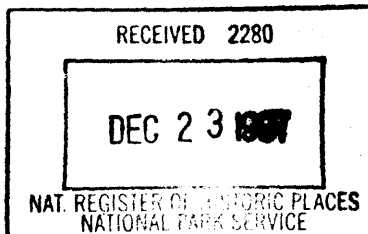


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



16602

### 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property RECEIVED

historic name Cranston-Geary Residence

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location OHP

street & number 2101 G Street  not for publication

city or town Sacramento  vicinity

state California code CA county Sacramento code 067 zip code 95816

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  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] December 10, 1997  
Signature of certifying official Date

California Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] 1/23/98  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	
_____	_____	2 buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	1 structure
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements  
Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie School

Materials

foundation : concrete  
roof : asphalt  
walls : wood siding  
other : brick piers and base facing

Narrative Description:

(Please See 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 or possesses characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, 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.)

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

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909

Significant Dates  
1909

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder  
Sellon, George C.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Cranston-Geary Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an excellent example of Craftsman and Prairie School styling, and as the work of a recognized master in the field of architecture. The skilled composition of forms and masses, the fine execution of architectural details, and the innovative use of construction materials reflect the hand of its designer, George C. Sellon, California's first State Architect.

(Please see Continuation Sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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: Local library, private collection

Name of repository:

Sacramento County Library and property owner, 2101 G Str

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .26 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	10	632790	4271030
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

Verbal Boundary Description

(Please see Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Please see Continuation Sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula Boghosian, Principal, Don Cox, Historian

organization Historic Environment Consultants date August 12, 1997

street & number 5420 Home Court telephone 916-488-2887

city of town Carmichael state CA zip code 95608

Additional Documentation (attached)

Property Owner

name George Bramson

street & number 2101 G Street telephone 916-444-9238

city of town Sacramento state CA zip code 95816

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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<u>Cranston-Geary Residence</u>	<u>Sacramento</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>
name of property .	county	section	page number

**Narrative Description:**

Sited on the slightly elevated northeast corner of 21st and G Streets, the Cranston-Geary property contains two original buildings and a small recently-constructed play house. The large three story residence is primarily Craftsman in design, with some Prairie School influences. The building is essentially rectangular in form, with a two story, shed-roofed wing on the north, porches on the west and south, and a shallow angled bay on the southwest corner. The two-story, battered-based wing on the north contains a room on the first floor that was once an open porte-cochere, with an enclosed sleeping porch above it. The roof is composed of intersecting gables; a north-south gable on the east and two east-west gables on the west elevation. Four gabled dormers project from the upper floor roof, facing north, east, south and west. The wood frame building is surfaced with horizontal lap siding on the first floor up to window-sill height of the second floor, and vertical board and batten siding from the second floor window-sill height to the eaves. Corner boards sheathe the corners of the building.

The roof and dormer gables are gracefully curved down on the outer ends, reflecting a Japanese influence typical of Craftsman style variations. Exposed rafter ends project beneath the eaves, and purlins support the gabled roof extensions. The rafter and beam ends that project from beneath the roof are cut in a decorative pattern. The pointed gable and dormer roof ridge ends meet at the peak, a detail suggesting oriental design. The character and handling of "rustic" but refined wood elements and details also reflect an oriental influence common to the era. A brick chimney stack projects above the west elevation of the house. A second brick chimney rises from the roof on the east side of the house. Both are trimmed with a four-cornered concrete cap.

Windows are primarily casement in type. Windows on the north wing are not original to the house, but were added when the porte cochere was enclosed and a sleeping porch created above it. Windows on the first floor contain leaded glass panes with art nouveau-inspired designs. Individual windows are slender and generally combined in groups of two, three or four. An angled bay containing four vertical window segments projects from the southwest corner of the house. Second floor windows are slender casement windows with rectilinear designs framed with wood muntins, each grouping capped with a band of small fixed panes. Third floor windows in the dormers are also casement. All are framed with wood, and are mainly placed at the corners of the building on each elevation, providing interior light from two directions and giving the house a lighter look with "transparent" corners. This detail appears to be a special design feature of the house. Those casement windows which originally operated with crank-style openers, are being re-installed with that hardware by the current owner.

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<u>name of property .</u>	<u>county</u>	<u>section</u>	<u>page number</u>

There are two covered porches, one on the west elevation and one on the south. The shed roofs of the porches are supported by heavy projecting beams, and the horizontal roof lines are punctuated by rafter ends. The porch on the south, along G Street, is accessible from both the front entry stairs and the interior dining room. The porch is screened to create an enclosed sitting or "outside" dining area. The porch base, balustrade and roof supports are brick.

Another unusual design feature is the trimming of the top surface of the brick balustrades, porch pillars and chimneys with a concrete cap. The same detail has been applied to the porch scuppers. The concrete caps wrap around the corners of the pillars, balustrades and chimneys, about four inches on each side of the corner and about eight inches below the top surfaces.

The interior of the house maintains the Craftsman/Prairie School design themes, with touches of Art Nouveau, as in the light sconces and leaded glass cupboard door designs. The wood paneled entry hall provides a centralized access to the main floor rooms. There is a small "library" room with built-in shelves and cupboard, and a dramatic wood-coffered ceiling on the northwest corner of the house. The living room, on the south side of the house, is reached from the hall through a wide, wood-trimmed arch. Large arched openings trimmed with wood moldings frame the windows on the south wall of the living room, and divide the living room into a sitting room near the fireplace, and an open central area. Early photographs indicate linear stencil patterns once decorated the painted plaster walls above the wood paneling, and over the fireplace. The heavy wood fireplace mantel projects above the tiled surface below it. The tiles are brown and rustic, similar in color and shape to those that Craftsman tile designer, Ernest Batchelder installed in his own house. Cupboards with decorative leaded glass doors are still in place.

The dining room lies at the end of the hall on the east side of the house. The living and dining rooms are adjacent and separated by a single, large (72 inch-wide) pocket door that slides into the wall. The dining room is surfaced with painted plaster beneath an encircling series of oak panels containing a cut-out design resembling a stylized cross atop a longer triangular "stem". The distinctive panels cover the walls and extend to the height of the plate railing. The same cut-out pattern is used in the balustrade of the stairway. A door is cut into the oak-paneled dining room wall, to a cupboard whose shelves are open on the other side to the kitchen. This would allow dining room access to china and crystal placed there from the kitchen side of the cupboard. The doorway is inserted directly into the wall as part of the panel pattern. A door also leads from the dining room to the south side porch.

A butler's pantry with cupboards and counters stands between the dining room and the kitchen. The kitchen still contains its original built-in refrigerator. A door in the east end of the hall by the kitchen leads to the concrete-walled basement which occupies approximately one third of the foot print of the house. There is a

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small half-bathroom on the north side of the hallway, and a short stairway to the room created from the original porte-cochere. A small service stair next to the kitchen leads upstairs to the second and third floors, where that attic space has been finished into three small bedrooms and a bathroom, apparently for the use of servant staff.

The main stair leads to the second floor bedrooms and bathrooms, and accesses the attic area. The master suite on the second floor contains a marble basin and storage alcove, as well as its own private bathroom with an original "pillbox" wall-mounted toilet reservoir. There are two more bedrooms, a bathroom and a small sitting room on the second floor, as well as access to the sleeping porch.

A one-story, wood framed garage stands to the north of the house. It is designed and detailed to match the house. The roof is gabled with the same upward-angled point at the ridge peak as that of the house. The double sliding doors are wood with a band of windows across the top. The building is sheathed with wood board and batten siding. Double doors at the rear of the garage provide access from an unusual commons area central to the entire residential block.

There is a small, recently constructed, elevated play house with a deck and railing in the northwest corner of the yard.

The house is sited on a shallow rise, with lawn on the south and west down to the sidewalk. A wood fence encloses the back yard. Plantings include mature palm and evergreen trees and shrubs.

The only major alteration to the house is the modification of the original porte cochere by enclosing it and converting it into an interior space. The shed-roofed sleeping porch on top of this room has also been enclosed. The modifications appear to have occurred within 10 to 15 years of the house's construction, possibly in 1924, according to a building permit issued that year that describes the enclosure of the "rear" porch by M.F.McKenzie for W.F. Geary. The shed roof contains some rafter details similar to the house, and the siding is similar.

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**Section 8. Narrative Statement of Significance:**

The Cranston-Geary Residence is an outstanding representative of the Craftsman Style of architecture in Sacramento. Its rustic image and massing with intersecting gables, deep overhanging eaves, projecting dormers, and shaped rafter tails is characteristic of the mode. The tall slender windows with linear patterned lights, wood and brick materials, and wide canopied porches enhance the mood and character of the style, and also suggest Prairie School design. Japanese influences, an important component of Craftsman interpretation, are suggested by the distinctive downward curve of both gabled and shed roof forms at the eaves. The patterns in the leaded glass casement windows reflect a combination of Art Nouveau and Prairie School influences, and are somewhat suggestive of the work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

Sellon's design departs somewhat from the strong horizontal emphasis generally expressed in Craftsman and Prairie School examples of the era and adds a rather unusual vertical component to the whole. Gabled forms are somewhat "stacked" on or adjacent to each other, rather than encompassed under one or two large gabled roofs as in many Craftsman designs, or beneath strong horizontal roof surfaces above a composition of rectangular forms, as in Prairie School modes. Overall, the building reflects the influences of Japanese design so much a part of the Art Nouveau and Craftsman movements. The downturned ends of the eaves, gable forms with flared ridge endings, deep overhangs, and treatment of wood detailing are particularly Japanese. The terraced entry, composition of slender windows on the lower floors, and bands of windows in the dormers are generally characteristic of the style. The concrete caps atop the brick pillars and support posts are an unusual feature and suggestive of Prairie School influences. The predominant image of the house, however, is its Craftsman design, with many of the design elements that contributed to that style during its evolution and widespread interpretations.

The Arts and Crafts style which began as the English version of Craftsman design, was popular in England and the United States during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Art Nouveau design evolved at the end of the 19th century, and both movements, inspired by the works of John Ruskin and William Morris, developed partially as a rebuttal to the Industrial Revolution. A movement heralding a return to the appreciation of nature, along with individual creative works of artists and craftsmen evolved and grew. Rustic and natural materials were prized, while manufactured products from an assembly line were eschewed. Known primarily as the Arts and Crafts movement in England, the focus on such products and their philosophy became known in the United States as the Craftsman movement or style. This name was derived from a popular publication of the era generated by Gustav Stickley, entitled *The Craftsman*. The publication was issued on a regular basis and exhibited model interiors of the times as well as an extensive line of furniture designed and produced by Stickley. The movement coincided with a general philosophy of that time geared to a love of nature, natural beauty and materials, and an appreciation of rustic qualities. The years between 1901 and 1916, between the Pan-American Exposition and the outbreak of World War I, are often referred to as those of the "Craftsman Movement", since



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*The Craftsman* magazine was the chief spokesman for the new designers who established a distinctive geometric and linear style of furniture and ornamentation. With the rise of the Prairie School, a new American architecture was born. The decorative designs of the Prairie School architects were an outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts movement. The emphasis on unity of exterior and interior, the respect for natural materials, a desire for simplicity, the interest in Japanese art, and a geometric, rectilinear style also related to the work and writings of Gustav Stickley and other East coast designers. Charles and Henry Greene of Pasadena were the primary designer-initiators of the Craftsman style in the United States. Their work exemplified the craftsmanship and design quality that became associated with the Craftsman Movement, and elevated the style and its image to the major place it holds in California's architectural development.

The architect of the fine Craftsman residence at 2101 G Street was George C. Sellon<sup>1</sup>, who gained initial acclaim as the first California State Architect, serving from 1907 to 1909. Sellon was an accomplished architect credited with dozens of public and commercial structures in northern California including some 100 public schools.<sup>2</sup>

Though Sellon lived and practiced architecture in California from 1906 until his death in 1954, he began his architectural career in Chicago during the first years of the 20th century, at that special place and moment in time that produced Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and a number of fine designers who became influential in shaping the architecture of towns and cities throughout the country. Sellon was educated in this environment, and is reputed to have worked with Frank Lloyd Wright in the latter's office/studio in Chicago. The residence contains some design themes and details evocative of Prairie School styling, such as the leaded window patterns in the exterior, and interior cupboard and cabinet doors.

George Sellon was born February 9, 1881 into a prominent California Pioneer family. His grandfather was Judge Sellon, a 49er who served as Justice-of-the-Peace in Wisconsin Hill (Yuba County), as Yuba County Recorder (1868-69) and died in office while serving as Yuba County Judge (1877-76).<sup>3</sup> His father was Latrobe J. Sellon, born in Marysville in September, 1850. He was the supervisor of a railroad mail route between Sacramento and Ogden, Utah. He was later transferred to Chicago in 1894 as chief of the "night wire".<sup>4</sup> George subsequently graduated from Chicago High School in 1900.<sup>5</sup>

From his boyhood, George was interested in buildings and architecture. After graduation from high school he took a job in an architect's office<sup>6</sup> and studied at the Armour Institute of the University of Chicago<sup>7</sup> and the Chicago Art Institute. George Sellon was also known to have studied and worked under Frank Lloyd Wright.<sup>8</sup> It wasn't long before Sellon was in business for himself as an architect in Chicago from 1904-06. While in Chicago, Sellon married Margaret Hughes in 1904. They later had two children, Walter C. and Virginia.<sup>9</sup> In Chicago, Sellon also apparently became acquainted with fellow architect Charles Dean, whom he later invited to Sacramento to work for him in the newly created Office of the State Architect. Charles, in turn, brought his brother James to Sacramento, and their office later became one of the city's most notable architectural firms, Dean and Dean.

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Following the earthquake of 1906, Sellon returned to San Francisco and went to work for the state to help rebuild that devastated city. While in San Francisco Sellon formed the partnership, Sellon & Hemmings, with E.C. Hemmings. By May of 1907 Sellon had accepted an appointment as State Architect from Governor Gillet and organized the State Bureau of Architecture.<sup>10</sup> During these formative years, the office was under the supervision of the State Engineer and up until 1910, the fledgling department had only three employees.<sup>11</sup>

After the 1906 quake, the original (1888) buildings at Agnews State Hospital were severely damaged. Working with Dr. Leonard Stocking, superintendent of Agnews, Sellon took on the task of designing an entire new campus for Agnews. It became the first hospital facility in California designed to accommodate progressive, humane approaches to treating the mentally ill. Rather than large centralized blocks of buildings, the design stressed decentralized pavilions, or cottages, to provide centers for specialized treatments and for patients with special needs. The small scale buildings were designed to bring light and air into the therapeutic mix. Agnews was thereafter recognized as as a model facility for treatment of the mentally ill.<sup>12</sup>

As State Architect, Sellon designed the main buildings for the State Normal School at San Jose (now San Jose State, \$400,000), Agnews State Hospital (\$2.5 million), San Quentin Penitentiary (\$8 million), the California Building at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and the Administration Building at California State University, Sonoma. When first constructed, San Quentin was recognized as "the model prison" at that time in the U.S.<sup>13</sup>

Sellon left State service in the Spring of 1909 under some pressure from the State Engineer, Nathaniel Ellery, because he refused to devote all of this time to the State's work.<sup>14</sup> Around this time, Sellon was awarded a contract for design and construction of the house at 2101 G Street (\$11,000) for mining engineer R. E. Cranston. Kopp Brothers were the builders, and Sellon selected W.D. Scovill as plumber.<sup>15</sup> Both Sellon and Hemmings were living in Sacramento in 1909, but Sellon purchased his partner's interest in the business in the Fall of that year.<sup>16</sup> To date, the house at 2101 G Street and his own residence at 3980 Bartley Drive are the only known residences designed by Sellon.

Sellon is also credited as the architect for the following Sacramento structures:

- Sacramento Hotel
- American Cash Store
- Sacramento News Publishing
- Hagelstein Building
- Inverness Building
- California State Fairgrounds Buildings
- California Almond Growers Exchange
- Sacramento Hospital (Sacramento County Hospital)

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Caleb Greenwood School

Dos Rios School

California Western States Life Building

Bank of America, 6th & K Branch

Realty Exchange Building<sup>17</sup>

In addition, Sellon designed the Charlemagne Apartments in San Francisco.

George Sellon was a member of the American Institute of Architects, Pacific Coast Architects League, Civic Architects League, Sutter Club, Scottish Rite Masons, and Woodland Park masonic lodge.<sup>18</sup> George Sellon died in a Livermore sanitarium on October 13, 1954.<sup>19</sup>

The property on which 2101 G Street was built was purchased from John A. Sutter by the Sacramento banking firm of D.O. Mills & Co. Mills sold it to John Morse in trust for the State Agricultural Society and the State Park Association. For the next forty years it was part of the Union Park horse racing track at the California State Fair. In 1905, the property was acquired by Park Realty Co. and subsequently sub-divided into the Boulevard Park real estate development.

In, 1909 Sellon designed the house at 2101 G Street for Robert E. Cranston, a mining engineer who was the local manager of the Marysville Dredging Company, and his wife Mary Pope Cranston. Mary's father, Graham Pope of Houghton, Michigan, was a prominent Houghton resident who was successful in copper mining and had won acclaim during the Civil War. He purchased the property (combining parcels 142 and 143) and had the house built for his daughter and her husband. He later sold the house to the Cranstons for one dollar. It may have been Sellon's origins in the mid-West that felt familiar to Mary and her father (who paid the bill), or Sellon's timely professional prominence that guided the decision to choose Sellon as architect for the house.

In September 1912, the Cranston's sold the house and it soon thereafter was aquired by William F. Geary and his family. The Geary family gained prominence as wholesale druggists. William F.'s father came to San Francisco in 1862 where he joined the wholesale drug firm Hostetter, Smith & Dean. In 1882 Geary came to Sacramento to join the pioneer retailing firm of H. C. Kirk & Company, also wholesale druggists. Later the firm was reorganized and William became president. His son, William F., joined the firm. By the time he purchased the 2101 G Street house William F. Geary was a Vice President, becoming President after his father's death in 1913. During Geary's tenure, the Kirk, Geary & Company became, in the late 1920's, a part of the McKesson & Robbins pharmaceutical firm and Geary became a Vice President of that company.

Geary was also an active civic leader in Sacramento. He was mentioned and pictured in several local newspaper articles for his activities with the Boy Scouts, Sacramento Federation of Social Agencies, president of the American River Home Owners Association, and board of



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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The current property to be designated for Registration is the same as the original property, and comprises lots 142 and 143 in the original Boulevard Park Subdivision, Parcels 03-0181-014 and 03-0181-015.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundaries identified for registration are the original boundaries of the property whose dimensions and parcel designations have not changed from the original conformation.

Dimensions of original/current property: 100.96' x 112.51'.

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Cranston/Geary House

Sacramento, CA

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**Cranston/Geary House**  
**Sacramento, Sacramento County**

**Photographs**

- #1. Cranston-Geary Residence  
Sacramento, California  
Historic photo of Cranston/Geary Residence, (ca. 1915-1920) looking north.  
Photographer unknown, possibly member of Geary family.  
Date circa 1915-1920.  
Original negative location unknown. copy negative in possession of owner,  
George Bramson.  
The photo shows the south elevation, and the front porch on the west elevation.  
The south elevation is on 'G' Street and the front elevation and porch face 21st  
Street.

The following information applies to the remaining photographs:

Name of photographer:	Paula Boghosian
Date of photographs:	August 1997
Location of original negative:	Historic Environment Consultants 5420 Home Court Carmichael, CA 95608

- #2. West (front) and south elevations. Main entry porch is on left (west elevation),  
enclosed dining porch is on right (south elevation).  
View to the northeast.
- #3. West (front) and south elevations. Note corner bay and windows above, south porch.  
View to the northeast.
- #4. South and east (rear) elevations  
View to the northwest.
- #5. North end of west elevation, with the garage in the rear of the lot.  
View to east.
- #6. North elevation  
View to the southeast.
- #7. Interior view showing parlor.  
View to the south.

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Cranston/Geary House

Sacramento, CA

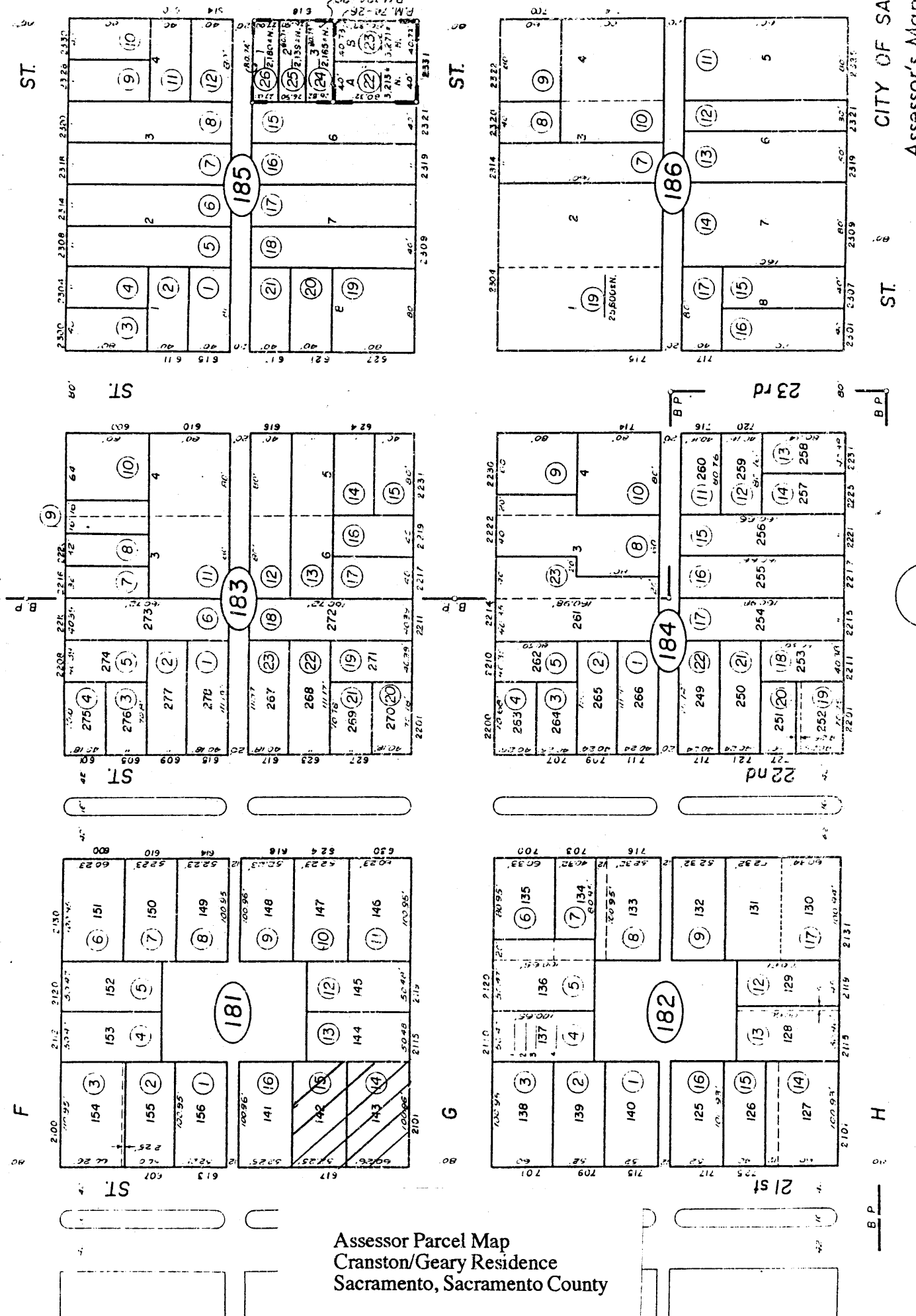
**Photographs** (continued)

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- #8. Interior view of parlor showing fireplace.  
View to the southwest.
- #9. Interior detail of windows, bookcase and fireplace.  
View to the west.
- #10. Interior detail of the dining room. Note doors to porch at far right, rear.  
View to south.
- #11. Interior view of dining room doors leading to south porch.  
View to the southwest.
- #12. Dining room.  
View to the southeast.
- #13. Interior detail of leaded glass window design in dining room.  
View to the east.
- #14. Dining room detail of large pocket door between dining room and living room/parlor.  
View to the west.
- #15. Study, with wood paneled walls and ceiling.  
View to the northwest.
- #16. Detail of study, wood paneled ceiling and walls.  
View up and to the northeast.
- #17. Detail of interior stair and balustrade. Note same decorative detail as in dining room.  
View to the northeast.
- #18. Marble sink in alcove off master bedroom.  
View to the northeast.
- #19. Master bathroom.  
View to the east.

Tax Area Code  
C3-005

OLD CITY & POR. BLVD. PARK



Assessor Parcel Map  
 Cranston/Geary Residence  
 Sacramento, Sacramento County

CITY OF SA  
 Assessor's Map  
 County of Sacramento

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