

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06000144

Date Listed: 3/20/2006

Walnut Street School
Property Name

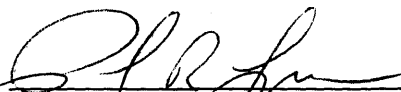
Yolo
County

CA
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

3/20/06
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Description:

The Historic Function should be recorded as: *Education/School.*

The Architectural Classification category for Mission Revival is: *Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals.*

Significance:

The period of significance should be revised to read: *1916.*

[Under Criterion C the appropriate period of significance normally coincides with the date of completion of the architectural design.]

Acreage:

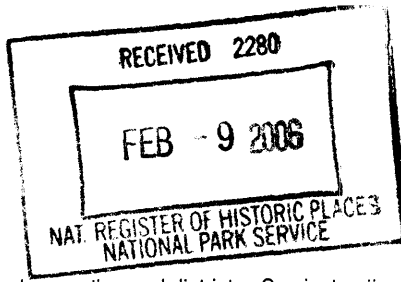
The correct acreage is: *2 acres.*

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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 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

historic name Walnut Street School

other names/site number Rhoda Maxwell School

2. Location

street & number 175 Walnut Street N/A not for publication

city or town Woodland N/A vicinity

state California code CA county Yolo code 113 zip code

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] 7 FEB 2006
Signature of certifying official Title 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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

3/20/06

Walnut Street School
Name of Property

Yolo County California
County and State

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	
1		buildings
0		sites
0		structures
0		objects
1		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

0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government Education

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & early 20th Century American Movements

Mission Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Mission Tile

walls Stucco

other _____

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

See Continuation Sheet

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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

(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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: California State Library

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1914-15

Significant Dates

1914-1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Weeks, William Henry

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

1/2 city block

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	606380	4281840	3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	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 Carol Roland Nawi

organization Roland-Nawi Associates: Preservation Consultants date 08/20/05

street & number 956 Fremont Way telephone 916 441-6063

city or town Sacramento state CA zip code 95818

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) Woodland Quadrangle.
Boundary Map

Photographs

See Continuation Sheet.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Office of W.H. Weeks, Architect Floor Plan and Elevations (Front and Rear)
Historic Photographs

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Dowling Properties Daniel Dowling

street & number 503 Third Street telephone 530-753-1000

city or town Davis state CA zip code 95616

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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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

Narrative Description:

The Maxwell School is a grammar school building sited on a one-half square block lot in the town of Woodland, California. The building faces on Walnut Street and is surrounded on the sides and rear by open space which is landscaped with periphery trees and grass. There is an asphalt parking area on the south side of the building and a black top area at the rear. The school is part of a residential neighborhood of small predominantly single-family homes dating from the 1920s-1960s.

The building has a U-shape plan organized around an elevated central courtyard at the front. The courtyard is accentuated by a variety of architectural elements which serve to create a formal and elaborate entrance area. A low wall with a large central arch encloses the courtyard on the west side and provides a focused entry from the street. The wall has large square piers with concrete caps at both ends. Three-story pavilions flank the outside edge of the courtyard and frame the arcade which runs along the three front walls. The arcade wall and the arched openings are unelaborated except where square stucco pilasters, topped with terra cotta statues, demarcate the main entrance in the center of the east arcade wall. The arcade has a flat parapet roof which projects approximately two feet below the eaves of the principle roof. The tall pavilions have Mission dormers and centered single arched windows which decrease in size as they ascend the tower. The first and second story windows of the towers are multi-light, while the top-most opening is unglazed. This arrangement of fenestration is found on both the side and front walls of the pavilions.

The principal school building is one and one-half story with a moderately sloped hip roof. On both of the front wings and at the center of the north-south wing a Mission dormer rises above the hip roof creating a false front typical of the Mission Revival style. Large round metal attic vents are set symmetrically on the ridges of the roof. The roof is Mission tile laid in a modern Spanish pattern. The eaves are extended with exposed rafters.

Fenestration is varied. The three most prominent windows are found on the gable end walls and in the front entry parapet. The gable wall windows consist of three panels, a large central panel flanked by vertically emphasized side panels. The leaded muntins of the side panels are geometric in design with the panels of the central window arranged asymmetrically. The glazing is stained glass. The window casings are terra cotta which is richly detailed with scroll work motifs and finials and low-relief ornament with an educational motif. The center window, located in the Mission dormer over the central entrance, is arched and vertically emphasized. The glazing is similar to that in the gable wall windows and is arranged in a slight variation on

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

the pattern of the side lights. The window casing also is similar in form to the end wall windows also utilizing scrolls and finials but with the addition of a shell motif. The inset at the top of the arch above the window is filled with geometrically patterned decorative tile. These windows introduce a Churrigueresque element to the building design.

The south (side) façade of the building is symmetrically arranged with a central canted bay. The bay is flanked by double entries accessed via double wide concrete steps with concrete balusters and closed rails. Ribbons of multi-light windows are arranged on both sides of the entry doors. A large transom of multi-light windows runs above both the doors and windows in a continuous ribbon. The transom has the effect of raising the window level of the two entries to the same height as the multi-light double hung windows of the bay. This treatment produces a continuous glazed surface which projects and recedes with the buildings walls, adding considerable visual interest to this lesser façade.

The rear of the building presents a flat continuous surface except for the slightly recessed opening at the south end of the building. Here the entry is emphasized by a tall dormer which interrupts the flow of the rear roof and a flat awning. Three banks of multi-light tall windows demarcate the rear classrooms. These appear to have awning openings.

The north elevation is less symmetrical than the other facades. High horizontally emphasized windows are set just under the eaves at the east end of the façade, while similarly shaped windows are set mid-wall on the west side. Double entry doors are set slightly off center and the original doors have been replaced, as has the door surround.

There is limited evidence regarding the historic landscape of the school. A 1927 photograph of the front elevation, from the collection of the California State Library, indicates that there were mature trees planted in the parking strip in front of the school. The size of these trees suggests that they were either planted shortly after the school was constructed or may have been associated with the earlier, 1887, school building that occupied the lot. There is no photographic evidence to indicate if these parking strip plantings continued along the north and south street frontages. Foundation plantings are found along the inner courtyard walls and under the high windows of the north and south wings. A planting of climbing vines over the entry gate arch is also present in 1927, but is gone in later photographs. The quality of the photograph precludes identification of the plant species. A later, 1947 photograph confirms the continued presence of foundation plantings, now mature, under the south wing window. This photograph of the south elevation of the building suggests that scattered trees were present on the school grounds, at least on the south and east sides. A playground area with seesaws and slides was present in the area

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

which is now occupied by the parking lot. This play area most likely served the kindergarten rooms which occupied the south wing of the building.

There is no evidence that Weeks had any involvement in the landscape design of the school yard. The plans and elevations for the building do not make any reference to landscape. A review of historic photographs of other Weeks' designed Woodland schools reveal a pattern of foundation plantings, wide lawn expanses, and parking strip tree plantings similar to those portrayed in the historic Walnut Street School photographs. The similarity of the landscape at several Woodland schools suggests that landscaping was installed by the school district and followed a relatively uniform pattern which emphasized lawn areas for outdoor activities and low maintenance shrubbery close to the building. Photographs of recently completed Weeks' schools outside of Woodland support the view that the architect had no hand in landscape planning. Most of these buildings are devoid of plantings or landscape features.

The integrity of the building is very good. Only a small number of alterations have occurred, many of which were made to comply with changing codes for school safety. The low wooden gates at the front entry wall are no longer present. The most significant alterations involve changes to the doors on the north, south, and east elevations. On the north façade new double doors and a door casing have been installed over the original entry. This entrance appears to have been attached to the surface of the original, with the pilasters and transom still intact and partially visible behind the addition. At the south side of the rear (east) elevation the original multi-light double doors have been replaced by standard fire doors with crash bars. This same change has been made to the two entries on the south side of the building. The date of the door alterations is unknown, but certainly occurred after 1947. In the 1947 photo of the south façade the multi-light original doors are still present. Original fenestration appears to be intact except on the west side of the entry on the south façade. The sidelights and transom are boarded and may have been vandalized. A parking lot was added to the site when the building became the District Administrative Headquarters, circa 1960. There is no information regarding the addition of the blacktop area at the rear of the school. The changes that have been made do not have a major effect on the physical or visual authenticity of the school. It appears today very much as it did when it was completed in 1915. It retains integrity of design, workmanship, setting, location, association and feeling. The integrity of materials is generally very good with the exceptions noted above.

The building is an excellent example of the California Mission Style that was very popular in the period from 1900-1920. This building incorporates most of the important elements of the style including tile roof, Mission dormers and parapets trimmed with copings, arched openings and an arcaded entry, tall pavilions, wide square piers and closed rails, and smooth stucco wall surface.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

In this case, the architect has added Churrigueresque detailing on the gable end windows and the central entry and charming terra cotta statuary above the entry pilasters. Although it was constructed as a neighborhood school, its design is sophisticated and detailed with a view to pleasing the eye. Weeks found the Mission Style highly adaptable to school architecture and used it in a number of buildings ranging from large high school complexes to small rural schools.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

Statement of Significance:

The Walnut Street School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Mission Revival Style school building and as the work of the California architect, William H. Weeks, who was associated with the design of hundreds of schools throughout the state from the turn of the 20th century to the 1930s. Several examples of Weeks school designs are listed in the State Historic Resources Inventory. The Walnut Street School is significant at the local level and is one of several buildings that Weeks designed in the town of Woodland. It is a locally designated historic resource.

In September 1914 the Walnut Street School, located on a half block lot at Walnut and Elliot Streets burned to the ground. As a result of this loss the local school board in October authorized a \$100,000, forty year bond to replace the Walnut Street School and to increase the number of schools serving the population of the city.¹ The Board hired San Francisco architect, William Weeks, who had recently completed a new Woodland High School to oversee the rebuilding and expansion program. In consultation with Weeks, a construction contract for the Walnut Street school was awarded to contractors Curson and Kecker.² Weeks' design was completed in March, 1915, and the school was well under construction by summer of that year.³ It was completed and was formally accepted by the School Board November 14, 1916.

William Weeks was one of the most prolific architects in California in the period from 1892-1935. Weeks had a wide-ranging practice throughout California. There are large concentrations of his work in the coastal and Pajaro Valley communities of Monterey, Watsonville, and Salinas where he began his practice. After moving to the Bay Area he designed a number of buildings in San Francisco and the East Bay. He also left a major imprint in California's Central Valley where he designed many public buildings, particularly schools, libraries, and courthouses that shaped the character of a number of California small towns and rural communities.

The Walnut Street School in Woodland is an example of his extensive involvement with school design and of the impact that his work had in Valley towns. In addition to the Walnut Street School, Weeks designed the Oak Street School, Woodland High School, the Woodland Hotel, the Bank of Yolo, the Woodland Courthouse, and the Flyer's Club in this Yolo County community. Within the region he designed schools in Walnut Grove, Elk Grove, Esparto, Colusa, Red Bluff, Roseville, and Winters, a

¹ Woodland Elementary School District, Minutes of the Board 1911-1931, p.54.

² Ibid., 83.

³ William H. Weeks. Primary School, Woodland, California. Blue line drawing.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

church in Red Bluff, libraries in Davis and Roseville, City Halls in Winters, Lincoln, and Red Bluff, a commercial block in Colusa, a bank building in Redding, and a hotel in Sacramento.⁴

William Weeks began his California practice in Watsonville where he designed the First Christian Church (1892). The son of a skilled builder, he gained his education in design and construction working with his father in Wichita, Kansas. Shortly after marrying Maggie Haymaker, the sister of a neighbor, Weeks settled in Oakland, removing two years later to Watsonville where he opened his first architectural office. Weeks completed a number of commissions in Watsonville encompassing commercial and public buildings as well as private residences.⁵ In 1897 he opened a branch office in Salinas where Claus Spreckles had recently purchased a large amount of acreage to establish a sugar factory. Weeks became a principal designer for Spreckles' facilities including buildings for the factory workers and their families and a home for the factory superintendent. In 1905 he received a large commission to design the Paso Robles hotel and baths. Following the 1906 earthquake, Weeks opened an office in the Flood Building in San Francisco. In 1911 Weeks moved to the Bay Area, settling first in Palo Alto and then in Piedmont. During this time the firm expanded employing a number of designers and draftsmen including Weeks' brother, Hammond, and his own son, Harold. A number of well known California architects worked with the Weeks firm including Ralph Wyckoff, Robert Orr, and Harry Devine.⁶

Prior to 1910, Weeks designed schools in Boulder Creek, Buena Vista, Chular, Gustine, Hollister, Newman, Salinas, San Juan Batista, San Leandro, San Luis Obispo, Soledad, and Susanville. Based on this experience, Weeks began to write about school design and construction. In 1906 he published a short article entitled "Rural School Buildings of California," in the *Architect and Engineer*.⁷ Although the article focused on the design of one and two-room school houses, Weeks used it to set forth his ideas on good school design in general. Drawing on studies in Germany, he developed standards for class room size based on ideal square footage per pupil and established visual and auditory criteria that ensured that every student could read the blackboard and hear the teacher. He also stressed proper heating and ventilation and discussed the role that fresh air and air circulation played in minimizing the spread of contagious disease. In this article he presented some of his own designs which incorporated these ideas. In addition to his concerns with health and safety, Weeks expressed his views on aesthetics in school design, stressing that a school building should indicate its "essential use" through its appearance and that it must have "beauty, grace and dignity."⁸

⁴ Betty Lewis, *W.H. Weeks Architect*. Lewis has compiled a geographically organized list of Weeks' work in the appendices to her biography of the architect. This is the most comprehensive inventory of his buildings that is available. It is supplemented by the database of the State Office of Historic Preservation which lists a number of Weeks' buildings that have been identified through historic resource inventories.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 3-7

⁶ *Ibid.*, 27

⁷ William H. Weeks, "Rural School Buildings of California," *Architect and Engineer*, July 1906, 33-40.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 36.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

In 1911 he elaborated his ideas in another *Architect and Engineer* piece, "Building the School." Reasserting his earlier ideas regarding ventilation, he also elaborated on the importance of proper siting to maximize natural light in the classroom and allowed for sufficient playground space outside. He also addressed issues of fire safety and evacuation and the structural necessity of being prepared for earthquakes.⁹ It is interesting that in the 1920s Weeks engineering of the Santa Barbara High School, which survived the devastating 1925 earthquake that destroyed much of that city, was cited as an example of proper structural integrity in school buildings.¹⁰ Weeks influence in the area of school design was manifested in other ways. As early as 1905 he was invited to address the California Teachers' Association on school construction. In 1914 he was selected to design and construct a model school building for the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

While Weeks was a leader in the area of improving the health and safety of school environments, he remained relatively conservative in his approach to the architectural style. In the 1915 feature on his work in the *Architect and Engineer* he advocated that in designing schools the architect should be sensitive to location and to the community context, and suggested that original designs might not wear well over time.¹¹ Weeks' remark regarding "original" designs may have reflected his own apparent disinterest in exploring new forms. In all his buildings he worked well within the accepted styles of the period and fashionable taste. In the 1890s he favored Queen Anne designs, particularly in the residences he executed in Watsonville and Monterey. In accord with changing tastes after the turn of the century, he moved toward the Classical Revival and Mission Style, period revival types he found particularly adaptable to school requirements. Weeks' talent lay not in innovation, but in interpretation. His work displays a thorough understanding of the period revival styles within which he worked and an imaginative handling of the common design elements from which they were assembled. This is particularly marked in his school buildings where he also worked within the constraints of uniform floor plans and massing. Each of Weeks school buildings displays an individualized arrangement of elements and use of detail that gives it distinctive design and appearance.

The Walnut Street School is a five room grammar school designed in the Mission Revival style. It is very similar in concept to the Monterey High School building that Weeks designed in the same year. It is an excellent example of Weeks ability to interpret a well established style in a distinctive and complex manner and to render a design on a small scale without sacrificing detail. Although constructed on a relatively limited budget, the Walnut Street School incorporates aesthetic elements that go well beyond utilitarian requirements. The pavilions, the terra cotta decoration on the windows and pilasters, and the stained glass embody Weeks' principle that school buildings should convey "beauty, grace and dignity." The wide entry courtyard flanked by the tall pavilions on either side give the school building a presence unusual for both this type and size of building. The arcaded entry porch and the use of Churrigueresque

⁹ Weeks, "Building the School," *Architect and Engineer*, June 1911, 57-63. In addition, this publication provided a general overview of Weeks work in May 1915 which included a number of his school designs.

¹⁰ Lewis, 70-71.

¹¹ Weeks, "Notes on School Planning," *Architect and Engineer*, May, 1915, 63.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

detailing on the gable end windows and above the main entry exemplify a high level of workmanship and design sophistication. The south side and rear of the building exemplify the way in which Weeks achieved his goals of health and ventilation without sacrificing aesthetic effect. The symmetrical entries and wide window bay on the south elevation show the influence of Craftsman forms which were reaching an apex of popularity at the time the school was constructed. The long ribbons of windows with transoms provided a major source of ventilation in the porch areas adjacent to the kindergarten room. The long windows on the rear that open into classrooms also incorporate the benefit of eastern exposures and the use of natural light in class rooms; all major concerns of Weeks in school design.

In addition to providing a good example of Weeks school design, the Walnut Street School is one of several major public buildings that Weeks designed in the town of Woodland and the only school building that has survived. Two years prior to designing the Walnut Street School Weeks designed the Woodland High School, a large Classical Revival facility that replaced an earlier and smaller secondary school. In 1924 he designed the Woodland Grammar School in a Tudor Revival Style. In 1917 Weeks built his Woodland masterpiece, the Courthouse, which incorporated over 15,000 pieces of Gladding, McBean terra cotta. In 1928 Weeks last Woodland building, the Woodland Hotel, was constructed on Main Street and has recently been rehabilitated. Architectural historian, David Wilkinson, emphasizes that Weeks had an immense impact on Woodland's physical character in terms of the quality and quantity of public and commercial buildings that he designed. Although eligible for listing in the National Register on its individual merits, the Walnut Street School also is part of a larger architectural imprint that the Weeks firm left on this picturesque Valley town.

In a larger context, the Walnut Street School is an excellent example of the work of an architect who was acknowledged as a master of school design in California. In reviewing the work of the Weeks firm in the *Architect and Engineer* in 1915 the author notes that of all the varied work undertaken by the firm, the design and construction of schools is by far the most important.¹² According to Betty Lewis, Weeks' biographer, he designed over 146 school buildings in California between 1894 and 1935. Lewis also indicates that while the Weeks firm had many types of commissions in the 1920s, the "office was still connected with schools – new schools, additions, changes and remodeling."¹³ The Walnut Street School is one of a small number of surviving Weeks school designs representative of his work in the region. Along with the school buildings in Walnut Grove, Elk Grove, Esparto, and Winters, the Walnut Street School preserves the architect's legacy of educational design in the upper Central Valley.

¹² H.L.S. Cahill, "The Work of Mr. William H. Weeks, Architect," *Architect and Engineer*, May, 1915, 52.

¹³ Lewis, 35.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, CA

Bibliography:

Cahill, H S. "The Work of Mr. William Weeks," *Architect and Engineer*, May, 1915, 40-53.

"Architectural Style for School Buildings." *Pacific Coast Architect*, September 1914, 96-98.

Lewis, Betty. *W. H. Weeks, Architect*. (Fresno: Panorama West Books) 1985.

_____. *Victorian Houses of Watsonville*. (Watsonville: Pajaro Valley Historical Association) 1974.

_____. *Monterey Bay Yesterday: A Nostalgic Era in Postcards*. (Fresno: Valley Publishers) 1977.

Weeks, William H. "Rural School Buildings," *Architect and Engineer*, July 1906, 33-40.

_____. "Building the School," *Architect and Engineer*, June, 1911, 57-63.

_____. "Some Notes on School Planning," *Architect and Engineer*, May, 1915, 53-63.

Wilkinson, David. *Crafting a Valley Jewel: Architects and Builders of Woodland*. (Woodland: Yolo County Historical Society), 2003.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Woodland, California 1886, 1889, 1895, 1906, 1926.

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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

Verbal Boundary Description

The Walnut Street School boundary encompasses the ½ city block bounded on the north by Ellio Street, on the west by Walnut Street, on the south by North Street and on the east by the rear property lines of the lots facing on Elm Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the historic resource are the original school yard boundary lines and include the school building and the playground area surrounding the building.

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Yolo County, California

List of Photographs:

1. Maxwell School Front Façade, view northeast
2. Maxwell School Front Façade, view east
3. Maxwell School South Façade, view north
4. Maxwell School North Façade, view south
5. Maxwell School Rear Façade, view northwest
6. Maxwell School Detail, South Pavilion, view southeast
7. Maxwell School Detail, Gable end window with terra cotta casing, view east

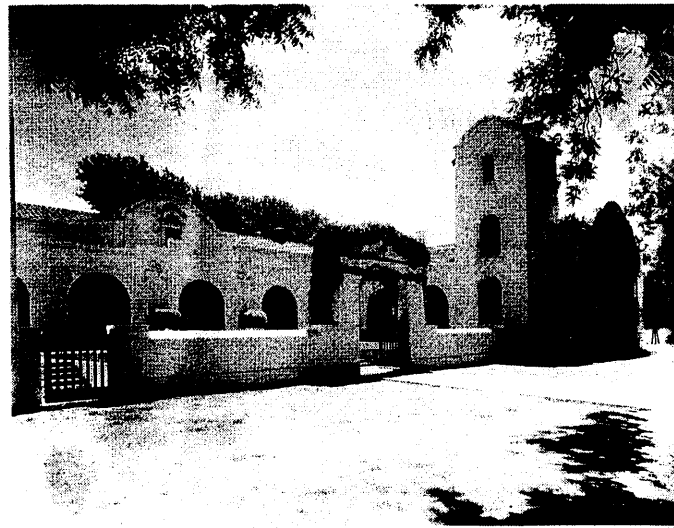
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Information

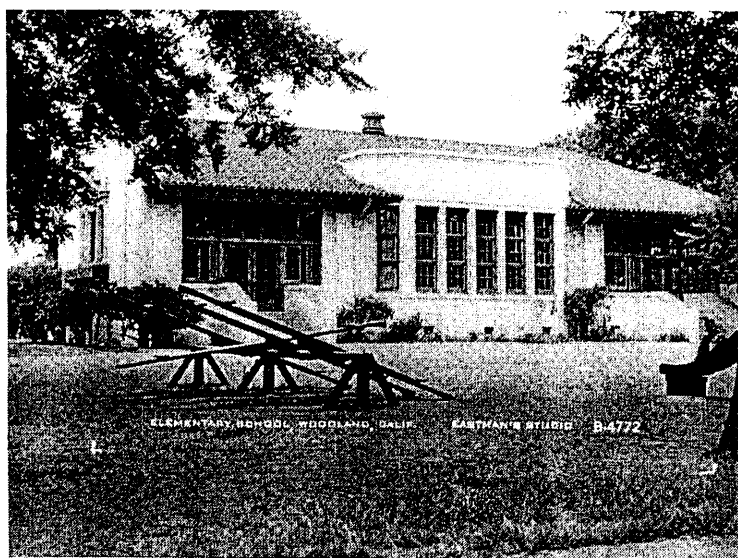
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Walnut Street School
Yolo County, California

Historic Views of School and Grounds:



Front Elevation, 1927

Courtesy of the California State Library



South Elevation and Playground, 1947 From the Eastmann's Originals Collection, Department of Special Collections, General Library
Courtesy of University of California Davis, Shields Library, Special Collections.