

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 19 1988
date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

RECEIVED

historic Call/Booth Residence

JUN 6 1988

ONP

and/or common Booth House

2. Location

street & number 1315 Vine Street

N/A— not for publication

city, town Paso Robles

vicinity of N/A

state California

code 06

county San Luis Obispo

code 079

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name G. Bruce and Sandra J. Shomler

street & number 402-C Country Club Drive

city, town Simi Valley

vicinity of N/A

state California 93065

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office, San Luis Obispo County Courthouse

street & number County Government Center, 1050 Monterey Street

city, town San Luis Obispo

state California 93408

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Resources Survey & Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

* See Item #6 on continuation sheet

date June 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records City of Paso Robles Planning Department

city, town Paso Robles

state California

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Call/Booth residence is a fully restored, single-story, Victorian-era, Eastlake style, "pattern book" house of approximately 1,910 square feet in size. It sits on a small 50 by 140 foot lot in the 1300 block of Vine Street, one of the original town site streets of the City of El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles). The 50 by 140 foot lot to the north of the residence has also been acquired by the current property owner and has been developed with an architecturally compatible accessory structure and thematic Victorian period rose garden, which gives the two lots the appearance of one larger, fully developed lot. The street on which the house sits contains an eclectic mix of houses that reflect the periods of the City's development, with the predominance of structures being either turn-of-the-century Victorian style homes, or early 1900s Craftsman bungalows. The remainder of structures in this block are more recent "infill" types of housing. This structure, itself, is significant in that it reflects the establishment of the original town site of Paso Robles, the town's relationship to a nationally known health spa, and individuals who were pioneers in the settlement of the community.

The Call/Booth residence, located at 1315 Vine Street, El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), California, is a single-story, "pattern-book," Victorian cottage built in 1893. Basically rectangular in shape, the frame house was constructed of native California redwood and sat on a redwood foundation. (The redwood foundation has been replaced by a cinder block foundation in order to strengthen the frame of the house. The original foundation had settled some four inches, jeopardizing the structure's integrity.) The siding is "v-rustic" styled redwood, painted white prior to restoration, and now painted mustard gold. The structure is topped by a hip roof with lower, cross-gable extensions in all four compass directions. The gable-ends to the north, south, and east have "wave" patterned shingle siding within the enclosed gable. The east and south gables contain Palladian windows, with dentil work, centered vents, and fixed sidelights. The west gable end opens into a recessed, second-story, externally accessed sleeping room. The eaves are all boxed, and dentils are intact throughout all elevations.

A raised, wooden veranda wraps around the eastern gabled wing extension. The veranda is covered by a hip roof, and a decorative, sunburst-patterned, triangular, boxed pediment is centered (facing east) just above the straight wooden stairs (approached from the walkway). An Eastlake style wooden bead-and-spindlework frieze has been restored to match the original -- which was removed in the 1940s. Porch railings, stair bannisters, square, milled porch supports, solid arched brackets, and stair entry posts have all been restored with native redwood following their alteration in the 1940s. (Alterations of the 1940s included replacement of the wooden stair entry posts with concrete posts, concreting over of the stairs, and addition of a second bathroom on the north side of the porch -- an addition to an altered front bedroom ca. 1920.)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1893 - 1938 **Builder/ARCHITECT** Burkett for Dr. S.J. Call

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Call/Booth residence in the 1300 block of Vine Street, Paso Robles, California, holds significance for the community in two ways. First, it is a fine example of "pattern book" architecture from the late 1800s, showing well the Queen Anne, Victorian, and Eastlake influences on the City in combination with native California construction materials. Its siting on the lot, scale, and style all contribute well to Vine Street's turn-of-the-century atmosphere, reflecting the early days of Paso Robles development, which centered around a tourist-oriented mineral spring that drew visitors from San Francisco and the eastern United States. Second, the individuals associated with the house held prominence in the developmental days of Paso Robles: Dr. Samuel Johnson Call, for whom the house was built, and his sister, Susanna Call Booth, the town's first postmistress. Thus, the house well represents something of the development of Paso Robles.

The City of El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles) got its start in 1886, when land purchased from a Spanish rancho by D.D. Blackburn, J.H. Blackburn, and D.W. James (uncle of the infamous Jesse James) was platted into a townsite, focusing around a natural mineral hot spring. Because of its location, the hot spring (well known regionally) could be accessed by rail, most particularly from San Francisco. As fame of the resort grew, and with the construction of a spectacular inn -- The Paso Robles Hotel -- during 1890-1892 (designed by Stanford White and Associates; lost to fire in 1940), the town began to prosper. This prosperity and opportunity attracted new settlers into the area. Two such families were the Calls and the Booths.

Dr. Samuel Johnson (S.J.) Call, for whom the house was built, was an adventuresome physician who came to Paso Robles in a circuitous manner typical of the pioneers of this period in American history. His immediate arrival in Paso Robles was as a result of his sister, Susanna (Susie) Call Booth's, presence in the town.

The Call family journey to Paso Robles began in Kentucky with the marriage of George W. Call (whose kin of Scotch-Irish decent came to that area from Maryland and Virginia) and Elizabeth Johnson (daughter of Colonel Tom Johnson, of Kentucky). The George Call family moved from Kentucky to Indiana, where Susanna Call Booth was born in 1850, near the town of Terre Haute. (She was the third youngest of nine Call children). The family then moved to Missouri, where Dr. Call was born in 1858. While S.J. was still a child, the family moved to Idaho (in 1864, presumably to avoid the conflicts of the Civil War). [It was during the Call's residency in Idaho that Susanna met Albert R. (A.R.) Booth, an entrepreneurial pharmacist who

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Item Number 9, Page 2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.16 acres

Quadrangle name Paso Robles Quad.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000 (7.5 Min.)

UTM References

A

110	708905	3944905
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Town of El Paso de Robles, Block 151, Lot 5; this is the historic property.
Assessor's Parcel Number 9-033-16

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carl E. Morehouse, Planning Consultant

organization N/A

date May 31, 1988

street & number 6645 Thille St., #191

telephone (805) 644-2925

city or town Ventura

state California 93003

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Kathryn Guillion

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9/13/88

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth Boland
Keeper of the National Register

date 11/3/88

Attest:

Chief of Registration

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

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This property was determined by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior as meeting the criteria for a "certified rehabilitation" for taxing purposes on July 25, 1985. The NPS number assigned for this certification is 0434-84-CA-85-0328.

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Fenestration consists of eleven original rolled-glass, molded, redwood-trimmed, 1/1 double-hung sash type, spaced in a functional manner around the house. (During restoration, a matching window was replaced on the north side of the veranda, following removal of the added-on bathroom and closure of the doorway at that point. This was restoration to the original state.) One pair of windows is centered on the east elevation, directly in front of the pediment covered entry stairs. Three other windows, topped by decorative panels, form a bay below the north elevation gable. The remainder are placed around the south and west elevations. All are covered by wooden framed screens. Additionally, an original, fixed stained glass window sits in the south facade at the entry vestibule. Small panes trim the sides and top of this window. Likewise, the main entry door (east facing, onto the veranda) has a single pane on the top half, with a latticed sash, and four milled panels below.

The southwest, rear corner of the house has a recessed "L" shaped porch. The house can be accessed at three points here; one door being at the direct (west) rear; two others are at the "L" intersection; one south faced, one west faced. Both entry ways have had wooden framed screen doors replaced to match the deteriorated originals. The painted redwood entry doors have lattice trimmed single panes on the upper halves, tooled panels below. The rear porch railings were restored, and the wooden floor planks have been restored from a concreting-over they received in the 1940s.

A wooden stairway, starting at the northwest corner of the west elevation, leads to the upper, recessed sleeping room under the west gable extension. The stairs, railings, landing, and porch have all been repaired following their deterioration over time.

The overall, basic external integrity of the house has been retained, although the original wooden roof shingles have been replaced by composition roofing. The two, patterned brick chimneys are in need of tuck-pointing.

INTERIOR: The floor plan of the house is basically rectangular in form, with an entry vestibule at the southeast corner of the front veranda (along side the east parlor room extension), living room ahead, small bedroom on the north (from the living room), dining room/kitchen on the rear (west) from the living room, and pantry rear (west) from the kitchen. The half basement is accessible from the rear porch and extends under the kitchen/dining room. The upper sleeping room adds 110 square feet to the approximately 1,800 sq. ft. of the main living space.

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Prior to restoration, the house was suffering from neglect and abuse, as indicated by the loss of the original mantels, hearth, and facing tiles from both fireplaces, and the glass shades from the hanging brass light fixtures. (The original mantels were recovered following an extensive search, the facing tiles for the fireplaces were replaced in a type of the period.) However, the overall integrity of the house was retained in the fir plank flooring, the plaster-lath walls, the solid, redwood doors and molding trim, and original door and window hardware. No internal walls were altered or added, with the exception of the front veranda bathroom addition/enclosure (ca 1920 and 1946). This resulted in the removal of two windows and creation of a doorway. The bathroom/enclosure has now been removed and the windows have been restored to their original condition. The kitchen was "modernized" around 1930, and the main bathroom was "updated" in both 1900 and 1948. Following restoration, these two rooms have been designed in fixtures and materials more reflective of the date of original construction. The overall form of the house has been retained internally.

The structure, a good example of "pattern book" design from the later 1800s, is one of the earliest in its neighborhood. It easily fits in with the other Victorian period pieces on this street which have been, or could be, restored. As one of the few single-story structures of its style and time in Paso Robles, it helps demonstrate the variety of architecture in the neighborhood during a particular time in the town's development (1800-1900). By virtue of its siting on the lot, its style, and its construction materials, it aptly adds to the rhythm and flavor of the street, helping depict the Victorian era in Paso Robles. (Like most of its contemporaries on the block, the property's outbuildings were removed during the 1940s and 1950s. A new accessory structure has been constructed on the adjacent lot -- which is under the same ownership -- and was designed to match the exterior style of the original house. Furthermore, a rose and herb garden like that originally on the south side of the house has been established on the north side of the house on this adjacent lot. The two separate lots have been designed to look as if one.) However, only the original historic lot is being included in this nomination.

Resource Count: 1 contributing building

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had been involved in a number of business ventures in the Pacific Northwest. Although they became acquainted then, Susie did not marry A.R. at that time. She, instead, married a Mr. Rayner, by whom she produced two children. Rayner died early in their marriage, leaving Susie to widowhood at a young age.] In 1869, George Call moved his family once more, this time to Santa Clara County, California. It was there that S.J. Call finished out his "common school education," from which he proceeded to a "thorough course at the State Normal School."

Records indicate that following his schooling, S.J. went to work for three years at a pharmacy in San Luis Obispo, California. As A.R. Booth came to San Luis Obispo to operate a pharmacy in 1878, it is fair to assume that the young Samuel went to work for A.R., his brother-in-law. (Following Susie's widowhood, a romance was renewed with A.R. Booth in 1873, culminating in their marriage in Elko, Nevada in 1878. Booth owned a pharmacy in Elko at the time of their marriage, and sold it to try his hand in San Luis Obispo in that year.) After S.J.'s experience in the pharmacy, biographies indicate that he "read" medicine with a Dr. Hayes. This study must have intrigued him, for he then returned to school at Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, from which he graduated in 1884.

After his graduation from medical school, accounts say that Samuel started a practice on the coast of San Luis Obispo County in the spring of 1885. Shortly thereafter, and probably because of his proximity to the ocean, he was appointed as physician to the "Alaska Commercial Company," wherein he spent several years at sea tending to the company's employees at their various stations around the Pacific Ocean. Upon his return to San Luis Obispo County, he then moved to Paso Robles, where he re-established his practice, circa 1889 or 1890. (While in private practice in Paso Robles, the Doctor's office was renowned for being filled with trinkets and curios that he had accumulated from his years at sea.) Records indicate that by 1891 he had been appointed as the primary physician to the Paso Robles Hot Springs. He was the third such physician to hold this post since the commercial development of the Hot Springs, but as the grand Hotel was not built until 1889, it is believed that he was the first physician to serve at that famous inn.

Dr. Call had decided to establish residency in Paso Robles after his return from sea because his sister and brother-in-law (Susie and A.R.) had moved to Paso Robles to set up that town's first pharmacy. Apparently as a result of his more "permanent status" at the age of 34, S.J. felt that he could afford to settle down and build a home, because he purchased a vacant lot in 1892 at an estate auction in San Francisco. This lot was just three lots south of the house in which Susie and A.R. lived on Vine

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Street. Records and interviews with surviving relatives indicate that he then had the house built by a Mr. Burkett. (It is deduced that the "Mr. Burkett" referred to may have been a John Burkett, an undertaker, who rented a house a block away from the site. This is a reasonable assumption, since there exists a natural relationship between doctors and undertakers--who were also often wood craftsmen in the frontier.) Because of the time period, and the nature of its construction, it is assumed that the Doctor most likely decided on its style by using one of the pattern books of the day.

It was while Dr. Call was residing in this house that the sea must have called to him once more, for he joined in with the American Revenue Cutter Service (the forerunner of today's U.S. Coast Guard) as a surgeon to serve in the "Overland Relief Expedition;" an expedition that set out to relieve stranded whalers at Pt. Barrow, Alaska, who were frozen in as a result of a heavy winter. This journey took from December 16, 1897, until August 16, 1898, when the relief ship sailed into Seattle. As a result of this endeavor, records say that Dr. Call was awarded a medal by Congress for "extraordinary performance." (Because the Congressional Medal of Honor is not awarded to civilians, and because Dr. Call's name does not appear on the current listing of Congressional Medal of Honor winners, it is generally believed that the medal awarded was the "Treasury Department Life Saving Medal," which was created by Congress in 1874 to reward persons who engaged in acts of heroism with regard to perils of the water. As the modern Coast Guard used to fall under the Treasury Department, it would make sense that this was the medal referred to.) Dr. Call returned to Paso Robles to practice, where he remained until 1904. Wanderlust must have overtaken him again, however, for at that time he moved to Honolulu, Hawaii and, thus, he sold his house to his sister, Susie.

Susie moved into the 1315 Vine Street house probably after 1906, when A.R. Booth died, as she and A.R. had lived in a house a couple of lots to the north of this house. Susie subsequently sold 1315 Vine to her son, Frank, in 1911, with the stipulation that she be able to remain there until her death (which came in 1944, at the age of 94.) Because the Booth's remained in the house for so long into modern times, it is frequently referred to as the Booth house, but this is technically not correct, as the house truly associated with A.R. Booth is the house to the north of this one.

Susanna Call Booth was a remarkable woman in her own right. Following her early widowhood, not only did she manage to raise two children, but she also helped in financially aiding S.J. through medical school. After her marriage to A.R. Booth, she came with him to San Luis Obispo, California,

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where A.R. went into a partnership with a Mr. Latimer to operate Booth & Latimer's Pharmacy (the former Eagle pharmacy) in 1878. Sometime shortly thereafter, one of Susie's children was killed in an accident, which sent her into a state of melancholy. A.R., seeing an opportunity in the newly growing area of Paso Robles, and as a way to ease Susie's depression, moved his family to Paso Robles, where he established another pharmacy, Booth & Jannie's, prior to the platting of the town. (Because of his entrepreneurial nature, A.R. also became a partner in the Stowell & Booth real estate agency, who acted as sole agents for the El Paso de Robles Town Site Company, after the actual platting of the town. Booth later acted as sole agent for the Paso Robles Hotel as well, and became an early town councilman and the town's first postmaster--a role he held until his death.) Susie became civically active in Paso Robles, helping with the development of the St. James Episcopal church and the establishment of a local chapter of the Eastern Star. She was also an expert horsewoman and frontiers person. (It is said that she often slept in the dormer room of 1315 Vine with a cap and ball pistol under her pillow.) Because of her frontier ways, she also actively led the forerunner of the first Boy Scout troop in town. To this group, she taught herbal medicine, camping, and wilderness survival techniques. Following A.R.'s death in 1906, she became Paso Robles first postmistress, finishing out A.R.'s term. Following Susie's death in 1944, her son, Frank, sold the house.

The Call/Booth house is architecturally significant in that it is the finest fully restored example of a single-story "pattern-book" Victorian house in the City of Paso Robles. This property was identified as eligible for historical listing in the City of Paso Robles Historic Resources Inventory survey of June, 1984.

The Call/Booth residence, though cottage in style as compared to its two-story contemporaries, ties in nicely with the other period houses on this street. Its construction materials -- native California redwood -- and its Victorian style, match and help add continuity to the neighboring structures of Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Stickwork motifs. The "pattern-book" design of the house helps demonstrate Paso Robles' ties with San Francisco and the eastern United States. In its totality, Vine Street helps depict the period of affluence that flourished for the community in the later 1800s as the town developed and grew around its grand hotel and resort.

The period of significance has arbitrarily been ended at 1938 because exceptional significance has not been demonstrated.

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BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

Guinn, Prof. J.M., History of the State of California and Biographical Record, Chicago: Chapman Publishing, 1903, pp 306-09.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred Knopf, Inc., 1984, pp 262-87.

Morrison, Annie L. and John H. Haydon. History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1917, pp 667-69.

Storke, Mrs. Yda Addis, A Memorial and Biographical History of the Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura, California. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1891, pp 347-348 and 645.

Reports

Planning Department, City of Paso Robles, CA, Historic Resources Survey and Inventory, June, 1984.

Articles

"Death of a Pioneer," obituary, The Pacific Churchman, June, 1944.

Newspapers

Paso Robles, (CA), Advisor, 8 October, 1936.

Paso Robles, (CA), Leader, 19 January 1908.

Documents

San Luis Obispo County, California

-----Deed Transfers, County Courthouse. 1889-1911.

-----Tax Assessor's Records, Paso Robles City Hall. 1889-1893.

Interviews

Booth, John Hurd. San Luis Obispo, CA Interviews. May, 1983, August, 1984.

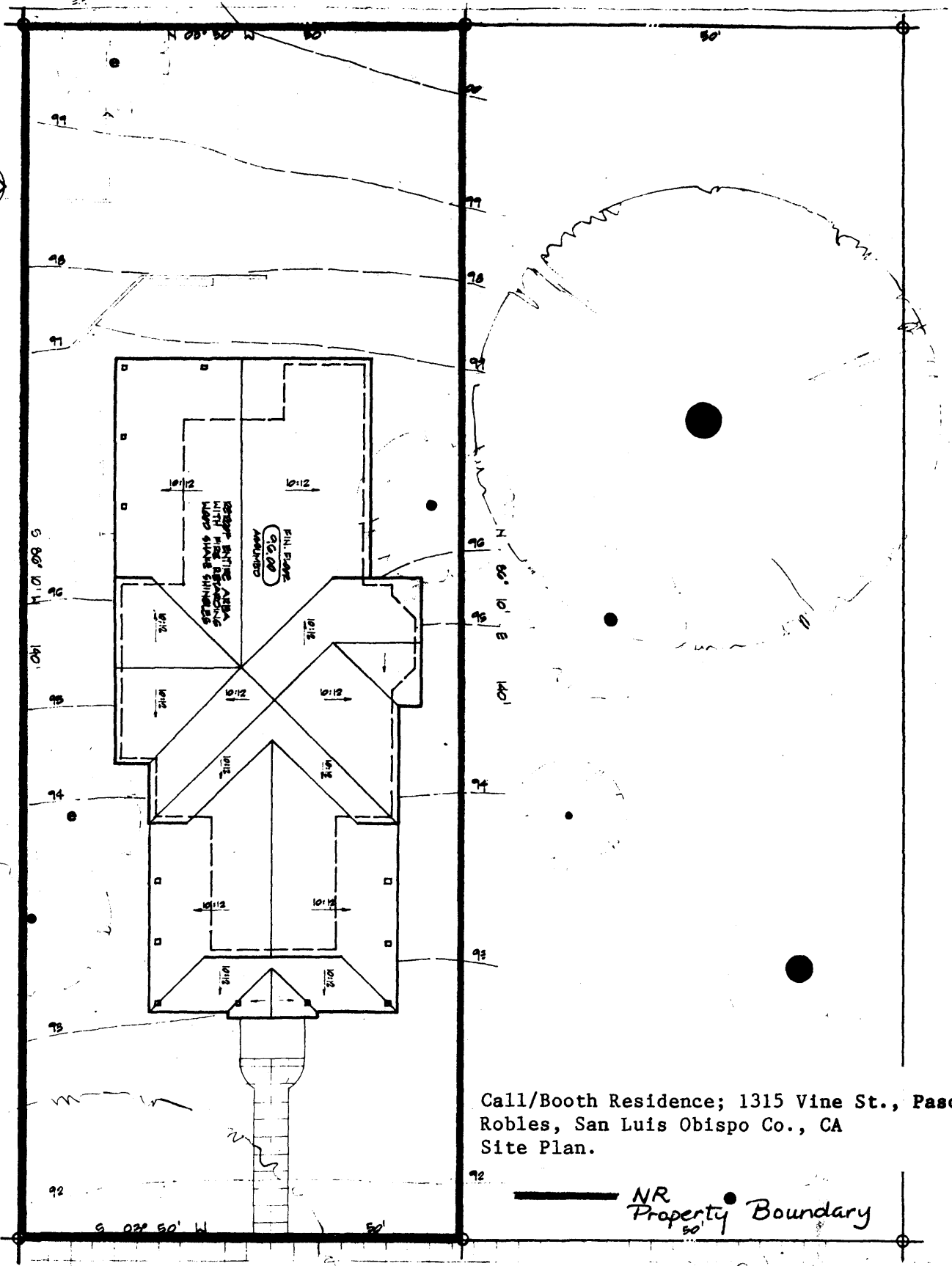
Sanson, Catherine Booth. Meadow Valley, CA. Letter. 9 June, 1983.



SITE / ROOF PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

DEAN DESCRIPTION:
LTS 4, 5, 6 OR Block 15
BL 1400 OR ROBLES,
A.R.N. 09-039-13, 12



Call/Booth Residence; 1315 Vine St., Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo Co., CA
Site Plan.

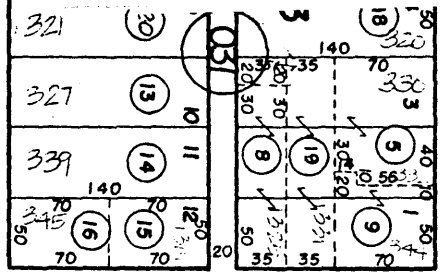
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Property Boundary

(C) 2008 + 2010

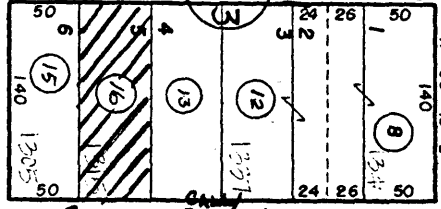
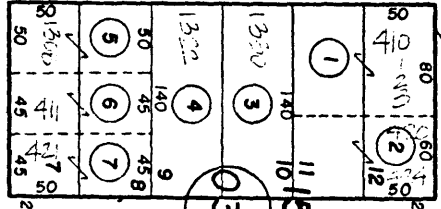
1315 VINE STREET

Call/Booth Residence; 1315 Vine St., Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo Co., CA
 County Assessor's Plat Description
 Lot 151-5

TEENTH

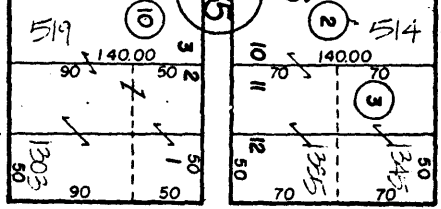
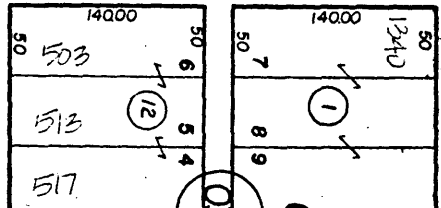


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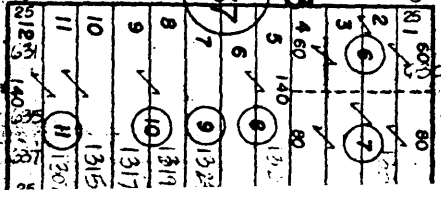
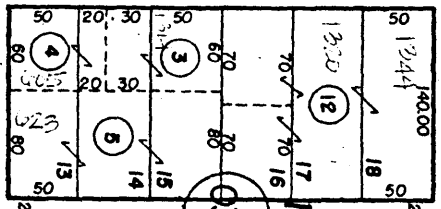
1315 - Bath's House

ST. 8



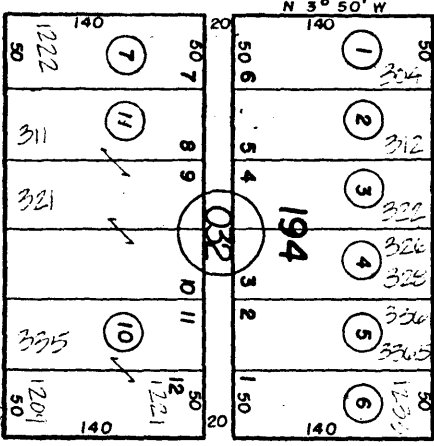
OAK

ST. 8

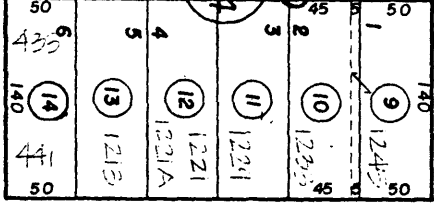
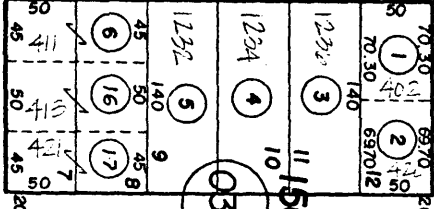


ST 8

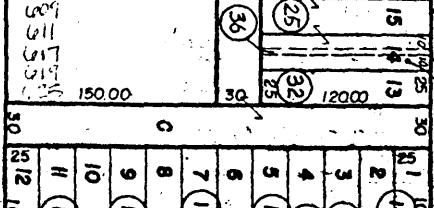
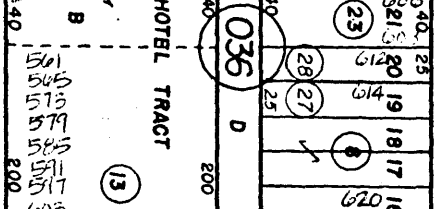
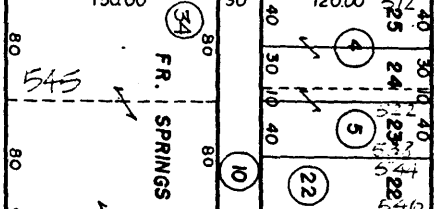
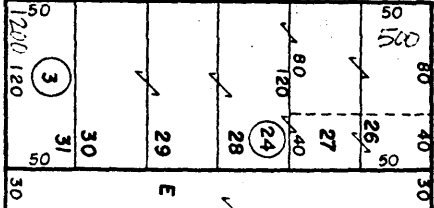
02 8 THIRTEENTH



8 OLIVE



8 VINE



ST 8

08 TWELFTH

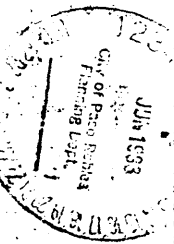
08

REV 4/7/03

NOTE - ASSESSOR'S BLOCK & LOT NUMBERS SHOWN IN CIRCLES.

09

CITY OF EL PASO L
 SAN LUIS OBISPO
 CALIFORNIA



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