buildings and their placement, a uniquely clear picture of a vanished life style and culture. As an unusually complete reflection of a past era, the complex represents an irreplaceable cultural resource.

Several individuals and families of historical importance has been associated with the estate.

"Lucky" Baldwin, wealthy financier of the late 19th century owned the property before Tallant constructed the main house.

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Tallant, its builder, was the son of an early bay area banker, founding one of the oldest banks in San Francisco. The bank was ultimately incorporated as the Crocker Bank. Tallant was the first of several banker/financiers to own the estate.

The Tevis family purchased the estate from Tallant in 1899. The wealth of the family at one time was huge, having been generated from stock manipulation, mining properties and banking concerns. Tevis was instrumental in founding the Bank of California. Business interests were multitudinous. The large and lucrative Kern County Land Co. was begun by Tevis and Haggin, Controlling 300,000 acres of land and water irrigation rights.

The Tevis's were socially important also. One son married Mabel Pacheco, daughter of former Governor Romualdo Pacheco.

Their establishment in 1910 of the second largest corporation in California history was the occasion of reverses in the family fortune.

In 1913, the corporation failed and Tevis went bankrupt. The estate reverted to the Anglo and London Paris Bank before it was sold to George Pope in 1923.

The Pope family also possessed strong banking ties. George, Sr. at about the time of the estate purchase, held directorships in Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., the Bank of California, the Burlingame Land and Water Co., and the Henry Investment Company. Son George, Jr., following in the family tradition, became Director of the Crocker Anglo Bank, won the Kentucky Derby twice with his horses, and became president of Pope and Talbot Inc. in 1940.

The three owners associated with the estate were important figures to the finance, banking, and real estate history of the state, their wealth, activity, and creativity contributing to the development of those industries.

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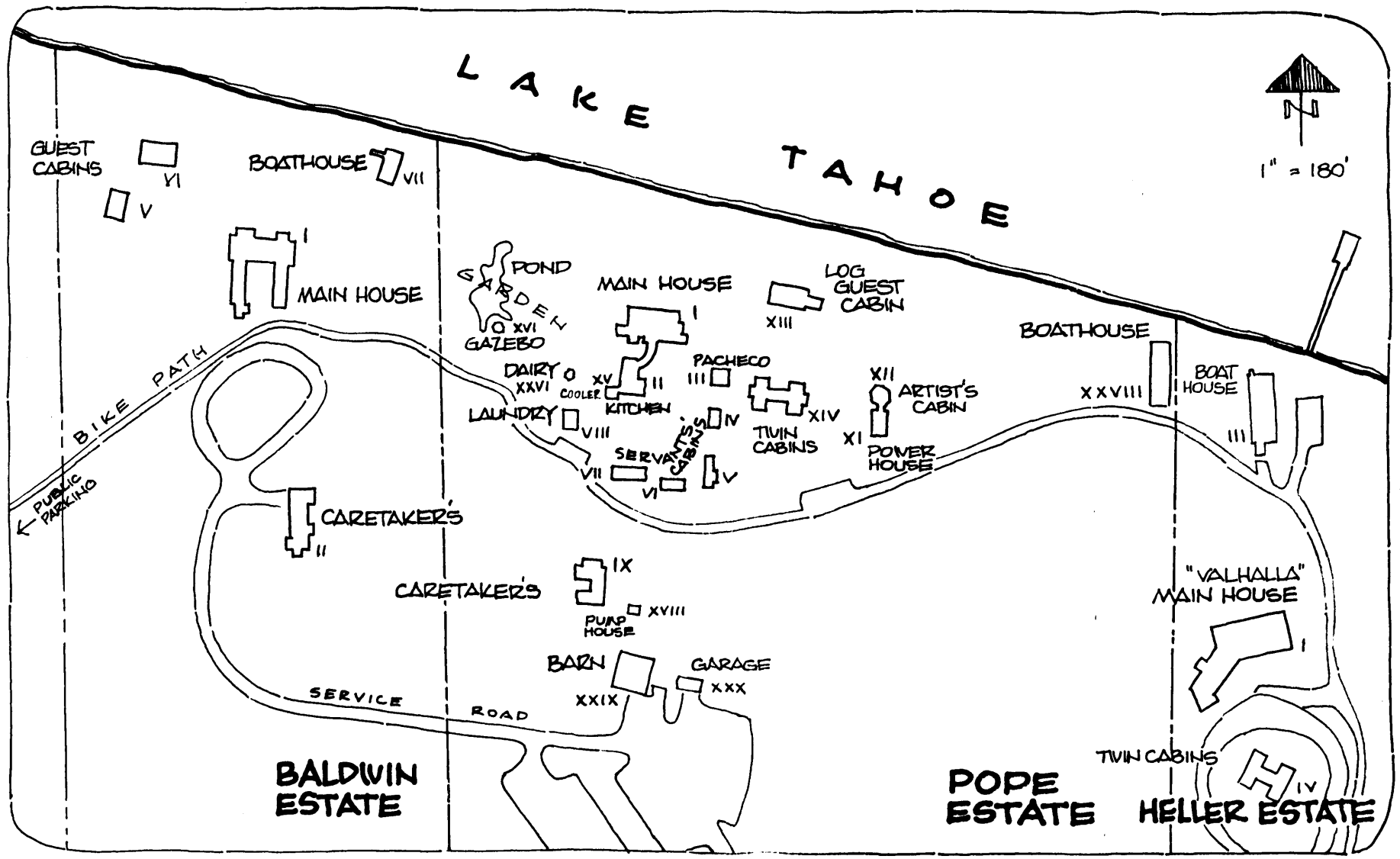
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This boundary coincides with the historic boundaries of the Pope Estate from the earliest years. Remnants of fencing materials may still be found which suggest that the old Placerville-Tallac Point County Road was the southern boundary of the property, although fences were apparently extended to the latter state highway alignment which replaced the county road. The area encompassed by these boundaries appears to maintain its historic integrity.



THE TALLAC HISTORIC SITE • U.S. FOREST SERVICE • LAKE TAHOE BASIN

FEB 18 1987