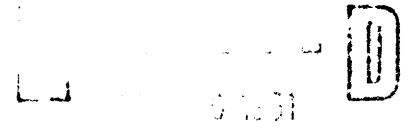


NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Eureka Historic District

other name/site number: Eureka "Old Town" Historic District

2. Location

street & number: First, Second, and Third Streets, between C and N Sts.

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Eureka

vicinity: N/A

state: CA county: Humboldt code: CA023 zip code: 95501

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private, Public-Local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property: 215\*

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>160</u>   | <u>53</u>       | buildings  |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>1</u>        | sites      |
|              |                 | structures |
|              |                 | objects    |
| <u>161</u>   | <u>54</u>       | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 4

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

\* #135. This entry has been deleted due to a counting error. It was mistakenly counted as a separate building, when in fact it is an addition.



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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001523      Date Listed: 10/15/91

Eureka Historic District  
Property Name

Humboldt    CA  
County        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.

for Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

10/15/91  
Date of Action

=====

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**Statement of Significance:** Under Significant Person(s), the word "multiple" is removed.

This information was confirmed with Cynthia Howse of the California State historic preservation office.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Creek Revival  
Late Victorian  
Neoclassical Revival

Other Description: No Style

Materials: foundation Wood roof Asphalt  
walls Wood other Terra Cotta  
Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: at the state level

Applicable National Register Criteria: A and C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) :

Areas of Significance: Architecture  
Commerce  
Exploration/Settlement  
Industry

Periods of Significance: 1858-1941

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): Multiple

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Newsom, Samuel and Joseph  
Pissis, Albert  
Evans, Knowles

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

   preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

   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 -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 35 acres

| UTM References: |    | Zone   | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|----|--------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| A               | 10 | 401380 | 4517640 | B        | 10   | 402460  | 4517660  |
| C               | 10 | 402360 | 4517460 | D        | 10   | 401440  | 4517320  |

x See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: x See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: x See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kathleen Stanton/Coordinator & Virginia Thissell/Data Entry

Organization: Eureka Heritage Society

Date: November 1990

Street & Number: P.O. Box 1354

Telephone: 707-445-8775

City or Town: Eureka

State: CA ZIP: 95502



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Eureka Old Town Historic District Page 1  
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Architectural Classification (continued)

- 4.) Colonial Revival
- 5.) Mission Revival
- 6.) Sullivanesque
- 7.) Bungalow/Craftsman
- 8.) Streamlined Moderne
- 9.) Art Deco
- 10.) Other: Vernacular End-Gable
- 11.) Other: Vernacular Side-Gable
- 12.) Other: Vernacular Upright & Wing
- 13.) Other: Vernacular Hall & Parlor

The "Old Town" National Register District is located in the city of Eureka in rural Humboldt County in Northwestern California. Eureka developed as a lumber town on Humboldt Bay. The "Old Town" National Register District, currently recognized as California State Landmark No. 477, is the historic core of the city's commercial, industrial, and residential areas. The 23 block district includes a distinctive Victorian commercial area, waterfront warehouses, and residential buildings. The integration of these building types and their architectural styles distinguishes this collection of buildings from any other area in the city. The area is also defined geographically by Humboldt Bay to the north, the Carson Mansion to the east, a twentieth century commercial warehouse district to the west, and downtown Eureka to the south. Eureka's natural setting and a relative lack of modern development pressures have preserved "Old Town" which provides an excellent architectural sense of the past.

Buildings within the district represent a diverse range of both Vernacular and High-Style architectural types that relate well visually to one another in scale, proportion and material. Despite the diversity of styles from the plain, simple facades to the highly ornate, the buildings are primarily two stories, rectangular in shape, and made of wood. Exceptions include historic three and four story commercial buildings made of brick, concrete, and wood for hotels and offices.

The vernacular types indicated on this registration form include End-Gable and Side-Gable structures as defined in Arcata's architectural inventory, Reflections of Arcata's History. These types are adaptations of the Greek Revival style. As their title suggests, the orientation of the building is defined by the front entrance which pierces either the gable end of the building or the side of the structure. They are usually two-story structures

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with asymmetrical facades pierced by 6-over-6 light, sash windows and an entrance door flanked by sidelights and a transom. These buildings generally date from the earliest settlement period. The Upright & Wing and Hall & Parlor types found within the district are characteristic of the forms described in McAlester's Field Guide to American Houses.

The intact Victorian commercial center fronting Second Street between D and H Streets is cohesive temporally and architecturally with few modern intrusions. This portion of "Old Town" has received redevelopment funds to improve sidewalks, provide street furniture and parking, construct parks and plazas, and buy restored facades on privately owned buildings. Eureka was in the forefront of the preservation movement during the 1970's and therefore, many structures were restored and sensitively rehabilitated. Although commercial businesses and specialty shops here have been hurt financially in recent years by the construction of a modern shopping mall, the general architectural character and commercial aspect of the area has been preserved.

The current land use involving Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Social, and Recreation/Culture activities is consistent with historic patterns. The historic use of the area for rail and water related Transportation has evolved into a tourist related business of local cruise ships and rail excursions on and around Humboldt Bay. Since the renovation and redevelopment of "Old Town" in the 1970's the area has become a haven for tourists and functions again after many years of neglect as a center for Recreation Culture with a museum, art galleries, and Ingomar Theater (awaiting restoration). Many parts of "Old Town" include open spaces that function as Public Landscapes including a Gazebo Plaza, parks, and numerous sitting areas.

First Street has been reduced architecturally to a handful of historic structures including a few commercial buildings, some warehouses fronting the bay and two historic ethnic hotels, the L'Tosca and Scandia. These buildings represent the city's earliest commercial land uses: lumbering and shipping. This area was once bustling with people operating lumber mills, trains, ships, and numerous businesses providing services to the urban commercial core. Today, vacant lots, abandoned buildings, faux Victorians, and architecturally incompatible modern buildings predominate along First Street between C and G Streets.



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The residential area east of the commercial core between G and N Streets is primarily an historic neighborhood of single family residences. Many of these large houses have been converted into multiple dwellings, law offices, commercial offices, and bed and breakfast inns. The condition of these buildings is as varied as their architecture. They range from plain to fanciful and deteriorated to fully restored. The Carson Mansion (currently used as a mens club) reigns supreme among the neighborhood's architectural diversity at its position at the head of Second Street facing west towards "Old Town". Its size and architectural grandeur provides landmark status to the District and the City.

The wealth of historic buildings in Eureka is the result of its isolation and the concentration of skilled craftsmen drawn to the area by the lumber industry. The ratio of contributing to noncontributing buildings in "Old Town" is 3:1. The large number of contributing resources (164) found within a relatively small area (23 blocks) which represents the residential, commercial, and industrial development of the City distinguishes the "Old Town" District from any other part of Eureka and from many other cities within California.

The potential for historic archaeological remains and features associated with former industrial, residential and commercial sites in the "Old Town" District is very high. The recent demolition of the 1869 Mansion House Hotel exposed plethora of historic archaeological materials which were subsequently vandalized by bottle hunters. Many similar features associated with 19th century businesses and residences still exist within the district boundaries and as yet, are not protected.

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1. 200 First Street (C) c.1897  
Historical Name: Russ Boarding House  
Other Name : Driftwood Tavern  
AP Number : 01-053-01

This two-story, vernacular gable-end rooming house and bar is sheathed in horizontal, shiplap wood siding that resembles narrow 2" boards. The gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles and there are no eaves. Wide fascia boards outline the edges of the roof and corners of the structure. The only ornamentation on the building is the piercing pattern of twenty sash windows along the first and second stories on the north and west facades. The ten downstairs windows are original two-over-two light sash windows with plain sills and trim. A diagonal corner entrance leads into the downstairs bar.

An addition has been recently added to the west side of the building. Despite alterations to the structure, its original rectangular form, scale, piercings, and function remain intact on the facades facing First and C Streets. This building contributes to the fragile architectural integrity of the NW corner of the district.

2. 201 First Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-054-15

Two-story corner building. Altered with stucco siding and abandoned.

3. 220 First Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-053-02

Reinforced concrete block building.

4. 225 First Street (C) c.1883  
Historical Name: Scandia Hotel  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-054-15

Erected by R.M. Williams, this structure is Greek Revival in derivation. It is a rectangular, two-story building with wide shiplap siding. While the boxed cornice with returns points to a Greek Revival origin, the shingled attic and paired brackets indicate the Victorian influence on this vernacular gable end structure.

5. 223 First Street (NC)  
Other Name : Specialty Canvas  
AP Number : 01-054-14

Not constructed during period of significance.

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6. 233 First Street (C) c.1869

Historical Name: L'Tosca Hotel

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-054-14

This building, erected by R.M. Williams, is Greek Revival in derivation. It is a rectangular, two-story building with wide shiplap siding. On the side elevation, original pediment windows with multi-lights are visible. All window and door openings on this structure have been boarded up and moldings have been removed. An early photograph of this building shows a second story veranda encircling the front and east facades. (See page 14 in "Eureka: An Architectural View.")

7. 301 First Street (C) c.1880

Historical Name: "Our Corner" Saloon

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-054-13

This gable-roofed, wooden structure is located on the corner of D and First Streets. Preliminary archival research on this building using Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and City Directories indicates that the building predates 1886. At that time, it was a saloon, later known as "Our Corner" and remained as such until at least 1902. Mr. J. Owen was the first know operator of the saloon. Mr. Paul McNalley later operated the bar and billiards hall until his death in 1900. Original signing on the D Street facade remains intact indicating the early use of this building.

8. 307 First Street (C) c.1880

Historical Name: White Laundry

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-054-13

This building was used as a variety store in 1886. In 1889, the building was expanded and remodeled or replaced by a larger structure which we see today. This was done at the same time the saloon next door was expanded to the east. The architectural style of this vernacular, wooden building is a stepped False-Front commercial. This style was commonly used on early commercial buildings constructed on the western frontier.

This structure had many different uses during the 19th Century. In 1892, it was used as a restaurant and, in 1893, it housed "Karlsen's Laundry." Mr. Carlsen operated his hand laundry in this building until at least 1899. By 1900, the business was known as the "White Laundry."

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9. 322 First Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-052-02  
Not constructed during period of significance.

10. 336 First Street (NC)  
Other Name : Coastal Business Systems  
AP Number : 01-052-03  
Newer construction. Attempt to conform to Victorian motif. Wood siding. Two-stories. The cornices have dropped pendants. Cut bay corner windows.

11. 422 First Street (C) c.1878  
Historical Name: E.E. Janssen Building  
Other Name : Humboldt Cultural Center  
AP Number : 01-051-10  
This is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in the Victorian Italianate style. Six cast iron columns appear on the main floor in front of the restored large paned storefronts. Corniced label moldings are located above each of the five second floor windows. The cornice is not highly textured, but complements the window moldings.  
After the building was sold to Captain H. H. Buhne, a balcony suspended by tie rods was added to the interior. The style of this balcony was characterized by The Humboldt Times as "Steamboat Gothic." This structure also houses the first elevator in Northern California and is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (7/16/73 A,B,C, 73000402).

12. 423 First Street (C) c.1869  
Historical Name: H.H. Buhne Store  
Other Name : Waterfront Mercantile  
AP Number : 01-054-08  
This structure is associated with one of Eureka's pioneers and was constructed adjacent to an earlier Buhne store (ca. 1864). The classically detailed facade includes a projecting gable, corner pilasters, and window frames embellished with bracketed hood moldings and garlands. The first-floor storefront dates from the 1880s. It is characterized by central double doors flanked by storefronts with large mullioned windows. A subcornice supported by large brackets on the corners appears between the first and second stories.

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12. 423 First Street (Continued)

This building is one of the earliest extant commercial buildings in Eureka. Captain Hans Henry Buhne, one of the first settlers to enter Humboldt Bay, constructed the store as part of his extensive commercial holdings in Eureka. He served as Vice President and Director of Eureka's first bank, was an active partner in the city's largest sawmill and invested heavily in timber and railroads.

13. 424,426,428,432 First Street (C) c.1888  
Historical Name: Buhne Boarding House and Hardware Store  
Other Name : Pioneer Graphics Building  
AP Number : 01-051-11

This two-story, wooden Italianate commercial building has a bracketed frieze. There are decorated window facings and Classical Revival cornices over the upstairs windows. The lower floor facade is a 1976 restoration guided by period photographs. The building is an important component of Eureka's 19th Century commercial area and was built by H.H. Buhne, a figure crucial to local history.

14. 110 Second Street (C) c.1911  
Historical Name: Fior D'Italia Hotel  
Other Name : Eureka Rescue Mission  
AP Number : 01-062-07

This structure was built in 1911 by A. Brambani and C. Maffia. The initials "B" and "M" are in the tiles of each entry. Originally a four story Renaissance Revival building, the hotel has had the third and fourth floors removed. The remaining original facade has two arched rusticated double entrances and paired, classically ornamented windows on the second floor. These windows are connected by a row of dentils which end at corner applied pilasters. Both the large top cornice and the first floor cornice are bracketed.

This building is in scale with the other buildings on the block. 1917, The Humboldt Daily Standard reported the enlargement of the "Flore (sic) d'Italia" Hotel on lower Second Street.

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15. 123-125 Second Street (C) c.1910  
Historical Name: Ferrari Building  
Other Name : Backstage Nightclub  
AP Number : 01-013-10

The structure dates from 1910 when the Ferrari Building, facing Second Street, was constructed. The Second Street facade is a mixture of old and new. The ground level, storefront facade is original with two recessed entrances, four-light stationary windows with wooden mullions and colored glass transoms above. Wooden panels, pilasters, buttons, and beaded molding handsomely trim the vernacular Neo-Classical facade. The second floor is a modern interpretation of the Italianate Victorian style found on the neighboring buildings. The projecting second story, square bays, shingled mansard parapet and brackets are in keeping with elements found on the newly constructed Eastlake Victorian at 120 Second Street.

The south facade of the structure is new, with a second story square bay that appears in keeping with the Victorian motif. The addition of new aluminum windows below and on either side of this bay are modern. A double glass door with side lights provides the downstairs entrance to the Backstage Nightclub.

This structure may date from 1910 when the Ferrari Building facing Second Street was constructed on the same parcel.

16. 129 Second Street (NC) c.1886  
Historical Name: Henry Tornroth Hotel  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-013-05

The original structure was torn down and, sometime in the 1970s, a new building was constructed with Victorian facades that are very true to the Eastlake style.

17. 139 Second Street (C) c.1886  
Historical Name: Eagle House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-013-05

This is a unique, corner Stick-Style Victorian commercial building. The three story building has a corner bay window (rising up the second and third stories) which chamfers with curved glass corners--a pleasant contrast to the more rectilinear stick bay window seen on the left elevation. A heavy moulding belt-course separates the floors, while a row of "buttons" differentiates the second from the third stories. The extension of the corner bay above the cornice appears to be a later addition.

A fourth story was added on top of the roof for a bed and breakfast. This unsympathetic addition is not Victorian in design, but modern with shingled siding and black, anodized aluminum, sash windows.

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18. 201, 209 Second Street (C) c.1891  
Historical Name: McGaraghan Commercial Building  
Other Name : Sergio's Restaurant  
AP Number : 01-053-10

This three-story, Italianate Victorian, wood frame building, has square projecting bays on the second story and is sheathed in 1x8 V-Rustic siding. Sergio's Restaurant currently occupies the first floor and there are apartments on the second and third floors. It has been remodeled inside and out sometime during the late 1970's. It has been recently repainted.

19. 213, 215 Second Street (NC)  
Other Name : Chocoholics Bakery  
AP Number : 01-053-08

This is a false-front commercial building with horizontal v-groove siding and a cornice with decorative brackets and dentils which accentuate the top of the parapet. The windows do not appear original, and the building has been significantly altered.

20. 219, 221 Second Street (C) c.1930  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : Humane Society  
AP Number : 01-053-06

This is a two-story commercial, false-front building with residential units on the second floor. The stucco facade of this building appears to date from the 1930's and has a modified Art Deco design. The first story, symmetrical facade, is pierced by a centrally located plate glass window with wood and glass doors placed on either side. Those elements are visually integrated by a transom with 12 lights and a hand-hewn beam with corbels on either end. A store front window and entrance door leading to the upstairs apartment is positioned on either side of this shop.

The second story facade has a three part window which marks the center of the building and is flanked on either side by double-hung sash windows. Decorative tilework and raised geometric designs decorate the parapet.

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21. 223 Second Street (C) c. Predates 1890

Historical Name: Saloon

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-053-05

This is a two-story, false-front, wood frame building with a gable roof. The first floor has been remodeled in a symmetrical fashion with large plate glass windows which flank either side of a central doorway with a transom above.

The second story facade is original with horizontal v-groove siding, a stepped parapet, and a boxed cornice with large decorative brackets. The facade is pierced by three double-hung sash windows. The east and alley facades are covered with asbestos shingles over beveled-edged horizontal wood siding.

The building appears to date from the early 1870's and was used for both commercial and residential purposes. It appears to be the same building marked on the 1890 Sanborn Map as a "saloon." It was apparently moved to its present location from the corner of 2nd and D Streets in 1890.

22. 301 Second Street (C) c.1885

Historical Name: Sawtelle Building

Other Name : Jim Dunn's Cosmopolitan

AP Number : 01-052-08

This flat-roofed, two-story structure dates from 1885-1886 with remodeling in 1893, 1909, and 1919. Early photos show a cast-iron front which has been largely removed or covered over. The interior has a fine turn-of-the-century bar and back-bar and other fragments of period interior ornamentation.

Although, little of the original style remains, the alterations were done within the period of significance. The building's value is its place in the streetscape and its historical associations. Extensive restoration could be done based on old photographs.

23. 312, 320 Second Street (NC)

Other Name : Imperiale Square

AP Number : 01-093-17

Not constructed within period of significance.



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24. 315 Second Street (NC)

Other Name : Romano Gabriel Sculpture Garden  
AP Number : 01-052-11

This brick building was designed by architects Trump and Sauble. It is constructed like a large shadow box to house the wooden folk art collection of Romano Gabriel. It was dedicated on April 3, 1982.

25. 317 Second Street (NC)

AP Number : 01-052-10

This is a new building that is in scale with the neighborhood. It is presently used by the Humboldt County Family Support Division on the ground floor and has offices on the second.

26. 327 Second Street (C) c.1908

Historical Name: Healy Brother's Building  
Other Name : Lazio's Restaurant/Old Town Bar And Grill  
AP Number : 01-052-05

This three-story, brick, modified Classical-Revival building was originally designed as a two-story structure, but changed to a three-story in the course of construction. Alterations to the facade include the cornice which has been removed. The unusual cement tracery ornament at the window lintels remain as does the arched side entry with the stone figurine. Simplified pilasters at the ground floor have been removed and an incompatible, wooden cornice with brackets has been installed in the latest remodeling that dates from the 1970's.

Still an important component of its neighborhood, its value as a design example has been compromised.

27. 324,326, 328 Second Street (C) c.1894-1902

Historical Name: Electric Motors (Bicycle Shop)/California Fruit Mkt.  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-093-04

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building with three storefronts is a superb example of the Eastlake style. The existing shop-front windows have been restored with large panes of plate-glass with transom lights above. The intact ornamental cornice retains its boldly-scaled Eastlake ornament complete with buttons, sunbursts, brackets, medallions, and delicate wooden tracery.

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28 329,339 Second Street (NC)

Other Name : Breeden's Northern Marine Hardware

AP Number : 01-052-04

One-story cinderblock building. Not constructed within the period of significance.

29. 403, 405-411 Second Street (C) c.1877

Historical Name: Long Building

Other Name : Teez

AP Number : 01-051-09

This building, like most commercial buildings erected during this era, was constructed in response to the burgeoning needs of Eureka's merchants. The one-story, flat-roofed brick building is simply detailed, relying on its cast-iron storefronts for decorative display. Of particular interest are the arched transoms with fan motifs in each bay. After a number of alterations, the building was restored in 1976. This is an excellent example of a 19th century commercial structure and is an important component of Eureka's early commercial area which retains much of its visual and atmospheric quality. C. W. Long, the original builder, also developed the adjacent building at 417 Second Street, now referred to as the C.W.Long Building.

Major C.W. Long was born in News Brunswick in 1826. He arrived in Humboldt County in 1859 and engaged in lumbering, business, and real estate.

30. 402,408,410 Second Street (209 E Street) (C) c.1876

Historical Name: Alonzo Monroe Building

Other Name : Jackson Apartments/Patio Apartments

AP Number : 01-092-01

This flat roof structure has a ground floor consisting almost entirely of glass show windows. A cut-out section projects at the corner entry. The second floor is a massively proportioned box pierced by tripartite windows and topped by a flat cornice. This building was built as a series of five brick, one-story commercial structures probably quite similar to the row across the street at 403 - 411 2nd Street. The buildings are in scale with the rest of the block.

Alonzo W. Monroe was born in Connecticut in 1822. He arrived in Humboldt County in 1850. He was a Supervisor of Trinity County from 1863-1870 (Humboldt County was part of Trinity County at that time). He was involved with mining operations at Reese River while his family lived in Eureka. "The foundations for five one-story brick buildings were laid by A. Monroe in January 1876 at 2nd and E Streets. The walls were a foot thick so as to be fireproof." Two stores front E Street with the addresses 213 and 217. The corner store was occupied by Jake Lowenthal's Clothing Store in 1876.

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30. 402,408,210 Second Street (209 E Street) (Continued)

Later, C.V. Jackson's Clothing Store occupied the building and added a second story in 1912. The cost was \$10,000 and included a passenger elevator that was shipped by steamer from San Francisco. The YMCA moved into the former Lowenthal Store at 410 Second Street in 1920. The building was leased from C.V. Jackson and the ceiling was raised "at the rear room to the level of the larger room." In 1928 a building permit was issued to Jackson for twelve apartments costing \$7,000 in the upstairs portion of his building. This was known as the Jackson Apartments. According to one informant, a fire burned the top floor sometime around 1930.

31. 412 Second Street (C) c.1892  
Historical Name: Harvey & McLaren Saloon  
Other Name : The Woodshop  
AP Number : 01-092-01

This crisply detailed Classical Revival building has a central square bay with brackets, a frieze and a pediment. This is a good example of turn-of-the-century commercial design. This building is part of a row of small-scaled, diversely styled but highly compatible buildings. While the storefront appears to have been altered, the upper level is intact. A large, pediment bay is dominant, along with various belt and frieze courses and other decoration consistent with the Eastlake style.

This structure was built in 1892 by M.E. Cousins for the saloon of Harvey and McLaren. Mr. Cousins supervised the erection of the building. The front was of birch and burly redwood. In 1905, a fire forced the erection of a new facade. At that time it was also raised a half-story and the second floors of 312 and 414 were joined.

32. 414, 416, 418 Second Street (C) c.1874/1905  
Historical Name: Cousins Building  
Other Name : Gepetto's Toy Shop  
AP Number : 01-092-02

This two-story Mission Revival commercial building has a scrolled, parapet gable and a quatrefoil vent in the attic. There is a heavily proportioned relief ornament over the ground floor door and window. There is a clerestory of unusually X-muntinned design. This is a superb example of a style uncommon to the city and part of a row of small-scaled, diversely styled but highly compatible buildings.

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32. 414, 416, 418 Second Street (Continued)

Originally constructed in the 19th century, the Cousins building received a 20th century facade after a fire in 1905. This facade is eclectic in composition. The scroll parapet reflects the Mission Revival style while the first-floor elements are Classical Revival. Especially interesting are the first floor window frames with "bound" foliate or garland motifs. At the storefront level, the transom windows are divided into eight panels by star-shaped mullions.

The Daily Humboldt Times noted in 1874 that William Stevenson was to erect a building on the lot just east of the post office on Second Street. When completed it was to be used as the "Bay Restaurant." The building already on the lot would be moved back to the alley.

In 1905, after the fire, the building was rebuilt with the original molding. The building was then occupied by the Eureka Cigar Store and Billiard Parlor. The upstairs of 414 and 412 were joined at that time.

33. 417 Second Street (C) c.1892

Historical Name: Long Building  
Other Name : Restoration Hardware  
AP Number : 01-051-08

Major Charles W. Long, developer of the adjacent Long's Block constructed this two-story commercial building embellished with Classical elements and Eastlake detailing. The subcornice is plain with the exception of a central, broken pediment motif--a feature repeated above the window heads and at the parapet level. Exuberant tendril patterns flow across a frieze panel.

34. 420, 422 Second Street (C) c.1880

Historical Name:  
Other Name : Angelus Clockwork  
AP Number : 01-092-03

This two-story, wooden commercial building has a symmetrical second floor. The ground floor is asymmetrical due to the provision for the second floor access at one side. There is a heavy cornice and the ornamental styling is Classical Revival. This is a handsome example of a typical American building type which combines ground-floor commercial space with offices or living quarters above.

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34. 420, 422 Second Street (Continued)

This building is interesting for its decorative treatment. The first floor is essentially Italianate with Eastlake inspired decorative elements, primarily channel carved or applied cut-outs. A continuous garland and foliate motifs occur at the cornice level, around the window frames, and on the corner pilasters of the more formally composed second floor.

This building was built about 1880 and was listed on the 1889 Sanborn Map as a "restaurant" and/or a "saloon." At one time, a boxing school was upstairs. In 1925, when Slaughter and Carter owned the building, an arch was cut through the brick wall from 420 to 426 Second Street by builder W.J. Stevens. In 1931-32 the arch was sealed.

In the back of this building is a two-story apartment/storage building with a gabled roof and V-groove siding. There are tall, narrow, double-hung sash windows. The building may date from the turn of the century to early 20th century. The structure is a narrow rectangular building that connects the front and back buildings. It appears to have been a one or two-room structure built sometime during the 19th century.

35. 426 Second Street (C) c.1879

Historical Name: J. Loewenthal Building--The Louvre  
Other Name : Collage/Northern Light Gallery  
AP Number : 01-092-04

This one-story building of eclectic tendencies (a description of the period refers to it as Corinthian and Elizabethan) has a row of cast iron supports which now form an open porch for the recessed shop front. The center of the building is crowned with a piece of false-front parapet which is vaguely classical in its origins. This building is an original playful design, part of an important row of buildings and a rare surviving example of locally produced cast-iron architectural elements.

In 1879, Jake Loewenthal built this brick and iron front building. The plans were drawn by C.J. Wall and the style of the front was Corinthian and Elizabethan. The iron front was made by T. J. Lannigan of the Eureka Foundary. The ornamental plaster work in the inside was done by Mr. Mullen. The builders were Johnson and Wilcos. In 1893, the front was moved back. Additional alterations were completed in 1919. In 1925, an arch was cut through the brick wall from 420 to 426 Second Street. In 1931-32, the arch was sealed off.

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36. 509 Second Street (C) c.1872  
Historical Name: Crystal Palace Saloon  
Other Name : The Palace (Le Palais)  
AP Number : 01-123-04

This building, now much altered, was originally a brick Neo-Baroque design of considerable inventiveness. The most arresting element of the original facade was a pair of bulls eye windows. The upper floor has been remodeled so extensively as to be negligible in its present condition, but the ground floor commercial space boasts one of the city's finest Streamline Moderne facades. The polished metal, the port hole of the curved glass-block wall represents almost the entire repertoire of Streamline visual effects. This is an important example of a style of which examples in Eureka are relatively small in number, but amazingly high in quality.

The building is rectangular in shape and two stories high with pier and post foundation. The front facade is composed of glass blocks and stainless steel. The second floor of the building is stucco on the front facade and the back side is shiplap. The eaves are stucco with curved supports. The first floor window is round with a center of glass brick. The second floor has two large one-over-one windows. There are two front doors in the building, both stainless steel, one with Art Deco motif and the other one plain. There is a stainless steel overhang with sign.

37. 511 Second Street (C) c.1930  
Historical Name: Vance Garage  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 1-123-03

This small 1930's Mission Revival garage replaced an earlier structure contemporary to the two adjacent Vance buildings. This one-story, rectangular building is accentuated by a square tower situated at one end of the front facade. The stucco-sided tower and red-clay roof tiles enhance the Mission Revival style facade. At present, the structure is unoccupied and its facade is partially obscured with plywood covering the windows.

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38. 516 Second Street (C) c.1886-1889

Historical Name:

Other Name : Olde Towne Tropical Pets

AP Number : 01-091-02

This one-story rectangular-shaped structure has a foundation of heavy timbers. The original siding may have been horizontal, beveled shiplap (which can be seen in the alley); but is obscured on the front facade by a thin veneer of stucco. The roof is hipped and covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade is symmetrically divided by three arched windows. Two of them are large showroom windows that still give you an idea of the appearance of the original saloon. The third window acts as a fan light that is over the original door. All the windows are ornamented by Corinthian pilaster keystones and classically designed moldings. The building has clearly been altered a great deal from its original appearance, but it still retains enough decorative touches to make it compatible with the other structures on this block.

39. 521 Second Street (C) c.1869-72

Historical Name: Vance Building

Other Name : Store and Offices

AP Number : 01-123-03

This is a small office building also built by John Vance. This flat-front Italianate building repeats the glazed street level and closely packed second floor round arch windows of the Vance, but the facade terminates in an overhanging bracketed cornice.

This rectangular shaped building is two stories in the front and one story in the back. It rests on a pier and post foundation. Shiplap siding sheathes the alley and the North facades, but the front of the building is covered with stucco over wood underlay. The sloping shed style roof has a composition covering. Only the eaves on the front have a boxed cornice with frieze decoration and brackets. The windows on the first floor are boarded up and the seven second floor windows are double hung. Four of the windows have molded arch trim and the other three have curved hoods. The doors are boarded up.

The building was constructed from 1869-1872 and it presently appears to be a bar and two stores on the ground floor housed in one historic building.

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40. 525 Second Street (C) c.1872  
Historical Name: Vance Hotel  
Other Name : Vance Log Cabin  
AP Number : 01-123-03

The Vance Hotel at 2nd and G Street was originally constructed in 1872 in the "modern Italian Style" according to a contemporary account in the Humboldt Times. The original design of the Vance Hotel included a 'Mansard' roof third story surmounted by a square cupola. During 1902 remodeling designed by M. Delon, the mansard roof story was removed and two stories were added on top of the original two story base. The 1902 addition reflects the restrained Edwardian style, rather than the more ornamental Victorian of the original structure. Although originally to be designed by George Fairfield, the 1872 Vance Hotel was finally designed by B. Mackay, and not excelled by any hotel outside San Francisco" for beauty, size, cost and architecture." The building cost \$40,000 to construct, had over 65 hotel rooms, and seating for 120 in the dining room.

The first two floor facades remain intact from 1872 highlighted by a corner bay, central entrance pavilion, and a rather lively rhythm of rounded arch windows on the second floor. Wood siding, scored to resemble arch stone, is the main building material. In the new addition, the basic organization of the lower floor is repeated, although in a more restrained, Classical style. Wall surfaces are covered with thin shiplap siding. Windows are generally paired, one-over-one double-hung sash and have highly articulated hood moldings. On the fourth floor, these moldings consist of curved pediments with a sunburst design. The large cornice above is decorated with panels, dentils, and consoles.

Leading from the second story of the Vance Hotel to the warehouse building behind is a 1912 moat bridge structure. The bridgeway across Snug Alley was used by hotel guests who wanted to go to the sample rooms in the warehouse where commercial travelers displayed their goods. This structure is counted as an addition to the hotel.

41. 528 Second Street (C) c.1893  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : St. Vincent de Paul  
AP Number : 01-091-08

This building is rectangular in shape and has two stories. Its foundation is made of continuous concrete. It is a wood-framed structure with smooth-flush siding that is broken by ornamented brackets and trimmings on the front facade only. The roof is flat with a false front. The eaves are simple closed eaves, except for the front. Here, there are two second story square bay windows with false front gables that extend over the ground floor. The windows are sash and transom.



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41. 528 Second Street (Continued)

The first floor has four storefront sash windows, which are topped with sixteen transom light windows. There is a door on the left side that is no longer used. The decoration around the ground floor windows is minimal, but the false-front character of the building is easily seen. This makes it stand out from the rest of the St. Vincent de Paul Store but also represents well the architecture of the 19th Century. The alleyside of the building is now used as a loading dock for the store.

Presently, this building is used in conjunction with two other structures as the St. Vincent de Paul Thrift Store. This building is clearly the most architecturally authentic part of the store front. It was constructed in 1893.

42. 528 Second Street (NC)

Historical Name:  
Other Name : St. Vincent de Paul  
AP Number : 01-091-08

This building is the middle section of the entire St. Vincent de Paul Thrift Store complex. It is rectangular in shape with a modern facade. It is a one-and-a-half story structure with either a continuous concrete foundation or heavy timbers. It has flush-smooth board siding that has been painted over to match the adjacent buildings. The roof is flat with closed eaves at the top, but just below this runs a boxed cornice with brackets on the west (front) facade. The front facade is pierced by one door that is modern and recessed. It has three overhead transom lights that add character to the building.

43. 528 Second Street (SW Corner of 2nd & G) (C) c.1871

Historical Name:  
Other Name : St. Vincent de Paul  
AP Number : 01-091-05

This building anchors the corner of the block. It was built in 1871 and was used as the Masonic Hall. The business of Matthews Music occupied the downstairs portion. Now, the structure is the primary storage space for the St. Vincent de Paul Thrift Store.

This is a rectangular, two-story building. Its foundation appears to be continuous concrete block. The original siding can be seen on the adjoining building and is smooth-flush boarding; however, this was covered with a veneer of stucco. The roof is flat and accentuated by simple closed eaves. A continuous boxed cornice with decorated frieze wraps around the west and north facades.

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43. 528 Second Street (SW Corner of 2nd & G) (Continued)

The windows on the first and second floors are sash with transom lights and molded trim. There are six of these on the west facade, ten on the north, and three on the alley side. This building, like many of its neighbors, has been modernized with a stucco facade

44. 620 Second Street (C) c.1890

Historical Name: Buhne Store Room

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-133-01

This structure was constructed in 1890 on the vacant courtyard created between 620 Second Street (1870 Buhne Hall) and 600 Second Street (1884 Buhne Building) when Buhne Hall was moved 10 feet to the east in 1886. The structure was built as a storeroom and used by H. Cohen & Co. Liquor Dealers.

45. 620 Second Street (C) c.1870/1886

Historical Name: Buhne Hall

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-133-01

This is a two-story, wood-frame Italianate commercial building constructed by J. W. Dwyer for Captain H. H. Buhne. The front facade is decorated with a bracketed frieze, a low gable-form pediment and classical window cornices. The plain frieze and dentil course at mid-level are later alterations (c. 1886) when the building was moved 10 feet to the east, lowered, and a new front facade added to match the recently constructed brick building next door. (1884 Buhne Building at corner of G and 2nd Streets) James Simpson was in charge of the renovation which cost \$2,500 in 1886. The ground floor is now largely devoted to storefront windows. In 1871, the Humboldt Times described the renovation as follows: "A good deal of the front has been torn away and the structure looks as if it had figured in a dynamite explosion." (8/12/1886)

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46. 622 Second Street (C) c.1881  
Historical Name: Fred Axe Bldg./GAR Hall  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-133-02

This is a two-story, false-front, vernacular commercial building constructed by postmaster, Fred Axe, in 1881-82. The lower floor was to be devoted exclusively to the post office with the upper floor "fitted up as a hall" for lodge meetings, or social or business gatherings. (Humboldt Times, 12/7/1881) The front entrance was originally situated on the western side of the building with stairs leading to the upper story. The plan of the front elevation promised "a very handsome appearance...tastefully ornamented, culminating in a decorated apex." (Humboldt Times 12/7/1881) The building contractor was Harry Close and the designer was John Nestor.

Today, the pediment cornice on the upper floor has been covered in asbestos shingle siding. All decorative ornamentation has been removed. Three evenly-spaced two-over-two light, double-hung windows pierce the second story. The ground floor facade consists of glass store fronts with a continuous transom light above and two recessed entrances. The store front was probably remodeled during the early part of the 20th Century.

47. 626 Second Street (C) c.1886  
Historical Name: Victorian Commercial Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-133-02

This one-story, false-front, Italianate commercial structure has cast iron columns supported a bracketed cornice with a paneled frieze. A narrow projecting fish-scale roof caps the top of the front facade. Rectangular panels with moldings are located under the six-panel original show windows. Although the original double front entry doors have been replaced with newer and shorter doors, the building presents an unaltered impression of a quality commercial structure of the period.

This building is an intact and well-preserved 19th Century commercial structure and is an important component to the composition of the block facade. It is part of a major section of Eureka's 19th Century commercial area.

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48. 630,634,636,638 Second Street (C) c.1878  
Historical Name: John Kimball Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-133-02

This two-story, side-gable, wooden commercial building is a vernacular version of a Greek Revival architectural style. The ground floor is pierced with an alternating series of entrance doors and multi-paned storefront windows. Five units once used as business offices, occupy the ground level. The second floor is pierced with five two-over-two light sash windows. The upstairs is still used as a rooming house.

This structure is a typical example of vernacular commercial buildings with the ground floor devoted to shop space and the second floor for residential purposes. The building is an example of Eureka's earliest utilitarian commercial buildings and is a component of a highly evocative 19th Century commercial district. In 1878, Dentist O.J. Gates occupied the building and later, in 1889, a saloon and a telegraph office were located here.

49. 715 Second Street (C) c.1895  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-121-08

This description includes the property at 717 Second Street

These two-story, wood frame, vernacular gable end houses are two distinctly separate buildings which were moved to this site from across the bay and joined. They are very similar but not identical. Apart from the collision of their forms, the units are differentiated by siding of differing widths.

The left hand unit at 715 Second Street has rabbited siding and a ground-level, slanted bay window. The one-over-one light sash windows appear to be later alterations to the property. The front door has a glass panel upper and decorative dentils. The two houses share a hip-roofed front porch supported by three, turned, decorative columns. The building rests on a post and pier foundation. The gable roof has wooden shingles covered with composition shingles. The Neo-Classical styling of the front door, siding, and front porch suggests that this is the younger of the two houses, possibly dating from 1890 - 1910. This building, however, may be older and was remodeled in the Neo-Classical style when it was moved to this site.

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50. 717 Second Street (C) c.1895 This description includes the  
Historical Name: property at 715 Second Street  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-121-08

These two-story, wood frame, vernacular gable end houses are two distinctly separate buildings which were moved to this site from across the bay and joined. They are very similar but not identical. Apart from the collision of their forms, the units are differentiated by siding of differing widths.

The right-hand house at 717 Second Street with clapboard siding and Victorian front door with side lights and transom lights is apparently the older of the two homes. Two, one-over-one light windows pierce the first and second stories. Their positions are original to the facade, but the lights are 20th Century alterations. Four original windows pierce the building's east facade with six-over-six lights. A modest capital marks the top of the buildings southeast corner, simulating a simple, but classically derived column below the gable roof pediment. This house shares a hip-roofed front porch supported by three turned, decorative columns with its gable end neighbor at 715 Second Street.

51. 723, 725 Second Street (C) c.1909  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-121-07

This two-story wood-frame, hip-roofed Colonial Revival building is two flats. There are soffited eaves, slanted bay windows and a hip-roofed entry porch. The upper wall sheathing of narrow clapboards is contrasted with the wide dimension horizontal boarding of the base. This is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style applied to a multi-unit residential building.

52. 728 Second Street (C) c.1920  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-132-02

This is a one-story cottage constructed in the Craftsman Style. The foundation is pier and post. It has horizontal v-groove wood siding with a low gable roof. The eaves are overhanging with exposed rafter tails and plain brackets. The door is contemporary. The porch is open with tapered pillars supporting the roof with overhang and brackets.

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53. 728 Second Street (NC) c.1920-1930

Historical Name: Tank Tower

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-132-02

This structure is a tank tower with horizontal v-groove siding. It is pierced with two windows and a doorway on the ground level. The holding tank area has become an enclosed deck with lattice for balustrades and railing. The shutters are not original, but decorative and coordinated with the shutters found on the Craftsman house at 728 Second Street, which are also not original to the building's design. The tank house rests on cement piers with wooden beams supporting the structure. Due to the alterations to the structure and the removal of the holding tank, the tower no longer retains enough integrity to be considered a contributing resource.

54. 731 Second Street (C) c.1920

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-121-07

This one-story cottage is similar to its Craftsman Style neighbor. It too has a pier and post foundation, horizontal, v-groove wood siding, and a gable roof with a deep overhang and exposed rafter ends. The porch is supported by elephantine piers. The front door appears to be original.

55. 732 Second Street (C) c. predates 1889

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-132-03

This is a two-story, gable-end, wood-frame structure. It was remodeled to a Craftsman style to match the neighboring house at 206 I Street. The foundation is pier and post with shingle skirting on the front. It has a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails on the east facade. The added porch is also in the Craftsman style. The wooden siding is clapboard indicating its 19th Century architectural antecedent construction.

56. 737 Second Street (C) c.1870's

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-121-07

This vernacular complex consists of an original, gable end, wood-frame house with a series of small, stylistically related additions from various periods in the back. The corner lot allows this additive composition to be seen completely.

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56. 737 Second Street (Continued)

This is a fine example of additive vernacular buildings. It is located in an area of similar structures which, taken together, embody a strong atmospheric sense of 19th Century Eureka.

This was the home of Judge Brumfield. The present owner, since 1957, Mr. Gino Casagrande, found postcards addressed to the judge at this address dating from 1884. The style of this house indicates an 1870's construction date.

57. 738 Second Street (C) c.

Historical Name:

Other Name : Casagrande's Bottleshop

AP Number : 01-132-03

This building has been remodeled during the period of significance. It once had a higher facade, tall narrow windows and double doors. Some of the original molding remains around the doorway. It has wooden v-groove siding.

This Victorian building was remodeled in 1944. Tall narrow, four-over-four light sash windows, decorative brackets, and narrow, double, glass-panel entry doors were removed. The cut-away, angled entrance with transom light and fascia molding are still intact. The height of the building has been reduced and a small, stepped parapet was installed. The building was changed from a high-style Victorian to a vernacular building with integrity to the district.

The building may have been used originally as a printer's shop. A large cement slab suggesting a foundation for a press is in the back room. The building housed a grocery store in the 1920's that was run by Angelo and Vittoria Casagrande. The store shelves are still intact. In 1921, they operated the Humboldt Bakery where Gilhooye's is now. The building was used at that time as a warehouse, possibly to store flour and supplies for the bakery.

58. 803 Second Street (C) c.1871

Historical Name: Connick House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-162-07

Italianate styling characterizes this modest but elegant house designed for the Connick family. The elevations, symmetrically organized, are defined by two-over-two double-hung sash windows in heavily textured frames featuring bracketed hood moldings. This treatment is elaborated at the center single-door entrance. The upper cornice is composed of a plain frieze and intermittent brackets.

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59. 811 Second Street (C) c.1870 (or earlier)

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-162-07

This is a two-story, wood-frame, gable end house. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. There are three windows across the second floor and two windowed doors in corresponding symmetrical positions on the ground floor. There was an addition to the house at the rear. It is a typical example of early Eureka residential homes. Its style is related visually to the building at 817 Second Street and appears on the 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

60. 812 Second Street (C) c.1906

Historical Name: Johnson House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-02

This is a small Classic Revival house that is distinguished by contrasting siding materials on the two stories--shiplap on the first floor and shingles on the second floor. This two-story wood frame building has the symmetrical facade of the Classical Revival prototype squeezed into a narrow space. This is an unusual example of the style because of its unexpected proportions. The double-sash windows have mullioned upper panes.

61. 816 Second Street (C) c.1901

Historical Name: Johnson House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-02

This two-story Classical Revival building has a central gable that projects from its hipped roof and there is a small central pedimented porch at the ground floor. This is a good example of the use of symmetry to give the formality and dignity of the Classicism to what is essentially an unadorned box.

62. 816 Second Street, #15 (Rear) (C) c.1860

Historical Name: Vernacular Greek Revival House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-02

A small, Greek Revival style, vernacular house squeezed between a Neo-Classical apartment house and a vernacular building fronting Opera Alley. This square-shaped house is sheathed in clapboards and still retains some original six-over-six light windows. The simple eaves have a plain boxed cornice with frieze board and modified gable returns. The gable roof has been covered with asphalt shingles over wood. The house is presently used as an apartment with upstairs entrance that is modern. A back porch intrudes onto the west facade of the house that is pierced



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62. 816 Second Street, #15 (Rear) (Continued)  
by two, six-over-six light windows. Despite these alterations and the building's position between two other structures, it is an important extant example of early vernacular housing in Eureka dating from the 186 - 1870's.

63. 816 Second Street, #16 (NC)  
AP Number : 01-131-02  
This vernacular house has been altered with various window styles and siding.

64. 817 Second Street (C) c.1865-1870  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-162-06  
This two-story wood-frame building is a vernacular simplification of the Greek Revival form. The roof is a single gable with the gable-end facing the street. The eaves are soffited with gable returns. There are three windows across the upper floor, symmetrically placed with two windows and a door in the corresponding position on the ground floor. The entry is not in the center, but to one side. The ground floor porch is also to one side and appears to be a later addition. This is another good example of an important early Eureka type. It is related stylistically and visually to the building at 811 Second Street.

65. 822-826 Second Street (C) c.1873  
Historical Name: Graham Doublehouse  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-131-03  
This one-story, hipped roof, Italianate duplex is composed of symmetrical units, each with a central entry flanked by six-over-six light windows. The eaves are bracketed and the hip-roofed entry porches have delicate columns and ornament. This is a very elegant example of the style, and its duplex configuration is rare in Eureka. It is in an area of largely intact 19th Century buildings.

66. 825 Second Street (C) c.1921  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-162-05  
This one-story Craftsman styled bungalow has shiplap siding with tail rafters supported by knee braces. The front porch is supported in a similar style with braces. The front window grouping is composed of three double-hung windows. This is a typical modest bungalow like its neighbor at 829 Second Street.

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67. 829 Second Street (C) c.1921

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-162-05

This one-story bungalow has a gable roof with eaves supported by knee braces. The siding is clapboard. The gable over the entry porch is supported by angle braces as is the main roof. The front has three double-hung windows with a front door to the left side. This and the adjacent residence at 825 Second Street are examples of the typical builder's Craftsman Bungalow.

68. 837 Second Street (C) c.1870

Historical Name: Graham House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-162-04

This one-story, gabled, wood-frame, vernacular duplex has an unusual cross-axial plan with L-shaped porches on each front side. The scalloped barge boards of the porches are a later Victorian era addition.

69. Behind 837 Second Street (C) c.1920

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-162-04

This is a vernacular rectangular-shaped building with a low gable roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. The building is used as two apartments over a single-car garage with entrance on I Street.

70. 901 Second Street (C) c.1880-1920

Historical Name:

Other Name : Humboldt County Pool Car Repair Garage

AP Number : 01-161-05

This is a one-story, rectangular warehouse. It rests on a poured concrete perimeter foundation. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and pierced with twelve skylights (six on each side). Seventeen six-over-six light, wooden sash windows pierce the west facade accentuating the horizontal length of the building.

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70. 901 Second Street (Continued)

The building is sheathed with corrugated metal attached to 2x4's with metal rivets. The front facade is pierced with 2 symmetrically placed permanent windows with 18 lights each. A large sliding door on the left center allowed trucks to enter. A large shuttered vent, directly under the apex of the gable roof balances the symmetrical facade with the windows.

71. 901 Second Street (C)

Historical Name:

Other Name : Humboldt County Warehouse

AP Number : 01-161-05

This is a rectangular one-story warehouse. The foundation is 2x4 with earth to wood contact. It has a shed roof with mansard eaves on the south with a projecting front facade.

Five garages were added prior to 1940 on the SW front facade. It has vertical wood siding on the front pierced with two permanent six-light windows and a large sliding and hinged doorway. There is corrugated metal siding on the east, west and south facades. The east facade has two eight-light permanent windows. The north facade has four visible eight-light permanent windows. The west facade is not visible from the street.

72. 931 Second Street (NC)

Other Name : County of Humboldt Materials Testing Laboratory.

AP Number : 01-161-05

This is a modern corrugated metal building.

73. 934 Second Street (NC)

AP Number : 01-172-03

This is a modern single-story structure with truncated hip roof and widow's walk. It has boxed eaves and a hip-roofed garage in the alley. This home nicely reflects the Victorian architecture of the neighborhood, but was not constructed during the period of significance.

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74. 1006 Second Street (C) c.1888

Historical Name: Young House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-171-09

The Young house, originally located on Sixth Street, was moved to its current site in 1978. This Queen Anne/Eastlake Victorian was once a twin of 220 Hillside Street. A fire destroyed the upper levels of the structure in 1896 and they were not duplicated in the reconstruction. The lower level is remarkable for its front elevation decorative treatment, particularly the large shelf brackets with sunburst motifs, the unusual traceried arched windows, and the fine entry porch with carved and spindle ornament. The porch and windows are quite similar to that of certain buildings designed by Samuel and Joseph C. Newsom.

75. 1014,1016,1018 Second Street (NC)

AP Number : 01-171-08

This is a modern structure not built within the period of significance.

76. 1020 Second Street (C) c.1867

Historical Name: S. Murphy House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-171-02

This 1-1/2 story gable end structure with decorative bargeboards has details simplified from the Greek Revival. The wood porch is quite simple but is of considerable elegance. The building retains some of the original six-over-six light windows with hand-blown glass. Later modifications include the removal of the original porch and replacement with a contemporary deck.

77. 1034 Second Street (C) c.1903

Historical Name: C.S. Carson House

Other Name : Humboldt County Convention and Visitor's Bureau

AP Number : 01-171-03

This two-story, hipped-roofed building was moved to its current site about 1985. The two floors are distinguished by grooved shiplap siding on the first floor and patterned shingles on the second floor. The windows are large and symmetrical with stained glass and small scroll ornaments over the frames.

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78. 1106 Second Street (NC)  
Other Name : Humboldt County Department of Public Works  
AP Number : 01-213-01  
This is a two-story rectangular building with a one story addition to the West. Not constructed within the period of significance.

79. 1116 Second Street (C) c.1889  
Historical Name: M. Carson Carriage House/Servant's Quarters  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-213-02  
This is a vernacular gable end building with a storefront on the ground level and two one-over-one light windows on the second floor. The Victorian brackets, pilasters, and storefront shop are recent alterations that were added to integrate the simple building with its grandiose counterpart, the Pink Lady. Despite the modern Victorian-style decorations on the ground level facade, the structure largely appears as a simple, vernacular outbuilding. It is sheathed with v-groove horizontal siding, has a boxed cornice and a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.  
This structure is listed on the 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map as a one-and-a-half story "wood house."

80. 107 Third Street (C) c.1917  
Historical Name: Maffia and Brambini Building  
Other Name : Eureka Rescue Mission  
AP Number : 01-062-06  
In 1917, a building permit was issued for \$7,383 for a warehouse and living rooms to contractors Hemsted and Betchel for Agostino Brambani and Carlo and Isadora Maffia. On March 9, The Humboldt Daily Standard reported the "...erection of two story building on North side of Third Street, 150' west of C Street for A. Brambani, C. and I. Maffia."  
This two story, flat-roofed commercial/residential building is symmetrical in composition and somewhat Classical Revival in its imagery. The ground floor consists of a large central rectangular opening flanked by smaller arched openings. The second floor projects slightly and has a small recessed balcony in the center. This building, though somewhat later, is a harmonious component of Eureka's 19th Century commercial district.  
The tiles in the entry way have the initials "B" and "M" and "107" as does the entry to its neighboring counterpart at 110 Second Street.

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81. 123 Third Street (C) c.1888

Historical Name: Female Boarding House

Other Name : Redwood Legal Assistance (Lawyer Referral Service)

AP Number : 1-062-05

This is a two-story Eastlake style Victorian with a flat-roof. It is wood-framed with square bays. It retains much of its original image despite some surface alterations. There is machined ornament at the frieze and at the entry porch with a light over the front door. This is a harmonious component of Eureka's 19th century commercial district and is in scale with the neighborhood. The 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map identifies this structure as a female boarding house. It is currently used for offices.

82. 125, 127, 129 Third Street (C) c.1887

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-062-04

This is a two-story, vernacular, end gable Greek Revival house. This is an example of an important Eureka building type which may represent a 19th century prefabrication process. The Sanborn map shows 127 and 129 Third Street as the same building. The house is in scale with the neighborhood and is an early residence.

83. 403 Third Street (C) c.1904

Historical Name: Williams Building

Other Name : Ten Window Williams Jewelry Store

AP Number : 01-095-01

This is a three-story Neo-Classical commercial building. The ground level is occupied by three separate businesses. There are Doric pilasters positioned at the corners and where the two main entrances are now marked by arched entranceways with a keystone. The commercial storefronts all have transom windows above. A row of decorative dentils are positioned beneath the two story windows. The second and third story windows are positioned in the same pattern--one over the other to give the appearance of a glazed wall of windows. The parallel frieze separates the second floor windows from the third with a bracketed, decorative box cornice which caps the top of the flat roof.

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84. 527 Third Street (C) c.1883  
Historical Name: Joseph Russ Building  
Other Name : Humboldt Mens Club  
AP Number : 01-091-06

This building is a basically unaltered Victorian commercial building and an exceptional example of Eureka's downtown architecture dating from the mid-1880's. The building has a glazed first floor with recessed entrances flanking a 45 degree angle central bay window; above this bay is the visually predominant second floor bay with its five round arch window. A broad frieze runs below the cornice which has a "squeezed" pediment gable above the second floor bay. A similar squeezed pediment can be found above the banks of windows flanking the second floor bay.

Unusual when compared to other commercial structures in Eureka, the Joseph Russ Building is important as an attempt to transfer the Queen Anne idiom to a commercial building. The storefront is interesting for its checkered capitals, "squeezed" pediment ornament over the doors, and sunburst motifs in the transoms. The asymmetrical second floor, reminiscent of similar residential treatments, is dominated by a wide slanted bay projection.

This building was occupied by Belcher Land and Title Company, The Humboldt Men's Club, and Eureka Ice and Cold Storage. At the time of this survey (November 1989) the building was vacant.

85. Corner of Third and G Streets (C) c.1890  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : Manora Thai Restaurant  
AP Number : 01-133-07

This is a two-story corner commercial building with storefronts below and residential apartments upstairs. The front facades face G and Third Streets. The building was remodeled sometime during the 1930's or 1940's. Stucco has been applied to the original v-groove, shiplap siding on the north facade and glass block windows have replaced some storefront windows. The second floor is pierced with many one-over-one light, sash windows.

86. 617 Third Street (NC) c.1870  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-133-07

This single-story, gable roofed building was originally constructed for a law office. The placement of the central front door with transom light above and the large glass show windows on either side appear to be original. The building is sheathed with shiplap siding. The six-over-six light window and molding trim are still visible on the back and the east facades. Unfortunately, the front facade was shingled recently (c.1989) thereby obscuring the historical nature of the building.

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87. 621-623 Third Street (C) c.1890  
Historical Name: Pioneer Hall  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-133-05

The facade of this three-story Victorian commercial building and hall has been rehabed and remodeled in the recent past. The structure's shape, scale and remaining historic fabric are important contributions to the block and the district's southern boundary.

The ground level storefront windows have been replaced, but the original shape and wooden base remain. The recessed entrance with double glass doors and three-light transom are important contributing features to the architectural integrity of the building. The structure has been entirely re-sided with v-groove horizontal boards that replicate the original siding. A wide, square projecting bay with six, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows, dominates the second floor facade. A modern cornice with original brackets and fan-light millwork artfully projects from the false-front gable parapet, but is not original. The eaves beneath the gable parapet are intricately decorated with wooden millwork. This is a very unusual, original design feature.

88. 625 Third Street (NC)  
Historical Name: Josiah Bell Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-133-04

This three-story structure has a modern facade. The building was used by the Chamber of Commerce and constructed as a "Duplicate of the Pioneer Building" (Daily Standard, 7/9/1903). The modern alterations have compromised the historical integrity of the original structure.

88A. 633 Third Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-133-03  
Not constructed within the period of significance.

89. 705 Third Street (NC)  
Other Name : Old Town Muffler  
AP Number : 01-132-08

Previously Verne Johnson Tire Shop; recently refurbished in 1989 with new stucco, mansard cornice and new garage doors. Not constructed within the period of significance.



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90. 711 Third Street (C) c.1891  
Historical Name: T. Graham House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-132-07

Restored since the original survey, the T. Graham house, built in 1891, is an Italianate Victorian with Eastlake stick styling. The two-story house is rectangular in shape and rests on a cinderblock perimeter foundation with post and pier supports in the back. The siding is shiplap in the front and v-groove horizontal siding in the back. The flat roof has a small parapet in front. The eaves are heavily bracketed along the fascia board with a box cornice. The double hung windows on the first and second floors have curved tops with decorative cut-out panels and raised sunburst designs. A bay window projects from the first and second stories and is heavily decorated with brackets and pendants. The front entry porch, supported by square posts, is also heavily decorated with Eastlake style trim similar to the bay window. The recessed front entry retains the original transom light found above a modern front door.

A small one-story addition with a shed roof used as a bathroom is more recent than the house but stylistically similar. The house was restored sometime after 1975.

91. 717-719 Third Street (C) c.1895  
Historical Name: R. Graham House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-132-06

Large-scale Eastlake detailing makes a strong visual statement on this two and one-half story wood frame Queen Anne house. Most prominent on the front of the second story is a massive three sided bay with pedimented gable supported by large scroll brackets. The slanted bay beneath is of considerably smaller scale. Elaborately trimmed large columns support the front entry porch canopy, which is attached visually and physically to the slanted bays. The frieze board along the upper portion of the structure is richly decorated with wood details. A hip roof addition at the back of the original house was built within the 19th century. This structure once was part of a row of richly embellished 19th century residences. It remains an outstanding example of Victorian heritage

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92. 723 Third Street (NC)

Historical Name: Times Printing

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-132-03

One and one-half story stucco office building of recent construction used as a print shop and garage. It faces on an alley at the rear of 728 Second Street.

93. 804-806 Third Street (C) c.1907

Historical Name: Chamberlain Duplex

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-134-01

This large Neo-Classical residence has a two story central 45 degree bay window below a protruding pediment gable. Recessed to the left of the bay is the front entrance porch. It has shiplap siding on the first floor and shingles on the second floor. The roof is hipped with a cross-gable at the facade. The eaves are enclosed with a wide banded frieze below which displays bead course details. The pediments contain half-circle windows.

94. 804-806 Third Street Garage (NC)

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-134-01

Metal pre-fab garage on Third Street.

95. 805 Third Street (C) c.1903

Historical Name: Sinclair House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-07

A two and one-half story Neo-Classical residence distinguished by numerous architectural features including Palladian window in the gable pediment, a fixed colored glass window beside the main door; a framed bull's eye window with wooden molding; and keystone trim, and two 45 degree bays on the first floor. Decorative mullions highlight the facade and dormer windows above the first floor. The recessed and open entrance portico is supported by three pairs of plain Classical columns surmounting rectangular bases with recessed panel decoration. The bracketed box cornice frieze has dentil and purlin Neo-Classic ornamentation. The elaborately decorated main door has a rounded top

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95. 805 Third Street (Continued)

window on the upper half. The foundation is a raised pier and post and the siding is dropped shiplap. The Bellcast Hip roof was originally wood shingled but is now covered with asphalt shingles. Dr. O.W. Sinclair built this house, which contained his office on the "lower floor", in 1903. This house incorporates an earlier vernacular dwelling built on the site.

96. 813 Third Street (C) c.1870  
Historical Name: Murray House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-131-06

This rectangular structure is a modest, two-story, vernacular gable end house with a front porch. It rests on a post and pier foundation, and has clapboard siding. The gable roof is covered with composition shingle and there is a boxed cornice with plain frieze at the eaves. The double-hung windows have six over six lights with plain trim. Side lights either side of the front door with a transom light above. Rectangular posts support a narrow open porch with a shallow half-hipped roof and plain railing.

97. 816 Third Street (C) c.1885  
Historical Name: Hart House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-134-02

This structure is a vernacular, side gable house of classic simplicity. It is a rectangular, two-story building with shiplap siding. The steep gabled roof is covered with a composition material and has a projecting boxed cornice, and a narrow plain frieze. It has two light double-hung windows decorated with lugsills and projecting lintels. The Victorian front door has a modern stained glass panel with flowers and a "Law Office" sign design. The porch has a pedimented portico over the door with lattice work. The structure has two symmetrically placed brick chimneys.

98. 817 Third Street (NC) c.  
Historical Name: Rictor Apartments  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-131-06

This rectangular structure is a plain single-story building with a false front divided into four apartments. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding over the original clapboard siding. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are of

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98. 817 Third Street (Continued)

various types both modern and historic. One old historic window on the right side is double-hung with six over six lights. The only trim is lugsills. The doors are plain. There are no porches on the front, but two porches are on the side, both have shed roofs supported by plain posts.

99. 818 Third Street (NC)

Historical Name: c.1861 Barn for Hart House  
Other Name : Van Fleet Architects Office  
AP Number : 01-134-02

This building has been altered. It has a shingled exterior and new modern windows.

100. 823 Third Street (NC)

Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-131-05

This structure is a historical building that has been altered.

101. 833 Third Street (C) c. predates 1889

Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-131-05

This is a one-story, rectangular structure with shiplap siding. The gable roof, covered with composition shingles, has eaves extending partly around the corner. Below the plain boxed cornice, a frieze is decorated with raised ball ornaments. The windows are double-hung with two-over-two lights and decorated with lugsills. The doors are modern.

102. 832,834,836,838 Third Street (C) c.1907

Historical Name: Seward Apartment Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-134-04

This two-story, rectangular, wood-frame apartment house is Colonial Revival in its styling. The flat roof is disguised by a mansard-like extension with bracketed soffit. The windows are a simplified version of the standard, Classical Revival Palladian window form. This is a better-than-average example of a style and type commonly in use for multiple unit housing in the first decade of the century.

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103. 837 Third Street (C) c.1892

Historical Name: Graham House

Other Name : First Floor: Bruce Becker CPA; Second Floor: Pacific  
Affiliates (Dave Schneider)

AP Number : 01-131-05

This structure is a handsome, distinguished, fully-restored Queen Anne/Eastlake, two-story duplex. It has a number of unusual architectural features. It is rectangular in shape, two-story with an attic and rests on post and pier foundation. The siding is shiplap with shingles in a slanting pattern and raised panels. The cross/off-set gable roof with attached hip at rear is covered with a composition material. The eaves have a boxed cornice with brackets and decorated frieze with dentils. The double hung windows are decorated with plain framing, but the front window has a pedimented hood, elaborately decorated with solid brackets and a deep sill panel and frieze. There are two separate main doors (one upstairs and one downstairs); both have five panels on the lower part of the door with a rectangular glass on the upper. The front porch has a shallow gable roof supported by small columns with brackets with ornamental panels and arched opening.

104. 905 Third Street (C) c.1887

Historical Name: McFarlan House

Other Name : Iris House

AP Number : 01-172-06

This large Victorian residence, dating from the mid-1880's, with a very simple main front bay would lead one to believe later modernization had occurred to the house. The recessed front porch, supported by two flared wooden columns, appears to be a 20th Century improvement. Original hood moldings over the windows and a decorative frieze have been removed from the front facade. Comparison of the structure now with its 1889 configuration using Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicates that a square-shaped, two-story addition was added to the east facade of the house sometime in the 1890's. Although some decorative ornamentation has been removed from the front facade, it is still visible on the east addition and an important contribution to this intact block of row houses.

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105. 911 Third Street (C) c.1895  
Historical Name: McFarland House  
Other Name : Redwood Family Institute  
AP Number : 01-172-06

911 Third Street is one of six houses built between 1894 and 1904 by S.W. McFarland. Dating from the mid-1890's, 911 Third Street is a two-story Queen Anne residence with a front gable. A decorative sunburst pediment with grapevine above the second floor windows; a first floor bay window and a gable portico supported by turned columns at the front entrance contribute to the structures architectural integrity. The ornamentation above the windows under the roof line and on the porch is a duplicate of the structure at 931 Third Street. A later addition to the single-story back provided a hip-roof. The structure has a post and pier foundation and features wooden ship-lap siding.

106. 917 Third Street (C) c.1895  
Historical Name: McFarland House  
Other Name : Bayview Institute  
AP Number : 01-172-06

This two-story, Queen Anne residence was built as part of a development by S.W.McFarland. The house is highlighted by a small veranda porch with stick-work, arched at the base, with rounded columnal posts. A hip roof with turret caps the building. The siding on the first floor is four-inch v-grooved rustic or shiplap and the second floor is shingled. Grooved-compostion shingles presently cover the original wooden shingles. The eaves are boxed at the cornice with a dentil frieze. Wooden sash windows contain one-over-one lights. A shed roof is attached to a hip roof in the rear; both sections are one-story. The foundation is pier and post.

107. 923 Third Street (C) c.1904  
Historical Name: McFarland House  
Other Name : Tom Slack Insurance  
AP Number : 01-172-05

923 Third Street is one of the later Neo-Classical houses built by S.W. McFarland on this block. Dating from circa 1904, this one-story, simply detailed, house has two pedimented bay windows flanking a central pedimented front entrance portico. The hip roof contains two dormers on the front with pediment gables. Eaves contain boxed cornices each with a plain frieze. On the east side is another bay window with dormer. The structure rests on a pier and post foundation with shiplap siding and double hung windows with plain molding. Several remodeling efforts are visible on the rear half of the structure. A gable-roofed garage addition is attached to the alleyside of the house by a shed-roof porch. The siding on the garage does not match the main house.

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108. 931 Third Street (C) c.1895  
Historical Name: McFarland House  
Other Name : Humboldt Literacy Project  
AP Number : 01-172-04

A duplicate of 911 Third Street, this two-story structure features stained glass trim on the front bay window. The foundation is pier and post and the siding is wooden shiplap. The roof is hipped with composition shingles. The eaves with boxed cornice are decorated with dentils. The porch is open with round columns.

109. 935 Third Street (C) c.1901  
Historical Name: McFarland House  
Other Name : California Concepts  
AP Number : 01-172-04

935 Third Street is an unusual two-story Queen Anne rowhouse. The house has a large front gable with a pendant at the ridge and decorative "buttons" running below the eaves. A belt course distinguishes between the attic and the second floor. A gable roof portico is supported by turned columns at the front entrance. The side bay window has a boxed cornice with brackets. Some of the windows contain colored glass. The first floor is sheathed with shiplap siding while patterned shingles cover the second floor. The Foundation is pier and post with six-point stars cut into the skirting. Additions include a rear single-story room with hip roof and a stairway to the second story.

110. 1023 Third Street (C) c.1889  
Historical Name: F. Bell House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-171-06

1023 Third Street is a stick-style, one-story, Victorian cottage with a 90 degree bay window with a gable pediment, the front entrance includes a gable portico where the original turned columns have been replaced by square posts. The foundation is pier and post and the siding is v-groove rustic. The hip roof has a boxed cornice, frieze and brackets. The back porch of the house has turned posts and appears to have the original paneled door. This house is currently being restored by its owner, Mark Carter. The detached shed at the rear has similar features to the main house and is listed as #214, the F. Bell outbuilding on Opera Alley behind 1023 Third Street.

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111. 1026 Third Street (C) c.1880

Historical Name: Broderick House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-174-03

This vernacular, Italianate, gable end structure was owned by the Broderick family until 1920. The main portion of the house is one and one-half stories, with a steep gable projection toward the front. The narrow, paired sash windows have four-over-four lights that are set in simple frames with modestly bracketed hood moldings. Paired brackets also appear on the cornice. An arched fanlight highlights the paneled front door. A gabled porch was a later addition, but has been replaced with a small contemporary deck. The structure is sided with clapboards. The foundation is concrete.

112. 1027 Third Street (C) c.

Historical Name: Victorian cottage with Craftsman porch

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-171-05

This is a one-story, hip-roofed house that looks as if it might have been remodeled or constructed using salvaged elements. The structure rests on a post and pier foundation and has wood grooved shiplap siding. The rear facade is pierced with a six-over-six light window with a simple pediment frame. The window on the front facade is a one-over-one with contemporary frame and shutters. It has a low-hip roof, boxed cornice and a plain frieze. It appears that the front facade was remodeled in the 1920's-1930's with a Craftsman-style porch and contemporary one-over-one light sash windows.

113. 1033 Third Street (NC)

Other Name : Carter House Bed and Breakfast

AP Number : 01-171-04

This is an impressive reconstruction of a San Francisco Victorian designed by the Newsom Brothers. Although not constructed within the period of significance, in 50 years, it will attain historical significance and become eligible for the National Register.

114. 1125 Third Street (C) c.1870

Historical Name: Ellesmore House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-213-04

This is an excellent example of a vernacular gable-end house. This structure is a one-and-half story rectangular building that rests on a raised foundation. The siding is clapboard and the wood-shingle roof has a high gable with a plain boxed cornice at the eaves. The



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114. 1125 Third Street (Continued)

west-facing facade is pierced by a modern door flanked by glass lights and capped with a triangular lintel. The entranceway is marked by an open porch supported by two plain posts. Two six-over-six light windows with triangular lintels pierce the first and second stories. Modern shutters have been added to all the windows.

115. 1134 Third Street (C) c.1858

Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-173-03

This one-story vernacular, gable end house rests on a post and pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles and there is a boxed cornice at the eaves. It is sheathed in shiplap siding and pierced with a central doorway flanked by two six-over-six light double-hung windows. The four-panel Victorian front door appears to be original; however, the open porch with two square posts does not. A glass transom light above the front door admits light into the central hall. This building was apparently constructed for Thomas Baird who once owned the now demolished "Baird Opera House" at First and F Streets. The current owner of the property, whose family has owned the house for at least fifty years, indicated that the house was moved to this site sometime in the 1850's. It originally was located where the Carson Mansion stands now. The historic fabric of this structure is wonderfully intact.

116. 1136 Third Street (C) c.1858

Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-173-03

This one-and-a-half story vernacular, gable end house rests on a post and pier foundation. The gable roof is accentuated with a boxed cornice with eaves partly extending around the corner. It is sheathed in shiplap siding and pierced on the front facade with a central doorway flanked by two six-over-six light double-hung windows. A four-panel Victorian front door appears to be original; however, the open porch with the square posts does not. A balustrade decorates the top of the porch. A french door with twelve lights is positioned below the apex of the gable roof. Scarring on the clapboard siding indicates that this piercing was originally a window. It is possible that this was made into a doorway when the Craftsman style dormer windows were installed (c.1920). The balustrade seems to date from this period. Despite the Craftsman period alterations to this house, the integrity of the 19th Century features has not been compromised. The current owner of the

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116. 1136 Third Street (Continued)

property, whose family has owned the house for at least fifty years, indicated that the house was moved to this site sometime in the 1850's. At that time, it was connected to the gable end house at 1134 Third Street. Apparently, both of these houses were originally located on the site where the Carson Mansion currently stands.

117. 1139 Third Street/232,238 M Street (NC)

Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-213-03

This early, narrow-clapboard sided, gable end structure has been resided and altered with new windows to accommodate three apartments. This would be a good candidate for restoration given the property's proximity to three, early clapboard, gable end houses and the Carson Mansion.

118. 1228 Third Street (C) c.1870

Historical Name: John Smith House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-223-03

This one-and-a-half gable end house is marked on the 1869 Sanborn Map. The house is sheathed in horizontal v-groove siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. This vernacular building was enhanced with a Victorian Italianate front porch and decorative front door that would date from the building period of construction. The one-over-one light front windows are a 20th Century alteration as the single-pane configuration was not technically feasible at the time the house was constructed. The lattice work on the front porch is also not original. Despite these minor alterations, the building is an excellent example of early vernacular housing in Eureka.

119. 100 C Street (C) c.1890

Historical Name:  
Other Name : Warehouse  
AP Number : 01-054-16

This warehouse is a structural steel frame building with corrugated roof and siding. It was built for Western States Gas and Electric Company. It later became part of Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

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120. SW Corner of C and Snug Alley (C) c.1880

Historical Name: Eagle House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-013-05

This two-story Italianate structure is attached to the rear and north portion of the three-story Eagle House. The structure is sheathed in horizontal v-groove siding with a boxed cornice with decorative brackets dividing the first and second stories. A second cornice, identical to the first story cornice provides the base for the shingled mansard parapet at the roof. Double-hung windows with two lights each pierce the sides of the building in a symmetrical fashion between the first and second stories. The windows are heavily ornamented with hoods, brackets, medallions, and decorative scroll work. The first story of the north facade has been altered with a two-foot addition for billboards associated with the current dinner theater and night club.

121. 202,208,210 C Street/118,120,124,136,138 Second St. (C) c.1908

Historical Name: Humboldt Engineering and Supply Co. Building

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-062-02

A handsome example of a 19th century wooden commercial building. There is a bracketed frieze under the roof cornice as well as cornices over the upstairs windows. The building was constructed by contractor C. Arthur and contained "...the largest roof space in the city. Over 450,000 feet of redwood has been used in the construction." (The Eureka Herald, May 14, 1908) The building's claim to fame was that it was built in sections.

122. 222 - 228 C Street (C) c.1876

Historical Name: 1876 Philip Needs Building

Other Name : Globe Saloon

AP Number : 01-062-03

The Philip Needs Building is highly significant in the architectural history of the City of Eureka and in California. The building has state significance in addition to local importance because of the almost pure adaptation of the Greek Revival style in this commercial building is rare, and its high degree of integrity is even more unusual.

Constructed entirely of wood, the exterior wall surfaces have been scored to resemble stone; including the large corner "stones" known as quoins. A subcornice divides the stories, and the windows on the upper floor are formally arranged on the wall. The medium pitched roof is pedimented and a bull's eye window appears in the tympanum. Most windows and doors have corniced hood moldings, and the four-over-four double hung sash windows are original. The only alteration to this building occurs at the corner which has been cut on the diagonal,

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122. 222-228 C Street (Continued)

perhaps after the building was moved in 1904. This is an exceptionally fine example of its style and a rare early survivor.

Philip Needs was a highly respected Eureka, considered to be a man of varied talents and high integrity. He arrived in Eureka in 1861 and established his own brokerage firm after initially working in the lumber mills. Mr. W. D. Thompson, the grocery and provision man, first occupied it.

123. 238 C Street (NC) c.1890  
Historical Name: Pavillion Saloon  
Other Name : Mother Goose Clothing  
AP Number : 01-062-03

This Victorian building has been altered and stuccoed. It has a second story, diagonal cut-bay window over the entry. It has good scale on the block.

The original architectural features have been removed and this structure would be a good candidate for restoration.

124. Foot of D Street (On Waterfront) (C) c.  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-054-29

This is a large two-story wooden warehouse with a doubled-gable roof. Five large loading dock doors face south towards the NWP Railroad tracks. The structure extends northward to Humboldt Bay with a wharf for docking boats. The siding is a combination of horizontal v-groove; board-n-batten; and asbestos shingles.

125. 104 D Street (SW Corner D and First Streets) (NC)  
AP Number : 01-053-12  
New two-story building.

126. 134 D Street/231 Second Street (NC)  
Other Name : The Arkley Building  
AP Number : 01-053-04

Modern three-story building not constructed within the period of significance.

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127. 217 D Street/300,304,308 Second Street (C) c.1903

Historical Name: Hotel Metropole  
Other Name : Abrahamson Building  
AP Number : 01-093-16

This is an elegant rendition of the 20th Century Classical Revival style. The Abrahamson Building was designed as a residential hotel. The entrance to the hotel is through a hood projection supported by large consoles. A dentiled classical cornice traverses the lower floor. The simple upper levels are formally designed into groupings of windows separated by colossal, paneled Doric pilasters. Pedimented window moldings supported by consoles are found on two bays. The tin cornice is particularly fine and appears above a frieze embellished with disk shapes. The building was renovated in 1977 and houses some small specialty shops on the ground level and apartments on the second and third floors.

128. E Street at Waterfront - West Side (C) c.

Historical Name:  
Other Name : Eureka Fisheries Warehouse  
AP Number : 01-054-24

This is a large, two-story, wooden, rectangular warehouse with a gable roof. It is parallel to the bay and to the NWPRR tracks. The structure rests on pilings and a post and pier foundation. The original siding is horizontal v-groove boards partially covered with asbestos shingles. Composition shingles and skylights cover the gable-shaped roof. The building is pierced with small six-light fixed windows, two-over-two light sash windows, doors and loading docks on the south facade facing the railroad tracks. The property is vacant and currently for sale with McFarland Realty.

129. E Street at Waterfront - East Side (C) c.

Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-054-31

This is a large one-and-a-half story, wooden, rectangular warehouse with a gable roof that parallels the bay and NWPRR tracks. The structure is sheathed in board-n-batten siding with asbestos shingles covering the west gable end. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The building is currently for sale with McFarland Realty and is blocked from close inspection by a wooden fence--supposedly to keep transients from loitering about the property.

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130. 65 E Street (C) c.1940  
Historical Name: Feed and Seed Warehouse  
Other Name : Globe Imports  
AP Number : 01-054-18

This is a large, false-front warehouse with a stepped parapet. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in horizontal v-groove siding. A massive, sliding wooden door pierces the lower half of the northwest corner of the front facade to admit truck deliveries.

Five, two-light aluminum windows pierce the otherwise blank south facade. These windows are recent alterations to the building, but due to the structure's massive size, they appear minimal in scale. The roof is gable and pierced with skylights.

131. 86 E Street (C) c.1922  
Historical Name: Feuerwerker's  
Other Name : Eureka Co-op  
AP Number : 01-054-17

The extant warehouse occupying the corner of First and E Streets was originally constructed in 1919, and significantly remodeled in 1926. The building has a heavy cornice moulding, corner "quoins", and a series of false gables which add visual variety to this otherwise simple commercial warehouse.

132. 210,212,214,216 E Street (C) c.1892  
(320,330,334 Second Street)

Historical Name: Josiah Bell Building  
Other Name : Eureka Business College  
AP Number : 01-093-04

This two-story commercial building located on the southwest corner of Second and E Streets was designed by architect A. Mowry for Josiah Bell in 1892. The downstairs store was originally occupied by Dauphiny's Grocery Store, Edward's Bicycle Shop, and a steamship ticket agency. In 1893, another two-story building was attached to the southern side of this structure by means of a hallway and stairs. The first Bell building boasted 625 square feet of plate glass "which adds much to its appearance." (Humboldt Daily Standard 11/21/1892) The ground floor remains largely unaltered with a series of display windows with clerestories above that creates a glass wall or glazed-box effect.

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132. 210,212,214,216 E Street  
320,330,334 Second Street (Continued)

The second story housed the Eureka Business College operated by C.J. Craddock. This school operated at this location for decades beginning about 1905 and trained many young people in the area. Sometime in the mid-20th Century the second floor was completely stuccoed. In the later 1970's, the second story facade was restored with v-grooved, rustic siding and, at that time, sash windows were installed with decorative period moldings. Today, the structure is an attractive example of a turn-of-the-century commercial building with typ shop fronts for the period.

133. 213 E Street (C) c.1876  
Historical Name: Monroe Building  
Other Name : Rosery Florist  
AP Number : 01-092-01

This is a one-story rectangular shaped brick structure with a flat roof and a false front facade. It is one of two matching commercial buildings. Its parapet facade is identical to its southern counterpart at 217 E Street. The transom lights, however, appear to be old but not original. Eight transom lights separate the parapet from the store front facade. The southern storefront appears original with twenty-six lights separated by thin mullions. The northern storefront consists of two plate glass windows. The central recessed doorway is original. Two tall, narrow, double wood panel doors are three-fourths glass. Original Victorian hardware includes a letter drop and door handle.

134. 217 E Street (C) c.1876  
Historical Name: Monroe Building  
Other Name : Yogurt Shoppe  
AP Number : 01-092-01

This is a rectangular one-story building with a brick foundation. The roof has a false front facade with brick walls. The building is one of two matching commercial buildings (217 & 213 E Street) and the front facade of this structure is the most original.

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134. 217 E Street (Continued)

The wooden false front parapet is crowned with a classical pediment, visually supported by pilasters which extend from abstract squares that connect the cornice brackets. The parapet is decorated with dentils and stenciled garlands divided by brackets into a tripartate design. Below the parapet is a row of ten vertical transom lights. Four horizontal boards separate the transom from the store front windows. A central recessed doorway is framed by fan lights and flanked by two plate-glass, store front windows.

135. 240 E Street (NC) c.1979

Historical Name: Nealis Hall Addition  
Other Name : Clarke Memorial Museum  
AP Number : 01-093-13

This entry has been deleted due to a counting error. It was mistakenly counted as a separate building, when in fact it is an addition.

136. 240 E Street (C) c.1911

Historical Name: Bank of Eureka  
Other Name : Clarke Memorial Museum  
AP Number : 01-093-11

The Clarke Memorial Museum is housed in a fine Classical Revival building originally constructed for the Bank of Eureka. This structure was designed by noted San Francisco architect Albert Pissis, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. With the exception of a granite base, the elevations are covered in glazed architectural terra cotta over brick that is rusticated to resemble stone. The design of the front facade is classically balanced and symmetrical--an American variation of the public architecture of the Italian Renaissance. It is a tripartite arrangement of a recessed entrance arcade with two flanking rusticated quoined pavillions supported by Ionic columns. The sides are penetrated by a central bullseye window above a vertical rectangular window (on a line with the side windows) that opens the center entrance arcade to both the street and much natural light.

The entrance recess is emphasized by the four Ionic columns which frame the three arched windows, and by the two planters which further frame the central entrance providing some softening vegetation to an otherwise stark white facade. A frieze runs as a horizontal band above the columns, simultaneously unifying the design elements of the facade, while providing a visually prominent space to announce the building's name. Above the frieze is a simple classical moulding, which also forms a base to an extensive balustrade parapet that appears above the cornice.



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136. 240 E Street (Continued)

Upon its completion in 1911, The Humboldt Times waxed enthusiastic over this building, claiming it to be "undoubtedly the most magnificent and modern banking building to be found in all of Northern California." A modern brick addition was added to the north side of the bank building circa 1979 to house the museum's Native American collections.

137. 302 E Street (NC)

Other Name : Star's Hamburger Stand  
AP Number : 01-096-03

Former home of Tomaso's Tomato Pies. Small, modern stucco building. Not constructed within period of significance.

138. 312 E Street (C) c.1871

Historical Name: Carr Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-096-04

This is an Italianate, Victorian false-front commercial building. The ground level facade has been altered like its neighbor at 314 E Street with a brick veneer, modern aluminum, storefront windows, and vertical T-11 siding. The second story front and north facades are wonderfully intact.

The second story facade is pierced with three four-over-four light sash windows with pedimented hoods supported by decorative brackets. The false front parapet is also stepped with a center pediment echoing the pattern of the window hood moldings. A cornice is decorated with paired brackets and dentils. The siding is horizontal, v-groove rustic with vertical quoins of alternating lengths along the corners of the facade.

Seven four-over-four light windows pierced the original second story, north facade. An early 20th Century addition with twelve one-over-one light sash windows was added to the back for additional housing units. The gable roof has been covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a post and pier foundation.

A tiny vernacular stall with glass panel, double doors for "Jim's Shoe Shine" is attached to the front northeast corner of the building. M.S.Taylor's store occupied the building in 1879. The property may have been known also as the Finson House during the 1870's and later as the Gordon Hotel.

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139. 314 E Street (C) c.1879  
Historical Name: Hensel's Eureka Bakery & Confectionary  
Hensel's Restaurant

Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-096-04

This is a false-front Victorian, Italianate commercial building with a corner octagonal bay. The ground-level, front facade has been altered with a brick veneer, modern aluminum store front, windows, and vertical T-11 siding. The second story facade and alley facade are wonderfully intact. The second story, front facade is pierced with three two-over-two light sash windows ornately decorated with brackets, hoods, and big sills. A handsome, octagonal corner bay projects out over the alley and sidewalk. The bay's five, narrow, one-over-one light sash windows suggests that it was a later addition to the facade. Brackets, medallions, and rope-like pilasters visually enrich this splendid bay! The false front has a stepped-parapet with bracketed cornice. The beveled-shiplap siding is highlighted by rectangular quoins simulating stone which run vertically down the corners of the false front.

The alley facade facing south is pierced upstairs by three sets of four-over-four light sash windows for the upstairs apartments. The roof is gable and the foundation is post and pier.

The building was constructed in 1879 at a cost of \$2,250. It was originally used as a restaurant and bakery.

140. 333, 325, 329, 339 E Street (C) c.1903  
Historical Name: Georgeson Building/Central Hotel  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-095-05

This is a four-story building constructed in the Renaissance Revival style. The elevations are original above the rehabilitated main floor. On the second and third floors, Ionic pilasters separate the bays; windows are separated by classical pilasters on the second floor. A belt course and Sullivanesque spandrel appears between the second and third floors, and arched, paired windows linked by architrave moldings provide a rich textural feeling. A wide, blank frieze separates the third floor from the fourth, where paired windows are found below the elaborate garland frieze and the wide, pressed tin cornice. The building was recently rehabilitated into senior citizen housing by Restoration Architect, Dan Peterson, AIA.

The Georgeson Building was designed by architect Knowles Evans. It was the first four-story building constructed in Humboldt County.

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141. 350 E Street (C) c.1917  
Historical Name: Commercial building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-096-06

This five-story, reinforced concrete Classical Revival building is divided into the traditional three-part vertical composition of its type. There is a massively proportioned lower section consisting of the main banking floor and one story above; the surface of this base is rusticated and it is terminated by an emphatic cornice. The next three stories compose the second section, floors whose repetitive office arrangement is echoed in the even rhythm of the fenestration. The wall surfaces of this segment are modulates by pilasters whose low-relief capitals form a decorative band at the top of the fifth floor. The last compositional element is a heavy cornice and parapet which terminates the building at the skyline. This is an imposing visual landmark and an exceptionally skillful example of one of California's most important commercial styles. One of the architects involved in the design of the building, George Applegarth, was an important designer whose Classical Revival buildings are a significant contribution to post-earthquake rebuilding in San Francisco.

This structure originally housed the Humboldt National and Home Savings Bank, incorporated in 1873. Formerly located in the Vance Hotel and in the Buhne Building, the bank commissioned this reinforced concrete, Classical Revival building, designed by Applegarth and Spangler, in 1917. Its opening reception attracted thousands of Eurekaans and was given extensive coverage in The Daily Humboldt Times. The travertine-encased lobby is entered through a Doric columned and pilastered main entry topped by a massive entablature. On the side elevation, paired pilasters delineate the bays of the rusticated first and second floors. Above a garland frieze, the upper three floors are ornamented with colossal Corinthian pilasters that confine the paired windows. A major projecting cornice and balustraded parapet dominate the top of this elegant and significant building.

142. 69 F Street (C) c.1900  
Historical Name: Coggeshell Launch  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-121-20

This is a bay warehouse that was expanded and converted into a railway depot in 1916. The building was constructed in two sections with a connecting causeway. The smaller corner section has a hipped roof while the larger section has a broad gable roof. The building is basically Craftsman in style.

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143. 102 F Street (C) c.1892  
Historical Name: Weaver Building  
Other Name : Waterfront Cafe  
AP Number : 01-051-03

This building is currently listed on the National Register (7/12/74 A,C, 74000511). The Weaver Building is substantially unaltered from its original configuration. Primarily Eastlake in style, the design's Stick Style origins are evident. Two identical cantilevered square bays, one set at a forty-five degree angle over the entrance, are heavily ornamented with dentils, panels, and applied decorations. A subcornice appears above the paired windows of the bays and is echoed on the surrounds of the other windows. Other Eastlake features include a deep cornice and highly textured frieze and parapet. Renovation of the Weaver Building began in 1976.

This is an excellent commercial structure of the period and is an important piece of an intact 19th Century commercial area.

144. 108 F Street (C) c.1904  
Historical Name: D. C. McDonald Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-051-04

This building is currently listed on the National Register. (11/17/82 A, C, 82000966). It is a fine example of a Classical Revival commercial structure built of brick and molded concrete. Designed to imitate stone, the rusticated rough-textured concrete blocks are shaped into piers on the lower story. At the entrance, classical pilasters support a substantial arch. Above brick belt courses, paired arched windows linked by ashlar rustication in concrete flank a large central window. Above another brick belt course is found a terra cotta cornice.

This is an excellent Classical Revival design totally intact, a fairly early example of concrete uses in this manner, and an important piece of a surviving 19th Century commercial area.

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145. 109, 117 F Street (C) c.1890  
Historical Name: Antonsen/Snug Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-123-06

This one-story, Italianate building rests on a pier and post foundation and has shiplap siding. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles over wood shingles. The false front parapet above the eaves has a decorated box cornice and frieze with brackets. Above these eaves the false front continues in a stair step fashion with the buildings name on it (Snug Building). The storefront windows are divided by wood molding. The entrance at 117 F Street has a glass paneled door with side lights. At 109 F Street the door has wood panels in the lower half and a rectangular glass above. It also has a transom. Pilasters flank either side of the entryway.

This building is located next to The Odd Fellow's Hall and is an Italianate building erected by Peter Antonsen and fitted out originally as a saloon and barbershop/bathhouse. The store fronts are intact, as is the paneled and bracketed cornice. The property was rehabilitated in 1975 after sitting vacant from 1940 to 1975. At the present time this historic building houses two small businesses.

146. 123-131 F Street (C) c.1882  
Historical Name: Odd Fellows Hall  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-123-05

The IOOF Building has tall exterior columns echoing back to the classic structures of antiquity. The columns are iron, formed to appear like ancient stone columns. This massive Second Empire building is composed as a central pavillion with symmetrical flanking wings. The second story wall surface is divided into modular bays by pilasters and each bay contains an arched window. The columns of the ground floor of the north wing are of cast iron. The dormers of the mansard roof appear to have been altered. This building is an imposing example of its style, an important piece of an intact 19th Century commercial area, and has played a role in the social history of the area.

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146. 123-131 F Street (Continued)

The building presently houses several small businesses on the ground floor and the upper story has offices. The building is rectangular in shape, two stories, and rests on a brick foundation. The siding is stucco and wood facing 2nd and F Streets. The alley facade is brick. The building has a flat roof. The first floor eaves have a parapet with entablature and columns at each corner. The second floor has a boxed cornice with brackets and decorated frieze. The second street side has six columns which run from the eaves of the second floor to the eaves of the first floor. The tops of the columns are decorated with what appears to be filigree metal. The Graystone Store area facing Second and F Streets on the ground floor has five large windows and above the main windows are pale rose glass blocks in a design.

The second story of the building has eleven one-over-one light windows and one set of windows set in the center of two one-over-one sash windows. The shape of the windows are semi-elliptical at the top. The trim on the windows has a molded arch with center keystone. The main entrance has two pillars at each side of glass doors set in a wood frame. On the F Street side of building is a stairway with double doors containing four panes of etched glass which leads to the second floor offices. The ground-floor entrance doors facing F Street have etched glass and divided windows.

147. 203-215 F Street/525 Second Street (C) c.1878

Historical Name: Rick's Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-091-01

Constructed by C.S. Ricks, this one-story brick building, along with 403-11 Second Street and 420-22 First Street, embodies the change from wooden to brick commercial buildings which occurred as the city expanded as a manufacturing center. Originally constructed in brick with cast-iron storefronts, the Ricks Building was altered with a cement coating over the brick in 1891. Other alterations occurred over the years until the original character of the structure was lost. Renovation began in 1977, and today many original elements are once again visible. A cornice, simply articulated by brick belt courses, appears over the cast-iron storefront. Original cast-iron classical round columns and Corinthian pilasters articulate the bays, and newer recessed storefronts appear behind the elements.

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148. 208,210 F Street/432,434 Second Street (C) c. 1893  
Historical Name: August Palmtag Building  
Other Name : Antique Annex/Adorni Apartments  
AP Number : 01-092-05

This two-story Queen Anne commercial building has a large, rounded, cantilevered large bay at the corner of the second floor. Along the side, pairs of slanted bays are joined by a shared pediment with patterned shingles and dentil courses. This is a very fine use of the Queen Anne for a non-residential building and an important piece of Eureka's largely intact 19th century commercial area.

Although remodeling occurred in 1915 and in 1922 the storefronts were altered, the upper level elevations of this significant Queen Anne commercial structure retain their original character. Each facade is dominated by twin projecting second floor bays joined by a broad pedimented gabled roof. Spindled shelf brackets are found at the corners of the bays and leaded prism glass in the storefront transom is intact. A flat-roofed corner projecting bay with bowed edges overlooks the intersection.

In 1893, when August Palmtag built this building, the ground floor was occupied by the Pacific Pharmacy. Two rooms in the rear were occupied by a cigar stand and a fruitstore. The original building on the lot housing "Pratt's Furniture" was moved and the building next door housing "Levy's Clothing" was torn down to make room for the Palmtag Building. The builder was Knowles Evans.

149. 212 F Street (C) c.  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : Repeat That Please--Print Shop  
AP Number : 01-092-05

This rectangular, two-story structure built upon a wood sill foundation. The front facade facing F Street appears to be original with two store front plate glass windows on the ground level that are framed in metal. The south store front has a double, wooden door entrance. Above the door is a transom light with wooden panels along the sides. The north store front is modern with an aluminum supporting post that has replaced the original metal frame. The central glass doorway has a transom light above. The lower wall below the storefront has been tiled and may not be original. The large leaded glass transom light admits light and air to the first floor. Four evenly spaced square windows pierce the transom and pivot open. The second story appears to have been remodeled with a stucco veneer and new window moldings. The decorative wooden rectangles above the windows and at the

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149. 212 F Street (Continued)

corner of the parapet are reminiscent of the Art-Deco style. Three paired sash windows balance the second story facade. The store front facade was probably remodeled in 1922 at the same time as the August Palmtag building next door.

The south alley facade has V-groove, horizontal siding. There are sash windows with plain moldings on the upstairs. The large first story window is boarded up. There is a modern double doorway in the southeast corner where there was probably an original door with a transom light above. At the address 214 1/2 Opera Alley, the wall appears to have been opened up and later patched and repaired.

150. 227, 239 F Street (C) c.1891  
Historical Name: Carson Block Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-091-07

Anxious to create a positive community spirit in the face of a logging and milling recession, William Carson decided to build the Carson Block. Samuel Newsom was the designer of this three-story, brick and terra cotta building in the Sullivanesque style. In addition to various office, commercial and residential spaces, the building also contained the superb Ingomar Theatre, a opera house designed to seat 1,400 people. The theater was closed in 1923 and gutted in 1958, and is now used for storage. Original ceiling frescoes and wooden entrance doors are all that remain of this once luxurious theatre.

The recent alterations have clouded an originally handsome interpretation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The original red brick elevations were punctuated by foliate terra cotta spandrel panels and a deep cornice. While the upper level configurations remain essentially intact, a major portion of one of the three corner turrets has been removed and the storefronts have been modernized. The delicate ornament once found on the exterior has been removed. This imposing landmark; however, still retains much of its original architectural character.



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151. 234 F Street (C) c.1876,1884,1946  
Historical Name: Warren Jones Building  
Other Name : Ritz Building  
AP Number : 01-092-13

The ground level of this corner building is composed of individual store fronts with plate glass windows and recessed entrances. A corner bar with glass block windows, neon light decoration and double mahogany doors with porthole windows acts as the architectural focal point for the building. The second floor is used as residential apartments. A series of symmetrically placed sash windows fashioned in a tripartate design front Third and F Streets. The windows wrap around the two facades, creating the horizontal emphasis of the Streamline effect.

Construction of this Victorian building by James Simpson for Warren Jones was completed in 1885 at a cost of \$2,969. Alterations were done in 1892 and then later in 1913 to allow for the Woolworth Store that opened July 3, 1914. In 1947, the Ritz Building was completely redesigned in the Streamline Moderne fashion by a prominent local architect, Franklin T. Georgeson. Today, the Ritz building is recognized as an important example of his work. Georgeson's architectural achievements in Humboldt County were numerous as well as stylistically diverse. He designed commercial, industrial, civic, and private buildings in Eureka, Arcata, and throughout California. The Ritz building is an outstanding interpretation of the Moderne style adapted for commercial and residential use.

152. 211 G Street (C) c,1884  
Historical Name: Buhne Building  
Other Name : Art Center  
AP Number : 01-133-01

Erected adjacent to another of his many commercial holdings, the three-story Buhne Building was the most ambitious undertaking by H. H. Buhne. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style by Kennitzer and Raun, the building features a cast-iron storefront and brick elevations. Designed for commercial and residential use, the building also houses a large public hall on the third floor.

On the main floor, cast iron pilasters delineate window and storefront openings. Arched windows, a feature duplicated on the upper levels, are intermittently positioned. Storefront openings and cast-iron colonettes are also extant. On the upper floors, single and paired arched double-hung sash windows are separated by piers with classical entablatures. A continuous architrave molding with an elaborate keystone over each window provides horizontal movement across each elevation. A simple belt course separates the floors, and the cornice is supported by curved brackets above the paneled frieze. Quoins appear not only at the corners but between bays as well, creating central and

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152. 211 G Street (Continued)

lateral pavilions. The brick facade of the structure has been covered over with a thin veneer of stucco.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported in 1885, that the structure had cost over \$30,000--even before its completion. 500,000 bricks were required for the foundation and the walls. The building was painted several times during the 19th Century. The facade received its first coat of paint in March of 1887, "which improved its appearance." Six years later (1893) painters were "beautifying" the Buhne Block with a coat of red paint. This enhancement lasted but five months before "undergoing improvements at the hands of the painters who are causing it to assume a very pleasing appearance."

In 1884, the first floor was divided into stores, the second and third floors were divided into offices and apartments. On the third floor was a large hall for public use. From 1885 to 1887, the businesses occupying the Buhne Building included the Humboldt County Bank, U.S. Land Offices, Doctor Foster, and a San Francisco wholesale liquor firm. In 1887, James Simpson constructed a Signal Service Station in the shape of an observatory on the top of the building.

153. 224, 226 G Street (NC)

Historical Name:

Other Name : Eureka Wholesale Meats

AP Number : 01-091-07

Altered with stucco siding and modern windows. The original siding and north facade are still visible from the Opera Alley facade. This once highly ornate, Victorian commercial building would be an important structure for restoration. Many original architectural elements on the facades remain intact and numerous historic photographs of the building exist for accurate architectural restoration.

154. 216 H Street (NC)

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-133-02

This 19th Century vernacular building has been stuccoed on the front and south alley facades. Two original six-light store front windows remain. The v-groove, horizontal, shiplap siding on the back and north facade is original.

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155. 112 I Street (C) c.1865  
Historical Name: McGrath Boarding House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-121-06

Originally constructed as a boarding house, this two-story wooden structure has been enlarged over the years to its present appearance. The oldest portion of the building has two-over-two double-hung sash windows with simple, classically inspired moldings. The majority of the additions seem to date to the late 19th Century, as evidenced by the multipaned windows and the modestly decorated balustraded porches.

156. 122 I Street (C) c.1870  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-121-07

This is a small, vernacular, gable-end house. The rectangular shaped building appears to be one room wide and one room deep. A shed roofed one-room addition was added to the south side of the house. The v-grooved, rustic siding on the addition is the same as the siding found on the house which suggests a 19th Century construction date. The original projecting porch with gable roof is supported by two decorative, Victorian turned posts. The window style is two-over-two sash with plain molding. Modern window shutters, porch balustrades and the front door are the only alterations to this otherwise intact vernacular house.

157. 122 I Street (C) c.1920  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : Garage  
AP Number : 01-121-07

This garage has been decorated with Victorian turned posts that support a Craftsman style arbor which appears to be a charming "folk" addition to the plain utilitarian facade. These posts match the front porch posts on the house which it is attached to by a south-facing shed-roof addition. Wooden double-doors with handles are pierced with three-light, stationary glass windows that open outward.

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158. 206 I Street (C) c.1910

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-132-03

This is a two-story Craftsman style bungalow. It has v-groove horizontal board siding. The gable roof with overhanging eaves is supported by large, square, Craftsman brackets. The windows are double-hung with plain molding. There are five one-over-one light windows which appear to be original. One of the windows is boarded up.

159. 208 I Street (NC)

Other Name : Gilhooley's Restaurant (and Apartments)

AP Number : 01-132-03

Gilhooley's is a vernacular two-story structure that has been extensively altered. The west facade retains the original appearance. The south, front facade has been altered significantly. The original siding is still apparent on the upper one-third of the structure and has original eaves. The front facade appears to be a veneer of stucco applied over the original siding. Windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum ones. It has a concrete perimeter foundation.

160. 215 I Street (C) c.1939

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-01

This is a rectangular, modern, one-story house distinguished by a shallow-bay window and stone chimney on the facade. It has patterned tongue-and-groove siding. The excellent condition of the house and grounds (shoulder-high hedge, tended garden) adds considerably to the neighborhood. A previous house on the site was torn down.

161. 233 I Street (C) c. Predates 1889

Historical Name: Upright and Wing Vernacular House

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-07

This modest, one-story, vernacular house rests on a three-foot raised pier and post foundation. This structure was incorporated into the 1903 Sinclair House facing Third Street. This structure fronting on I Street has a cross gable roof with a boxed cornice. The window hoods with decorative brackets and lugsills, and dropped shiplap siding match the adjoining wall of the 1903 "main house."

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162. 317 I Street (C) c.1880  
Historical Name: Bullock House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-134-01

This elegant, small house is a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style. There are classically-designed cornices bracketed frieze and over the windows. This is a very handsome example of a vernacular design.

163. Foot of J Street (C) c.1916  
NW Pacific Railroad Train Tracks and sign. The railroad crossing sign is not being counted separately because of its small size.

164. (See description on page 70.)

165. 209 J Street (NC) c.1890  
Historical Name: Old Trolley Barn  
Other Name : Humboldt County Public Works Garage  
AP Number : 01-172-01

Historically significant, but has been altered architecturally to qualify as a contributor. After the 1954 earthquake, the county offices were moved to the barn when the courthouse was condemned. The building was probably renovated at that time and the stucco siding was added.

166. 212 J Street (NC) c.1960  
AP Number : 01-131-04  
Dentist office - Not constructed during period of significance. A one-story, flat roof, cement block with plywood and batten modern building. The big rafters form a design element for eave planters around the building.

167. 216 J Street (NC) c.1870  
Historical Name: Vernacular, Gable End House  
Other Name : LACO Association, Consulting Engineers  
AP Number : 01-131-08

This one-story structure with shiplap siding has been modernized and altered. A brick veneer has been added to the front facade up to the windowsill. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the windows are modern single pane sashes. The original configuration is intact and significant architectural features like the entryway remain. The porch is supported by shaped classical brackets with decorative trim found on the doorway and hood.

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168. 219 J Street (C) c.1920

Historical Name: Garage  
Other Name : "Wild Hare" (Beauty Salon)  
AP Number : 01-172-06

This two-story rectangular-shaped garage is located behind the residence at 905 Third Street. The building was originally constructed as a garage and now functions as a commercial business establishment on the ground floor (beauty salon) and an apartment residence upstairs. The building rests on a concrete perimeter foundation and is sheathed in shiplap siding. The double-hung windows are stationary and there are steel casement windows surrounded by plain moldings. The entrance door is a modern glass and panel fixture. This building represents a successful adaptive use of a historic structure.

169. 298 J Street (NC)

AP Number : 01-131-05

This is a two-story outbuilding pierced with modern doors and aluminum windows.

170. 233 K Street (NC)

Other Name : John H. Young, Attorneys  
AP Number : 01-171-07

This is a one-story, contemporary building with stucco and shingle siding.

171. 304 L Street (C) c.1870

Historical Name: Side Gable, Vernacular House  
Other Name : Rooney & Anderson Insurance  
AP Number : 01-174-04

This is a simple cottage. The roof elements of the house and porch appear to be original. It has a gable roof, a boxed cornice and projecting eaves that extend partly around the corners. There has been recent remodeling to the windows and doors.

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172. 314 L Street (C) c.1880  
Historical Name: Hipped-Roof Cottage  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-174-05

This is a single story house with a pyramid roof with boxed cornices. The siding is v-groove. The contemporary windows have plain cornice-topped frames. The porch has a hip roof and square posts with plain cornices at the top.

173. 100 M Street (C) c.1916  
Historical Name: Dolbeer Carson Lumber Company  
Other Name : Mathews & Mathews, Attorneys  
AP Number : 01-214-03

This is an unusual Renaissance Revival building with a strong central axis (leading to the front entrance), symmetrical facade, and a heavy modillion cornice which runs the circumference of this one-story structure. A blank frieze runs below the cornice and above the heavy quoins which enclose all the 90 degree angle corners. The dark inset framing surrounding the front door, and the blank frames around the windows opening into the central bay tends to make the front entrance look like a portico of a classical temple.

174. 143 M Street (C) c.1884  
Historical Name: William Carson Mansion  
Other Name : Ingomar Club  
AP Number : 01-212-03

The William Carson Mansion has been hailed and condemned as the epitome of Victorian architecture with its encyclopedic array of Eastlake and Queen Anne forms and details. It spans the range of possibilities for eclectic design expression that have created a peculiarly American style of architecture. Derived from many sources, but unique enough to represent none predominantly, this much discussed and debated property stands today in virtually the same condition as when first constructed. The designers, Samuel and Joseph Newsom, were well-respected San Francisco architects who heartily embraced the concept of the "picturesque," a quality that continues to fascinate all who see the Carson Mansion's intricately composed interiors and exteriors.

As the principal developer of Humboldt County's redwood lumber industry, it is only fitting that Mr. Carson's redwood monument illustrates the amazing plasticity of this excellent finish material. A wide porch rims the front and side of the house supported by "Cyclopean pillars," almost like abstract stalks of vegetation, and massive balustrades. The prominent center tower is ornately decorated with carvings, moldings, fans, stickwork, and decorative panels below a very

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174. 143 M Street (Continued)

steep hipped roof topped by a massive knob finial. From the tower, Carson could see the city of Eureka, Humboldt Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

Prominently sited, the extensive grounds provide a substantial pedestal for this sculptured edifice. Eye-seeking and shadow-producing surfaces showcase the use of wood as a building material. This three-dimensional "pattern book" took one hundred men over two years to construct. Its influence on the design of subsequent buildings in Eureka is readily apparent even today. In addition to the abundant use of redwood, Mr. Carson imported 97,000 feet of primavera or "white mahogany" from Central America, along with other woods and onyx from the Phillipines, East India, and Mexico. The elaborate interiors include imported stained glass, plasterwork, and carved ornament in exotic woods.

In 1950, the Carson House was purchased by The Ingomar Club, a non-profit men's club, for \$35,000. The organization has built a number of undistinguished additions along the rear and north elevations, but otherwise, have maintained the building in excellent condition.

175. 143 M Street (C) c.1884  
Historical Name: Wood House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-212-03

This hipped-roof outbuilding was originally only pierced with a single panel door on the west facade facing the mansion. Modern windows covered with a metal grill have been added to the north and south end walls. The horizontal siding, shingled roof and boxed cornice are similar in construction to the "carriage house." This structure is listed on the 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map as a one-story "store house and wood house."

176. 143 M Street (C) c.1884  
Historical Name: Carriage House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-212-03

This two-story, hip-gabled roof outbuilding has shiplap siding found on the mansion and the other period outbuildings. Numerous gabled dormers project from the gabled roof, each with paired one-over-one light sash windows with Victorian trim. An intact second story hay mow with dormer and sliding garage door below on the east facade architecturally illustrates the buildings original use and re-use through time. The structure is well-maintained.



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177. 202 M Street (C) c.1889  
Historical Name: J. Milton Carson House  
Other Name : Pink Lady  
AP Number : 01-213-02

William Carson had the Milton Carson House constructed as a wedding gift for his son J. Milton Carson in 1889. Designed by the Newsom brothers of San Francisco, this two-story house is primarily Queen Anne in style, but the wall surfaces and other detailing are closer to the Eastlake style. The house is dominated by a large domed turret and a gabled, slanted bay projection on the main elevation. Entry to the residence is gained through a single-story gabled porch supported by ornate turned posts. Patterned shingles serve as a base for the densely distributed Eastlake ornament. While typically elaborate, the machine-produced ornamentation is in low relief and lends an elegant air to the elevations. Many of the ground floor windows have panes of flashed glass. This playful, but impressive building is a letter-perfect example of fanciful Queen Anne design. Its visual and historic relationship to the Carson House across the street is quite important.

178. 222 M Street (NC)  
Historical Name: Apartment House  
other Name :  
AP Number : 01-213-03

This is a small vernacular house with modern siding and windows. It may have originally been a garage for the 1139 Third Street house but has been altered from its original.

179. 305 M Street (C) c.1905  
Historical Name: P. Brant House  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-223-01

This is a large, brown, shingled Craftsman Bungalow with a high, steeply pitched gable which curves up slightly at the eaves. This building consists of two separate parallel sections: the section with the front entrance projects toward the street with its shed-roofed front porch that spans the entire section, and a large, shed-roof dormer breaking up the roof. The ancillary section has a smaller dormer, and a "strip" of casement windows at the first floor with small 'medieval' panes of glass. A smaller casement window is tucked under the side gable. The building has a generous set-back from the street and handsomely landscaped grounds. It is an outstanding example of this architectural style.

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180. 320 M Street (C) c.1930  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-173-03

This building is one room deep and two rooms wide with a central door and a shed room addition in back. It rests on a post and pier foundation and is sheathed with wide clapboard siding. The front facade is pierced by a central doorway with a projecting gable porch that is supported by two slender square columns. Two front windows flank either side of the central doorway. Each window is divided into thirds, repeating the tripartate pattern of the piercings. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The small scale of this single house provides a delicate addition to the streetscape two doors south of the Carson Mansion.

181. 304 N Street (C) c.1915  
Historical Name:  
other Name :  
AP Number : 01-223-04

This is a handsome one-and-a-half story shingled Craftsman style house with flared eaves, exposed rafter tails, and large purlins. The entire structure is wonderfully intact. The mature landscaping and architectural integrity of this building make it an outstanding example of its type.

Two garages are on this property. One is a 1920's building and the other is a modern wooden structure.

182. 304 N Street (C) c.1920  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : Garage  
AP Number : 01-223-04

This is a wooden shingled single-car garage with gable roof. The sides of the structure are sheathed in rabbited siding. Asphalt shingles covered the original wooden shingles.

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183. 304 N Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-223-04  
Modern garage. Not constructed within period of significance.

184. Snug Alley behind 201, 209 Second Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-053-10  
A two-story, two-car garage with an upstairs apartment. The building has been altered with asbestos siding and black, anodized aluminum windows.

185. 217 Snug Alley (C) c. Predates 1889  
Historical Name: Blacksmith and Wagon Works  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-053-06  
This two-story gabled structure is rectangular in shape with an addition on the north side. The first story is pierced by two doors and a sliding garage door. The second story is pierced by small, narrow sash windows with four lights each and two stationary windows of varying sizes.  
This building appears to be the same one listed on the 1889 Sanborn Map and associated with a blacksmith and wagon works.

186. Snug Alley behind 223 Second Street (C) c. 1930's  
Historical Name:  
Other Name : Apartment and Garage  
AP Number : 01-053-05  
This two-story building includes a one-car garage and apartments. The structure is sheathed in shiplap siding and is pierced with one-over-one light sash windows. The building appears to date from the 1930's. The alley facade has all original doors and windows, however the east facade has been covered in asbestos shingles.

187. 425 Snug Alley (NC)  
Historical Name: Brother's Building  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-051-12  
Modern facade.

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164, 188, 189. Snug Alley between F & G Streets (C) c.1880 - 1930

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-123-04/01-123-03

There are three intact 19th and early 20th Century outbuildings; livery stables and garages on the south side of Snug Alley. Their historic fabric is excellent albeit the condition of their facades are dilapidated. This is a continuous row of three wooden, vernacular buildings squeezed in between two imposing corner structures--the Odd Fellow's Building and the Vance Hotel. This is an important, pre-dominately 19th Century, commercial alley facade.

190. Snug Alley behind 732 Second Street (C) c.1920-1940

Historical Name:

Other Name : Garage

AP Number : 01-121-07

This is a two-car garage with a stepped parapet. It has v-groove, rustic siding. The building appears to date from the 1920's - 1940,s.

191. Opera Alley between B and C Streets (C) c.1920

Historical Name:

Other Name : Garage on Opera Alley

AP Number : 01-062-04

Separate one-car garage with gable roof in back of house. It has horizontal V-groove siding. The garage shed addition on the west end is not original.

192. Opera Alley between B & C (C) c.1920-1940

Historical Name:

Other Name : Garage

AP Number : 01-062-03

This building is a two-car garage that is unpainted and would appear to date from 1920 - 1940. It has horizontal V-groove siding and a flat roof. It has two sliding doors; one is original.

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193. 409 Opera Alley (C) c.1880-1900

Historical Name:

Other Name : Ramone's Restaurant

AP Number : 01-092-01

This is a two-story, rectangular building with possibly a concrete foundation. The front facade that faces Opera Alley is a false front structure with horizontal V-groove siding. Two centrally located sash windows pierce the upstairs facade and pedimented hood mouldings have been added above the windows. The first story facade is pierced by a central bay window, not original, but reminiscent of French Provincial design. Two doorways, one recessed, are also not original but attractive. The west facade is sheathed in shingles that appear to be original.

This building may date from the early 20th century and be related to the development of the Jackson Apartments (now Patio Apartments). On 2nd Street, The Patio Apartments extend from 2nd Street south to Opera Alley along the second floor. The first floor is presently occupied by Ramone's Restaurant facing Opera Alley. The present building is apparently not the same two structures found on the 1889 Sanborn maps and would therefore date after 1889.

194. 411, 413 Opera Alley (C) c.1900

Historical Name:

Other Name : Apartments

AP Number : 01-092-02

This is a two-story rectangular building with a false front facade of V-groove, rustic horizontal siding. A large, square cut-out in the second story marks where a hay mow may have been suggesting that the building was originally a livery or a carriage house. Two double-hung windows with plain mouldings, flank either side of this former opening. Scarring on the siding at the ground level indicates where other openings once were; now, a doorway and three windows pierce the first floor facade facing Opera Alley. The placement of the double-hung sash windows at the southeast corner, appears contemporaneous with the second story windows. The east facade has been covered with fire board and smooth masonite siding as a fire deterrent. The entrances to the downstairs and upstairs apartments are on this side. Three double-hung windows and a doorway pierce the second story facade and are placed in an asymmetrical pattern. A staircase along this wall leads to the upper floor and a double-hung window, on the first floor, is tucked under the staircase and landing.

The Opera Alley facade was resided with like material and painted in 1990. The facade improvements have covered the scarring from former piercings including the second story hay mow.

The structure is not listed on the 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map so it would have to date after that time.

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195. 415 Opera Alley (C) c.1900

Historical Name:

Other Name : Storage Building

AP Number : 01-092-02

This a one-story rectangular structure with a shed roof covered with graveled tarpaper. The foundation is post and pier and the siding is drop-bevelled. The southwest corner of the front facade is sheathed in a narrow, V-groove, rustic siding. The front facade is pierced by three sash windows with plain mouldings and two doorways. The northwest corner door has been boarded up with wide V-groove rustic siding. The placement of windows and doorways is asymmetrical.

On the south alley facade, there is a small pivoting window. The building appears to have been a two-room structure that was probably an addition to a larger building that has since been moved to its present location.

196. 421 Opera Alley (C) c.1890

Historical Name:

Other Name : Apartment & Storage Building

AP Number : 01-092-03

This is a rectangular, two-story building which now serves as an apartment upstairs and as storage on the first floor. The roof is gabled with wood shingles that are now covered with composition shingles. The foundation is not visible from the street, but is probably post and pier. The siding is horizontal V-groove rustic. The first floor facade on the alley consists of a series of four doorways and one horizontal rectangular window. A large, central doorway with a transom light above acts as a pass-through from the alley to the back of the present building facing Second Street (420 -2nd Street) and was built around 1880. The doorway to the right with address 421, is the entrance to the upstairs apartment. The door in the southeast corner, acts as an open-air hallway leading from the alley to a staircase affixed to the rear of 420 - 2nd Street. A small storage door is located in the south-west corner with a permanent, horizontal window above that.

The second story originally had three vertical sash windows; two of these windows remain with a small fixed window located in the southeast corner. These windows are decorated with square medallions in the upper corners of the window trim.

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197. Opera Alley between E and F Streets (C) c.1889

Historical Name:

Other Name : Storage Building

AP Number : 01-092-03

Probably a 19th century outbuilding. It appears to be a two-room structure with V-grooved horizontal siding and a gable roof. This building is now used for storage. There is no direct access to the structure from Second Street or Opera Alley as the building is located between structures.

198. Opera Alley behind 426 Second Street (C) c.1890

Historical Name:

Other Name : Louve Cafe

AP Number : 01-092-04

This is a two-story building on a linear brick foundation with posts every ten feet. The siding is brick, common-bond with four-wide stretcher rows separated by a narrow row. The walls are 10" thick. The roof is flat with a brick parapet. To fireproof the roof, roofing is in layers (wood-mortar-wood-tarpaper). The parapet is capped with two rows of brick with a narrow and wide pattern. There is a stepped parapet on the alley arcade and a portion of the western facade are the only visible sides of the building.

The alley facade is symmetrical. The first story has two round windows with a radiating brick pattern that flank the main entrance and large window openings. The door and windows are tall, rectangular openings through the brick wall with tops that are flat with radiating bricks. Each has two transom panels: one glass divided by thin upright bars and one wood panel. The original Louvre Cafe sign with the artist's signature is above the doorway. The present doors are not original. The large first story window is missing and has been replaced with gas meters. An additional doorway has been added to the southeast corner of the building. Four rectangular windows on the second story have semi-circular radiating tops. Metal fire doors with hinges cover all the windows. The fire door frames remain on the first floor, original door, and window openings.

This building was constructed sometime after 1889. There had been a dance floor on the second floor mezzanine in the 1920's. A possible murder occurred in the building during the early 1920's and became a well-publicized story. A bullet was lodged in the backdoor and Judge Morrison took it out of the door for evidence.

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199. 515-517 Opera Alley Facade (NC)

AP Number : 01-091-01

This modern Victorian facade is pierced into a blank alley wall associated with the Rick's Building on the SE corner of Second and F Streets. There is a wooden, double-door entrance with sidelights and transom. It is well-scaled and in keeping with the cast iron facades on the building fronting Second and F Streets. The wooden trim and moldings, when painted black, appear to resemble cast-iron pilasters.

200. 519 Opera Alley (C) c.1900

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-091-02

This is a vernacular, two-story end gable building. It has three second story, sash windows, some with six light uppers and some with four light uppers. Two doorways, one with a screened transom light and two fixed windows pierce the ground level. The structure is sheathed with bevel-edge, shiplap siding. Composition shingles cover the roof.

The original use of this building was a residence. A gentlemen's saloon (a cabaret) was added and called "Oberon Saloon." Since then, several businesses have occupied the building.

201. 526 Opera Alley (NC)

AP Number : 01-091-06

Modern metal-sided warehouse type building. Not constructed within period of significance.

202. 626 Opera Alley (C) c. Predates 1880's

Historical Name:

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-133-02

This is a two-story, wooden, false-front building with v-grooved, horizontal siding. The ground level facade has been pierced with a modern garage door flanked by a two-over-two light sash window and entranceway with modern door and transom light above. Two upstairs windows appear to have been later additions or alterations with one-over-one light sashes from their original two-over-two light composition. The east facade is intact with original two-over-two light windows on the ground level and one-over-one light sashes above.

The north facade is also a false front with a stepped parapet. The building has been attached to 626 Second Street by a narrow enclosed hallway type structure. This building may have formerly occupied the site facing Second Street and was later moved back toward Opera Alley when 626 Second Street was constructed in 1886. This is an important example of western-style frontier commercial architecture.



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203. Opera Alley Between H and I Streets (NC)

AP Number : 01-132-02

Modern metal warehouse. Not constructed within period of significance.

204. Opera Alley behind 805 Third Street (C) c.1900

Historical Name: Sinclair Barn

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-07

This is a rectangular-shaped, vernacular outbuilding. It is sheathed in bevel-edge, shiplap siding and v-groove horizontal siding. The outbuilding rests on a post and pier foundation and is connected to the upright and wing house facing 233 I Street. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles over wooden shingles. A small extension to the alley facade of the outbuilding is pierced with a permanent six-light window. Scarring on the siding indicates two former openings.

205. Opera Alley behind 805 Third Street (C) c.1920

Historical Name: Sinclair Garage

Other Name :

AP Number : 01-131-07

This two-car garage is a rectangular shaped, one-story building with a wooden perimeter foundation and flooring. The siding is horizontal shiplap. The flat roof is covered with tar paper and has a triangular false front. There are no windows. The structure has two tongue-n-groove sliding doors.

206. Opera Alley behind I and J Streets (NC)

AP Number : 01-131-06

This garage has been converted to two units marked A and B. The facade has been altered with modern, vertical T-11 siding and new, panel doors.

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207. Opera Alley behind 817 Third Street (C) c.1910  
Historical Name: Vernacular dwelling  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-131-06

This is a rectangular outbuilding sheathed in rabbited siding with a gable roof covered with wood and composition shingles. The alley facade is pierced by two doors marked C and D. These are apparently rented rooms. The openings have modern, panel doors with sturdy padlocks. A small chimney pokes through the roof and appears to have been capped closed. A hallway and a one-room addition is attached to the east end of this building.

208. Opera Alley behind 822-826 Second Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-131-03

This is a two-car, hip-roofed garage with a modern facade that faces Opera Alley. The structure has been altered significantly.

209. Opera Alley behind 934 Second Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-172-03

Modern two-car garage. It was not constructed within the period of significance.

210. Opera Alley behind 911 Third Street (C) c.1880  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-172-06

This is a small, one-room rectangular outbuilding with horizontal v-groove siding. It has v-groove siding, a boxed cornice and wide, plain frieze. The gable roof is composition over wood shingles. The building is pierced with two one-over-one light sash windows (which are later alterations) and a doorway.

211. Opera Alley behind 931 Third Street (C) c.1910-1930  
Historical Name:  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-172-04

This is a small, rectangular single-car garage with horizontal v-groove siding and gable roof. Alterations include composition shingles, a new metal garage door and a new cement slab foundation. The historic fabric and scale of the building are important contributions to the alleyscape.

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212. Opera Alley behind 1006 Second Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-171-09  
Modern two-car garage with hip-roof and decorative cupola. Not constructed within the period of significance.
213. Opera Alley behind 1014-1018 Second Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-171-08  
Modern two-story garage and apartments. The upstairs is fashioned with Victorian detailing.
214. Opera Alley behind 1023 Third Street (C) c.1889  
Historical Name: F. Bell Outbuilding  
Other Name :  
AP Number : 01-171-06  
This is a rectangular, one-story, Victorian outbuilding presently used as a residence. The building rests on a raised post and pier foundation with vertical board skirting. The siding is v-groove horizontal. A hip-roof caps the building and is covered with asphalt over wood shingles. The boxed cornice is decorated with Italianate style brackets similar in style to those found on the Victorian homes.
215. Opera Alley behind 1034 Second Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-171-03  
One-story, modern, four-car garage. Not constructed within the period of significance.
216. Opera Alley behind 1033 Third Street (NC)  
AP Number : 01-171-04  
A modern, hip-roofed four-car garage with Victorian detailing. It was not constructed within period of significance

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The Eureka Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement, commerce, and industry as the original commercial, industrial, and residential center of Eureka. Located on the remote northwestern coast of California, Eureka was the region's major port of entry by water in the 19th century and rose to historical prominence as the region's major social, political, and economic enter. The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a cohesive grouping of late 19th and early 20th century buildings representing a wide range of architectural styles and reflecting the architectural evolution of the area. Many of the buildings are individually distinguished and as a grouping, they represent a valuable cultural resource for the state. The City of Eureka is California Historical Landmark No. 477.

Eureka's architecture reflects the City's historical and architectural development achieved during certain periods.

- Period I - 1849 to 1870.
- Period II - 1870 to 1880.
- Period III - 1880 to 1900.
- Period IV - 1900 to 1930
- Period V - 1930 to 1945.

The early vernacular and Greek Revival architecture dating from Period I is associated with the Exploration and Settlement of Eureka, Humboldt Bay and California's Northwest Coast. The buildings themselves and the evolution of fanciful Victorian architecture represents the development of the lumber Industry and the technological advances made during the first three periods. The Carson Mansion is perhaps the pinultimate example of the industries' mastery of logging, milling, and transportation of lumber. The diversity of commercial buildings and businesses supplying goods and services to the inhabitants of Eureka represent the importance and success of local Commerce throughout the periods of significance.

Located on Humboldt Bay in the remote northern coast of California, the site of present-day Eureka was once a secluded, majestic forest inhabited by the Wiyot Indians. The Wiyot people lived in the region for at least 1,000 years before encountering Euro-Americans. Living for centuries in established villages along the protected shores of Humboldt Bay and near the mouths of streams and rivers like the Eel and the Mad, their archaeological remains constitute the prehistory of Eureka and its environs.

Not until 1806, when a Russian-American expedition navigated Humboldt Bay and called it "The Bay of Indians" had the Wiyot probably ever seen White people. After that time, fur trappers, traders and scouts looking for beaver and travel routes passed

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through their territory. Although the Wiyot had contact with White explorers and fur trappers prior to the California Gold Rush, it was this monumental event that radically changed their lifeways and was responsible, in part, for the establishment of Eureka.

People came to Humboldt Bay because it was a shipping point to supply the gold mines along the Trinity and Klamath Rivers. There was a bourgening redwood timber industry that attracted workers. And farmers and ranchers established homesteads on the fertile lands of the Eel River and Arcata bottoms. In the short course of fifteen years from the migration of settlers to Humboldt in 1850 until 1865, the Wiyot territory had become the center for the largest concentration of Whites in California, north of San Francisco.

Soon after the first White settlements of Eureka and nearby Arcata were established on Humboldt Bay, the Wiyot population was nearly decimated by disease and violence. History has recorded that the 1860 massacre of Wiyots on Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay was the most shameful act in the history of the settlement of the region. On the night of February 25, 1860, a party of six or seven White men rowed to the island armed with axes, knives, and clubs and murdered anywhere from 60 to 250 people including women, children, and old people gathered at the village for their World Renewal Ceremony.

The Indians who did not die from disease or violence were forced to move to distant reservations or marginal lands. The White settlers who came to live in Eureka and Humboldt Bay generally migrated here from places where Indians were feared and hated or killed for their land. Today, Wiyot people work to protect their Indian heritage, their ancient village sites and burial grounds to pass on to their children. Similarly, the preservation of historic architecture in "Old Town" Eureka reminds us of the past and the course of history that developed Eureka and the Humboldt Bay region.

Humboldt Bay's rugged, shallow, and isolated location frustrated early efforts to establish a lumber industry. Throughout Eureka's early development, Commerce was hindered by rough seas and limited transportation. Not until 1914 was the City connected by rail to other parts of California. Trade was thus limited to seagoing transportation which supported a shipbuilding Industry that flourished until the end of World War I and was later revived during World War II.

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As Humboldt Bay's isolation shaped the economic development of the region, so did it shape the character of Eureka's architecture. Lumbering and shipbuilding in Eureka attracted men from the Northeast, primarily settlers from Maine, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Their skills included knowledge about methods of construction and styles of architecture and early on the town began to resemble those of New England.

The New England character of Eureka began to change during the 1870's and 1880's as passenger steamship service improved and encouraged trade with San Francisco and Southern California. Increased communication and more frequent travel by Eureka's brought city fashions to Humboldt. Simultaneously, architects from larger West Coast cities were commissioned to design new buildings, the lumber mills were expanding and manufacturing finished products that were available to local contractors. The visual result was that high-style, pattern book designs began to emerge in a town that was originally constructed primarily with vernacular architecture.

With the arrival of the railroad during the early part of the 20th century, classical commercial and government buildings were erected in the downtown area. Large lots with Victorian houses were subdivided during this time to make room for scores of Craftsman bungalows. During the Great Depression of the 1930's and again during World War II, few buildings were constructed; however, Eureka boasts some of the finest examples of the Art Deco style in California.

Period I 1849-1870: Gold and Lumber

On April 14, 1850 an expedition commanded by Captain Ottinger in the schooner Laura Virginia piloted into Humboldt Bay, named in honor of Alexander von Humboldt, a popular German naturalist and traveler of the time. The members of the Laura Virginia Association then founded Humboldt City on the land opposite to the bay entrance. This area is now known as Buhne Point, named after Second Officer H.H. Buhne who later became a settler, successful land developer, businessman and bay pilot.

At the same time, the Mendocino Company led an expedition headed by Samuel Brannan aboard the General Morgan to discover Humboldt Bay which they named Mendocino Bay. Members of this group returned again to Humboldt and founded Eureka in May of 1850. Meanwhile, a third exploring company comprised of members of the

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ill-fated Gregg/Wood party had returned as the Union Company and also claimed town sites along the Bay. The Union Company's claim to the Eureka site was disputed until the Mendocino Company and Union Company agreed to share the town site as long as the Mendocino Company built structures on its lots within sixty days.

Although Eureka was the last town on the bay to be established, it was located where the bay widened, where the forest grew close to the water's edge, and where ships could easily reach a navigable channel. These valuable assets made Eureka a prime location for mills and docks and later secured the town's pre-eminence over other bay towns in lumber and shipping.

The settler's named the town Eureka, meaning "I have found it," a term popular during the California gold rush which later became the state motto. James Talbot Ryan of the Mendocino Company had the town surveyed which was oriented to the north and laid out in a grid system with numbered streets running north to south and lettered streets running west to east.

Once the town was surveyed, Mr. Ryan lost no time in establishing the first successful mill in Eureka with his partner J. R. Duff. Together they purchased an old steamer in San Francisco, filled it with mill machinery, sailed to Eureka and beached it at the foot of First and D Streets in 1852. There aboard ship, the Ryan and Duff Mill was established. By 1854 there were seven mills in Eureka.

During this period, First Street was the main street in town, lined with all the principal mercantile houses. Second Street was not well developed, but it was the main entry route into town. The town boasted two miles of paved streets, but beyond Second Street the roads were covered with stumps and not yet opened. The edge of the forest had been cut back to where Sixth Street is now.

During the mid to late 1860's the town grew and evolved from a pioneer settlement into the established center of the lumber industry in Humboldt County. Lumber mills were making regular shipments to San Francisco and the introduction of the circular saw to the milling process enabled the lumber industry to grow substantially once the economy stabilized after the Civil War in 1865.

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The men who settled Eureka in the 1850's were primarily shipbuilders, lumbermen, and carpenters from Maine, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They brought with them the building styles and construction methods that were familiar to them on the East Coast. This was a vernacular version of the Greek Revival architectural style popular at that time. The style is characterized by a gable front, a small entrance porch, clapboard siding, and six-over-six light sash windows. The gable front (or gable end) and side gable forms were used extensively in Eureka for residential buildings during this period.

Early commercial buildings were typically wooden frame, one or two story false-front buildings with some Greek Revival details. Because Eureka during this period resembled the New England towns from which its settlers had come, and because of the town's isolation, the Greek Revival style continued to be used throughout the 1870's and 1880's for commercial and residential structures.

Fourteen contributing structures remain in "Old Town" dating from this period. They date primarily from the mid to late 1860's with two houses dating from the 1850's. The remaining buildings are primarily houses (8) with four commercial structures including a hotel, store, office building and boarding house.

All the remaining buildings of this period are wooden structures. Of these extant structures, the predominant architectural style is the vernacular gable end house, a derivative form of the Greek Revival Style. Other representative styles of the period include Classical Revival and Italianate.

Period II - 1870 to 1880: A Lively Small Town

Though still isolated in some ways from the rest of California, Eureka during this period was emerging as the cultural and commercial center of Humboldt County and Northern California. New lumber mills were built and old ones were upgraded and expanded. The lumber and shingle production was so prolific that the market could not absorb the amount causing a depression during the mid-1870's. Some mills went out of business; others shut down temporarily until a building boom in Southern California created a new demand for lumber products.



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By 1880, Eureka's lumber industry entered one of its most prosperous periods. The Lincoln Mill, for example, was a successful business that used the scrap lumber from other mills to produce moldings and doors which they exported. In 1880, approximately 200,000 feet of molding and many doors were used in Humboldt County alone.

Because the sea was the only way to transport the milled lumber from Humboldt Bay, a prosperous shipbuilding industry developed. Sailing vessels loaded with lumber made regular runs to San Francisco, Southern California, and the South Pacific. Hans Bendixsen who came to Eureka in 1868 from Denmark was one of the two principal shipbuilders in town. He worked for the Cousins Yard on Indian Island (Gunther Island) before he opened his own yard in "Old Town" at the foot of L Street. By the end of his career in 1901 he had launched 113 wooden vessels from Humboldt Bay.

Travel was regular between Humboldt Bay and San Francisco Bay. Oceangoing steamers carried passengers between San Francisco and Eureka twice a week and an overland stage was suitable for travel only during the summer. Short local railroads were built around the bay during this time, but it would not be until the first decades of the 20th century that Humboldt was connected by rail to other parts of California.

By 1872, Eureka numbered more than 600 structures including the first Humboldt County Bank, five churches, numerous school buildings, and the county courthouse. The first substantial addition to Eureka was made that year. The Clarke addition, was a 25 block residential area from C Street to Union. The weekly newspaper became a daily publication, a Western Union telegraph line was established to Petaluma, and civic improvements included a water works, improved streets with gas lighting, and new sidewalks. Several brick business blocks still in existence were erected during this period.

As Eureka became a more stable and prosperous community its citizens paid more attention to current fashionable styles in architecture. As there were few, if any, architects in Eureka, pattern books would have been the primary source of high-style design in the area during this period. In the early 1870's, the Italianate style was used extensively in San Francisco. In Eureka, both the Gothic and Italianate were popular; however, the Italianate remained popular into the early 1880's and was particularly favored for commercial buildings.

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A significant extant Italianate structure of this period in "Old Town" is the Vance Hotel built in 1872 by John Vance, a lumber baron. Originally constructed as a two-story hotel in the Second Empire Style, the mansard roof with octagonal tower were removed and two additional stories were added around the turn of the century. Elaborately framed arched windows, bracketed cornices, and wood siding cut to appear as ashlar block stone, are original details typical of the Italianate style.

32 contributing buildings from this ten year period remain in "Old Town". These buildings represent four functional types: I. Commercial/Residential Buildings; II. Commercial Buildings; III. Residences; and IV. Civic Buildings. The Commercial/Residential buildings had upstairs residential apartments over commercial businesses on the ground level. The businesses included a blacksmith, restaurants, saloons, stores, and offices. Eighteen Commercial/Residential buildings survive from this period forming the largest category. The Commercial Buildings include saloons, stores, restaurants and hotels. Thirteen buildings remain of this type representing the second largest category. Residences include single and multiple family units as well as residential hotels also referred to as Boarding Houses. Eight structures remain from this category with individual houses numbering five. Two "Doublehouses" (duplexes) and a hotel are included in this category. The one surviving Civic Building dating from this period has an upstairs hall and business space below.

Stylistically, vernacular buildings predominated of the surviving structures from this period. Seventeen buildings include examples of Gable End; Side Gable; False-Front; Upright and Wing; Hipped Cottage; and Hall and Parlor styles. Ten Victorian style buildings comprise the second largest surviving architectural group. All but one building is Italianate which is consistent with the historical record indicating Italianate architecture as the preferred pattern book style in Eureka. Other surviving High-Style architectural forms found in "Old Town" include the Greek Revival and the Neo Baroque.

Twenty-three of these surviving buildings are wooden and nine are brick - four with cast iron facades. Although several brick business blocks were erected in "Old Town" during this period, buildings were still constructed principally in wood according to the historical record.

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Period III. 1880 to 1900: Contented Prosperity

The introduction of two logging inventions, the "steam donkey" in 1882 and the "bull donkey" in 1892, revolutionized the logging process during this period. The lumbermen's annual yield tripled by the turn of the century. Redwood was used principally as a construction material excellent for interior and exterior finishes including board siding, brackets, ornaments, moldings, and shingles. Redwood was also well adapted for barrels and railroad ties. While the market for redwood lumber remained primarily in California during this time, hopes for market expansion to the East Coast and the prairie states helped to prompt increased production.

Despite the advantages of many technological innovations developed during this period, Eureka's economy produced two market depressions between periods of expansive growth. In 1885, increased lumber production again resulted in a saturated market and a short-term depression. Once again the depressed market was revived by a real estate boom in Southern California and for seven years from 1886 to 1893 Eureka prospered.

The Eureka Street Railway began operation in 1888 with three miles of track, six cars, and twenty-five horses. Local trains and steamer ferries offered transportation to outlying areas from Eureka connecting towns and mill sites. Two coastal steamers ran weekly between Eureka and San Francisco while steam schooners and sailing vessels regularly carried lumber from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco and Southern California. Long sought improvements to the entrance of the bay including dredging and the construction of jetties were completed by 1894. Keeping the shipping channels clear of sand bars was a tremendous boon to local industry.

Eureka's prosperity wained with the nationwide depression that began in 1893. Timber shipments dropped by 30 percent and prices fell 25 percent. Despite this economic depression, Eureka's population grew from 2,600 in 1880 to well over 7,000 by the turn of the century. Building improvements never ceased. There were 1700 homes and 265 business buildings totaling nearly 2000 structures by the turn of the century. A tremendous amount of building took place during this period.

During the 1880's, Italianate architecture prevailed as the preferred building style. The County courthouse, designed by the San Francisco firm of Curtis and Bennett, and built in Eureka between 1885 and 1889 in the Italianate style symbolized the

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prosperity and importance of the growing county to all its citizens. By the 1890's, Eureka's Victorian architectural era emerged with new styles referred to today as Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Stick/Eastlake.

The construction of the Carson Mansion in 1884, designed by the architects Samuel and J. Cather Newsom of San Francisco, is attributed with the beginning of the highly ornate and fanciful styles of the Victorian era in Eureka. Within weeks of opening their branch office in Eureka, the Newsoms had drawn plans for several other buildings in town. Their work locally affected architectural design in Eureka and influenced new construction until the turn of the century.

59 Contributing structures survive from this period comprising the greatest number of extant buildings from any period. These buildings represent five functional types including: I. Residences; II. Commercial/Residential buildings; III. Commercial structures; IV. Outbuildings; and V. Civic buildings.

Residential buildings form the largest category of extant types and include individual houses, boarding houses and residential hotels. Buildings combining both commercial and residential uses comprised the second largest surviving group of structures. The upstairs residential units described as boarding houses and apartments with commercial businesses below included taverns, saloons, offices, shops and a hardware store. The Commercial building category included warehouses and the Outbuildings category included carriage houses and a wood house. Civic buildings with commercial stores represented the smallest surviving group of functional types.

Stylistically, the Victorian buildings predominate as the largest, surviving architectural group. These styles include the Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Eastlake, False-Front Italianate, Queen Anne/Eastlake, and Queen Anne styles. The surviving vernacular buildings dating from this period include Gable End, Greek Revival, and Side Gable structures. Although vernacular buildings dating from this period rank second in number to the Victorians, they represent the largest group of vernacular buildings dating from any one period. Other architectural styles constructed during this time include the Neo-Classical and Sullivanesque.

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All but four of the 59 buildings surviving from this period in "Old Town" were made from wood. Three were built of brick and one from corrugated metal.

Period IV. 1900 to 1930: Queen City of the Ultimate West

This period was a time of enormous growth all across the country, and the city of Eureka was no exception. Eastern investors began to put money into Eureka's lumber industry and the days of local ownership ceased. Dairy farming was a leading industry in the county second only to lumber with forty-five to fifty operating dairies. Sheep and cattle ranching continued as a viable industry and in 1901 the Eureka Woolen Mills was established to process local wool into manufactured material and blankets for sale and export. The shipbuilding industry also flourished during this period with the advent of World War I.

At the onset of this period, there was still no rail connection from Humboldt County to San Francisco or Sacramento. Thirty years had passed since the golden spike was driven at Promontory Point, Utah connecting the east and west coasts, but Humboldt was still isolated from the national rail system. It was not until 1914 that the Northwest Pacific Railroad connected Humboldt County to the San Francisco Bay Area. After the railroads completion, Eureka's population doubled from 7,300 in 1900 to 15,000 by 1915.

The Panama Canal was completed at the same time the railroad came to Humboldt County. The lumber mills were making large shipments to Australia, Hawaii, and Mexico and the canal held promise of larger East Coast markets.

After World War I, shipbuilding declined on Humboldt Bay as government contracts ceased and sailing ships decreased in popularity. By 1920 passenger steamship service was gone for good and in 1926 the last four-masted schooner left on its final journey from the harbor, marking the end of an era. In its place, Route 101, the Redwood Highway, was completed. The shift from ocean and rail transportation to automobile and truck travel had a marked effect on Eureka's economy and accessibility.

The majestic forest had been pushed back twelve miles from its former location. The smoke from lumber mills, foundries and other manufacturing plants rose high along the waterfront and an expansive city of predominately white structures sat high above

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the bluffs overlooking Humboldt Bay. Eureka's transition from a prosperous but isolated community to an expanding commercial center was complete by the end of this period.

Residential architecture at the outset of the new century continued to favor the Victorian styles. By 1904, a new style of architecture began to emerge that retained features of the Queen Anne Victorian and introduced Neo-Classical and Craftsman elements. Locally, this combination has been classified as the Transitional Style.

Later, the Craftsman influence on Eureka's architecture was extremely popular. Craftsman bungalows were built extensively in Eureka from 1910 through the 1920's. Designs for commercial and public structures became more formal, returning to the classical styles. The classical styles became a suitable expression of civic pride and business success; and in Eureka, the City Hall, Carnegie Free Library, the Gross Building, the Federal Building, and the Georgeson Block were all classically styled buildings constructed during this period.

Forty-nine contributing buildings in "Old Town" survive from this period with Residential homes comprising the largest functional category. Outbuildings, comprised mostly of car garages represent the second largest surviving group of buildings dating from this period. Surviving Commercial buildings include offices, warehouses, a bank, and a railroad depot. Commercial/Residential buildings, including hotels, represent the smallest samples of surviving structures. Three notable features, including the railroad tracks from the Northwest Pacific Railroad, a concrete retaining wall, and a Moat Bridge above Snug Alley, are recorded as important contributing elements to the district associated with buildings or improvements to structures dating from this time.

Both vernacular and Neo-Classical style structures rank larges of the remaining buildings dating from this period. The second largest stylistic group represents the Craftsman influence. A few examples of the Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and Streamlined Moderne architectural styles have also survived to the present.

Wood predominated as the building material for forty-four structures surviving from this period. Two brick buildings, two reinforced concrete, and one corrugated metal building also survive from this time.

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Period V - 1930 to 1945: Depression and War

The impact of the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression that followed adversely affected industry, commerce, and small businesses in Eureka. The lumber industry was severely depressed and rail service was cut back. Civilian Conservation Corps camps established in the county used Eureka as a center for supplies which helped support the City's economy. Local trains to outlying areas were eliminated by the early 1930's as automobiles became more common and better roads were built. As a result, very little commercial or residential construction occurred during this period.

Only a few buildings were constructed in Eureka during the Great Depression and World War II. The Veterans' Memorial Building and the Eureka Municipal Auditorium were built during the 1930's as projects of the WPA (Works Progress Administration). The Eureka Theater was built during this time as the movie industry thrived during the depression. Government contracts to construct floating dry docks at Eureka during World War II reactivated the lumber industry and provided much needed employment. Speculative home building ceased and residential construction during the war was limited by the federal government. Some housing for wartime workers was allowed in Eureka but generally building was limited in order to conserve materials.

The architectural style of the few buildings constructed during this period included the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne. These "modernistic" styles were popular from 1925 until shortly after World War II. Primarily public and civic buildings have survived as the finest examples of these styles in Eureka.

The extant contributors dating from this period in "Old Town" are few, five in total. Functionally, they represent four types: I. Residential (2 houses); II. Commercial/Residential; III. Commercial (1 warehouse); and IV. an Outbuilding (garage). The styles represented from this small sample include Vernacular, Art Deco, Mission Revival, and Modern. All these buildings were made of wood.

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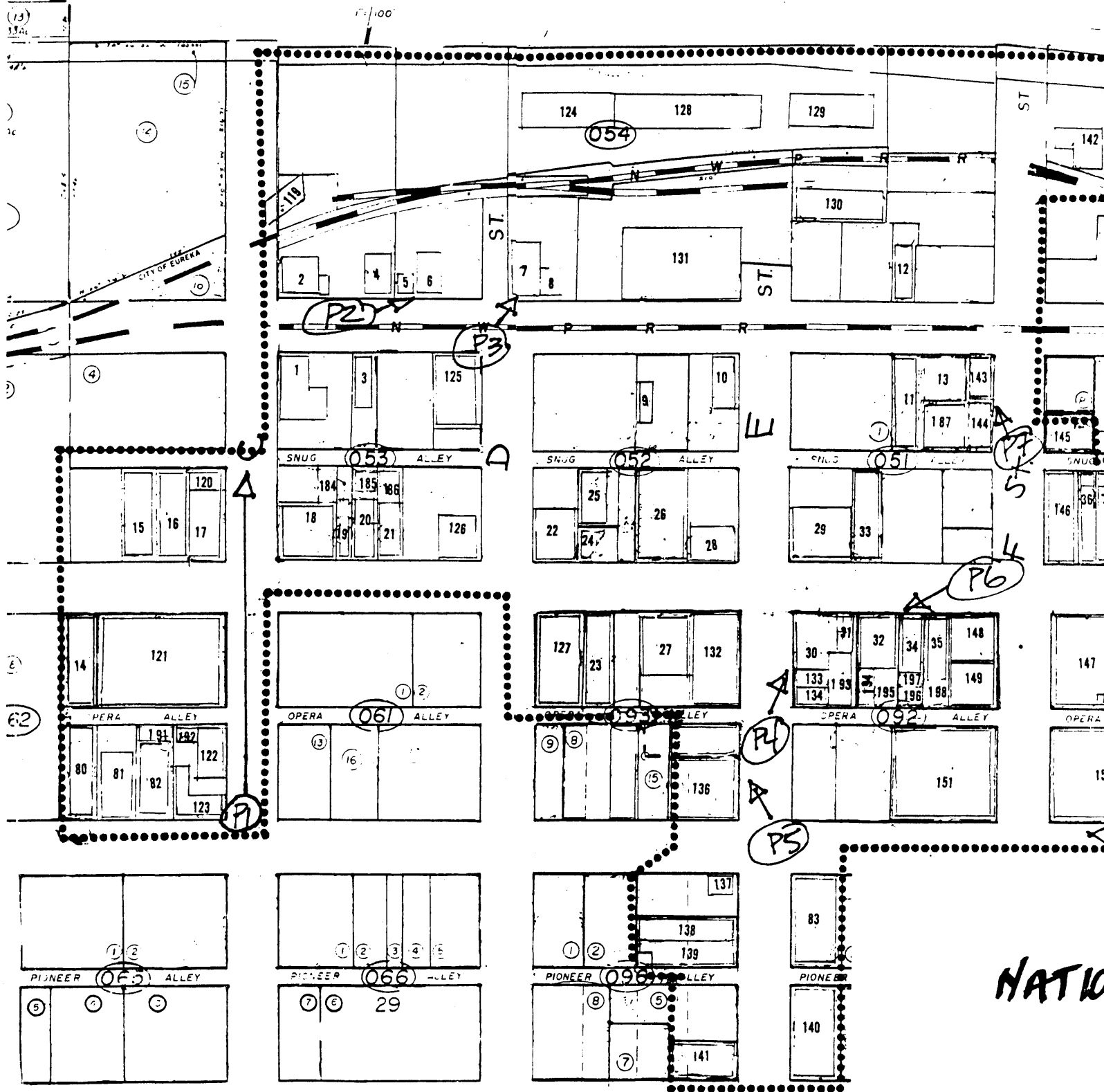
Verbal Boundary Description

The Eureka "Old Town" Historic District is situated within the corporate limits of the City of Eureka. The District is located in the northernmost part of the City facing Humboldt Bay. District boundaries generally follow property lines and streets. The District is bounded by Humboldt Bay to the north; C Street to the west; Third Street to the south; and the William Carson Mansion and N Street to the east. See attached map with boundaries and resources drawn.

Boundary Justification

The Eureka "Old Town" Historic District is a cohesive collection of mid-to-late 19th and early-to-mid 20th century buildings. These resources form the intact Victorian Commercial district commonly referred to as "Old Town". The boundaries are drawn to exclude the 20th century commercial warehouse district to the west which was a later, albeit important, development that does not relate thematically or temporally with the City's remaining "Old Town". The southern boundary at Third Street excludes the development of what is known today as "downtown". Many of these historic buildings were extensively altered in the 1950's and 1960's and others do not date within the period of significance. The eastern boundary was drawn at the Carson Mansion which is the pivotal historic, architectural and cultural resource to the District. The houses originally surrounding the Mansion between M and N Streets on Third were included in the eastern boundary for architectural context and to encourage the preservation of this residential neighborhood. Overall, the district retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

HUMBOLDT BAY



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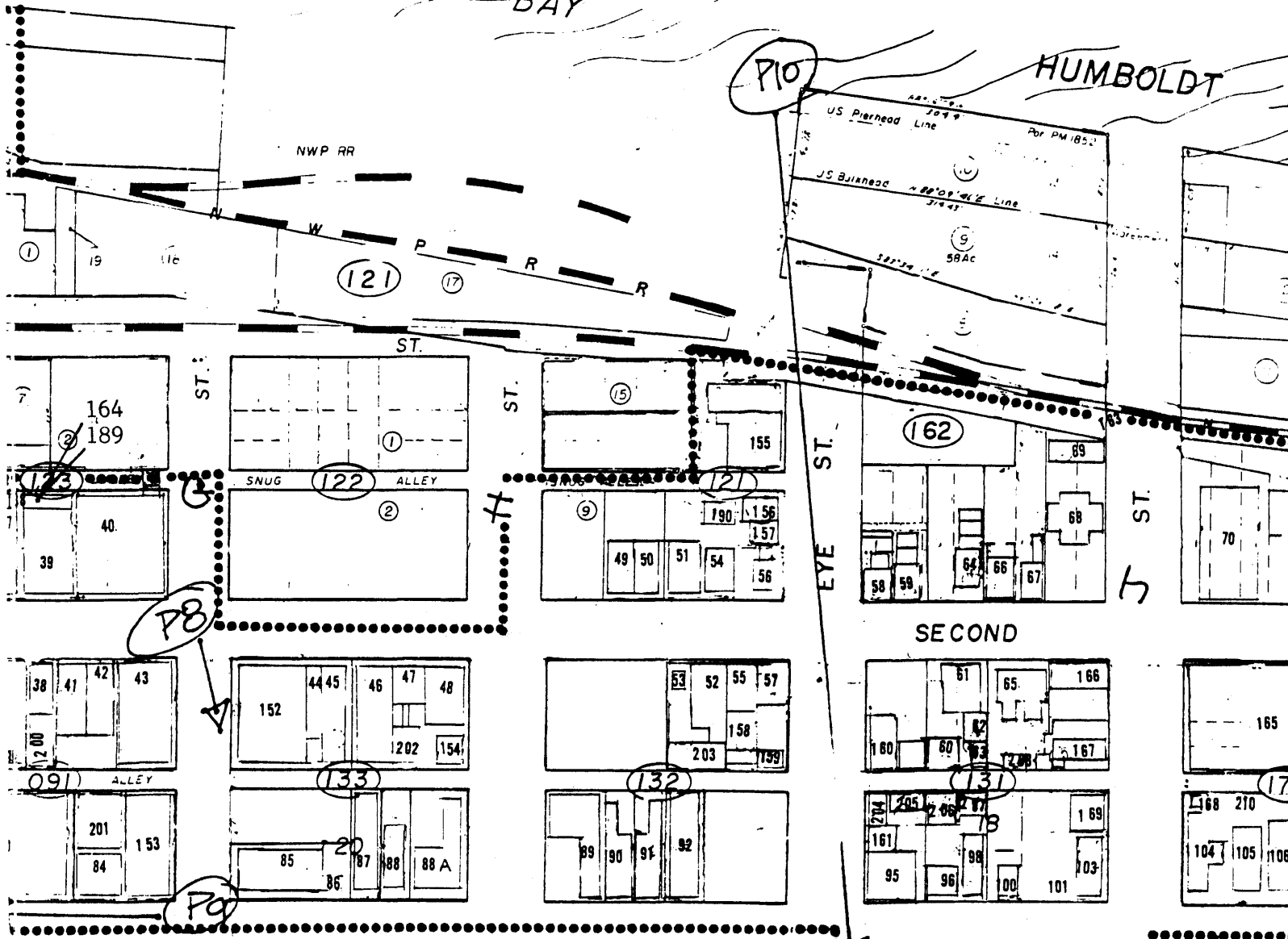
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HUMBOLDT BAY

HUMBOLDT



"OLD TOWN"

MAL REGISTER DISTRICT

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

Humboldt County 1990

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

GRAPH #

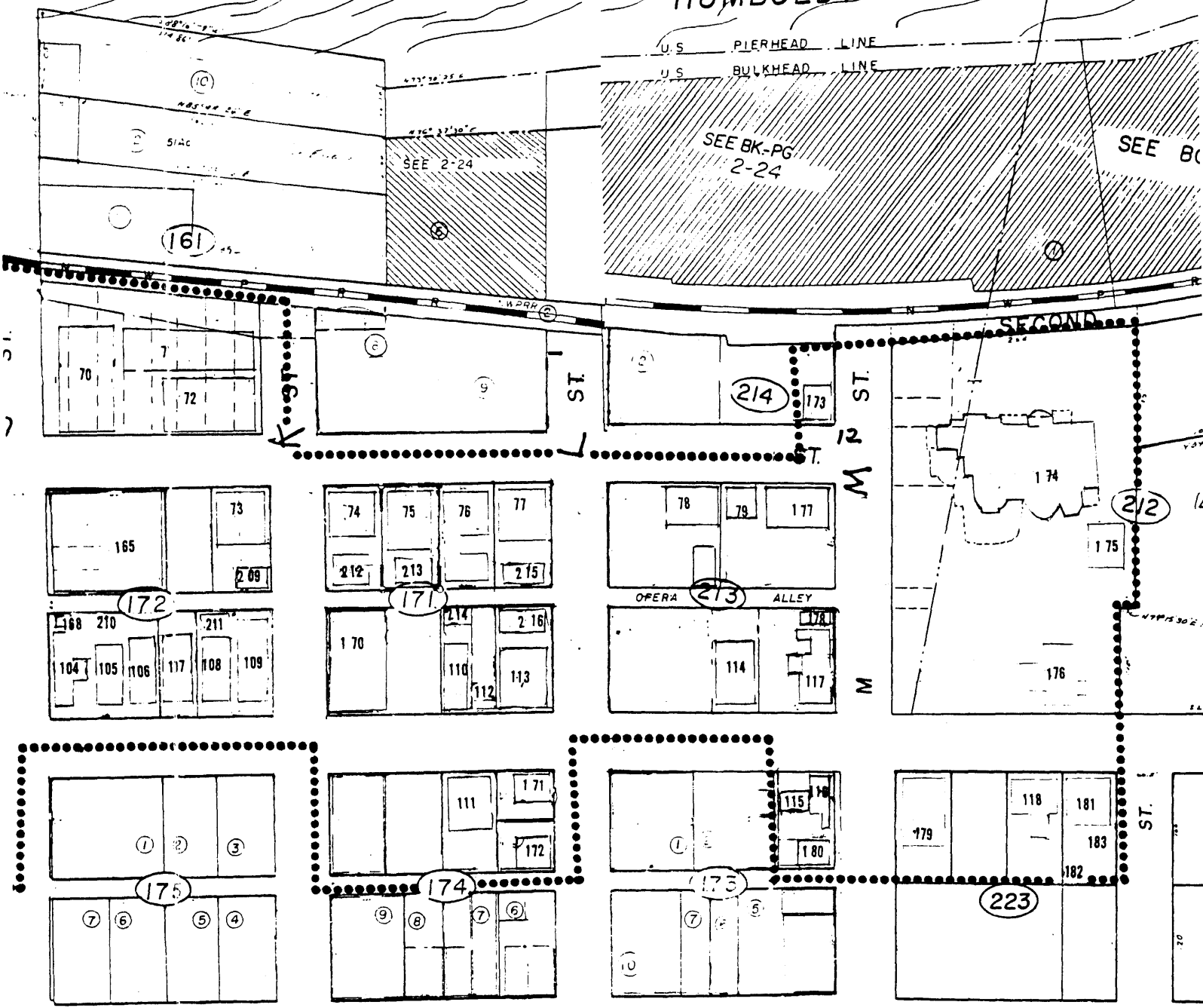
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