

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Riverview Union High School building
other names/site number Riverview Fire Protection District Headquarters

2. Location

street & number 1500 West 4th Street not for publication
city or town Antioch vicinity
state California code CA county Contra Costa County code 013 zip code 94509

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] SHPO - August 12, 1998
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
State of 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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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] Edson M. Beall 10-14-98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Educational - School, Research Facility

Vacant - Not in use, Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century, Revivals

foundation Concrete, walls Brick, roof Asphalt, other

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

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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education, Invention

Period of Significance

1910 - 1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cumming and Weymouth, Architects

Continental Fireproofing Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

Contra Costa County Historical Resources Inventory, Revised 1989

Riverview Union High School
Name of Property

Contra Costa County, CA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.84

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0
---	---

6	0	3	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	0	8	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

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 Thomas A. Beagle
organization Antioch Historical Society date March 17, 1998
street & number 66 East Lake Drive telephone 925-754-0142
city or town Antioch state CA zip code 94509

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Contra Costa Fire Protection District
street & number 2010 Geary Road telephone 925-930-5500
city or town Pleasant Hill state CA zip code 94523

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Riverview Union High School Building

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

RIVERVIEW UNION HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

The Riverview Union High School property covers 2.84 acres of the original site provided by the C. A. Hooper Co., July 6, 1910. This Renaissance Revival architectural classification school building was designed by Cumming and Weymouth, architects of Oakland, California. The building is two stories tall and built of non-reinforced brick. It is 121 feet long by 79 feet wide. The total floor space is 14,500 square feet. The general building contractor was the Continental Fireproofing Company. J. C. Hurley contracted for the heating and ventilating system. The building was dedicated in November of 1911. In 1915, a Manual Training building was built on the north side of the property behind the main building. It has been removed. The main building was used as a high school from 1911 to 1931. It was leased in 1936 by the Bureau of Reclamation and sold to Fibreboard Products Inc. in the 1940s for their Research Division. Several inventions critical to W.W.II were developed here. In 1975, the Riverview Fire Protection District bought the building for their administrative offices. They used the building until 1995. It is now vacant.

The Riverview Union High School building sits in a classical balanced setting. The entrance gate posts, 2 x 4 x 6 feet tall, stand on either side of the entrance road leading to the high school building. The 160 foot long entrance road approaches the high school building circling around the flag pole. The flag pole is placed in a tear drop shaped planter box in front of the building's entrance. The front lawn is neatly maintained. The dominant feature is the four palm trees, two on either side of the driveway. There are seventeen other trees and shrubs listed on the landscaping report. (See: Landscape Report)

The building was designed by the Oakland architects, Cumming and Weymouth, in the summer of 1910. The building is two stories high. The overall dimensions are 121 feet long by 79 feet wide. The total floor space equals 14,500 square feet. The existing exterior perimeter walls are constructed of non-reinforced solid Antioch red clay brick masonry. The red brick dimensions are 4 X 8 1/2 X 2 1/2 inches. The brick wall thicknesses are 8, 13, and 17 1/2 inches at the parapet, upper story and lower story respectively. The bricks are laid in running bond with bond courses at every sixth course, or header brick. The Renaissance Revival architecture building has the balanced classical look. The left side of the front of the building is a mirror image of the right. This balanced look is maintained on both sides and back.

The columned portico covers the entrance to the building. The four columns, two on each side of the doorway, have Corinthian capitals supporting the gabled roof. Dentil detailing is over the frieze board. Just behind the portico is a Roman arch above the entrance doors. Concrete steps lead up to the front doors on the exterior and wooden steps continue on up to the second or main floor on the interior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Riverview Union High School Building

The original exterior wooden doors have been replaced with aluminum store front doors with panic bars. The front stair case is a part of the classical look of the front portico. As with the Greek and Roman public buildings, stairs could suggest the activities in this building were above the commonplace. Originally, this building stood in total isolation, surrounded by vacant land. Landscaping did not exist for several years after the high school opened in 1911 due to insufficient funds.

All the window frames are original. They are double hung, wood construction. Above each window and exterior door frame is an embedded pre-cast concrete lintel with a keystone design in the middle. Long span lintels are embedded pre-cast concrete, sitting on top of steel plates. The steel plate ties into the brick wall supporting the lintel. The second floor short windows in the end wings were built just above the inside classroom blackboards.

The corners of the brick walls of the building are ornamental embedded pre-cast concrete quoins. The quoins are cream in color and visually set the building elements apart from the red brick walls. The quoins are an alternating pattern of square and rectangular blocks. The pattern continues up the wall where it terminates just above the second floor windows against a pre-cast horizontal band approximately 18 inches wide. Centered on this band is a pre-cast built out radiuses element approximately 9 inches wide. This horizontal band and built out elements are wrapped around the entire building.

Classical embellishments were used at the top of the building. Approximately 24 to 30 inches below the top of the parapet is a horizontal element projecting out 12 to 24 inches. This element has a 12 to 18 inch fascia board. Applied to the upper half of the fascia is a crowned mounded element. The underside of this projected element is soffited with dentil detailing applied on the frieze board directly under the projected element. This feature is located approximately 24 inches above the horizontal band element. This element continues all the way around the building. The roof, which is below the parapet, is sloped approximately 1/4 or more inches per foot. It has 1 X 8 inch straight sheathing supported by a combination of wood joists, carpenter trusses, wood beams, and girder trusses. The attic space is approximately six feet high. Tar and gravel roofing protect the building.

The original inside of the building has been maintained. The main or second floor is 11 feet above the first floor. The ceiling of the second floor is 15 feet above the floor. The original walls of lath and plaster are still in place. Some other walls have been added over time. The lath and plaster ceiling on the second floor has been covered with a sound proofing material. The second floor flooring is hardwood over diagonal sheathing supported by 2x13 inch joists at 16 inches on center. Currently this flooring is protected with a blue and gray carpet. The interior walls are 2 x 6 inch studs at 16 inches on center. The four classrooms on the second floor, two in each end wing, have normal-sized windows in one wall, and a short window in the wall just above the blackboard. Blackboards were on three walls with large windows in the fourth. The blackboards have been removed. A 30 inch board and batten wainscot wall is still in place. The wainscot apparently helped support the blackboards.

The second floor rooms open on to a main corridor that runs the length of the building. Academic classes were generally held on this floor. Starting in front and going left, the rooms included

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Riverview Union High School Building

the principal's office and teacher's room; the west wing has two large classrooms with a small room in between; the 30 by 40 foot study hall with a large platform was on the north side; and two more large classrooms with a small room in between are in the east wing. Originally the first floor included the domestic and science laboratories, lunch, manual training and furnace rooms.

Some of the original interior doors are still in place. They are raised paneled style. The added walls have hollow core doors. The original door jams are plain frame with a cap. The raised paneled doors still have some of the original hardware..

The 30 by 40 foot study hall is the largest room in the building. The board and batten wainscoting in the study hall is 5 feet high. The ceiling in this room is covered on a 2 foot slanted piece between the ceiling and the wall, giving this room a sense of enclosure. All the windows in this room have Roman arches, adding a dynamic classical touch.

The first floor is at ground level with no steps leading in from the outside. The ground level entrances to the building are in the back. The original wooden entrance doors have been replaced with aluminum store front doors with panic bars. The floor is concrete. Some of the floor is painted, some have old style floor covering and some is bare. The original lath and plaster walls are still in place. Some rooms have been divided into smaller spaces with wall board construction. The ceiling is lath and plaster with some of the second floor joists is visible through a few open spaces. Water and sewer pipes and electrical conduit from several remodeling operations are still in evidence.

All the original 1910 electrical equipment has been replaced. The fluorescent fixtures on the second floor are of the late 1940's era. The original heating system was probably a steam generating boiler system with radiators in each room. This was a common type of heating system for the time of construction. This system has been replaced with a central forced air system. The two office bathroom fixtures on the second floor look original. Newer bathroom facilities have been added to the first floor.

On the back of the building is a two story, 21 by 10 foot concrete structure. It was added during the Fibreboard era. One end is cast against the brick building. The original need for this addition is unknown.

Historical records indicate this building was, "...the most complete high school building in the county..." when finished. The building was visited by other school district representatives during construction

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Riverview Union High School Building

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

RIVERVIEW UNION HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

The Riverview Union High School building is significant at the local level under Criterion A, as one of the first high school building in eastern Contra Costa County to be specifically built as a high school. It is now the only remaining original union high school building in eastern Contra Costa County. This building is also significant at the local level under Criterion A, as the Fibreboard Research Division. Several inventions that contributed to the outcome of World War II were developed here.

This building was built as the direct result of California State laws and significant local historical events. California laws, from the state's inception in 1850, provided financial support for public education. The elementary school system was established first. The high school system slowly evolved. Larger cities, as San Francisco, financially supported both elementary and high school education, including the needed buildings. Lesser populated regions of the state, as was true in eastern Contra Costa County, financially supported just the elementary school system. Sometimes high school classes were taught in elementary schools. Antioch Grammar School had space available as early as 1883 for high school classes.

Union high school districts were legally established in 1890. Adjoining elementary school districts could create a union high school district. In 1891, the sixteen elementary districts in eastern Contra Costa County formed a union high school district. Funding was by a special local district tax. The high school classes were held in space available in the Antioch Grammar School

The California law of 1901 provided for state financial aid supporting union high school districts. The sixteen elementary districts were reconfigured into two union high school districts. Twelve of the sixteen elementary school districts created one union high school in the far eastern part of the county.

The remaining four elementary school districts were Antioch, Pittsburg, (Black Diamond until 1912), Somersville and Nortonville (the Carbondale School District). They agreed to form a union high school district. The Live Oak (elementary) District soon joined. The Riverview Union High School District was formed June 1, 1903, after Henry Fuller Beede, owner of Antioch Lumber Company, and the newly formed Antioch Women's Club, supported the new high school district. Antioch Grammar School had space for high school classes. The 'Riverview' name, a compromise, referred to the dominant transportation system - the San Joaquin River

However, the 1901 law created very few high school buildings in the state. In 1909, the California State Legislature authorized union high school districts that had been in existence for three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Riverview Union High School Building

years to build a school building. This bill allowed the districts to levy a one year tax to pay for the building.

Antioch and Pittsburg were the fastest growing towns. Somersville and Nortonville were small coal mining communities whose mining economy was declining. These two small towns were located south of Antioch and Pittsburg in the foothills of Mount Diablo. The Live Oak District was a large agricultural community located east of Antioch. The proposed high school building was considered to be a significant statement about a town's influence. Therefore, both Antioch and Pittsburg vied for this building and its potential influence.

The Riverview Union High School District trustees bought land in Antioch for a new high school. Pittsburg residents objected. They wanted the school. Another site was proposed in the southern part of Antioch. This too was rejected by Pittsburg. Then, Charles Appleton Hooper, who owned the C. A. Hooper Co., a Pittsburg business, donated for a \$10.00 gold coin, two blocks of unincorporated land between Antioch and Pittsburg. The deed stipulated the land had to be used for a high school building for the Riverview Union High School District; the high school building had to be built within two years of July 6, 1910, to cost no less than \$15,000 or the land would revert to C. A. Hooper.

The Hooper school site was isolated from the two towns but centrally located to transportation. The site was bordered on the west by vacant land (now Gaylord Containers); on the north by the San Joaquin River; on the east by a marsh (now Anchor Glass Container's plant) and on the south was the intersection of three roads.

The significance of this high school site was its access to transportation. It was about central for student travel in the union high school district. It had access to all the transportation systems available in 1910. These were the roads, the railroad and the river. Students coming to the school by road used one or more of the three major local roads. Each began near the school's entrance. Marsh Street (now West 4th Street), began at the entrance to the high school and went east to the town of Antioch. Somersville Road began in front of the school's entrance and traveled south to Somersville located in the foothills. A short distance south on Somersville Road began the County Road (now called the Antioch/Pittsburg Highway) which went west through Pittsburg. Nortonville students used this road. Live Oak students who lived east of Antioch used Marsh Street. Students came by foot, bicycle, horse, car and bus.

The Santa Fe Railroad tracks were on the north side of the school property just below the San Joaquin River. Trains carrying students would stop for school. Students also used the San Joaquin River to come to school.

This new site on the Hooper land satisfied all communities except Antioch. However, the election on April 1, 1910, approved the location west of Antioch for the high school building and elected five new trustees who favored compromising all differences. The money for the new high school was provided by a direct tax. Since there was no gymnasium, expenses were held within the \$20,000 tax limit. Cumming and Weymouth, architects, were selected in the summer of 1910. The Continental Fireproofing Company was the contractor for everything in the building construction except for heating and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Riverview Union High School Building

ventilation. Construction of the high school building began on September 2, 1910, with the Continental Fireproofing Co. completing their work on March 22, 1911. J. C. Hurley contracted for the heating and ventilation system. He began working on November 21, 1910, and completing work on April 21, 1911. The new high school was dedicated in November, 1911.

The classrooms on the second (main) floor were finished when the school opened. The rooms on the first (ground) floor were finished as they were needed. About 30 students were enrolled in 1911. This quickly expanded to 50+ in 1912 and to 130 by 1916. The building was built for 120 students. As the student enrollment expanded so did the need for additional curriculum beyond the basics. The trustees desired a balanced offering for all students. In 1911, sewing was added; manual training in 1912. A chemistry lab was added on the first floor in 1914. A school band was organized in 1915 and played at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco.

Athletics were popular with students and teachers from the beginning. The lack of a gym did not stop student participation. Basketball was played outside of the high school in good weather, and in Scouts Hall or the Belshaw Theater, located in Antioch, during the rest of the year. Football was played in a field south of the high school. The boys changed in the furnace room. There were no showers.

The Manual Training Departments out grew their first floor classroom by 1915. The expansion of the Manual Training Department was uniquely met. In 1915, with limited funds for construction, the Riverview Union High School trustees accepted the offer from George Cater, the instructor, and the students to design and build the Manual Arts building. This building was built on the north side of the property, behind the main building. This two story structure was built in sections giving the Manual Training Department students practical experience in all phases of the construction. This building was used as a classroom from 1916 to 1931. This building was a part of the lease until the school was sold in the 1940s. This building has been removed. This may have been one of the few school building ever designed, built, and used by students in the State of California.

Riverview Union High School educational process was very important with the trustees. They hired the best qualified teachers by going to the Normal Schools (now state universities) and Stanford University. This policy made Riverview Union High School education, "... one of the finest in California."

In 1925, Antioch and Pittsburg dissolved the union high school district due to overcrowding of the 200+ students in a building built for 120. New industries had created greater economic opportunities for both communities. Now both towns could afford their own school buildings. Pittsburg kept the 'Riverview' name and Antioch kept the building. By 1930, Antioch had outgrown this building. A bond election was held for a new high school that was built in the then center of town. The class of 1931 was the last class to graduate from the Riverview Union High School building.

This Riverview Union High School building has survived for several reasons. First the building was isolated from the center of activities for either town. It ceased being useful as a school building in 1931. Both Antioch and Pittsburg built new high school buildings closer to the center of each town in that time. The mid 1930's California earthquake law forced all other school buildings in the state to be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8, 9 Page 7 Riverview Union High School Building

evaluated. All nonstandard brick buildings had to be fixed or replaced. Most brick buildings disappeared over time. The Riverview Union High School building was not effected by the new laws since it was not being used as a school building.

Second, this building has survived because it was useful to other organizations. The Bureau of Reclamation leased the building in 1936 for 90 engineers who worked on the Central Valley Project. Fibreboard bought the building in the 1940s and used it until 1975 as their Research Division. The Riverview Fire Protection District bought the building in 1975 for their administrative offices. They used the building until 1995 when the fire district was reconfigured. The building is now vacant. It may be sold with an uncertain future. Preservation of this significant 88 year old Renaissance Revival building is necessary.

FIBREBOARD ERA: 1940s+

Fibreboard Products Inc. manufactured containers. The Riverview Union High School building is just east of the Fibreboard plant. In the 1940s, Fibreboard bought the building for use as their Research Division. Several significant inventions that were critical to the World War II effort came from their research. The underwater writing pen used by frogmen; the wax coating with pesticides to protect shipments of supplies from large rodents found in the South Pacific and waxed paper milk cartons and other packaging designed to eliminate the use of glass were some of the early outcomes from this research facility. Many of the early designs were forerunners of today's consumer era packaging. Additional data is unavailable.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Antioch District High School Board of Trustees" Minutes, Organizational meeting
July 7, 1925 and other minutes. Antioch Unified School District,

Antioch Women's Club, "Diamond Jubilee Report." Unpublished report, 1977.

Benyo, Elise S., Antioch to the Twenties. Antioch Unified School District publishers,
1972.

Contra Costa Historical Society newspaper clippings file on the Riverview Union High
School building, 1901 - 1931

Hohlmayer, Earl J. Looking Back II: More Tales of Old East Contra Costa County.
US Print, 1996.

Torhiem, William, Antioch Schools of Contra Costa County. Contra Costa Library, 1970.

Vogel, John D. S.E., and Meyer, Ronald C. S.E., "Structural Investigation Report,"
Riverview Fire Protection District Administration Building, March 25, 1991..

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10, 11 Page 8 Riverview Union High School Building

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Assessors Parcel No. 074-040-026

Riverview Fire Protection District, 1500 West 4th Street, Antioch, CA 94509

11. BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the parcel historically associated with this property..

10 LSM 34

N0° 51'29"E

269.78'

GAYLORD CONTAINER CORP.
Series 97-32586 2-27-97

S28° 15'11"W
130.40'

N89° 08'31"W

60.00'

62.44'

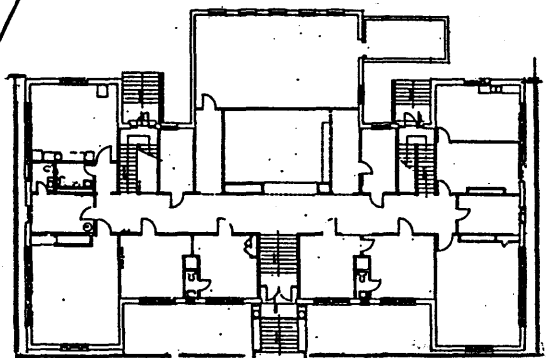
154.00'

N0° 51'29"E



NTS

PARKING



DRIVEWAY

LAWN

LAWN

DRIVEWAY

290.79'

N89° 08'31"W

NOTE: ROTATE BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP
0° 51'29" COUNTERCLOCKWISE TO OBTAIN DEED
BEARINGS DESCRIBED IN 2557 O.R. 324, 7335
O.R. 222, 9663 O.R. 93, AND SHOWN ON 9 LSM
32, 10 LSM 22, 10LSM 34 AND 45 LSM 22.

SOMERSVILLE RD.
BS-19
RAILROAD SPIKE

N79° 02'52"E 146.58' (TIE)
S89° 08'31"E 895.36' (SPIKE-NAIL)

BASIS OF BEARINGS W. 4TH. ST.

BS-20
FOUND

9 LSM 32
10 LSM 22
45 LSM 22

N48° 35'36"W
203.50'

236.89'

33.39'

N0° 50'09"E 235.70'

11.69'

N0° 51'29"E 308.74'

MOST SE'LY CORNER 9663 O.R. 93

S0° 51'29"W 479.88'

S0° 51'29"W 916.06'

S11° 30'56"E 102.81'

ANCHOR GLASS CONTAINER CORP.
2557 O.R. 324 7335 O.R. 222
6-16-55 A.P.N. 4-040-025 10-01-74

N89° 08'31"W

Adjacent Industry

marsh

marsh

Black Top Parking lot

Building

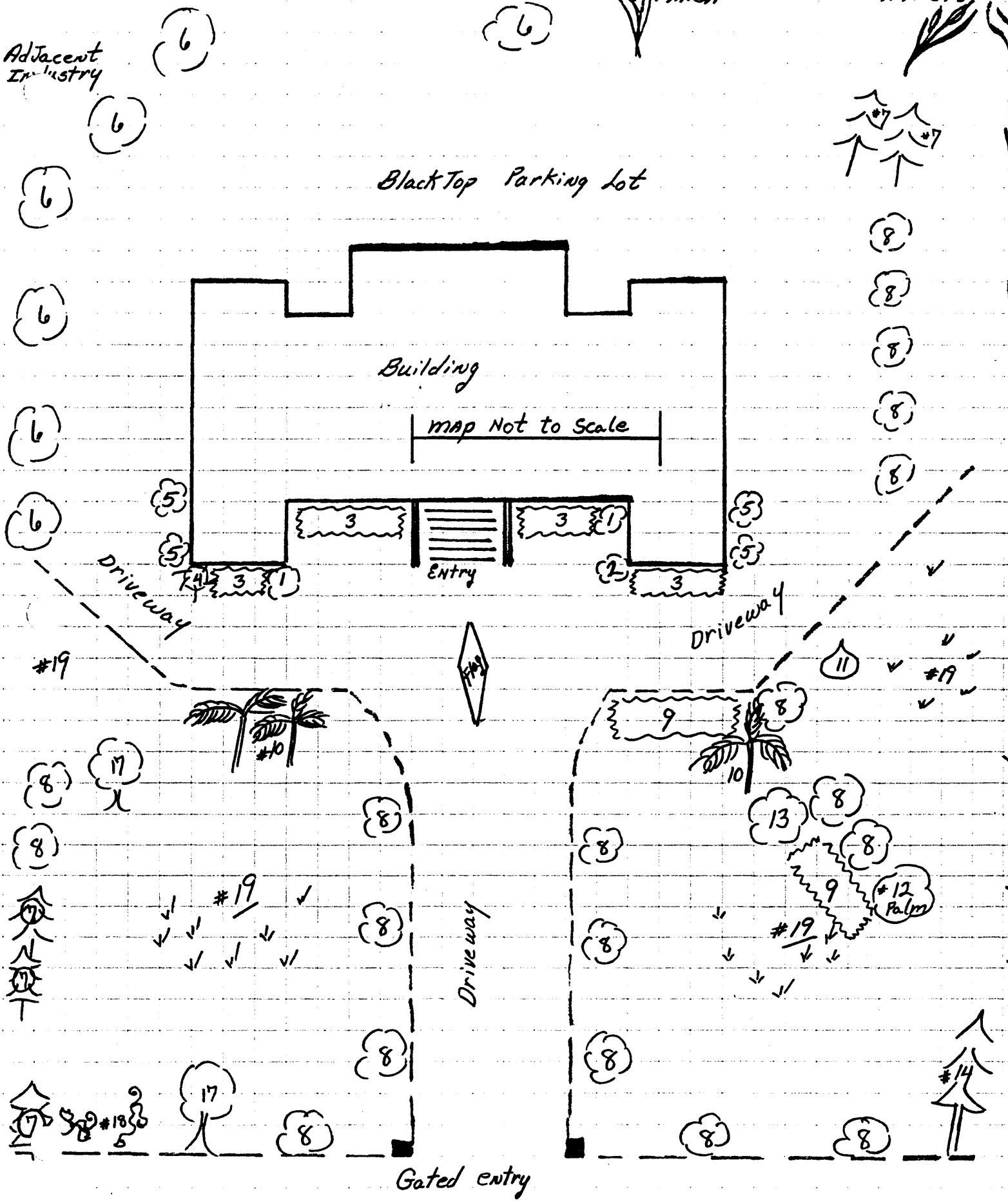
map Not to Scale

Driveway

Driveway

Driveway

Gated entry



RIVERVIEW UNION HIGH SCHOOL LANDSCAPING