Chapter 9

City of Eureka Draft Historic Preservation Element

Draft City of Eureka
Historic Preservation Element

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Purpose of the Historic Preservation Element

The community of Eureka is fortunate to possess a wide range of historic and cultural resources. These resources include sites, buildings, structures, places, objects, districts, traditional cultural properties and landscapes that were created by the people who have lived and worked in this area. The City of Eureka recognizes these resources as an asset to the community. In 1996, the City adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance and in 1999, the City became a Certified Local Government (CLG). Local governments strengthen their local historic preservation efforts by achieving CLG status from the National Park Service (NPS). The CLG Program integrates local governments with the national historic preservation program through activities that strengthen historic preservation decision-making at the local level, such that historic preservation becomes woven into the fabric of local land-use policy. Using a CLG grant awarded by the California State Historic Preservation Office, the City of Eureka is furthering its preservation efforts by causing the preparation of this Historic Preservation Element. This Element outlines the context of Eureka's many historic resources, and establishes detailed goals and strategies for preserving these resources.

Why Plan for Preservation?

California has a rich and diverse historic legacy. Preservation planning ensures that resources are identified, protected and celebrated for their history and their valuable role in California's economy, environment and quality of life.

Threats

In spite of the economic and social benefits of preservation, historic resources are at risk. Fire, flood, environmental pollution, earthquakes, and deterioration are obvious threats. Yet, other factors are perhaps even more potentially devastating. A false impression that preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of historic resources is not cost effective results in the demolition of structures that could potentially benefit from adaptive reuse. In addition, misguided renovation threatens historic resources. Also, even if a site survives years of use, escalating land values and a rush of real estate development can quickly overshadow reverence for the past. Other factors that threaten historic resources include: state and federal highway construction that alters the settings of historic properties or destroys them altogether; modernization or creating a false sense of identity in downtown commercial areas, whether in the building stock or streetscapes; and perceived or real parking shortages that result in the demotion of resources to make room for new parking lots/structures.

What is a Historic Resource?

Historic resources include sites, buildings, places, structures, objects, traditional cultural properties, landscapes, or even districts containing a concentration of resources.

What is a Historic Resource Inventory?

Historic Resource Inventories may take the form of electronic databases, archival paper and film files, or publications. Inventories help to document local history and provide background information used to evaluate properties that may be eligible for historic property designation.

Who determines a Historic Resource?

Government agencies at all levels conduct historic resource "surveys," which involve research on the history of the area and the creation of a record documenting historic resources identified in their jurisdictions during the survey.

Opportunities

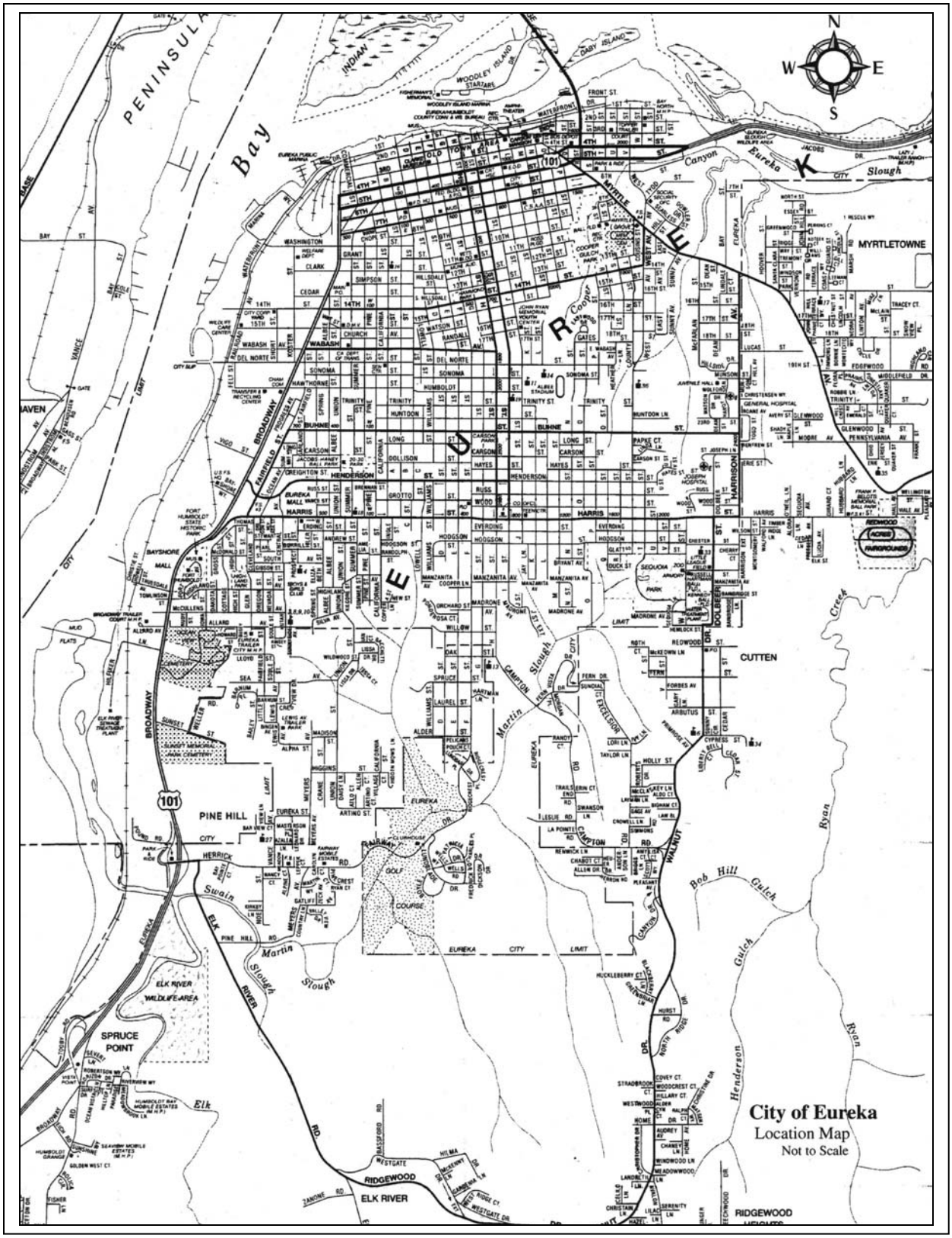
Historic buildings distinguish cities, towns, and rural landscapes and enhance everyday life. Our architectural treasures and historic neighborhoods are valued as sources of pride for the populations they serve. They tell the story of Eureka and how it grew both economically and culturally. Historic buildings whether commercial or residential, unify neighborhoods; they furnish focal points for community identity; and they create an indispensable sense of place that helps to mitigate the impersonal nature of modern life.

The preservation of our historic resources is not only educational and enhancing to life, but also smart business for both the public and private sectors. Solid, established buildings with gas lines, electricity, and roads already in place offer a cost-effective alternative to the escalating price of new construction.

When new uses are found for older, abandoned, or underused buildings, we are sensibly recycling and conserving our increasingly scarce natural resources. We are also contributing directly to the formation of new businesses, the stimulation of tourism, and the enhancement of property values. Aside from being aesthetic, preservation goes straight to the bottom line.

General Strategies

- Broaden and strengthen historic preservation by encouraging new partnerships.
- Promote understanding and appreciation of historic preservation in all its diversity through education.
- Provide economic and other incentives to assist property owners with the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of historic resources.
- Strengthen understanding of the economic benefits of heritage tourism.
- Identify and assess development impacts and effects on the unique character, identity, cultural heritage, and natural resources of Eureka.
- Document, maintain, preserve, and acknowledge public buildings, historic right of ways and public work projects, cemeteries, prehistoric places, and the natural environment to acknowledge their importance to the well being of Eureka's community.



Map of greater Eureka area

Preparing the Historic Preservation Element

The City of Eureka adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance in 1996 and became a Certified Local Government (CLG) in 1999. Also in 1996, the City created the Local Register of Historic Places (LRHP) and recorded deed references to constructively notice future property owners of the property's listing on the LRHP. The LRHP, although not compulsory, currently includes approximately 650 properties, which is just over one-half of the known historic resources within the City limits (based on past resource inventories).

The Historic Preservation Ordinance created the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), which has the authority and responsibility to review applications to alter or demolish all or part of any structure which is located on a property listed in the LRHP. In addition, the HPC reviews all applications for Local Register listing and delisting, and provides recommendations to the City Council regarding general historic preservation issues.

Although the adopted General Plan contains goals and policies for Historic Preservation and the protection of Archaeological Resources, it is important that the City develop a more-long term plan to integrate historic preservation within the context of land use development. To that end, the City Council supported the City's application for a Certified Local Government grant from the California Office of Historic Preservation for the preparation of a Historic Preservation Element. The grant application was prepared in May 2002 by volunteers who believe in and are dedicated to the preservation of local historic resources. This was the first year that Eureka applied for a CLG grant and the City was awarded the full amount of funding ($8,000).

Eureka used this grant funding to hire a historic preservation consultant to work with the City in the creation of the Preservation Element. In December 2002, the City of Eureka hired consultants Leslie Heald, Alex Stillman and Suzanne Guerra. The consultants collaborated with City staff, the Eureka Historic Preservation Commission, and volunteers from the community and the Eureka Heritage Society to complete the project.

The consultants organized a series of three public meetings to facilitate community participation in the preservation planning process. The meeting series was advertised in local papers, the *Times-Standard* and the *North Coast Journal*, and was also submitted to two public radio stations that serve the area. A notice was published in the *Humboldt Historian*, journal of the Humboldt County Historical Society. Flyers were mailed to the more than 500 owners of Local Register-listed properties; below is a copy of the flyer. The consultants also contacted representatives of the building industry and the Wiyot Tribe to inform them about the meetings.

Approximately 40 people attended the first meeting, held March 12, 2003 at Eureka City Hall. The purpose of this first meeting was to provide background information on the kinds of historic resources found in Eureka and on the City's past and current efforts to preserve those resources. Ted Loring Jr., chair of the HPC, gave an overview of the preservation movement in Eureka and the City's Historic Preservation Program. Chuck Petty, a commissioner on the HPC, gave a slide presentation illustrating buildings that have been demolished or otherwise destroyed, and in many cases also showed the uses that replaced

Help Plan the Future of Historic Preservation in Eureka

Swanlund-Baker Collection, Humboldt State University Library

- The City of Eureka is developing a Historic Preservation Plan to guide its efforts to preserve resources that relate to the community's history and development.
- This is an opportunity for the community to help determine how we can make our historic preservation program work better for everyone.
- Share your opinions and ideas on a Preservation Plan at these public meetings:

March 12 – The Heritage of Eureka, Eureka's Historic Resources

What types of historic resources are to be found in Eureka? Learn about past and current efforts to preserve them.

April 9 – See Different Things, See Things Differently

What is the role of preservation in Eureka? Help brainstorm goals and priorities.

May 14 – Framing the Past for the Future

Presentation of the Draft Historic Preservation Plan, with an opportunity for discussion and comments

ALL MEETINGS
5:30-7:00 PM
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, EUREKA CITY HALL,
531 K STREET

For more information contact Becky Caldwell at 441-4160 or bstewart@eurekawebs.com.

the historic structures. Jill Macdonald, an instructor at the College of the Redwoods Historic Preservation and Restoration Technology Program, gave an illustrated overview of Eureka architecture, including examples from the 1850s to the present. Finally, Suzanne Guerra, one of the Preservation Element consultants, gave a PowerPoint presentation on cultural landscapes in Eureka.

At the April 2 meeting of the HPC, the consultants requested that the commission form a subcommittee to work with the consultants on the Goals & Policies and Strategic Plan sections of the Element. Commissioners Bill Hole, Chuck Petty and David Lindberg agreed to serve on the subcommittee. The subcommittee, the consultants, and Senior Planner Sidnie L. Olson met twice to discuss these sections.

A second public meeting was held April 9. This meeting was advertised in the same way as the first, and approximately 50 people attended. The purpose of the second meeting was to allow people to express their thoughts on historic preservation in Eureka and to gather those ideas for incorporation in the Element. The participants were split into six groups of approximately six to eight people. Each group was led by a facilitator. Commissioners Ted Loring, Jr., David Lindberg, Chuck Petty, and Melanie Kuhnel served as facilitators as did volunteers from the Eureka Heritage Society, Mary Ann McCulloch and Kay Kaylor. The facilitators were asked to help the participants answer three discussion questions:

1. What does Eureka do best in preserving Eureka's heritage?
2. What are the three most important steps that Eureka can take to improve its Historic Preservation program?
3. What are the driving forces that will affect historic preservation locally?

Each group recorded its answers and at the conclusion of the session, reported their comments back to the entire gathering. Most of the groups, and many individuals, provided written comments, these were organized for use in formulating the goals and recommendations to be incorporated in the Element. The results of the April 9th meeting are shown below.

A draft set of goals and strategic agenda items was put together in early May. At the May 14th public meeting, the consultants presented these draft goals and recommendations for action, using an illustrated PowerPoint format. Approximately 30 people attended the meeting. Attendees received a handout listing the draft goals and strategies and were asked to return the handout to the City with their comments.

Finally, the City requested that the consultants prepare a questionnaire for distribution to interested parties, including those who might not have attended the public meetings. Two hundred twenty-six questionnaires were mailed in early June 2003 to the Humboldt County Home Builders Association, the Humboldt County Association of Realtors and selected members of the Eureka Heritage Society. Fifty-three questionnaires were returned to the City; the results are shown below. All responses have been carefully reviewed and considered in the formulation of this Element.

RESULTS OF APRIL 9, 2003 PUBLIC MEETING
listing the top five responses to each discussion question

What are the driving forces that will affect historic preservation locally?

Government Regulation
Education
Real Estate
Availability of Incentives
Tourism

What does Eureka do best in preserving Eureka's heritage?

Nonprofit Organizations
City Efforts
College of the Redwoods Preservation and Restoration Technology Program
Marketing/Tourism
Eureka Heritage Society's "Green Book" Survey

What are the three most important steps that Eureka can take to improve its Historic Preservation program?

Increase Incentives
Provide More Educational Opportunities
Improve the Historic Preservation Ordinance
Increase Designation on the Local Register
Review Demolition Permits

Historic Preservation Commission members Melanie Kuhnel and Pam Service discuss preservation issues with interested Eureka residents at the April 9, 2003 public meeting (Suzanne Guerra 2003).

RESULTS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION QUESTIONNAIRE MAILING (JUNE 2003)

	Eureka Heritage Society	Humboldt County Association of Realtors	North Coast Home Builders	Historic Preservation Commission	**TOTAL**
	(45/185)	(4/22)	(2/12)	(2/7)	(53/226)
			(# distributed/# returned)		
A. GOALS AND STRATEGIES					
1. What three (3) things does Eureka do well in preserving local historical and cultural resources?					
Preservation incentives	3				3
Old Town Historic District	35	3	2	2	42
Eureka Main Street Program	10	1	1		12
Tourism marketing	7				7
Historic property surveys (Green book)	24	2	1	1	28
Education programs (CR)	12				12
Public Involvement (Eureka Heritage Society, Humboldt County Historical Society)	34	1	2	2	39
City programs (Preservation Commission, Certified Local Government)	5			1	6
Don't know/no opinion					0
Other	4	1			5
2. What are the three (3) most important steps the City can take to improve its Historic Preservation Program?					
Create and implement Design Guidelines for designated historic districts	14		1	2	17
Adopt the Mills Act for private property tax relief	15			1	16
Use Community Development Block Grants and other redevelopment funds for acquisition and rehabilitation of historic buildings	13	1			14
Provide information for property owners explaining available preservation incentives	21	1	2		24
Provide more financial incentives for property owners	15	2	1		18
Broader application of the State Historic Building Code	2				2
Workshops on appropriate materials and methods for rehabilitation of historic properties	2	1			3
Streamline review of new construction and alterations for properties in both the Architectural Review Zone and on the Local Register to one review by the Historic Preservation Commission	11	2	1		14
Educate owners about the benefits of designation and appropriate rehabilitation	14	2	1	1	18
Include Historic Preservation Commission review of new construction in designated historic districts, or on parcels individually listed on the Local Register	14			1	15
Don't know/no opinion	2				2
Other	6	2		1	9
3. What do you think are the driving forces that will affect historic preservation locally?					
Property owner incentives for preservation	35	3	1		39
Need for affordable housing	6	1		1	8
Real estate markets	12	3	1	2	18
Increase in heritage tourism	15			1	16
Population growth	8	1		1	10

	Eureka Heritage Society	Humboldt County Association of Realtors	North Coast Home Builders	Historic Preservation Commission	**TOTAL**
National/state economy	6	2			8
Federal and state regulations	3				3
Local government regulations	11			1	12
Financing (Redevelopment, CDBG)	18	1	1		20
Education	12	1	1		14
Public pressure to preserve historic properties	24			1	25
Don't know/no opinion					0
Other	3				3
B. INCENTIVES FOR REHABILITATION AND PRESERVATION Loss of historic properties can decrease property values within a neighborhood and compromise the integrity of designated historic districts. This is a complex issue and many factors may lead to the demolition of a historic property.					
4. What three (3) strategies do you think might help ease the pressure on existing historic resources?					
Convert vacant lots to parking	5	1			6
Expansion, improvement of public transportation (e.g. different routes, more frequent service)	3				3
Multi-story parking structures with ground floor retail adjacent to commercial district or government centers	12	1		1	14
Greater flexibility in parking requirements for development projects	12	3	1		16
Broader application of the State Historic Building Code	12				12
More City Redevelopment funding to seismic retrofit	11	2		2	15
Design Review Committee consultation with the Historic Preservation Commission on historic properties	18			1	19
Provide incentives for owners of deteriorated historic properties to rehabilitate or sell instead of demolition	35	2	1	1	39
A comprehensive parking plan for downtown	16	3	1	1	21
Don't know/no opinion	1		1		2
Other	5	2			7
C. CONTACT INFORMATION					
5. What percentage of your business in conducted within the city of Eureka?					
Don't know	1				1
more than 75%	24	1	1	1	27
about 75%	6				6
about 50%	4	3	1		8
less than 25%	1				1

Eureka Community Character and Cultural Resources

Introduction

The City of Eureka has been shaped by geography and the environment, isolated from the outside world for the first 50 years of its existence because of mountains and dense forests. Eureka's location opposite the entrance to Humboldt Bay greatly contributed to its role as the maritime and commercial hub of the region. This cultural landscape has been shaped by the many different groups of people that have inhabited this place.

The town site of “Eureka” was a planned development, established by a land company that divided the land into lots, delineated streets and roads and managed the land for members and investors. Early settlers typically claimed large pieces of property eventually selling off smaller portions. Some families bought entire blocks, building on one portion, and subdividing the rest into streets and lots. Today, many neighborhoods in Eureka contain intact remnants of these early divisions. This pattern of development, by residential and commercial tract, has been very important throughout the history of the City, creating blocks of buildings and structures that, still today, retain historic and architectural integrity.

1901 Lentell Map of the City of Eureka showing the division of the city into additions, blocks and lots (Humboldt State University Library).

Streetscape along Fairfield showing a variety of architectural styles and periods of construction (Susie Van Kirk & Kathleen Stanton 2003).

The infilling of many of these large tracts over time also fostered the establishment of cohesive neighborhoods that integrate a variety of architectural styles with people of varied socioeconomic status. A row of modest cottages may co-exist next to a Victorian storefront and a large Arts and Crafts bungalow. Cultural landscapes may incorporate formal plantings at street side, with native trees and trails leading to a slough in the backyard.

The notable study by the Eureka Heritage Society, published as *Eureka, An Architectural View* (1987) and also known as the "Green Book", documented historical resources in the city under the criteria established at that time, focusing on historic buildings and architectural styles. The periods identified in the Eureka Heritage Society publication included, Gold and Lumber, 1849-1870; A Lively Small Town 1870-1880; Contented Prosperity 1880 to 1900; Queen City of the Ultimate West 1900 to 1930; Depression and War 1930 to 1945; and The Postwar Period 1945 to the present.

Current historic preservation standards require consideration of many other types of resources, including structures such as water towers and barns; objects such as fountains and statues, and cultural landscapes. Cultural landscapes including both designed landscapes such as Sequoia Park Zoo or Myrtle Avenue Cemetery, and rural cultural landscapes such as sections of Martin Slough, Ryan's Slough or Myrtle Avenue.

Elements of a rural cultural landscape can be observed at the convergence of Ryan Slough and Eureka Slough (Suzanne Guerra c. 2001).

The standard approach to the documentation of historic resources within the last 20 years has broadened to include the examination of buildings, structures and objects within their setting. These resources are also evaluated as part of a broader context, the historic patterns that both shaped the society and illuminate the major events of the time. The City's General Plan identifies historic periods of development and some of the types of resources that reflect that history. A group of resources may relate to a specific period and also to a broader historic theme. For example, historic resources associated with the development of the lumber industry in Eureka may include mill sites, shipping docks, logging railroads, and worker housing from the settlement period (1850-1870) through the Post World War II period. This local theme may also be incorporated into a broader regional theme.

Architectural Themes

The following themes reflect the historic periods and architectural themes identified in *Eureka, An Architectural View* (the Green Book)

1849-1870 Gold and Lumber

European and American speculators were first drawn to Humboldt Bay because of the close proximity to the Northern Mines, along the Trinity and Klamath Rivers, a center of gold rush activity in 1849. While not as commercially successful as Union (Arcata) or Trinidad in the mining trade, due to their proximity to overland trails, Eureka possessed other resources. Demands for timber to supply the mining industry, railroad, and land developments during this period led local business interests to turn their attention from provisioning miners to logging and lumber. Eureka had a more advantageous location on the Bay, with a deep water channel

Greek Revival house in the Clark Addition, 921 B Street (Leslie Heald 2003)

that enabled ships to dock immediately adjacent to the waterfront warehouses and mills. James T. Ryan and his partner J.R. Duff created the first successful mill in the City when they hauled the steamer Santa Clara ashore at First and D Street in 1852, using the boiler to power the mill. Eureka then secured its future by becoming the seat of the new County of Humboldt in 1856.

Buildings in this period were typically wooden frame, in the vernacular Greek Revival style popular at that time. One or two story flat front buildings, generally associated with European American settlements during the Gold Rush period throughout California, displayed Greek Revival details. With the large number of local immigrants who had come from New England and the Canadian Maritime Provinces, it was not surprising that this style remained locally popular for several decades. An 1879 guidebook to the area, described the rustic character of the town's New England salt-box cottages. Though the town had been laid out on a grid with numbered streets, in 1865 only two miles of First and Second streets were paved.

Resources associated with this period include: the H.H. Buhne store (1869); Fort Humboldt (1853); the Eddy Tract, located roughly between O and Y Streets and between 4th and 1st Streets encompasses some of the first intensively developed housing in Eureka; the Clark's Addition (1866) added 25 residential blocks (8th to Cedar and "C" to Union), of which the West Cedar Street neighborhood is an example. Roads around the Bay could be unpredictable, since both construction and maintenance were very expensive. The Wiyot trail around North Bay remained the only overland route between Arcata and Eureka for the first ten years, and most residents chose to rely on the short ferry across the Bay.

Vance Hotel at the northwest corner of 2nd and G Streets (Leslie Heald 2003).

1870-1880 A Lively Small Town

As the local economy shifted from gold mining to logging, fisheries and agriculture, Eureka's location on the Bay became a distinct advantage. Both passenger ship service and commercial freight could be accommodated, and businesses began to locate offices and warehouses in town. Much as the textile mill towns of

New England or the manufacturing communities of the Midwest, Eureka had become the local hub of both commerce and society in the region. Residents had wooden sidewalks, a water works, gas streetlights, a bank, passenger service to San Francisco, and a daily newspaper. Tidal marshes and waterways were being filled to make way for development, while dikes and levees provided rail beds for logging railroads and allowed agriculture to expand. Retail and commercial structures stretched out from the waterfront on First and Second Streets. Sections of the present Broadway Avenue, and Myrtle Avenue/Old Arcata Road became established transportation corridors around the edge of the Bay. Large mills dominated the waterfront west of Broadway. Commercial buildings constructed of brick with cast-iron storefronts begin to appear locally. While the Greek Revival style was still popular, prosperous residents might also choose from pattern books offering Gothic and Italianate styles. The Clark Addition expanded to encompass 100 blocks, expanding commercial and residential development farther from the waterfront core. Though not all of the lots were developed during this period, the neighborhood eventually filled with a mixture of architectural styles, ethnic groups and social classes.

Resources associated with this period include: the Vance House (Hotel, 2nd & "G" Streets) built in 1872 and the Ricks Building 203-215 F Street (c. 1878), as well as the Clark's Addition enlargement (1873), roughly bound by C & Union Streets and 14th and Sonoma Streets.

1880-1900 Contented Prosperity

By 1890, the population of Eureka had reached 7,000 and the lumber industry was firmly established. Two local inventions, the "steam donkey" (1882) and the "bull donkey" (1892) enabled production to expand and make more efficient use of downed trees. While most redwood lumber was still sold in California, it was now also shipped to the East. Though Humboldt County was still relatively isolated, with no direct road or rail connections to the rest of California, the seaport of Eureka was one of the most active on the West Coast. Steamships provided passenger service, and ferries linked all of the towns and mill sites on the Bay. Logging railroads brought logs to the mills and provided limited local passenger service where roads had not been constructed. The first urban streetcar line was constructed in 1887. Most of the dikes and levees around the Bay had been completed, providing additional lands for farming and industrial development.

Residential development expanded from the waterfront to new streets and neighborhoods. Single laborers often lived in the boardinghouses along First and Second Streets. The presence of numerous small mills and nearby logging operations, partnerships of local entrepreneurs, provided opportunities for enterprising workers to rent or own their own homes on large lots in town. The Eddy Tract, east of Carson's mill and home, provided modest homes for families of mill workers and woods workers who could take a ferry or logging train into local work sites. William Carson constructed a set of single family homes on Third Street for some of his workers. Bartlin Glatt created the first subdivision in Humboldt County with a space reserved for a park, and deeded 20 acres to the City in 1894 for Forest Park (Sequoia Park), at the top of Martin Slough.

Despite a national depression late in this period, a large number of buildings were constructed during this time, including the 1889 classical revival County Courthouse which was demolished in the 1950s.

The Italianate style was still preferred for commercial buildings, with a great variety of decorative "Victorian" buildings including Queen Anne, Eastlake and Stick/Eastlake. These provided a showcase for both local wood products and woodworkers, as redwood became a preferred material for interior and exterior ornament.

Queen Anne twins at 123 & 129 W Clark (Leslie Heald 2003).

Eureka is fortunate to have retained many resources associated with this period, including: the Newsome designed Carson House at 143 M Street (1884), Vance Hotel (1892), and commercial Carson Block 227-239 F Street (1891); the Clark Street neighborhood (200 block of Clark Street); and St. Bernard's Church at 615 H Street (1885). Other features associated with the time period include mill sites, dikes, levees, docks, logging railroad tracks and roadbeds associated with the logging industry of the period. Remnants of the first municipal water company, Rick's Water Company, established in 1889, are still present in Elk River.

1900-1930 Queen City of the Ultimate West

Eureka's population doubled between 1900 and 1920, from 7,300 to 15,000, with a slogan "Queen City of the Ultimate West." A period of growth and prosperity across the country, the turn of the century also saw greater economic diversification within the region. The lumber industry attracted outside investment, with smaller mills being consolidated or closed, to become part of a larger national and international economy. While mining had declined there were greater opportunities in agriculture. Dairy farming was second to the lumber industry, with livestock, orchards and small farms in the coastal valleys, and local manufacturing of dairy products and woolen textiles.

Both transportation and access to the region improved, with the completion of the Northwest Pacific Railroad (1914) and Highway 101, the Redwood Highway (1924-26). After a brief period of prosperity during World War I the local shipbuilding industry declined, and shipbuilding on the Bay ended when the Rolph (Bendixsen) Shipyards closed in 1921. The end of passenger ship service in 1920 also marked a shift in Eureka's image from seaport to a key stopping point on the Redwood Highway and a railroad corridor. Highway oriented structures included roadside attractions such as the Stump House and the "Anchor" (1926), which is still in operation as a restaurant. The Eureka Inn (1922) was a modern hotel designed to accommodate large events and groups of visitors.

This period also brought civic improvements such as the Carnegie Library (1903). Forest Park, now renamed Sequoia Park, was landscaped and included picnic grounds, a pond and Zoo to better accommodate community events and local visitors (1904).

Sequoia Park, after landscaping in 1904 (Swanlund-Baker Collection, Humboldt State University Library).

Many of the large residential lots of the earlier periods were subdivided and gradually filled in with new buildings of various designs. The Arts and Crafts influence was evident, and even encouraged by local lumber mills who found the Craftsman bungalow well suited to the high quality woodwork they could supply.

Resources associated with this period include: the Bank of Eureka at 240 E Street (Clarke Museum) built in 1911; Carnegie Library 636 F Street (1903); Humboldt County Hospital 3015 H Street (1926), now County offices; California Central Creameries located south of 3rd Street between A and B Streets (1920); State Theater 412 G Street (1919); Eureka Inn at 518 7th Street (1922); sections of the Prairie Addition (roughly bound by Del Norte, D, G, Lone and Carson Streets) were constructed from the 1920s to the late thirties and include stucco cottages, Craftsman bungalows, Mediterranean and Greek Revival examples.

1930-1945 Depression and War

Both the economic impact of the Great Depression and the wartime necessity to conserve building materials resulted in little construction during this period, further depressing the lumber industry and the economy of the region. Passenger rail service was cut back to many outlying areas because of the improved road system, and limited passenger bus service was available. Movies were a popular escape for all ages during this period, and three or four movie houses were constructed. Two of these remain and are in the process of being restored; a third is now a Chinese restaurant.

Dr. Samuel Burre's Streamline Moderne apartment building at the southwest corner of Buhne and H (Leslie Heald 2003).

Federal projects under the WPA provided some of the city's most impressive public buildings, influenced by the modernistic styles of the era. Both the City's Art Deco style Municipal Auditorium at 1120 F Street (1935) and Beaux Arts design Veterans Memorial Building at 1018 H Street (1930) were WPA projects. The Eureka Theater at 612 F Street (1937) in Streamline Moderne style anchors a block of shops.

No subdivisions were built after 1930 and before 1947. Homes constructed during this period favored the minimal traditional style, though Dr. Samuel Burre chose the Streamline Moderne style for both his home (2505 G Street, 1938) and his apartment building (2400 H Street, 1940).

Other resources associated with this period include: the Coast Guard Station (Samoa Peninsula, 1936); several schools or school buildings were constructed at this time, including Jefferson School at 1000 B Street and Marshall School at 2104 J Street (1941).

1945-1960 The Post War Period

The Postwar building boom resulted in an increased demand for construction materials, providing a needed boost to the local economy. Commercial development often reflected the new prosperity and popular influence of automobile culture, such as the creation of shopping centers and drive-ins. The availability of affordable automobiles increased tourism along the Redwood Highway, and spurred the development of motor courts and motels as well as roadside tourist attractions.

Home at 3215 High Street built in 1948 by Pierson Construction (Susie Van Kirk & Kathleen Stanton 2003).

Local building and construction also hit a new high in 1949 with more than five million dollars expended, over a million more than any previous year. The majority of this construction was for residential development, though the new Eureka City Hall in the International style was considered innovative. Local builders Chester Spiering of Blakeslee-Spiering Construction Co. and Ernest Pierson of Pierson Homes both constructed residential tracts of architectural significance during this period. While Spiering constructed homes in the Minimal Traditional style popular during the late 1930s and 1940s, Pierson homes were a blend of the International and the Prairie styles.

Resources associated with this period include: residential developments, such as those by Chester Spiering of Blakeslee-Spiering Construction Co., Country Club Estates subdivision including Hillcrest Drive, Skyline Drive, Meadow Lane and Harbor View Drive on Humboldt Hill (1952) and Sea View Manor Subdivision #1 on Humboldt Hill with college named streets, including Stanford, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Notre Dame, Purdue, Temple and Dartmouth (1954); Eastwood Slopes in Eureka between “P” & “R” Streets and 16th & 17th Streets (1948-49) and Redwood Gardens located on Summer, Pine, California and Union Streets between Carson and Buhne Streets in Eureka (1947-48). Ernest Pierson Homes completed the Eastwood Heights and Pacific Heights subdivisions (1954), and Edgewood subdivision (Flora, Prairie, Forest Lake and Middlefield Streets).

Commercial properties associated with that period include the Myrtletown Shopping Center in the 1600 block of Myrtle Avenue and the Fresh Freeze drive-in at the northeast corner of "F" and Harris Streets.

Historic Themes

The City of Eureka has been at the center of significant changes within this region. These changes may be understood as broad historic themes that often overlap the periods identified in earlier studies that focused on architecture. The following preliminary historic themes have been identified:

Pre-Contact to 1849: Native American, Wiyot and Exploration Period

Before European and American settlement, the Humboldt Bay area was populated by the Wiyot, who arrived in the region about 900 A.D. They subsisted on the rich diversity of natural resources in the Bay, rivers, lagoons and surrounding coastal valleys, traversing the waterways in redwood dugout canoes. The Wiyot group that lived in the Humboldt Bay region was known as the Wiki. Their villages surrounded Humboldt Bay and were generally located close to streams, the bay shore, or in tidewater areas. They were known to have established trade networks and developed both waterway and overland trails throughout the region. The thriving Wiyot population was nearly wiped out upon contact with European Americans due to violence and disease. Tribal members who remained during this period were driven to reservations on marginal land in the Humboldt Bay region. European and American contact during this period was brief and sporadic, occasional mapping expeditions and exploratory trips were rarely or never followed by settlements.

Resources of this period include: Indian Island, archaeological sites, waterways, trails, and cultural landscapes. Village sites may also have been located around the wetland areas that are now Cooper and McFarlan Gulches, as well as Martin Slough and Elk River, Ryan's Slough and Freshwater Creek. Many of the resources of this period were destroyed before much was understood about the Wiyot culture, or disturbed by commercial, industrial residential development from the settlement period through the present day. The sites and resources that remain are even more valuable for the information that they may yield about this period.

Martin Slough (Jamie Roscoe & Susie Van Kirk 1999).

Redwood Heritage (1851-1965)

The redwood forests that covered the land around Humboldt Bay provided shelter and tools, such as the sturdy dugout canoes, to the local Wiyot peoples. Because of the 19th century emphasis on agricultural development, the dense forests that once covered the townsite of

Eureka were first considered to be major obstacles. As the demand for lumber grew, for railroads, mining and construction, the forests were soon recognized as unique assets. By 1857, Eureka was regarded as one of the most extensive lumber districts in California. Large stumps scattered throughout Eureka are reminders of the difficulties encountered in the early logging industry, and of the extent of the original forest cover. Innovation was required to meet the challenges of logging the redwood forests, and new tools such as the steam donkey were invented locally and soon became standard equipment in other logging operations. The redwood industry itself underwent several major transitions from its initial creation by primarily American and Canadian immigrants, who established many small mills along the waterfront, to major international corporations that dominate the industry today.

The Carson Mansion, which overlooked the adjacent site of Carson's Bay Mill, provides an example of the relationship between the early lumber barons and the industry they helped to create by the turn of the century. The remnants of old docks along the waterfront illustrate the importance of the seaport in Eureka to the early development of this industry, and the rail lines demonstrate expansion into the early 20th century. While logging camps were established in the watersheds around the Bay for primarily transient labor, Eureka provided a variety of employment in mills and shops for workers who lived nearby. The survival of largely intact worker housing in the Eddy Tract, and company towns such as Samoa, provides a unique glimpse into the lives of the workers and their families throughout this period.

Examples of resources associated with this theme include: buildings, structures, and objects such as mills and warehouses; transportation routes associated with the industry, such as historic roads and trails, maritime, and rail routes created to aid in the development, production, and shipment of the forest resources; local businesses and manufacturing created to service the industry. Specific examples include Elk River Logging Camp (Boy Scouts of America), Samoa mill and townsite, and the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

Humboldt Bay Heritage (Pre-contact-1960)

Eureka has had an enduring and significant relationship with Humboldt Bay, from the earliest human settlements during the Native American period through the European and American period to the present day. Sloughs and waterways that drain into the Bay served as transportation routes for indigenous peoples, while Wiyot villages encircled the Bay. Immigrant settlers shipped supplies and later floated logs on these waterways, including Martin Slough, Ryan Slough, Fay Slough, Elk River, and Freshwater Slough. Development expanded from the original tract near the waterfront, with new streets adjacent to these sloughs, such as Bay Street and Myrtle Avenue.

The isolated Bay and difficult overland access shaped the development of the region, as maritime transportation routes became the primary means of access for both commerce and local residents. From the remarkable redwood dugout canoes of the Wiyot through several eras of shipbuilders, vessels created here have played a part in trade, commerce and recreation.

By the turn of the century, the wilderness was viewed as a healthy counterbalance to the stresses of modern civilization. Early residents took advantage of the opportunity for hunting, fishing, and exploring the countryside. Passenger ships brought adventurous visitors to Eureka during the 19th century. Samoa was surveyed and subdivided in 1891 to "buy and sell real estate, construct and maintain ferries, wharves etc. and pleasure grounds, park, and bathing

establishment" (*Weekly Humboldt Times*, 16 June 1892). More than 50 years later the fishing resort of King Salmon (1948), was laid out with lots for trailers or summer cabins.

Examples of resources associated with this theme include: the Rolph (Bendixsen) Shipyards; Bay oriented resort developments such as King Salmon; the Wiyot village site and traditional cultural property on Indian Island; the cultural landscape of dikes and levees on the sloughs and waterways. Over 100 years of development has destroyed many of the earliest historic resources, so that the remaining resources and archaeological sites are even more important for their potential to yield information significant to our history.

Community, Fraternity, Diversity (1850-1945)

With its roots in the worldwide immigration phenomenon of the Gold Rush period, successive cultural and ethnic groups were attracted to the logging and fishing industries, and local agriculture. Some groups, primarily those from New England and the Canadian Maritime Provinces, played a major role in the early development of the city. Other immigrant groups came as woods workers and eventually moved into local business enterprises or agriculture. Many left their mark on the social life of the community in the form of churches, clubs, fraternal associations and community halls. These groups provided social outlets, often assisted immigrants in obtaining employment and aided in the integration of people from diverse backgrounds into the community. Eureka could boast both a Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church and Normandia Hall on California Street by 1900.

Norway Hall, 1619 California (Leslie Heald 2003).

Labor Temple at 840 E Street (Leslie Heald, 2003).

Fraternal associations were also important in promoting spiritual, ethnic and political bonds. In 1889 the International Order of Oddfellows claimed over 500 members in Humboldt County and 1,213 in 1919. The Labor Temple provided a place for workers in many different occupations could share common concerns, while other associations, such as the Patrons of Husbandry (Grange), provided a focus for social activities and political support in many rural unincorporated communities. The Humboldt Grange, established to serve the rural population around Elk River in the 1930s, is still active although the surrounding area is urbanizing. The YWCA and Women's Club supported women's self improvement and promoted civic participation. Sadly, this time period also included events that were the result of ignorance and prejudice, including the Indian Island Massacre (1860), and the Chinese expulsion (1885).

Examples of resources associated with this theme include Norway Hall at 1619 California, Humboldt Grange Hall at 5845 Humboldt Hill Road, YWCA (College of the Redwoods), the

Entrance to the Stump House, which has since burned down (postcard, EBAY, 2003)

Monday Club at 1531 J Street (Eureka Women's Club), Masonic Hall (5th & G Streets), and Indian Island (also known as Gunther Island).

Trails, Roads and Historic Transportation Corridors (Precontact-1965)

The earliest land routes around the Bay were based on Wiyot trails, and formed the basis for pack trails to the mines and the agricultural settlements established by colonists in the nearby prairies and valleys. The Wiyot trail between Union (Arcata) and Eureka was used for a decade before any attempt was made to create a permanent all weather road. In the absence of regularly maintained roads, waterways such as Ryan and Freshwater Sloughs, Martin Slough and Elk River allowed logging camps and farmers to ship and receive supplies, and provided access to logging tracts. Ferries crisscrossed the Bay and major sloughs and creeks such as Freshwater and Ryan sloughs. Dikes and levees used to reclaim marshlands for agriculture became host to logging railroads and later paved roads. As Eureka established its role as the center of trade and commerce for the region at the turn of the century, sections of the present Broadway Avenue, and Myrtle Avenue/Old Arcata Road became established transportation corridors around the edge of the Bay with links to regional trails.

The Northwest Pacific Railroad (1914) and the Redwood Highway (1924-26) often paralleled or utilized these earlier roads and trails. The Northwest Pacific Railroad opened the door to the outside world for trade and commerce, and expanded tourism. Construction of the Redwood Highway reflected the growing importance of the automobile for both trade and personal transportation. Guidebooks such as that authored by Charles Willis Ward in 1915, promoted the scenic route to "Eureka, the metropolis of Humboldt County" with itineraries for auto tours and rail excursions. Roadside attractions, such as the Stump House catered to the adventurous motorist. Auto courts and campgrounds provided rustic accommodations for the recreational fisherman or hunter, while the Eureka Inn provided a lodge setting that appealed to more genteel tastes.

The Anchor restaurant building at 1707 Allard Avenue (Leslie Heald 2003).

While there was limited travel during the Depression, or during World War II due to rationing, the postwar period more than made up for this. The availability of fuel and affordable vehicles made travel accessible to the working classes. The family automobile vacation became the norm, and new motels and restaurants catered to the desire for more comfort and convenience. Remnants of the old Redwood Highway along South Broadway

include motels such as the Flamingo and the Broadway, and restaurants such as the Anchor (which was moved from 3500 Broadway to 1707 Allard to preserve its regional historical significance).

Examples of resources associated with this theme include Park Street adjacent to Freshwater Slough, Myrtle Avenue-Old Arcata Road, and local sections of the Redwood Highway such as South Broadway Avenue, numerous burl shops that lined Broadway, and the Anchor restaurant.

History of Historic Preservation in Eureka

Fort Humboldt stands out as one of the first sites in Eureka recognized and preserved for its historic value. The Fort was established in 1853 as a United States army post. The post was built in response to demands from local settlers and government officials, who requested assistance from the military in order to "subdue" the local Native American population. The last military company left Fort Humboldt in 1866 and on August 10, 1870, the military buildings, wharf, and miscellaneous property were sold at auction. The secretary of war approved the abandonment of Fort Humboldt on September 22, 1870.

> "Eureka had a long history of preservation before it realized that it was doing it. First, the community preserved its many beautiful historic churches. The city preserved its maritime history by keeping and continuing to operate the Madaket ferry. Eureka preserved its railroad history by operating a tourist train around the bay for many years and had one of the old railroad cars in Old Town up into the 1990s. As far as preserving buildings however, forgive them for they know not what they do. Some buildings have been preserved because of caring people who have made their voices heard."
>
> Muriel Dinsmore, June 24, 2003
> *Founding member of the Eureka Heritage Society*

The abandoned military property was purchased by W.S. Cooper in 1893 for $6,000. According to Chad Hoopes, who wrote his master's thesis on the history of Fort Humboldt, "Mr. Cooper was aware of the importance of the lonely Fort. He spent $1,500 to restore the former hospital to a condition as near as possible to what it had been originally." Cooper worked with California State Senator Selvage to pass a bill that would appropriate $32,000 for the State to purchase Fort Humboldt. However, the bid to purchase Fort Humboldt for the public met with local opposition. An editorial in the *Blue Lake Advocate* stated:

> "*The whole scheme is a silly outburst of a maudlin sentimentalism which is simply ridiculous and is the laughing stock of the community. To take $32,000 from the taxpayer for the state to buy a few acres of land suitable only for a potato patch or a truck garden will be paying too much"* (4 February 1906).

Public sentiment against the purchase won out, but the Cooper family continued to preserve the fort site until W.S. Cooper's death in 1929. At that time, his wife and daughter donated the land and the one remaining building to the City of Eureka. The City accepted the donation and the site was dedicated for use as a public park. A number of local patriotic organizations raised money to maintain the hospital building and turn it into a museum. In 1951, Assemblyman Frank Belotti introduced a bill to the California State Legislature to allow the State to restore Fort Humboldt. The City of Eureka supported the legislation, and in August 1952, it was passed. The bill recommended purchase of the property by the California Division of Beaches and Parks (now the California Department of Parks and Recreation), and after pressure from the City of Eureka, Humboldt County Historical Society and other groups, the State agreed. The City signed a deed transferring title to the State January 24, 1955.

Other early preservation and heritage related efforts included the founding of the Clarke Museum in the 1930s by Eureka High School history teacher Cecile Clarke; and the establishment of the Humboldt County Historical Society in 1947. Both these organizations emphasized documenting the history of the community through preserving the written record and small-scale artifacts. Their purpose was not to preserve historic buildings and sites, although the Clarke Museum was relocated to the historic Bank of Eureka Building in 1960.

As in many communities, during the 1950s and 1960s, people in Eureka considered Victorian-era buildings to be large, ugly and out of style. While Eureka did not experience an intense period of urban renewal during this period as many other places did, a number of historic buildings were demolished and others, particularly commercial buildings, received "modernizing" façade remodels. Some of the prominent historic buildings demolished during this period, including the Humboldt County courthouse, catalyzed a sense in the community that something was being lost and began to raise public awareness of the need for preservation.

The impressive three-story classical revival Humboldt County courthouse, with a grand entry stair and an impressive clock tower, was built in the block between 4th, 5th, I and J Streets in 1885-1889. During World War II, the idea of removing the clock tower, which had been damaged by earthquakes and a 1924 fire, was proposed by the County Board of Supervisors. The Humboldt County Historical Society protested against demolition and requested a public vote on the issue. A newspaper article from the time reported:

> *"More than 3,000 votes against demolition of the tower were mailed to the Eureka newspapers in a balloting campaign. The opinion in favor of retaining the tower and providing safety devices for it was almost unanimous"* (*Humboldt Standard,* 14 March 1950).

Regardless, an engineer hired by the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors found that repairs to the tower would be cost prohibitive at $25,000, and the County decided to proceed with demolition plans. Although the 80-foot clock tower, as well as the roof balustrades, were removed in 1950 it did not save the courthouse. An earthquake on December 21, 1954 resulted in serious irreparable damage to the courthouse. In June of 1955, the county passed a bond to build a new courthouse; in August 1956, the old courthouse was demolished and in 1960 a new, modern courthouse opened for business.

Although the courthouse was lost in the 1950s, another highly significant building was saved at that same time. In the late 1940s, the famed Carson Mansion was offered for sale by Sarah Bell LaBoyteaux, granddaughter of William Carson. Because of the large size of the mansion, it was unlikely that it could be sold as a single family home. LaBoyteaux reportedly offered the mansion to the City of Eureka for a moderate price, in return for the provision that the City would permanently preserve the house as a museum. However, the City did not purchase the mansion, and instead a group of approximately 65 local businessman banded together and contributed $35,000 to buy the property. These men formed the private Ingomar Club and used the mansion for social and recreational purposes. The deed of sale included a requirement that the building be maintained for at least ten years. Fortunately, the Ingomar Club has continued to maintain and preserve the Carson Mansion up to the present, and it has been recognized as one of the most outstanding Victorian era buildings in the United States. Although the Carson Mansion/Ingomar Club is not open to the public, it draws visitors to Eureka every year and is reputedly one of the most photographed houses in the nation.

Several other large Victorian era homes came up for sale in the 1950s and 1960s with less positive results. One of these was the Buhne Mansion, built in the mid-1880s for H.H. Buhne and located on the block between 7th, 8th, E and F. Plans for demolition of the building were announced in 1954. The Eureka Women's Club sponsored tours of the house in October 1954, and more than 5,200 people passed through the home. It was demolished April 13, 1955.

The 1885-1889 Humboldt County Courthouse, prior to removal of the clock tower, taken from the NW corner of 5th & J Streets (Humboldt County Historical Society).

The "new" courthouse, as it appeared upon its completion in 1960, 5th Street facade (Humboldt County Historical Society).

In 1968, Eureka lost another grand home, the Charles and Amelia Carson House, located on J Street between 6th and 7th. The house was built in 1914 and was a two story dwelling with a red tile roof, stucco walls and classical *port cochere*. The Eureka Women's Club again held tours of the condemned house, and a 1967 photo essay mourned "the passing of a lady". The house was replaced with the very modern looking structure which houses the *Times-Standard* newspaper. These homes were just a few of many that were demolished during the 1950s and 60s. Others included the historic Clark estate, which was demolished and is now occupied by the Clark Street post office, Broadway Cinema (originally a Safeway grocery store) and a gas station.

The Charles and Amelia Carson House was demolished in 1968 (Humboldt County Historical Society).

The Times-Standard newspaper building replaced the Carson House (Suzanne Guerra 2003).

Following in the wake of these demolitions, in the early 1970s a group interested in preserving Eureka's historic buildings began to coalesce. One of the key persons in this group, Dolores Vellutini, owned property at 422 1st Street, the E. Jansen Building. In 1973, Ms. Vellutini caused the property to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This is significant as it was the first building in Eureka to be placed on the National Register (two archaeological sites had been listed previously). Ms. Vellutini also invited her friend Robertson Collins, a chapter president of the Society of Architectural Historians and a trustee for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to visit Eureka. A group from the National Trust, including Collins and John Frisbee III, held a workshop in Eureka in May 1972. The National Trust representatives urged Eurekans to conduct a survey of architectural resources. Dr. William Murtaugh, director of the National Register program, also paid a visit to Eureka around that time and recommended that the City form a heritage committee.

Admiring Eureka's heritage are, from left, Robertson Collins, John Frisbee III, Mrs. Robert Homans, National Trust Representatives; and Eris McCarthy, a hostess for their visit. (Photo by Dave Hoppe, Times-Standard photographer)

National Trust Representatives View Eureka's Heritage

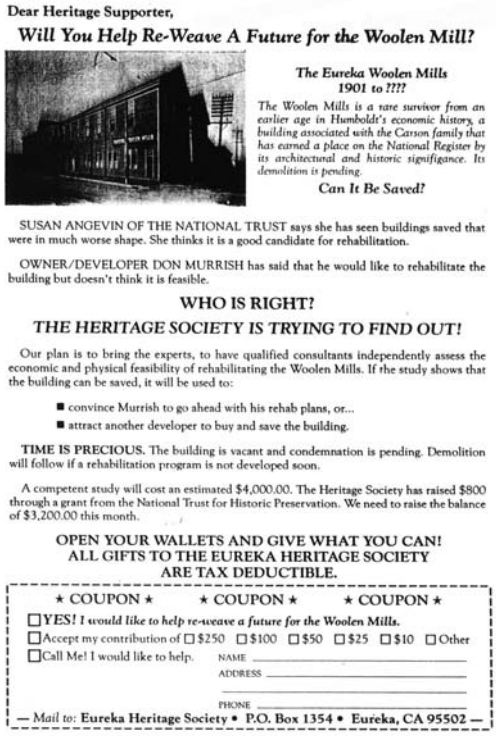
Times-Standard 24 May 1972

In May 1973, Eureka Mayor Gilbert Trood heeded Murtaugh's advice and formed the Eureka Heritage Committee. The ad hoc group was headed by respected local physician, Dr. Walter Dolfini. Other committee officers included Dorie Knowlton, Corresponding Secretary, Muriel Dinsmore, Recording Secretary, and Darrell E. Ditty, Treasurer. Volunteers were solicited to work on a survey, raise funds, organize social and civic events, do historical research and prepare educational materials. Within a few months, the ad-hoc Heritage Committee became a registered non-profit organization called the Eureka Heritage Society. Conducting a full-scale survey of Eureka was the Heritage Society's initial purpose and primary goal. To this end, the Society raised funds through two "Heritage Fairs" and trained 30 to 50 volunteer surveyors. The massive survey undertaking was coordinated by Dolores Vellutini, Ted Loring, Jr., Dorie Knowlton and Sally Christensen.

The survey itself promoted local interest in history and preservation. Surveyors remember no real negative reaction to the work, and felt that the project received generally positive attention from the community (Dolores Vellutini, personal communication April 8, 2003; Muriel Dinsmore, personal communication June 24, 2003). Articles in the local press also helped to raise awareness about Eureka's historic resources and the survey project. Founding member of the Eureka Heritage Committee, Muriel Dinsmore, worked as the Society Editor for the local *Times-Standard* newspaper during the 1970s. Dinsmore wrote numerous articles related to preservation topics, covering visits from out of town authorities, activities of the Heritage Committee/Society and reporting the progress of the survey.

The bulk of the Eureka Heritage Society's survey fieldwork and research was completed in the mid and late 1970s, and the Society then moved toward the goal of publishing the results of their work in book format. The group worked with Architectural Resources Group of San Francisco to put the work together, and in 1987, *Eureka: An Architectural View* (locally known as the "Green Book" due to its dark green cover) was published. All of the original hardback copies were pre-sold before the books arrived in Eureka. In 1994, the book was reprinted in softcover. (See the following section "Historic Resource Survey Program" for additional details regarding the Heritage Society's survey)

The Heritage Society was also instrumental in the preservation of the Romano Gabriel sculpture garden, an internationally recognized collection of folk art. Romano Gabriel was an Italian immigrant who settled in Eureka after World War I. Gabriel worked as a carpenter and gardener, and in his spare time created an elaborate garden of wooden figures in front of his house on Pine Street. When Gabriel passed away in 1977, the fate of his garden was unclear; because he died with no known relatives, the estate went into the courts. The courts decided to separate the sculpture garden from the house and sold it separately at auction. Dolores and Ray Vellutini purchased the sculpture garden and moved it into storage while hunting for a permanent home for it. The Vellutini's approached the City of Eureka and the Eureka Heritage Society for assistance with the sculpture garden. The Heritage Society agreed to take on ownership and responsibility for maintenance of the sculpture garden while the City agreed to donate land on 2nd Street in Old Town for display of the sculpture garden. The Heritage Society established an endowment through the Humboldt Area Foundation to cover ongoing expenses related to maintenance of the collection. The Romano Gabriel Sculpture Garden was moved to its new home in Old Town in 1982, with a dedication held April 3, 1982.



Dear Heritage Supporter,

Will You Help Re-Weave A Future for the Woolen Mill?

The Eureka Woolen Mills
1901 to ????

The Woolen Mills is a rare survivor from an earlier age in Humboldt's economic history, a building associated with the Carson family that has earned a place on the National Register by its architectural and historic signifigance. Its demolition is pending.

Can It Be Saved?

SUSAN ANGEVIN OF THE NATIONAL TRUST says she has seen buildings saved that were in much worse shape. She thinks it is a good candidate for rehabilitation.

OWNER/DEVELOPER DON MURRISH has said that he would like to rehabilitate the building but doesn't think it is feasible.

WHO IS RIGHT?

THE HERITAGE SOCIETY IS TRYING TO FIND OUT!

Our plan is to bring the experts, to have qualified consultants independently assess the economic and physical feasibility of rehabilitating the Woolen Mills. If the study shows that the building can be saved, it will be used to:

- convince Murrish to go ahead with his rehab plans, or...
- attract another developer to buy and save the building.

TIME IS PRECIOUS. The building is vacant and condemnation is pending. Demolition will follow if a rehabilitation program is not developed soon.

A competent study will cost an estimated $4,000.00. The Heritage Society has raised $800 through a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. We need to raise the balance of $3,200.00 this month.

OPEN YOUR WALLETS AND GIVE WHAT YOU CAN!
ALL GIFTS TO THE EUREKA HERITAGE SOCIETY ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

★ COUPON ★ ★ COUPON ★ ★ COUPON ★

☐ ***YES! I would like to help re-weave a future for the Woolen Mills.***
☐ Accept my contribution of ☐ $250 ☐ $100 ☐ $50 ☐ $25 ☐ $10 ☐ Other
☐ Call Me! I would like to help. NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
PHONE _____

— *Mail to:* **Eureka Heritage Society • P.O. Box 1354 • Eureka, CA 95502** —

Flyer distributed by the Eureka Heritage Society during attempts to save the Woolen Mills (Humboldt County Library).

While the Romano Gabriel sculpture garden was saved, a significant Eureka resource was lost around that same time. The Eureka Woolen Mills were constructed in 1901 west of Broadway at the southwest corner of Broadway and 14th Street. The Woolen Mills manufactured woolen fabrics until it closed down after World War II. The buildings were excellent examples of Greek Revival architecture, and were some of the only historic industrial buildings in Eureka not related to the lumber and fishing industries. The Eureka Woolen Mills were listed on the National Register in 1982. However, in 1987, the Woolen Mills was demolished after being designated a dangerous building by the City. The demolition sparked contentious debate amongst Eureka citizens. The Eureka Heritage Society raised funds to conduct a rehabilitation feasibility study for the Woolen Mills. Local preservationists Ray Hillman and Kathleen Stanton conducted interviews with former Woolen Mill workers and salvaged windows and other architectural elements from the buildings. A new Walgreens drug store was recently built on the site.

In the previous decade to today, partly due to increased awareness and more careful record keeping, numerous examples of both preservation and demolition of historic resources can be cited. Some of these are described below.

In 1993, a new six-story jail was constructed adjacent to the County Courthouse in a two-block area between 4th, 5th, I, and K Streets. The construction of the jail was not under the

jurisdiction of the City of Eureka. The County of Humboldt conducted an environmental review of the project area and found that six of the seventeen buildings that needed to be removed to facilitate construction of the jail were historically significant. Even though the County adopted a five-step plan for mitigating impacts to these buildings, with the first step in order of preference being to move the buildings to an appropriate historic neighborhood and the last step being demolition (after recordation and salvage), a number of the buildings were eventually demolished.

In the 1990's in basically one decision by the California Transportation agency (Caltrans) a significant number of historic buildings in Eureka were protected. In the 1970s, Caltrans proposed an alternate Highway 101 route through the City and subsequently began acquiring property within the planned right of way. By 1975, Caltrans owned 40% of the land needed for the new freeway construction, including over one-hundred historically significant residences. However, the oil embargo of the 1970s and other problems sent the freeway plans into a holding pattern for years. Caltrans rented many of the houses, while others remained vacant. When a 1993 feasibility study quashed the freeway plan, Caltrans began examining ways in which it could dispose of the property. Caltrans held its first auction of property in 1995, and by 1997 had sold 48 of 91 properties. The majority of properties were auctioned off in the late 1990s, but a few properties remained in the possession of Caltrans as late as 2002. Those buildings evaluated as potentially National Register eligible, including contributors within a potential historic district, were sold with preservation covenants attached to their deeds. The Eureka Heritage Society holds these covenants.

Eureka Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name	Address	City	Listed	Demolished
Gunther Island Site 67	Address Restricted	Eureka	10/15/1966	
Tsahpek	Address Restricted	Eureka	12/5/1972	
Janssen, E., Building	422 1st St.	Eureka	7/16/1973	
First and F Street Building	112 F St.	Eureka	7/12/1974	
Odd Fellows Hall	123 F St.	Eureka	5/3/1978	
McFarlan, George, House	1410 2nd St.	Eureka	11/15/1978	
Eureka Inn	7th and F Sts.	Eureka	2/11/1982	
Bank of Eureka Building	240 E St.	Eureka	4/12/1982	
Humboldt Bay Woolen Mill	1400 Broadway	Eureka	6/25/1982	X
McDonald, D. C., Building	108 F St.	Eureka	11/17/1982	
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	5th and H Sts.	Eureka	2/10/1983	
Carnegie Free Library	636 F St.	Eureka	1/23/1986	
Simpson--Vance House	904 G St.	Eureka	7/17/1986	
Clark, William S., House	1406 C St.	Eureka	1/14/1988	
Eureka Historic District	Roughly, First, Second and Third Sts., between C and N Sts.	Eureka	10/15/1991	
Ricks, Thomas F., House	730 H St.	Eureka	10/2/1992	
Washington School	1910 California	Eureka	4/12/2002	

In 1991, Eureka's first historic district was listed in the National Register. This district, officially the "Eureka Historic District", but more commonly known as Old Town, lies between Humboldt Bay and 4th Street and between C Street and N Street. The area includes the oldest commercial district in Eureka. The nomination came about through volunteer efforts and a State grant. Local historian Susie Van Kirk wrote a grant proposal to the State Historic Preservation Office

requesting funds to put together a National Register district nomination. The grant was approved, and preservation consultant Kathleen Stanton led a group of about 15 volunteers in the project. Stanton organized a number of workshops for district property owners to explain the project and the potential benefits of National Register listing. The nomination was accepted onto the National Register without significant opposition.

By the early 1990s, the City of Eureka was considering the adoption of a preservation ordinance. The *Times-Standard* supported passage of the ordinance and issued several editorials on the subject. One, titled "Some Controls Necessary to Retain Victorian Charm" cited a mid-1980s addition to the Carson Mansion and stated, "that incident, among others, spurred calls for the city of Eureka to develop clear guidelines for future review of proposed additions and demolition requests involving historically significant structures" (*Times-Standard*, 18 July 1993). Another, appearing in 1994, "Eureka Lacks Battle Plan for Saving its Landmarks" promoted the adoption on an ordinance and stated, "the city should take an active part in assisting that effort rather than leave it exclusively to a committee of private individuals to develop an acceptable draft" (*Times-Standard*, 13 April 1994).

In 1993, Mayor Nancy Fleming appointed a committee of seven citizens to draft an Historic Preservation Ordinance. Jim Hoff, Ted Loring, Jr., Scott Brown, Glenn Goldan, Mark Carter, Bruce Emad and Jill Macdonald served on the committee. The Committee prepared a list of preservation strategies for inclusion in the ordinance, and the ordinance language was drafted by the city attorney. In March 1996, the City Council held its initial review of the draft Historic Preservation Ordinance. In April 1996, the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted.

A6 Times-Standard Saturday, March 6, 1993

Eureka forms committee on saving old buildings

Council group would help to make ordinance

By Kelly Johnson
The Times-Standard

EUREKA — The Eureka City Council voted unanimously to form a committee to discuss a proposed ordinance on preserving old buildings.

The committee will assist in developing an ordinance to protect privately owned old buildings from demolition and major renovations. The group will also look at defining the city's goals for preserving such buildings.

Although he supports forming a committee, Councilman Jim Worthen expressed concerns about how property owners' rights. He wondered, for example, who will define which buildings are "significant" historical buildings, he asked.

Councilman Jack McKellar also was concerned.

"The whole issue of this thing is property rights," he said.

If a person wants to tackle the difficult job of preserving an old building, that is great, he said. But if a person wants to tear down his or her building, that should be allowed as well, McKellar said.

Jack McKellar
Has reservations

Jean Warnes
Wants buyer warning

Councilwoman Jean Warnes said she wants home buyers to be told when they buy a house that is designated a historical building so they are aware of the disadvantages and advantages.

The city has had a temporary emergency ordinance in place since July 1991. At that time, the council sought help from the Eureka Heritage Society in crafting a permanent ordinance to protect old buildings in the city. That project is stalled.

Currently, the City Council is still using the temporary ordinance. Building owners who want to remodel the exterior of a structure that is on a list of 1,500 houses and businesses must first go before the City Council with their request.

The list came from a survey prepared by the Eureka Heritage Society.

The survey includes no in-depth study of which buildings are truly architecturally "historical" or "significant."

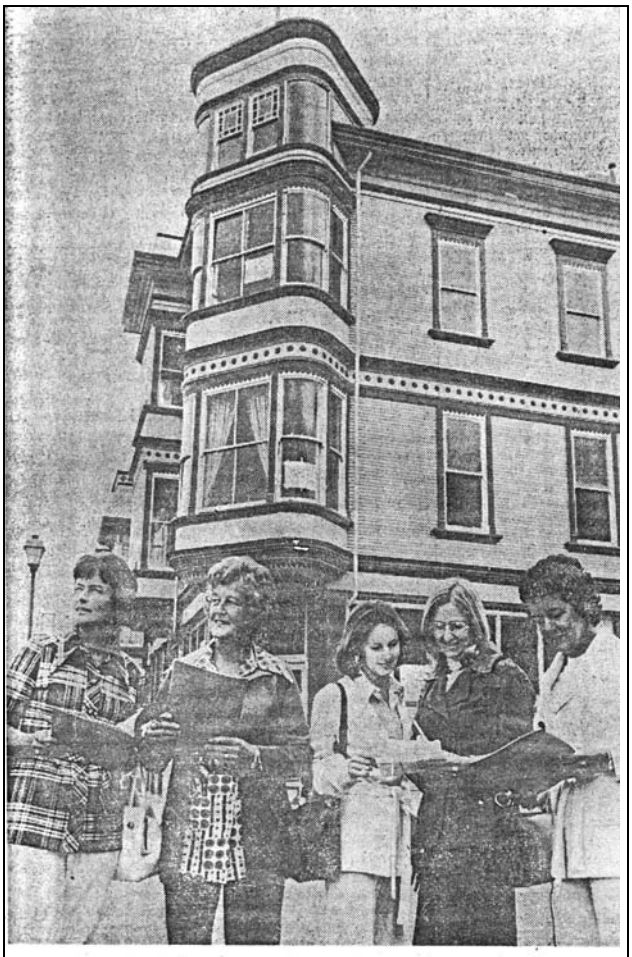
In January after hearing yet another request from a Eureka homeowner, council members said it was time to look into the possibility of permanent regulations.

Historic Resource Survey Program

Although a number of small-scale surveys have been conducted in Eureka, this Section focuses on two larger significant surveys: the Eureka Heritage Society Survey that resulted in the publication of the "Green Book"; and the Caltrans Survey.

Eureka Heritage Society Survey

In 1973, Eureka Mayor Gilbert Trood appointed an ad hoc committee, the Eureka Heritage Committee, to consider the task of surveying Eureka's historic resources. The Committee quickly evolved into the non-profit Eureka Heritage Society. The Eureka Heritage Society took the lead in conducting the enormous task of surveying nearly all structures within the City limits, approximately 10,000 in all. The Heritage Society used a survey form they modified from one supplied by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In October 1973, a trial survey was conducted, including 360 homes in the Hillsdale area of Eureka. The trial survey was critiqued by Marion Ross, professor of architectural history from the University of Oregon in Eugene. After the trial survey, the Heritage Society proceeded with documenting on the adapted survey forms and photographing the numerous structures within the city limits.



Heritage survey resumes

EUREKA Heritage Society volunteers resumed the city's architectural survey Wednesday. One of the survey teams, shown in Old Town, reviewing survey procedures are, from left, Shirley Nell, Mid Westfall, volunteers' co-ordinator; Nancy Flemming, Janice Husband, a new volunteer, and Ruth Gray. Teams plan to survey from the waterfront-Henderson Center by Jan. 1.

Times Standard, c. 1973.

In 1975, three professional architectural historians reviewed the thousands of completed survey cards. The three professional architectural historians included Gigi Platt, president of the Landmark Preservation Advisory Board of San Francisco, John Beach, an architectural historian, and Charles Hall Page, a professional planner and founder of the Foundation for San Francisco Architectural History. They reviewed each survey card and evaluated the resource using the National Register standards for eligibility. They selected approximately 1,540 structures that they felt were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional research was conducted on these structures to determine, if possible, the construction date, the original owner and his or her place in Eureka society, and the architect who designed the structure. Once the additional research had been

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 8 - 014 - 2

Address: 2219 Fairfield

Name of Building Site or Business

Roll 59

Neg. # 15

Surveyor Shelley Thompson

Date 10/29/74

Land Use: Building ✓ Empty Lot ____ Park ____ Undeveloped open space ____

PRESENT USE	ORIGINAL USE
S.F. ✓ M.F. ____ (#____) Apt. ____ (#____)	S.F. ____ M.F. ____ (#____) Apt. ____ (#____)
office ____ retail ____ wholesale ____	office ____ retail ____ wholesale ____
Light Industrial ____ Heavy Industrial ____	Light Industrial ____ Heavy Industrial ____
Other ____	Other ____
government ____ education ____ religious ____	government ____ education ____ religious ____

Presently occupied ✓ unoccupied ____ for rent ____ for sale ____

ARCHITECTURAL	A	B	C	D	E	F	HISTORICAL	A	B	C	D	E	F
-							-						
?							?						
-	✓		✓				-						

PRESENT CONDITION:

Exterior: excellent ____ good ✓ fair ____ poor ____

Grounds: excellent ____ good ✓ fair ____ poor ____

DESCRIBE: Rectangular main section of house, followed by 1½-story smaller section with the chimney, and a gable roof perpendicular to the main part, followed by a shorter, wider, hindmost section with a hip roof and a back stoop.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

National ____ State ____ Local ____ Neighborhood ____ Insignificant ____

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

National ____ State ____ Local ____ Insignificant ____

COMMENTS:

Sample of the survey cards used by the Eureka Heritage Society during the "Green Book" survey. The top portion of the page shows the front of the card, with photo, address and physical information, while any historical information was recorded on the back (Eureka Heritage Society).

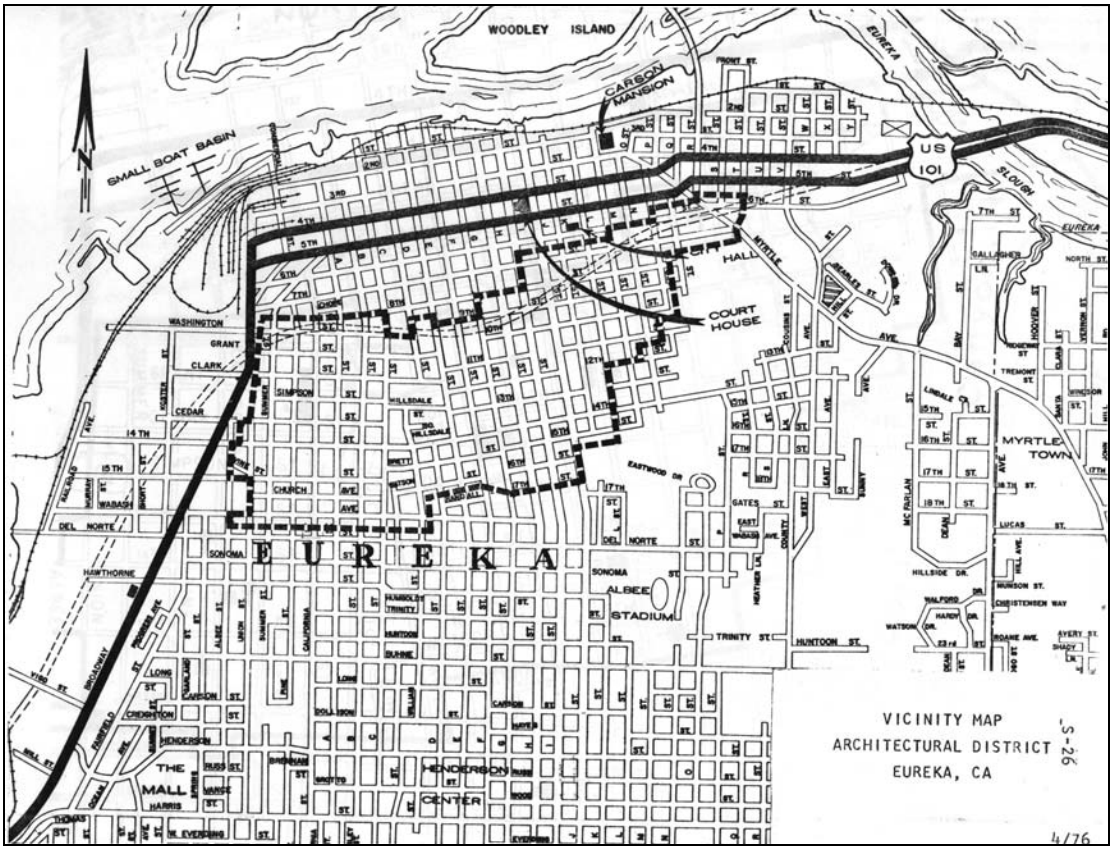
completed, the three professional architectural historians wrote brief architectural descriptions of the significant resources. The Eureka Heritage Society's Book Committee worked with Architectural Resources Group, of San Francisco, to publish the results of the survey in book format. *Eureka: An Architectural View* (the "Green Book") was published in 1987. The Green Book includes two sections: the first provides a historic context and overview of resource types and styles found in Eureka from 1849 to the postwar period, and the second includes the inventory of those resources identified as significant. The resources are listed by address and entries include a rating of significance (national, state, local, or already on the National Register), a construction date, a very brief architectural description, the name of the owner at the time of construction, and the architect and/or builder if known. In addition, the Green Book identifies thirteen potentially eligible historic districts. The Humboldt County Library, Humboldt Room collection, contains the original file data for each of the 1,540 properties, including the survey card with contact photo and handwritten research notes. The Eureka Heritage Society retained the survey cards for resources that were evaluated as ineligible.

Caltrans Survey

During 1975-1976, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) conducted a large-scale historic resources survey in Eureka. At that time, Caltrans was considering rerouting the US Highway 101 corridor through Eureka. Because the highway work was funded by federal moneys, the project was subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The survey included all structures older than 50 years of age (pre-dating 1925) that were within the proposed acquisition limits for the re-routed highway, and the first row of structures adjacent to the acquisition line. The National Register criteria for eligibility was used to evaluate the structures.

The results of the Caltrans survey were printed in four volumes. A fifth supplemental volume, was printed in 1976 to incorporate comments made by the Federal Highway Administration, the California Office of Historic Preservation and the Eureka Heritage Society. Altogether, the survey included approximately 325 structures, of which approximately 50 met the National Register criteria for eligibility. A potentially eligible historic district was identified, the "Eureka Residential Historic District", which is southeast of downtown Eureka and encompasses approximately 135 blocks. In 1976, the National Park Service issued an official Determination of Eligibility for the Eureka Residential Historic District (E.O. 11593).



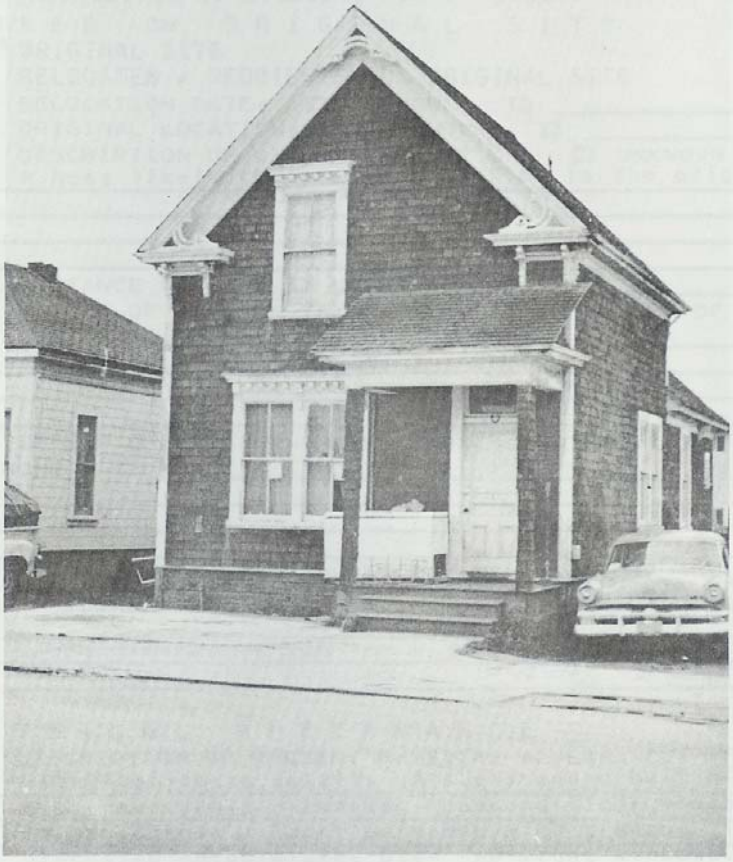
The following four pages are an example of the completed survey forms used by Caltrans in their survey titled “CALTRANS INVENTORY OF THE EUREKA FREEWAY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966”

BASIC DATA

INVENTORY NO: S-1

ADDRESS: 802 Summer
A.P. NO: 1-048-3
OWNER: Daly L. Graeber
YEAR BUILT: 1878

ARCHITECT: ■ UNKNOWN
□
BUILDER: ■ UNKNOWN
□



CALTRANS ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

DAVID GEBHARD ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
ANDREW GENZOLI LOCAL HISTORIAN
JEREMY KOTAS ARCHITECTURAL ANALYST
GERALD ANDERSON COORDINATOR

D'AMICO & ASSOCIATES
49 MAIDEN LANE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 415EX1-0400 CABLE:DESIGN

DESCRIPTION

1. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ■ FAIR ☐ RUINS
☐ GOOD ☐ DETERIORATED ☐ UNEXPOSED

2. ALTERED / UNALTERED

☐ UNALTERED
■ ALTERED

A. ALTERATION DATE: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ c. 1910

B. ALTERATION DESCRIPTION: The wide paneled frieze below the roof soffit has been removed; the original hooded entrance has been replaced by a shed-roofed porch with two shingled columns. It is open to question whether this house and that at 334 W. Washington were originally shingled. The present foundation is probably not original.

3. MOVED OR ORIGINAL SITE

■ * ORIGINAL SITE
☐ RELOCATED / REORIENTED ON ORIGINAL SITE

A. RELOCATION DATE: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐

B. ORIGINAL LOCATION: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐

C. DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL LOCATION: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐
* Most likely the present location is the original site.

D. DISTANCE MOVED: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐

E. EFFECT OF MOVE ON THE HISTORICAL INTEGRITY OF THE PROPERTY:
☐ NONE ☐

F. EFFECT OF MOVE ON THE HISTORICAL INTEGRITY OF NEW LOCATION:
☐ NONE ☐

G. JUSTIFICATION FOR MOVE: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐

4. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A. DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: In style - Eastlake with Italianate detail. A story-and-a-half side hall cottage with rear gable extension. Second floor windows found only on gable ends. Front entrance with transom light; elaborate bracketed entablatures over two front windows.

B. DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE IF KNOWN:
■ UNKNOWN ☐
Basically the same as it now stands.

CALTRANS
INVENTORY NO: S-1 PAGE 2 OF 4

SIGNIFICANCE

1. DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE
   ☐ BUILDING EXHIBITS NO ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (IGNORE REMAINDER OF FORM)
   ■ BUILDING EXHIBITS THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (COMPLETE REMAINDER OF FORM)

_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_EDUCATION	_PHILOSOPHY
_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_ENGINEERING	_POLITICS/GOVERMENT
_AGRICULTURE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_RELIGION
X_ARCHITECTURE	_INDUSTRY	_SCIENCE
_ART	_INVENTION	_SCULPTURE
_COMMERCE	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_COMMUNICATIONS	_LAW	_THEATER
_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LITERATURE	_TRANSPORTATION
_CONSERVATION	_MILITARY	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
_ECONOMICS	_MUSIC	_____

2. PERIOD BUILDING ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANCE

_PREHISTORIC	_1500-1599	_1700-1799	_1900-
_1400-1499	_1600-1699	X _1800-1899	

3. SPECIFIC DATES
   1878

4. ARCHITECT (SEE PAGE 1 OF 4)

5. BUILDER (SEE PAGE 1 OF 4)

6. PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND/OR USE
   The date of 1878 seems a little early, but it is possible that this spec. house was built at that time.

7. HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
   ■ NONE ☐

8. INDIVIDUALS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPERTY ■ NONE ☐

9. INFORMATION PROPERTY HAS YIELDED
   ■ NONE ☐

10. INFORMATION PROPERTY MAY YIELD
    ■ NONE ☐

CALTRANS INVENTORY NO: S-1 PAGE 3 OF 4

11. STATEMENT OF : ■ ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
□ HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This worker's cottage is identical to the cottages at 334 W. Washington Street, 820 Summer Street and 824 Summer Street. These four cottages were most likely built as speculative workers' houses at the same time and by the same builder. These four houses represent a specific builder's type of housing which one encounters in Eureka, although it should be pointed out that other examples are quite different in their detailing. Architecturally these houses exhibit an interesting combination of Eastlake and Italianate detail -- a combination which one finds in many Eureka houses of the late 1870s and 1880s. These four were probably builder rather than Architect designed.

This house, and others in the group, should be considered for nomination for the Federal Registry because they beautifully represent a type of 19th Century workers' housing in Eureka.

Legal Basis for Historic Preservation in the Context of Land Use Planning

The legal basis for all land use regulation is the police power of the City to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its residents. A land use regulation lies within the police power if it is reasonably related to the public welfare. Specifically in regard to historic preservation, in upholding New York City's Landmark Preservation Law, the United States Supreme Court held that land use regulations may be enacted through the police power "to enhance the quality of life by preserving the character and desirable aesthetic features of a city." *Penn Central Transportation Co. v. City of New York*, 438 U.S> 104, 129 (1978).

Federal Historic Preservation Law

The primary federal statue that addresses historic preservation is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 16 U.S.C. §§ 470 *et seq*. The NHPA sets forth a comprehensive program to carry out the national policy of protecting America's historic and cultural resources. It provides the authority for a number of activities that implement the federal historic preservation program, including (1) the National Register of Historic Places, (2) the matching grants-in-aid program, encouraging preservation activities at the state and local levels, (3) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, providing information on historic properties, and (4) the "section 106" review process.

Antiquities Act of 1906

The Antiquities Act was the United States' first national historic preservation law. The Act prohibits the unauthorized excavation, removal or defacement of "objects of antiquity" on public land. This wording was declared to be unconstitutionally vague by courts in the 1970s, which lead to the passage of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The Antiquities Act also authorizes the President of the United States to set public land aside for the purpose of creating national monuments.

Historic Sites Act of 1935

The Historic Sites Act was significant because it established the National Park Service as the lead agency in the federal government's historic preservation and cultural resources management program, a role it still holds today. The act directed the Park Service to identify, register, describe, document and purchase important historic properties. Much more limited in scope that the later National Historic Preservation Act, the Historic Sites Act focused only on resources of national significance.

Federal Records Act of 1950

The Federal Records Act (FRA) governs the way in which federal agencies store and dispose of their records, with the intent of preserving historically important documents. Federal agencies are required to establish and implement their own FRA records procedures and have them approved by the National Archives and Records Administration.

Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960

The Reservoir Salvage Act provided for the preservation of historical and archeological data which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of dams by federal agencies, or by private persons or corporations holding a license issued by federal agencies.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) created the framework for much of the federal government's historic preservation program as it is today. NHPA solidified the role of the National Park Service as lead agency in the historic preservation program and created cooperative partners in the process, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. NHPA also created the National Register of Historic Places by charging the Secretary of the Interior to "expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places." The National Register recognizes not only nationally significant resources, which are listed as National Historic Landmarks, but also resources that are significant on the state and local level.

> The National Register of Historic Places includes buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts:
>
> (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
>
> In addition to meeting at least one of these four criteria, properties must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association
> (National Park Service 1990:2-3).

The best know portion of NHPA is Section 106, which states that all federal agencies must take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on their actions. Historic properties are defined, for the purposes of Section 106, as historic and cultural resources that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or which are eligible for listing. Federal actions, as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act and by Section 106 of the NHPA, include projects that are entirely or partly funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies.

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1968

Section 4(f) requires all agencies of the Department of Transportation, including the Federal Highways Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Coast Guard, to avoid implementing transportation projects that impact historic properties, unless there is no feasible alternative. Transportation agencies are required to study impacts to historic properties and minimize them as much as possible.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is a broad federal law articulating national policy on environmental protection and requiring agencies to analyze the effects of their actions on

the environment. In addition to requiring agencies to look at effects to aspects of the natural environment, NEPA also requires them to consider effects to the human environment, including cultural resources.

Executive Order 11593 (1971)
In this order, President Nixon required federal agencies to nominate all historic properties under their jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places by 1974 (no agencies actually met this deadline). It also directed agencies to treat properties that were eligible for National Register listing as though they were already included. The provisions of Executive Order 11593 have since been absorbed by amendment into the NHPA.

Archeological Data Preservation Act of 1974
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
These two acts amended the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, which had authorized the National Park Service to fund salvage archaeology at US Corps of Engineers reservoir and dam sites. The two new acts apply to all federal agencies and direct those agencies to consider the impacts of their actions on archaeological, historical and scientific data. Agencies are required to fund the cost of data recovery or assist the National Park Service in covering those costs.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
This act proclaims that US government agencies will protect the right of Native American tribes to freely practice their traditional religions. While the act deals with the broad, intangible concept of religious practice, tangible elements such as sacred sites and religious paraphernalia are also protected by the act.

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
The Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) updated and clarified the Antiquities Act of 1906. ARPA prohibits the unauthorized excavation, removal or damage of archaeological resources on federal and tribal lands. Resources protected include archaeological sites, artifacts and building remains that are over 100 years old. ARPA provides penalties for damaging resources and spells out procedures for lawfully obtaining a permit to conduct archaeological studies on federal lands.

Abandoned Shipwrecks Act of 1987
Prior to the passage of the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act (ASA), shipwreck sites fell under the authority of maritime courts, which were often sympathetic to commercial salvage businesses. ASA shifted control of shipwreck sites in US waters to the federal government, and then delegated control to the states. The National Park Services has issued advisory guidelines on implementing ASA.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies and museums who receive federal funds return human remains, burial goods and certain items of cultural significance to Native American tribes who can show a direct affiliation with such remains and artifacts. The act also regulates excavation of burials on federal and tribal land and requires a 30-day stay on earth-disturbing activities that inadvertently turn up human remains.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
The Americans with Disabilities Act gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities similar to those provided to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications.

Executive Order 13006 (1996)
This executive order requires agencies to give priority consideration to using historic buildings in historic neighborhoods in downtown business areas, combining elements of Executive Order 12072 (which required agencies to site offices and activities in urban centers) and NHPA.

Executive Order 13007 (1996)
Executive Order 13007 encourages federal agencies to protect Native American sacred sites on federal and tribal lands. The order also recommends that agencies allow tribal religious practitioners access to these sites. Sacred sites as defined under Executive Order 13007 do not necessarily have to be historic sites as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Executive Order 13287 (2003)
Executive Order 13287 states, "It is the policy of the Federal Government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties" (Federal Register March 5, 2003:10635). The order requires agencies to comply with provisions of the NHPA; each agency must appoint a Federal Preservation Officer, compile a list of its historic properties and review management policies for those properties.

State of California Historic Preservation Law

Public Resources Code section 5020 *et seq*. is California's state historic preservation statute. This statute does not prohibit local control of historic properties. Rather, it assists local entities in encouraging historic preservation. Public Resources Code section 5020.1 established the California Register of Historic Resources, which is the authoritative listing and guide to be used by cities to identify existing historic resources deserving of protection. Once an historic site is included in the register, any project that may have an adverse impact on the site is subject to heightened scrutiny under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA defines historic resources more broadly than does federal law, and includes both procedural and substantive

The California Register is modeled on the National Register and recognizes properties that meet at least one of the following eligibility criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California, or the United States; or
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one of these criteria, the resource must possess integrity. Resources that possess integrity "retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation, Technical Assistance Series #6).

project review requirements and imposes stricter environmental review requirements than required for federal review under NEPA.

California Environmental Quality Act of 1971

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires state and local governments to review all discretionary approvals for their impacts on the environment. In addition to natural resources, CEQA considers impacts on historic and cultural resources. To determine if a project will have significant impacts on historic resources, CEQA applies a two-part test; the resource must be "historically significant" and the project would cause "substantial adverse change" to the resource (Bass et al 1999:103). In order to qualify as "historically significant," a resource must meet one of three qualifications. It can be listed in, or eligible for, the California Register or Historical Resources. It can also be considered historically significant if it is listed in a local register of historic resources, or if it has been identified as important in a cultural resources survey. Finally, it can be considered significant if the Lead Agency responsible for CEQA review determines it to be so.

Mills Act of 1972

The Mills Act grants local governments the authority to participate in a historic preservation incentive program. Owners of historic properties can save approximately 50% annually on their property taxes if they commit to the rehabilitation and maintenance of their properties for at least a 10-year period. The local government must adopt this program in order for local property owners to participate.

State Historic Building Code of 1975

The purpose of the State Historic Building Code is to provide alternative building regulations and standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, and relocation of all buildings or structures recognized as historic resources. The alternative codes are intended to encourage preservation of historic features, provide a cost-effective means of restoring historic buildings, and ensure the safety of building occupants.

California Coastal Act of 1976

The California Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and later made permanent by the Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act in 1976. The Coastal Commission, in partnership with coastal cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone. Development activities, which are broadly defined by the Coastal Act to include construction of buildings, divisions of land, and activities that change the intensity of use of land or public access to coastal waters, generally require a coastal permit from either the Coastal Commission or the local government. Implementation of Coastal Act policies is accomplished primarily through the preparation of local coastal programs (LCP's) that are required to be completed by each of the 15 counties and 59 cities (including Eureka) located in whole or in part in the coastal zone.

The California Coastal Act requires protection of "sensitive coast resource areas," which may include archaeological sites referenced in the California Coastline and Recreation Plan or as designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Where development in the coastal zone would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures are required.

Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites
Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code prohibits state agencies and private parties using public property from interfering with the free exercise of Native American religion. The code also prohibits state agencies from causing damage to Native American sacred sites, cemeteries, or other place of worship.

Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act of 1976
The Marks Act gives California cities and counties the authorization to establish low interest loan programs to finance rehabilitation of historic properties. The Act states, "unless local agencies have the authority to provide loans for the rehabilitation of historic properties, many properties of historic or architectural significance will continue to deteriorate at an accelerated rate because loans from private sources are not sufficiently available for their rehabilitation" (California Health and Human Safety Code 37601). The Act includes provisions for issuing bonds to provide funds for the low interest loan program.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001
This state law requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, and to provide a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes. The act also established the Repatriation Oversight Commission, composed of 10 members, with specified duties relating to the repatriation process.

City of Eureka Historic Preservation Code

Under California Government Code section 37361, the City is provided broad local authority to impose conditions to protect and enhance places, buildings, structures, works of art, and other objects having a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value. The City of Eureka initiated an historic preservation program in 1996 through legislative action to adopt the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Eureka Municipal Code, Title 15, Chapter 157) The Historic Preservation Ordinance established the Local Register of Historic Places, criteria for inclusion on the Local Register of Historic Places, and created an administrative body, the Historic Preservation Commission, to review projects subject to the Ordinance.

The City of Eureka updated and adopted its General Plan in 1997. The General Plan is the City's basic planning document. It provides the blueprint for development thought the city, and is the vehicle through which competing interests and the needs of the citizenry are balanced and meshed. The General Plan serves to (1) identify the City's land use, circulation, housing, environmental, economic and social goals and policies as they relate to land use and development, (2) provide a basis for local government decision making, including decisions on development approvals and exaction, (3) provide citizens with opportunities to participate in the planning and decision making processes of the City, and (4) inform the citizens, developers, decision makers, and other cities of the ground rules that guide development within the City of Eureka.

The City of Eureka, 1997 General Plan included goals and policies regarding Historic Preservation and the protection of Archaeological Resources. The following are those goals and

policies that have been "incorporated" into the Historic Preservation Optional Element to the General Plan.

Excerpt - City of Eureka General Plan,
Adopted 1997

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Goal 5.E: To preserve and enhance the historical features of the Eureka area.

Policies:

5.E.1 The City shall designate historic districts for the restoration and preservation of those areas, buildings, and sites in Eureka that are of historic, cultural, and/or architectural significance.

5.E.2 The City shall support the registration of cultural resources in appropriate landmark designations (i.e., National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Local Landmark).

5.E.3 The City shall give highest restoration priority to those buildings and open space areas identified as having historic, cultural, or architectural significance that are in imminent danger of decay or demolition and vulnerable to earthquake damage (e.g., unreinforced masonry buildings).

5.E.4 The City shall encourage federal and state governments as well as financial institutions and private citizens to provide loans for refurbishing historical buildings and restoring artifacts and memorabilia.

5.E.5 The City shall sponsor and support legislation to provide incentives for maintaining and enhancing structural stability and aesthetic value of significant structures.

5.E.6 The City shall encourage local citizens to cooperate in a campaign to identify and publicize the significance of historical sites and buildings.

5.E.7 The City shall prepare and adopt design review guidelines that provide for architectural review of new developments and of exterior alterations to existing structures in designated historical areas.

5.E.8 The City shall review all building or demolition permits for buildings either designated historic or within historical districts to ensure, where feasible, the preservation of these historic facilities.

5.E.9 The City shall protect and enhance the integrity of the historical atmosphere by supporting the restoration, renovation, and quality replication of historic buildings.

5.E.10 The City shall promote re-use of historic buildings for both public and private uses.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Goal 5.F: To identify, protect, and enhance Eureka's important archaeological and cultural sites and their contributing elements.

Policies:

5.F.1 The City shall solicit the cooperation of the owners of cultural resources, encourage those owners to treat these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of these resources.

5.F.2 The City shall solicit the views of the Native American Heritage Commission and/or the local Native American community in cases where development may result in disturbance to sites containing evidence of Native American activity and/or sites of cultural importance.

5.F.3 The City shall coordinate with Humboldt County to promote the preservation and maintenance of archaeological resources in the Planning Area.

5.F.4 The City shall use, where feasible, incentive programs to assist private property owners in preserving and enhancing cultural resources.

5.F.5 The City shall require that discretionary development projects identify and protect from damage, destruction, and abuse, important historical, archaeological, and cultural sites and their contributing environment. Such assessments shall be incorporated into a citywide cultural resource data base.

5.F.6 The City shall require that discretionary development projects are designed to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources whenever feasible. Unavoidable impacts, whenever feasible, shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated by extracting maximum recoverable data. Determinations of impacts, significance, and mitigation shall be made by qualified archaeological or historical consultants, depending on the type of resources in question.

5.F.7 The City shall, within its power, maintain confidentiality regarding the locations of archaeological sites in order to preserve and protect these resources from vandalism and the unauthorized removal of artifacts.

5.F.8 The City shall consider acquisition programs as a means of preserving significant cultural resources that are not suitable for private development. Organizations that could provide assistance in this area include, but are not limited to, the Archaeological Conservancy and The Nature Conservancy.

(City of Eureka 1997b:5-6 to 5-7)

The 1997 General Plan also recommended the implementation of these goals and policies which have also been incorporated into the Historic Preservation Element:

- Adopt procedures for review and approval of all City-permitted projects involving ground disturbance and all building and/or demolition permits that will affect buildings, structures, or objects "identified as historically significant" (City of Eureka 1997b:5-8).
- Adopt preservation incentive programs, including the Mills Act, Historic Preservation Easement program, and Certified Local Government Program.
- "Preparation, adoption, and implementation of a cultural resources ordinance that provides definitions and standards for identification and protection of cultural resources and provides penalties for their disturbance" (City of Eureka 1997b:5-8).
- Preparation and updating of a citywide cultural resource database.

Incentive Programs for Historic Preservation

The preservation of the historic resources that contribute to the City's special character is supported by the partnership of local government, property owners, investors and community residents. The decision to rehabilitate may require a greater investment of time and resources than a typical construction project, so that property owners and investors may need specialized financial and technical assistance. Below are some of the available incentive programs and some educational opportunities that support historic preservation:

Federal and State Historic Preservation Incentives

A wide variety of incentives have been created at the Federal and State levels. These include federal tax credits for rehabilitation of qualified historical resources, property tax abatement programs, alternative building codes, and tax deductions for preservation easements. Federal, state and local financial incentives may also be used together to help minimize rehabilitation costs. In California, the state Mills Act can be linked with federal tax incentives provided by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986. Federal affordable housing tax credits may also be utilized with these same incentives.

Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits

This program is one of the nation's oldest and most cost-effective community revitalization programs. The program fosters private sector rehabilitation of historic buildings and promotes economic revitalization by providing tax credits to property owners for qualified historic property rehabilitation projects. It provides a strong alternative to government ownership and management of such historic properties by enabling property owners to lower the costs of rehabilitation.

a. The Federal Historic Preservation Tax incentives are available for buildings that are National Historic Landmarks, that are listed in the National Register, and that contribute to National Register Historic Districts and certain local historic districts.

b. Properties must be income producing and must be rehabilitated according to standards set by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 includes the 20% investment tax credit for the certified rehabilitation of a certified historic building. The Federal historic preservation tax incentives program (the 20% credit) is jointly administered by the U. S Department of the Interior and the Department of the Treasury, in partnership with the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

Charitable Contributions for Historic Preservation Purposes

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 retains the provisions established by Section 6 of the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 (IRC Section 170) that permit income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial interest in historic property. Generally, the IRS considers that a donation of a qualified real property interest to preserve a historically important land area or a certified historic structure meets the test of charitable contribution for conservation purposes.

For purposes of the charitable contribution provisions only, a certified historic structure need not be depreciable to qualify, may be a structure other than a building and may also be a remnant of a building such as a façade, if that is all that remains, and may include the land area on which it is located. Although it is desirable to donate a façade easement to a local organization, regional and national preservation non-profits offer this program to owners of buildings throughout the country.

The IRS definition of historically important land areas is contained in the Code of Federal Regulations at 26 CFR 1.170A-1-(d)(5) and includes:

a. Independently significant land areas including any related historic resources that meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

b. Land areas within registered historic districts. Including any buildings that contribute to the significance of the historic district.

c. Land areas adjacent to a property individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (but not within a historic district) where physical or environmental features of the land area contribute to the historic or cultural integrity of the historic property.

California Heritage Fund Grant Program

This is a program of the California State Office of Historic Preservation. It provides grant funding for the acquisition, rehabilitation, restoration or interpretation of historic properties that are listed on, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Eligible applicants include cities, counties, districts or local agencies formed for park purposes; nonprofit organizations; and, tribal governments. A 50% cash or in-kind match is required. Grant funding is subject to the availability of funds designated the by State of California or state bond programs.

Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program

The Mills Act is a state sponsored legislation that grants local governments the authority to participate in a locally based preservation incentive program. The City may create a Mills Act program by adopting an ordinance that meets State established program standards. Private property owners receive property tax relief in exchange for agreeing to preserve, rehabilitate, and maintain their historic properties for a specified period. The Mills Act contract is for an initial period of ten years and is automatically renewed annually. The Contract runs with the land and is transferred to future property owners. Although the Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program allows for both residential and income producing properties to be eligible for tax relief, the City of Eureka, in adopting the program, may establish specific criteria of eligibility. Rehabilitation projects must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (CDBG)
Community Development Block Grant

CDBG-funded activities typically support the preservation of neighborhoods and support the development of low and moderate income housing. Below is a list of CDBG programs:

a. Lease-to-Purchase Program

   CDBG funds are used to provide homeownership opportunities for low income families with difficult credit histories and who have no immediate possibility of acquiring

mortgages through banks. The client places a deposit at the time of the lease and agrees to purchase the house by payment of monthly fees that are collected as rent and deposited as mortgage payments until the renter is able to secure the mortgage loan. The rental deposit becomes the down payment on the mortgage and demonstrates the buyer's intent and commitment. Rent is set at a figure approximating the actual mortgage payment, and renters can move into the property and use the next 12 to 24 months to secure a mortgage loan.

b. Homeowner Assistance Program
A low cost method for providing assistance to low income homeowners in maintaining, repairing, and improving their homes is through the creation of a Tool and Instructional Video Lending Library. Tools and educational materials could be funded by CDBG funds. Similar programs in other communities have been offered through the public libraries, neighborhood associations and community action agencies.

State Historical Building Code (SHBC)
One of California's most valuable tools for the preservation of historic resources is the California Historical Building Code. While the California Building Code (CBC, section 3403.5) makes provisions for the special treatment of qualified historic buildings, the SHBC codifies this protection under statutory law (Health and Safety Code of 18950, *etseq*.) as well as regulation (Part 8 of the Title 24, California Code of Regulations). The SHBC governs all other statues or regulations as they may apply to qualified historical buildings (H&S 19956).

The SHBC provides reasonable alternatives in situations where strict compliance with established statues or regulations would impair the integrity or significance of a historic resource or jeopardize its economic viability. The SHBC offers a framework within which solutions may be custom tailored to the specific problems related to the historic resource.

A "qualified historical building" is defined as any building, group of buildings, district, site or object, which is recognized by any level of government as having historic importance. This also includes those resources listed in the State of California's inventory of historical resources, and given any level of significance other than "not eligible." Also included are ships and railroad rolling stock of historical significance.

Local Incentive Program

The City of Eureka offers the following incentives to promote historic preservation:

For all Historic Buildings:

State Historic Building Code for Local Historic Resources
The City of Eureka allows the application of the State Historic Building Code to historic properties listed on the Local Register of Historic Places.

Seismic Upgrade Program
This program provides "gap financing" to property owners for the retrofit of unreinforced masonry (URM) structures within the Redevelopment Project Area. Funds must be used to complete the seismic upgrade of "high hazard" structures as identified by the City of Eureka Building Department. Funds cannot be used for mechanical/electrical or exterior façade

upgrades. The program may reimburse the developer for up to 50% of the cost to retrofit the structure (as evidenced by invoices), up to an amount not to exceed $100,000. The terms of the loan are up to two years.

The following programs are operated under the Eureka Redevelopment Agency with support from the Community Development Block Grant Program to assist residential property owners:

First Time Homebuyer Program
The City of Eureka allows the application of the First Time Homebuyer program to the purchase of historic properties. This program is designed to assist lower income residents to acquire their own homes.

Paint Up Fix Up Program
Eligible homeowners and landlords located within a specific target area may apply for a grant of up to 80% of the cost of the work, which must be completed by a licensed contractor, up to a maximum of $2,500.00. These grants are a one-time grant per property and may be used for exterior repairs only including paint, windows, porch, siding, repairs, etc. Homeowners of moderate income or less are eligible for the program. Owners of rental properties may be eligible for the grant as well, if their tenants are of moderate or lower income.

The owners of this home at 1003 C Street recently used the City's Paint Up Fix Up Program to install new gutters (Leslie Heald 2003).

Redwood Community Action Agency (RCAA), Housing Rehabilitation Program
Redwood Community Action Agency works in partnership with local governments in Humboldt County to provide Housing Rehabilitation Programs. These programs focus primarily on repairs to structural and mechanical elements of single and multi-family dwellings owned or rented by low-income residents throughout Humboldt County. RCAA operates a federally funded HOME housing rehabilitation program in the City of Eureka. This program offers income-qualified homeowners (no owner/investors) within the city limits of Eureka access to up to $30,000 in deferred payment 3% loans to complete essential structural, mechanical (electrical, plumbing, heating) and related necessary repairs to their homes.

The following programs are designed to assist owners of business, commercial and industrial/manufacturing properties:

Revolving Loan Fund (RLF)
The CDBG Revolving Business Loan Fund (RLF) is designed to provide no more than one-half of a project's total financing requirements. Loans can be used to finance, inventory purchase, equipment acquisition, working capital/lines of credit, real property acquisition, furniture/fixtures. Loans range from $5,000 minimum to $50,000 maximum. The RLF will provide only the funds necessary to bridge the "financial gap" that allows the project to move forward. It is targeted to businesses and projects that have the greatest potential for long-term

job creation/retention, particularly jobs created and/or retained for low income persons. A business that is assisted must be a small business as defined by SBA. It must provide at least 51% of the permanent jobs created for low and moderate-income people. The loan must create/retain one permanent full-time equivalent job for every $20,000 of RLF injected into the program. All loans are subject to City Council approval.

Owner Participation Agreement

This program is designed for business, commercial and industrial/manufacturing projects, to assist in rehabilitation of existing structures, capital equipment, and off-site improvements (if the off-site improvements are to be owned by the City/Agency upon completion, such as public parking lots, sewer/water lines, street improvements). The proposed development must be a rehabilitation of an existing structure, located within the Redevelopment Project Area, where the developer holds title to the property. In addition, the project must have a demonstrated financial gap in the funding required to successfully complete the project. The program may reimburse the developer for project costs up to a base of 10% (this amount can be adjusted up to 20% depending on the number of initial employment positions created) of the increase in assessed value at the end of the project in the form of a low interest loan. The term is for 15 years, with a due-on-sale clause.

Façade Improvement Program in partnership with the Eureka Main Street Program

The Eureka Redevelopment Agency and Eureka Main Street Program assist commercial property owners and business tenants to improve the exterior appearance of their buildings in order to visibly enhance key areas within the Main Street district and spur economic revitalization. The Façade Improvement Program will reimburse applicants, whose projects have been approved, for 50% of the cost of eligible improvements up to a maximum grant of $7,500. Bonus grants are available for appropriate and tasteful signage and historic restoration. The term is for five years.

Picky Picky Picky Outfitters participated in the Façade Improvement Program and rehabilitated a former Purity Market building at 600 E Street (Leslie Heald 2003).

The following types of improvements are eligible for reimbursement:

- Façade renovation
- Sign renovation, replacement and repainting
- Wall repair and painting
- Window replacement or modification
- Door replacement
- Handicap accessibility modifications

- Planter box installation and permanent landscaping -- specifications & maintenance agreement
- Other improvements that will increase the attractiveness of the building
- *Awnings are NOT a substitute for needed restoration.* They will be considered where other measures are not practical or effective or where sun exposure creates overheating. Restoration work on the actual building instead of or in addition to awnings is encouraged.
- Decorative lighting.

Preservation Revolving Loan Fund

A capital pool should be established for rehabilitation loans to homeowners, and to acquire abandoned property for development and resale in targeted low and moderate income historic neighborhoods. Revolving fund programs often target resources to historic neighborhoods that are in need of revitalization, and partner with community-based organizations to tailor strategies to meet the needs of the area. They should also partner with other programs such as Main Street, redevelopment, business and community organizations in a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy. Operating income is obtained from interest, development fees, and other fees for services, memberships, and grants from public and private sources. Local Block Grant Funds or the Headwaters Fund may be sources of funding to initiate such a program.

Land Use Incentives

Under the police powers granted to the City of Eureka, the City Council may adopt resolutions and ordinances that support historic preservation, provided such resolutions or ordinances are reasonably related to the public welfare. Listed below are just a few of the potential land use incentives the City should adopt under resolution or ordinance:

- Permit greater flexibility in residential density within structures listed on the Local Register of Historic Places.
- Permit greater flexibility in the regulation of off-street parking and loading on property listed on the Local Register of Historic Places.
- Permit greater flexibility with regard to regulation of development standards for properties listed on the Local Register of Historic Places (e.g., setbacks, height, landscaping, and floor area ratio).
- Adopt modifications to the existing Historic Preservation Ordinance to further implement the Historic Preservation and Archaeological Resources goals and policies of the adopted General Plan.

Education and Awareness

The historic and cultural resources of the City of Eureka, embodied in its buildings, historic neighborhoods, commercial and industrial districts, archaeological sites, cultural landscapes and other resources are the inheritance of its residents and the legacy for future generations. These resources contribute to the unique sense of place that has made Eureka attractive to both residents and tourists.

Greater public awareness of local historical resources can promote community pride, stewardship and encourage economic development. Homeowners may be more willing to consider alternatives when remodeling if they are made aware of the significance of their property before they have invested in architectural plans. Historic property inventories have often served as the basis for the development of tour itineraries and maps to local historic sites.

The City has a leadership responsibility as a Certified Local Government to educate and inform the community about its history, and of the benefits of preserving historical resources. It also shares a responsibility with other community groups that are involved in the documentation and preservation of resources to raise the level of local public awareness regarding the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of those resources. At the City Council's discretion, the City can facilitate these responsibilities by supporting, funding and implementing programs that:

- Encourage partnerships with local museums, historical organizations, community groups and interested individuals to document and interpret local historical resources.
- Participate with local museums, historical organizations, and community groups to recognize individual and corporate efforts to preserve and rehabilitate local historical resources through proclamations and public ceremonies.
- Participate with preservation groups, local museums, historical organizations, and community groups in the presentation of preservation education workshops and seminars for the general public, property owners, real estate developers, and financial institutions.
- Obtain and/or develop informational brochures, guides, and videotapes, on preservation incentives, protection of archaeological resources, and the historic preservation review process to assist property owners.
- Encourage and support public participation in events that commemorate local history and promote public recognition of historic buildings, structures, objects, sites, and cultural landscapes.
- Promote local participation in state and national events such as *Historic Preservation Week*, an annual event held in May created in 1971 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to foster public awareness of the historical significance of the City's heritage resources.
- Provide information on City-owned historic resources such as a written brochure, guide, or on the City's public website, for the benefit of students, residents and visitors.

- Encourage the public schools to use the historic resources in Eureka, including public buildings, in education programs such as Environmental Awareness Sites and special study areas in California History.
- Work with the Historic Preservation Technology Program of the College of the Redwoods, and with Humboldt State University, to identify public education projects that may be developed by students, such as a walking or driving tour of publicly owned historic resources or properties on the Local Register of Historic Resources.
- Use the opportunity for public contact afforded by historic property inventory projects to inform neighborhood residents and property owners about the local history and historic preservation incentives, through mailers, inserts, and brochures.
- Work with the local media to ensure that information on City-sponsored preservation programs and activities such as the Certified Local Government Program and incentives offered through the Redevelopment program are included when local historic preservation activities are recognized.
- Encourage the Historic Preservation Commission to include speakers and presentations on local historical resources at several public meetings each year.
- Work with local preservation and heritage organizations to develop a signage and certificate program for resources listed by the City in the Local Register of Historic Places.

In addition to the above programs, educational and informational guides and references should be developed. Making these reference materials available on the City of Eureka's website could provide the greatest accessibility to the public. Below are some examples that would facilitate public education and awareness in the field of historic preservation:

Guide to Historic Preservation

What does it mean to own a historic building? Many people are hesitant to rehabilitate old buildings because they believe it to be too complicated and costly. Using a collaborative process between groups and agencies such as the City, the Historic Preservation Technology Program at the College of the Redwoods, and the Eureka Heritage Society simple user-friendly guides to rehabilitation of historic resources should be developed. The Guide should emphasize approaches that are economical for the affordable housing market, yet do not sacrifice the overall historic character of the resource and/or the district in which it is located. The guide should explain how to apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, including illustrations and examples of acceptable versus unacceptable practices.

Historic Preservation Design Manual

An illustrated guide of preservation codes and ordinances should be developed to assist in the design process, and to assist owners of historic properties in retaining the historic integrity of their properties. The format and instructions should be oriented to the average property owner, rather than contractors, developers or engineers. The manual could use local examples to help explain and resolve issues related to historic preservation. It should explain the use of tax credits and other benefits of historic designation. And, it could use photos and examples to explain in simple terms the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards.*

Historic District Guidelines

Design and regulatory guidelines for each designated historic district benefit property owners, prospective property owners and the City in interpreting and applying the regulations and design criteria adopted for each preservation district. The District Guidelines shall include the regulatory and design criteria for contributing and non-contributing properties.

Goals, Policies, and Programs

This portion of the Preservation Element serves as the "constitution" of Eureka's historic preservation efforts. For internal consistency with the existing City of Eureka General Plan, the Historic Preservation Element, the ninth "element", is hereby known as Section 9.

GOAL 9.A

PROMOTE EUREKA'S HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES AS A MEANS TO ENHANCE HERITAGE, TOURISM, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND A LIVABLE COMMUNITY

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.A.1 The City shall promote the preservation of significant historic and cultural resources to ensure that citizens of Eureka and visitors to the community have the opportunity to understand and appreciate Eureka's unique heritage	**PROGRAM 9.1** Leadership, initiating and partnering with Eureka Main Street, Eureka-Humboldt County Convention and Visitors Bureau, and other related organizations to promote heritage tourism and economic development	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Eureka-Humboldt County Convention and Visitors Bureau ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.A.2 The City shall recognize Eureka's historic and cultural resources as an asset to the City and shall encourage programs and initiatives that preserve, protect and promote historic and cultural resources	**PROGRAM 9.2** Support heritage tourism programs that recognize Eureka's wealth of historic and cultural resources. Create incentives to encourage historic preservation	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Eureka-Humboldt County Convention and Visitors Bureau ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.A.3 The City shall support the development and production of interpretive and educational materials that promote Eureka's history and historic resources	**PROGRAM 9.3** Support and encourage the creation and distribution of interpretive and educational materials for visitors	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Eureka-Humboldt County Convention and Visitors Bureau ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
	PROGRAM 9.3.a Support and encourage community based interpretive and educational programs and museums that promote heritage tourism and economic development	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Eureka-Humboldt County Convention and Visitors Bureau ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.A.4 The City shall promote neighborhood/city identity and the role of historic preservation in community enhancement	**PROGRAM 9.4** Encourage development of historical neighborhood associations	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.4.a Promote the designation of Historic Neighborhoods	◆ Property Owners within historic neighborhoods ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.A.5 The City shall use historic preservation as a tool for adaptive reuse and core area redevelopment	**PROGRAM 9.5** Support the integration of historic preservation principles into the City's redevelopment process	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.A.6 The City shall give highest restoration priority to those buildings and open space areas identified as having historic, cultural, or architectural significance that are in imminent danger or decay or demolition and vulnerable to earthquake damage (e.g., unreinforced masonry buildings).	**PROGRAM 9.6** Encourage a citywide inventory of existing cultural or historic resources that are in imminent danger of decay, demolition, or are vulnerable to natural disaster. Said list should be updated annually.	◆ City ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

GOAL 9.B

PRESERVE AND PROTECT CITY-OWNED HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.B.1 The City shall actively protect and maintain City owned historic and cultural resources. Such resources may include buildings, structures, objects, monuments, landscapes, and right of way improvements, such as retaining walls, granite curbs, entry monuments, light standards, street trees, and the scoring, dimensions, and patterns of sidewalks, driveways, curbs and gutters	**PROGRAM 9.6.** Identify historically significant buildings, structures and objects owned by the City	◆ City ◆ Volunteers ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
	PROGRAM 9.6.a Identify historically significant right of way improvements, such as retaining walls, curbs, sidewalks and street trees owned by the City	◆ City ◆ Volunteers ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
	PROGRAM 9.6.b Develop policies for the protection of city-owned historic and cultural resources	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
POLICY 9.B.2 The City shall protect City owned archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties on or eligible for local, state, or federal registers	**PROGRAM 9.7** Develop policies for the protection of city-owned historic and cultural resources	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
	PROGRAM 9.7.a The City shall ensure compliance with the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in its planning and project review process	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.7.b Identify historically significant cultural landscapes and resources within parks and open spaces owned by the City	◆ City ◆ Volunteers ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
	PROGRAM 9.7.c Identify archaeologically significant cultural landscapes and resources within parks and open spaces owned by the City	◆ City ◆ Volunteers ◆ Tribes ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
POLICY 9.B.3 The City shall protect natural resources such as geological features, heritage trees, and cultural landscapes in the planning and development review process and in park and open space planning	**PROGRAM 9.8** Identify historically significant cultural landscapes and resources within parks and open spaces owned by the City	◆ City ◆ Volunteers ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**

GOAL 9.C

IDENTIFY, INTERPRET AND DESIGNATE THE HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY OF EUREKA

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.C.1 The City shall develop a comprehensive program to identify and document historic buildings, structures, districts, sites (including archaeological sites), objects, and cultural landscapes	**PROGRAM 9.9** Develop a priority list of survey goals, with an agenda for surveying all of the city with an agenda for periodic resurvey of the City	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: 2010-13**
	PROGRAM 9.9.a Support Eureka Heritage Society efforts to preserve and archive the records compiled in the "Green Book" survey	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.9.b Include education of property owners as an essential component of each survey goal	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.9.c As Historic Districts are listed, develop interpretive programs such as street signage, walking tours, etc	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.C.2 The City shall use state recommended and federally established guidelines for designation of potential historic and cultural resources	**PROGRAM 9.10** Use Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Preservation of Historic Properties	◆ City ◆ Property Owners ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.C.3 The City shall develop and maintain a database of identified historic and cultural resources	**PROGRAM 9.11** Use CLG grants to expand and update the survey of downtown Eureka. Establish a digital database of survey data for use by the City	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Preservation Consultant ◆ Volunteers ◆ **Time Frame: 2010-13**
	PROGRAM 9.11.a Explore the application of GIS in mapping historic properties and historic districts	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2010-13**
	PROGRAM 9.11.b Provide public access to survey data	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2010/Ann.**
POLICY 9.C.4 The City shall encourage and support through incentive programs the designation and inclusion of historic and cultural	**PROGRAM 9.12** Assess the potential for historic districts and individual listings. Educate property owners about the benefits of	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Community historic preservation organizations

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
resources on the Local Register of Historic Places	designation and rehabilitation	◆ **Time Frame: 2010/Annually**

GOAL 9.D

MAINTAIN AN ACTIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM WITHIN THE CITY

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.D.1 The City shall promote an understanding and appreciation of the importance of historic preservation	**PROGRAM 9.13** Provide links to historic related web sites on the City's web site	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2008-09/Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.13.a Recommend that the Mayor recognize and highlight the "Mayor's Historical Property of the Month" at the first City Council meeting of the month. Provide special signage to post on that property. Eureka citizens could nominate their properties to Historic Preservation Commission for recommendation to the Mayor	◆ Mayor ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: 2008-Annually**
POLICY 9.D.2 The City shall select individuals to serve on the Historic Preservation Commission consistent with the provisions of the adopted Historic Preservation Ordinance	**PROGRAM 9.14** Applicants for positions on the Historic Preservation Commission should complete the Certified Local Government Professional Qualifications forms (36 CFR Part 61) to demonstrate qualification for commissionership	◆ Applicants to Commission ◆ City Clerk ◆ Mayor ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.D.3 The City Council shall consult with the Historic Preservation Commission on matters related to historic	**PROGRAM 9.15** Review existing Historic Preservation Ordinance; develop potential modifications to implement adopted General Plan	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2007-2008**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
preservation	**PROGRAM 9.15.a** The Historic Preservation Commission shall advise the City Council on matters relating to historic preservation	◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.D.4 The City shall conduct a review of its current demolition permitting process taking into consideration potential impacts resulting from demolition of historic resources, and cumulative and offsite impacts to historic resources from other demolitions; and taking into consideration economic development, heritage tourism, seismic retrofit requirements, and the potential impact on the property owner resulting from added expense and regulatory delay in issuing demolition permits	**PROGRAM 9.16** Review the demolition permitting process and recommend changes if appropriate	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: 2010**
POLICY 9.D.5 The City shall continue to work with the Table Bluff Reservation Wiyot Tribe and other interested groups to protect and preserve archaeological and cultural sites	**PROGRAM 9.17** Continue cooperative process with Table Bluff Reservation Wiyot Tribe and other interested groups to protect and preserve archaeological and cultural sites	◆ City ◆ Table Bluff Reservation Wiyot Tribe ◆ Native American Heritage associations ◆ Other Interested Groups ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.D.6 The City shall encourage the use of the State Historical Building Code on historic properties	**PROGRAM 9.18** Provide training to City staff on State Historic Building Code and other available preservation incentives and topics. Provide educational materials to staff and the public	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.D.7 The City shall create incentives to encourage and ensure preservation of Historic resources in Eureka	**PROGRAM 9.19** Implement actions such as: adopt the Mills Act; grant fee reductions for properties on the Local Register of Historic Places; create low interest, revolving loan fund for preservation and maintenance of properties on the Local Register of Historic Places; recognize and highlight our finest historic resources (see 9.13 above); and hang portraits of some of our "Best Of" historic properties in City Hall	◆ City Council ◆ Community Development Department ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: 2008-09/ Annually**

GOAL 9.E

STRIVE TO MAKE NEW DEVELOPMENT COMPATIBLE WITH EXISTING HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.E.1 The City shall support and encourage new construction that is compatible in scale and character with proximate cultural resources and historic districts	**PROGRAM 9.20** Create incentives for compatible "infill" development, including development in residential neighborhoods	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Design Review ◆ **Time Frame: 2008-09/ Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.20.a Develop guidelines for new construction within historic neighborhoods	◆ City ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ Historical Neighborhood Associations ◆ **Time Frame: 2008-11**
POLICY 9.E.2 The City shall support and encourage the compatibility of street design, public improvements, and utility infrastructure with cultural resources and historic districts	**PROGRAM 9.21** on-going	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.21.a Promote the undergrounding of overhead utilities and reduction of the associated visual blight	◆ Utility Companies ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.E.3 The City shall consider the impact on historic and cultural resources when designing and constructing city facilities and when reviewing proposals for new development	**PROGRAM 9.22** on-going	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.22.a Develop criteria to define "impacts" as broadly as reasonably allowable, especially when considering off-site impacts of new developments	◆ City ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ Design Review Committee ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-13**
	PROGRAM 9.22.b The City shall prepare, adopt, and implement procedures for review and approval of all City permitted projects involving ground disturbance and all building and / or demolition permits that will affect buildings, structures, or objects identified as historically significant.	◆ City ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ Planning Commission ◆ City Council ◆ **Time Frame 2009-13**
POLICY 9.E.4 The City shall develop Historic District design guidelines for each historic district	**PROGRAM 9.23** Create and implement Design Guidelines for designated historic districts	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ District Nominators ◆ Neighborhood Associations ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.E.5 The City shall coordinate with Humboldt County to promote the preservation and maintenance of archeological resources in the Planning Area.	**PROGRAM 9.24** The City shall draft a memorandum of understanding with the County of Humboldt regarding County discretionary project reviews. The agreement shall address applicable properties outside of the City limits but within the City's Planning Area and Sphere of Influence. Said memorandum shall detail the level of coordination between the City, County, applicable landowners, and tribes.	◆ City ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ County Of Humboldt ◆ **Time Frame: 2009/ Annually**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.E.6 The City shall require that discretionary development project identify and protect from damage, destruction, and abuse, important historical, archaeological, and cultural sites and their contributing environment. Such assessments shall be incorporated into a citywide cultural resource data base.	**PROGRAM 9.25** The City shall create a database/file of all historic and archeological surveys conducted by qualified historians and archeologists. Items of a sensitive nature such as location of archeological resources shall remain confidential at the request of each applicable tribe or management authority.	◆ City of Eureka ◆ Community Development Department ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: 2010/ Annually**
POLICY 9.E.7 The City shall require that discretionary development projects are designed to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources whenever feasible. Unavoidable impacts, whenever feasible, shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated by extracting maximum recoverable data. Determinations of impacts, significance, and mitigation shall be made by qualified archaeological or historical consultants, depending on the type of resources in question.	**PROGRAM 9.26** The City shall continue to follow the requirements set forth by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when reviewing and ort processing discretionary applications or projects *(California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3 §15064.5 et. seq.).*	◆ City ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

GOAL 9.F

ACTIVELY PURSUE FUNDING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS, STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND INCENTIVES

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.F.1 The City shall provide financial and non-financial incentives to promote the restoration,	**PROGRAM 9.24** Adopt the Mills Act	◆ City ◆ County of Humboldt ◆ **Time Frame: Complete**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of historic and cultural resources	**PROGRAM 9.24.a** Develop and promote other incentives for restoration, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic and cultural resources	◆ City ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.24.b Create educational materials for property owners promoting and explaining available preservation incentives and update as necessary	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: 2008-09**
POLICY 9.F.2 The City may use any available financial resources including from state, federal and private programs to assist in the identification, documentation, designation and preservation of historic and cultural resources	**PROGRAM 9.25** Apply for CLG grant funds and pursue other public and private grants to support preservation programs	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency Community Development Department **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.25.a Allocate a percentage of the bed tax to fund heritage tourism related activities in Eureka	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Eureka-Humboldt County Convention and Visitors Bureau ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: 2009-12**
	PROGRAM 9.25.b Apply for CLG grant funds and pursue other public and private grants to support the Preparation, adoption, and implementation of a cultural resources ordinance that provides definitions and standards for identification and protection of cultural resources and provides penalties for their disturbance.	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.F.3 The City shall maintain adequate staffing for the maintenance of a historic preservation program in compliance with the California State Office of Historic Preservation's Certified Local Government program	**PROGRAM 9.25.b** Pursue Community Development Block Grants and other redevelopment funds for rehabilitation of historic buildings	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.26 on-going	◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.26.a The Community Development Department will report annually to the City Council on the adequacy of staff to maintain compliance with the California State Office of Historic Preservation's Certified Local Government program	◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.26.b The Historic Preservation Commission will annually review the Strategic Implementation Plan and report to the City Council a list of priorities	◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

GOAL 9.G

ENCOURAGE BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STEWARDSHIP OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY OF EUREKA

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.G.1 The City shall incorporate preservation as an integral part of its specific plans, general plan and environmental processes, and with other activities within its government structure	**PROGRAM 9.27** Amend the General Plan to more fully incorporate historic preservation. Review and revise as necessary, other specific plans, environmental processes and activities within Eureka's government structure to more fully incorporate historic preservation	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2008**
POLICY 9.G.2 The City shall include flexibility in the implementation and enforcement of the adopted zoning, building, fire and safety codes as incentives for preservation of historic properties	**PROGRAM 9.28** Identify buildings that are being allowed to deteriorate to the point of being a public nuisance. Consider incentives for working with owners with the goal of rehabilitation	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: 2010 Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.28.a Promote availability of incentives and options to owners of historic properties and developers. Work to create more incentives and options	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.G.3 The City shall provide informational and educational materials related to historic preservation to the public and shall work with other groups to sponsor preservation related trainings and workshops	**PROGRAM 9.29** Work with community groups and other local governments to organize preservation-related trainings and workshops. Inform property owners and developers of resources available through College of the Redwoods	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Eureka Main Street ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ College of the Redwoods ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
	PROGRAM 9.29.a Provide educational materials to property owners, contractors, architects and developers about the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, giving	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Humboldt Builders Exchange ◆ Northern California Home Builders Association

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
	real life examples of how to apply the Standards through print or web media	◆ **Time Frame: 2009-11**
	PROGRAM 9.29.b Promote awareness of Historic Preservation for Real Estate Brokers	◆ City of Eureka ◆ Real Estate Brokers ◆ **Time Frame: 2009/Annually**
POLICY 9.G.4 The City shall promote the salvage, recycling and reuse of historic building materials and architectural elements	**PROGRAM 9.30** Work with the building industry, Humboldt Waste Management Authority and preservation groups to create a program for effectively, salvaging, storing and recycling historic building materials and architectural elements obtained from demolished or altered historic buildings	◆ City ◆ Redevelopment Agency ◆ Humboldt Builders Exchange ◆ Northern California Home Builders Association ◆ Humboldt Waste Management ◆ Community historic preservation organizations ◆ **Time Frame: 2009/Annually**
POLICY 9.G.5 The City shall communicate regularly with owners of historic properties	**PROGRAM 9.31** Quarterly newsletter or bulletin to owners of property on the Local Register of Historic Places as well as those actually or potentially eligible to be placed on the Local Register of Historic Places	◆ Community Development Department ◆ Community Historic Preservation groups ◆ Historic Preservation Commission ◆ **Time Frame: 2009/Annually**
POLICY 9.G.6 The City shall provide information to citizens and the building community about what to do upon the discovery of archaeological resources and burial sites, as well as the treatment, preservation and repatriation of such resources	**PROGRAM 9.32** Continue to implement state law with regard to discovery of archaeological resources	◆ City ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBILITY
POLICY 9.G.7 The City shall work in partnership with local cultural, historical and preservation organizations, college and university programs, schools and community organizations, and interested individuals to promote the recognition and preservation of historic and cultural resources	**PROGRAM 9.33** Partner with College of the Redwoods Historic Preservation and Restoration Technology Program to aid preservation of City owned resources, and the City's resource identification and designation program	◆ City ◆ College of the Redwoods ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**
POLICY 9.G.8 The City shall consider acquisition programs as a means of preserving significant cultural resources that are not suitable for private development. Organizations that could provide assistance in this area include, but are not limited to, the Archaeological Conservancy and the Nature Conservancy.	**PROGRAM 9.34** Parcels, lots, or similar descriptions of real property, identified through discretionary or environmental review, that are deemed not suitable for development, but have been identified as having significant cultural resources shall be considered for acquisition by public, quasi-public, and private organizations	◆ City ◆ Community Development Department ◆ **Time Frame: Annually**

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Appendix A - Glossary

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- State of California, A Glossary of Terms as used in the California Register of Historical Resources, Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Appendix A

-A-

Adaptive Use/Reuse. The process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was designed.

Alteration. *Any modification to the exterior of a structure that would be visible from a public way and for which a building permit is required, other than a demolition.*

Alteration. Any exterior change or modification, through public or private action, of any historical resource, outstanding historical resource, or of any property located within a historic district which involves exterior changes to or modification of a structure, its surface texture, or its architectural details; new construction; demolition; relocation of structures onto, off of, or within a designated property; or other changes to the site affecting the significant historical or architectural features of the property.

Appraisal. *An appraisal of the fair market value of a property or structure performed by an appraiser selected jointly by the city and the owner of the property or structure being appraised or, if the city and the owner do not agree on a joint selection within 15 days after an appraiser is first proposed, an appraisal performed by an appraiser selected by the owner from a panel of three appraisers nominated by the city.*

Archeological District. An area defined by a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites.

Archeological Site. A bounded area of a resource containing archeological deposits or feature that is defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features.

-B-

Boundaries. Lines delineating the geographical extent or area of a historical resource.

Building. A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure, created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. Also, used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

-C-

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A state law enacted in 1971 that requires governmental agencies at all levels to consider the impact that proposed projects may have on the environment, including cultural resource impacts.

California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). That collection of Site Records, Historic Resource Inventory Forms, and all information on historical resources which has been acquired and managed by the State Office of Historic Preservation since 1975. This shall include the State Historic Resources Inventory, the California Archaeological Site Inventory, properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources.

California Register of Historical Resources. The authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial change.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. The established partnership between the City of Eureka and the State Historic Preservation Office designed to identify, evaluate and protect historic resources within the city and to enable the city to participate in the benefits which result from that partnership.

Conservation Easement. A less than fee simple interest in real property recorded as a deed restriction which is designed to protect the historic, cultural, archeological, or ecological characteristics of a property. For purposes of the regulations in this chapter, it is interchangeable with the term "Preservation Easement."

Contributing Building or Structure. A building or structure which has been identified by the Historic Preservation Commission as one which contributes to the designation of an area as a local Preservation District or a Historic District.

Cultural Heritage. Pertaining to the sum total of traditions, body of knowledge, etc., inherited as possessions, characteristics, or conditions expressing a traditional way of life subject to gradual, but continuous modifications by succeeding generations.

Cultural Resources. See Historical Resource.

Culture. A linkage of people possessing shared values, beliefs, and historical associations coupling social institutions and physical materials necessary for collective survival.

-D-

Demolition. *The destruction or removal of a structure, or parts of a structure substantially equivalent to the whole.*

Demolition. The destruction or removal of a structure, or parts of a structure that is so extensive that the historic character of a designated historic resource is completely removed and cannot be repaired or replaced.

Designated Property. *Any lot, and any buildings or structures on that lot, included on the Local Register of Historic Places pursuant to this chapter.*

DPR Form 422. Department of Parks and Recreation Archeological Resources Inventory Form Number 422, state approved for the documentation of archeological resources.

DPR Form 523. Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form Number 523, state approved for the documentation of historical resources.

-E-

Effective Date. *The date, inserted by the City Clerk in this section, on which this chapter becomes effective under the Charter; that is, April 19, 1996.*

Eligible Property. *Each lot, and any buildings or structures on that lot with significant historic and/or cultural value, which includes but is not limited to buildings and structures over fifty years old, all properties listed in the California Register of Historic Resources, and National Register of Historic Places, and each lot, and any structures on that lot, in a preservation district.*

Eligible Property. Any lot and any buildings, structures, structures and objects, designated as historic by a local government, the state of California, or the United States and which has been formally determined eligible or designated as historically significant in the National Register of Historic Places, the state of California Register of Historical Resources, or the historic preservation element of the City's General Plan.

Emergency. *A sudden, unexpected occurrence demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services.*
Evaluation. A process carried out by a qualified body or preservation professional whereby the significance and integrity of a historical resource is judged, thereby determining its eligibility for listing.

-F-
Footprint. The form or pattern made by the perimeter of a building or other resource. Often used in connection with sketch maps or boundaries. A sketch map may show the footprint of historic resources as they are found on a parcel of land.
Formally Determined Eligible for Listing. A historical resource shall be considered "formally determined eligible for listing" when the State Historical Resources Commission accepts the nomination of the historical resource and designates the property as eligible for listing in the California Register.

-G-
General Plan. The primary community planning document used by decision makers for guiding policy and implementing growth and development.

-H-
Historic Context. An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historical resources sharing a common theme, geographical area, or chronology. The development of "historic context" is a foundation for decisions regarding the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historical resources based upon comparative historic significance.
Historic District. A geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
Historic Fabric. (1) With regard to a historic building, "historic fabric" means the particular materials, ornamentation, and architectural features which are consistent with the historic character of the building. (2) With regard to a historic district, "historic fabric" means all sites, buildings, structures, features, objects, landscaping, street elements, and related design components of the district which are consistent with the historic character of the district. (3) With regard to an archeological district, "historic fabric" means sites, standing structures or buildings, historic landscape (land disturbance such as grading or construction), features (remnants of walls), and objects (artifacts) which are consistent with the historic character of the district.
Historic Integrity. The ability of a resource to convey its historical significance.
Historic Resources Inventory Form (See also DPR Form 523). A document which describes the characteristics and locations of buildings, structures, objects, and districts recorded for inclusion in a Historic Resources Inventory.
Historical Landmarks. See State Historical Landmark.
Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). *The Historic Preservation Commission created pursuant to § 157.02 of this chapter.*
Historical Resource. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or which is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural history of California.

Historical Resources Inventory. A set of data, such as a list of historical resources, generated through a Historical Resources Survey.
Historical Resources Survey. The process of systematically identifying, researching, photographing, and documenting historical resources within a defined geographic area.

-I-

Identification. The process by which information is gathered regarding historical resources.
Information Center. See Regional Information Center.

-L-

Landscape, Cultural. A geographic area that (1) has been used, shaped, or modified by human activity, occupation, intervention; or (2) possesses significant value in the belief system of a culture or society.
Landscape, Designed. A geographic area that (1) has significance as a design or work of art; (2) was consciously designed and laid out by (a) a designer according to academic or professional design standards, theories, or philosophies of landscape architecture; or (b) by an amateur using a recognized style or tradition; (3) has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or (4) has a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.
Landscape, Rural. A geographic area that (1) has historically been shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention; (2) possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings or structures, roads or waterways, or natural features; or (3) provides a sense of place.
Listed. A local historical resource shall be considered "listed" when the Historical Preservation Commission, after reviewing the nomination of the historical resource, accepts it for listing.
Local government. A public agency with land-use control authority over a designated historical resource. Local governments may include special district, tribal, city, or county governments.
Local Register of Historic Places. A list established by the City of Eureka of locally, regionally, and/or nationally significant properties and districts within the city.

-M-

Main Street Program. A program of the National Main Street Center, National Trust for Historic Preservation that works in partnership with states and local communities to revitalize traditional and historic commercial areas.

-N-

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347 (1969) (amended)). Created a process by which to analyze significant environmental impacts, including impacts to historical resources, for federally funded or licensed actions.
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). (16 U.S.C. 470 (1966) (amended)). Established the National Register of Historic Places. Created a partnership between federal, state, and local agencies to extend the national historic preservation programs to properties of state and local significance.
National Register Criteria. The federally established standards for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places. The official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, engineering and culture as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
Nomination. A formal application, submitted to the Historic Preservation Commission, for listing a historical resource.
Noncontributing Structure or Building. A building or structure located within a historic district that does not possess the qualifications or characteristics of a contribution building due to such factors as age or alteration, but which has been included within the district because of its impact on the geographic integrity and overall character of the district.

-O-
Object. Any construction that is primarily artistic in nature or is relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although an object may be, by nature or design, movable, it is associated with a specific site or environment, such as fountain, headstone, or boundary marker.
Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The California State Office of Historic Preservation
Officer. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is appointed by the Governor under the authority of Public Resources Code Section 5020.6. The SHPO serves as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Office of Historic Preservation and Executive Secretary of the State Historical Resources Commission. The SHPO administers state and federally mandated historic preservation programs under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 101 (b) (3), (16 U.S.C. 470 (1966) (amended)) and Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.
Owner. Those individuals, partnerships, corporations, or public agencies holding fee simple title to a resource. The term does not include individuals, partnerships, corporations, or public agencies holding easements or less than fee simple interests, including leaseholds.

-P-
Point of Historical Interest. The California Point of Historical Interest Program (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5021) is a state historical resources registration program, established in 1965, which provides official recognition for historical resources that are significant at a county or regional level, but do not qualify for designation as California Registered Historical Landmarks.
Preservation. The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity and material of a historic property. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.
Preservation District. *Any district within the city, which is designated pursuant to §§ 157.04 and 157.05 of this chapter.*

Protection. The act or process of applying measures to affect the physical condition of a historical resource by guarding it from deterioration, loss, or attack by natural causes, or to cover or shield it from threat of danger or harm. In the case of buildings or structures, these measures are usually temporary; however, with regard to archeological resources, protective measures may be temporary or permanent.

-R-
Reconstruction. The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specified period of time.
Recordation, County. Section 27288.2 of the Government Code and Section 5029 of the Public Resources Code require the County Recorder to record a certified resolution of historical

resources designation containing the name of the current property owner, the historical resources registration program, the designating entity, the specific historical resources designation, and a legal description of the property.

Regional Information Center. An Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, under contract to the Office of Historic Preservation, which receives, manages, and provides information on historical and archeological resources. "An Information Center" may also provide training or technical assistance on a fee-for-service basis.

Registration Program. A program by which a historic resource is documented, evaluated, and determined eligible or nominated for listing as a type of historical resource. Such programs may be local, state, or national.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of making a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

Restoration. The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

-S-

Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties published by the U.S. Department of the Interior that provide the standards and guidelines for appropriate rehabilitation restoration, preservation and new construction to historic buildings and within historic districts.

Significant Architectural Features. The architectural elements embodying style, design, general arrangement and components of all of the outside surfaces of a building, structure or object, including but not limited to the type of building materials and the type and style of all windows, doors, lights, signs and other fixtures appurtenant to such building, structure or object that have special historical, architectural, cultural or aesthetic interest or values and have been designated as such under a local, state or federal historic property registration program.

Site. The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity where the location itself possesses historic, cultural or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure, including but not limited to a designed landscape or the ruins of a building or structure.

Stabilization. The act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure or the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). See Officer.

State Historic Resources Inventory. Compilation of all identified and evaluated historical resources maintained by the State Office of Historic Preservation. It includes all those historical resources evaluated in surveys that were conducted in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Historic Preservation and were thereafter determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places or designated as California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, or the California Register of Historical Resources.

State Historical Building Code (SHBC). The State Historical Building Code is contained in Part 8 of Title 24 (State Building Standards Code) and applies to all qualified historical structures, districts, and sites designated under federal, state, or local authority. It provides alternatives to the Uniform Building Code in cases consistent with building regulations for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of qualified historic structures designated as historic buildings.

State Historical Landmarks. The California Registered Historical Landmarks Program (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5021) is a state historical resources registration program which was created in 1949 to recognize historical resources with regional and statewide significance to the history of California.

Statement of Significance. An organizational format which groups information about related historical resources based on theme, geographic units, and chronological period. The information should describe why the resource is significant within a relevant historic context.

Structure. A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter Examples of structures include mines, bridges, and tunnels.

Survey. Historic resource surveys conducted in accordance with the Certified Local Government Program and state standards and procedures.

-T-

Taking. *A restriction under this chapter which affects the value or use of a property so severely that the city would be required to compensate the owner of the property under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; Article 1, Section 19 of the California Constitution; or other applicable law. (Ord. 607-C.S., passed 3-19-96)*

Traditional Cultural Properties. A geographic area or historical resource that embodies important cultural values. It may contain landscape characteristics that are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, and shaped the land to serve their needs, or it may include several categories of properties. It may also contain, or consist primarily of, natural features which are important in a religious or belief system.

Appendix B - Preservation Related Organizations

Blue Ox Millworks, Historic Park, and School of the Traditional Arts
1 X Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 444-3437
http://www.blueoxmill.com/
In the mid-1970s, Eric Hollenbeck established the Blue Ox mill in a collection of historic industrial buildings at the foot of X Street in Eureka. Hollenbeck used the facility to collect, restore and teach himself how to use dozens of woodworking machines dating from the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Blue Ox Millworks produces reproduction millwork and markets its products both locally and nationally. In 1991, the Blue Ox Millworks opened officially for tours. Several thousand visitors come annually to learn about the history of logging in Humboldt County and Victorian millwork manufacturing. Currently, through a collaboration with the Humboldt County Schools, fifteen students come to Blue Ox twice weekly to work on various hands-on projects. Over the years, a ceramics studio, skid camp and boatworks were added as projects of the school.

California Preservation Foundation
1611 Telegraph, Suite 820
Oakland, CA 94612
510/763-0972
http://www.californiapreservation.org/
The California Preservation Foundation (CPF) is a statewide, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of California's historic built environment. CPF is a statewide network of members, including individuals, businesses, organizations, and local governments committed to historic preservation. Through this network the Foundation serves as a clearinghouse for preservation ideas, technical information and advice. CPF holds an annual California Preservation Conference, publishes a quarterly newsletter, presents workshops on preservation topics around the state, sponsors an annual Preservation Design Awards program, and provides advocacy and technical assistance in the field.

Clarke Memorial Museum
240 E Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 443-1947
http://www.clarkemuseum.org/
The Clarke Historical Museum was begun in the 1930s by Eureka High School history teacher Cecile Clarke. By 1960, her eclectic museum had outgrown its space at the High School, and Miss Clarke bought the former Bank of Eureka building (built in 1912) and moved her collection into it. In 1979, an annex was built exclusively to house the museum's outstanding Native American collection. Since its founding, the Clarke Museum has moved from an all volunteer operation to an institution run by professional staff and supported by many community volunteers. Its collection has grown considerably in the last few decades and has become more focused. The Clarke is now the only museum in the area dedicated to preserving and presenting the history of all aspects, communities and cultures of Humboldt County. It is noted

particularly for its large collections of Victoriana, historical clothing, and area Native American basketry and regalia.

College of the Redwoods Historic Preservation and Restoration Technology Program
7351 Tompkins Hill Road
Eureka, CA 95501-9300
(707)476-4353
http://www.redwoods.cc.ca.us/Departments/construction/Restoration/index.htm
College of the Redwoods offers both a five-course certificate and a two-year A.S. Degree option in Historic Preservation and Restoration Technology. The mission of the program is to provide quality training in the field of preservation by experts in the field. The program combines theoretical coursework with hands-on training at some of the many historic buildings and structures found in Humboldt County. Coursework also includes materials sciences and architectural millwork.

Eureka Heritage Society
P.O. Box 1354
Eureka, CA 95502
(707) 445-8775
http://www.eurekaheritage.org
The Eureka Heritage Society was founded in 1973 as the successor to the Eureka Heritage Committee. The Heritage Society was responsible for conducting the massive "Green Book" survey and for publishing *Eureka: An Architectural View* (better known as the Green Book) in 1987. The Eureka Heritage Society holds annual home tours each fall as a fundraiser and a tool for raising interest in historic architecture. The Society distributes a newsletter to members, the *Heritage Herald*, and presents awards during National Historic Preservation Week in May. The Society's mission is to "provide leadership, education, and advocacy to preserve and enhance Eureka's irreplaceable historic structures and neighborhoods so as to ensure a legacy for future generations" (Eureka Heritage Society 2003).

Eureka Main Street
525 Second Street, Suite 105
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 442-9054
Eureka Main Street is a collaboration of public and private enterprises. As Eureka's downtown revitalization program, it seeks to catalyze economic development in the city's core business district. Main Street advocates for the preservation and renovation of older, blighted structures by administering the City's façade grant program. This program provides financial assistance to business and property owners interested in renovating their storefronts. Main Street includes historic credits to entice property owners to restore their buildings by removing slipcovers and other non-original materials. Eureka Main Street has been successful in the renovation of more than 25 sites, including the Humboldt Club, Gross Building, Morris Graves Museum of Art (Carnegie Library), Professional and E. Janssen buildings.

Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum
423 1st Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 444-9440

In 1977, the non-profit Maritime Museum was founded by a group of local people interested in the maritime history of Humboldt Bay. The Museum first opened its doors to the public in 1982, after five years of adding to the museum collection, fundraising, and searching for an appropriate location. In 1990, the Maritime Museum moved to its current location at 423 1st Street, where it is housed in Eureka's oldest commercial building, constructed for Captain H.H. Buhne in 1858. The Maritime Museum purchased the 1910 ferry vessel Madaket in 1983 and offers interpretive tours along the shores of Humboldt Bay (Dalene Zerlang, personal communication, May 20, 2003). "The mission of the Maritime Museum is to identify, collect, preserve and interpret artifacts, photographs, library archives and materials relating principally to the maritime history of California's North Coast and to promote, educate and assist the public in understanding and appreciation thereof" (Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum, n.d.)

Humboldt County Historical Society
703 8th Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 445-4342
http://www.humboldthistory.org/
The Humboldt County Historical Society (HCHS) was founded in 1947 to preserve historic documents and artifacts related to Northern California History. Membership numbers nearly 3,700, making HCHS one of the largest county historical organizations in the state of California. The mission of the Humboldt County Historical Society is to further an understanding and appreciation of all peoples, places, events, and activities of Humboldt County and related areas. The Humboldt County Historical Society publishes a quarterly magazine, the *Humboldt Historian*, maintains a thorough reference library, prints historical books, records and transcribes oral histories of knowledgeable residents, archives valuable collections, and makes the information in those collections available to researchers.

Humboldt County Library – Humboldt Room
1313 3rd Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 269-1900
http://www.humlib.org/
The Humboldt County Board of Supervisors established the County Free Library in 1915. The County Library has always maintained a collection of items of interest to local history. The construction of a new library building in 1995 allowed the County Library to set aside space specifically for these items. The Humboldt Room houses a unique collection of documents and materials of local significance. The collection includes books written by Humboldt County authors, biographies and family histories, historic photographs and maps. The Humboldt County Library sponsors a monthly lecture or interpretive program in cooperation with the Humboldt County Historical Society.

Humboldt State University Library Humboldt Room
The Library - Humboldt State University
One Harpst St., Arcata
California 95521-8299
(707) 826-3441
http://library.humboldt.edu/infoservices/humco.html

The collections of the HSU Library Humboldt Room are acquired and maintained in support of the University's curriculum with emphasis on the natural resources, Native peoples, and primary industries of Northwestern California, including the history of the University. Materials are available for use in the Humboldt Room by visiting scholars and the general public as well as HSU students, faculty and staff. Collections of particular interest concerning Eureka include the general Pamphlet Collection and the Swanlund-Baker Photograph Collection. The web site includes descriptions of major collections, a list of the subjects included in the Pamphlet Collection, separate sections on maps and newspapers, and extensive links to other related web sites. Two of these links are: Cultural Landscapes, a locally prepared bibliography of printed references and web sites, and Special Collections Web Resources, which includes an entire section of links to preservation information. The Humboldt Room is a signatory member of the Redwood Empire Alliance for Culture and History (REACH), with the specific goal of establishing a regional storage facility for Humboldt County Historical Records including newspapers.

National Park Service
Cultural Resources
1849 C Street, NC400 NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
http://www.cr.nps.gov/
The National Park Service (NPS) is the lead agency in the federal government's historic preservation program. The Park Service manages the nation's national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores and other places designated for the protection and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources. In addition, NPS provides a number of preservation related services to other government agencies, states, tribes and the public. NPS oversees: the National Register program, the Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Records (known as HABS/HAER), implementation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to historic resources, and grants distributed to State Historic Preservation Offices and to local government agencies through the Certified Local Government program.

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117
(202) 588-6000
http://www.nthp.org/
The National Trust was established in 1949. It is the leading national organization in the field of historic preservation and has more than 250,000 members. The mission of the National Trust for Historic Preservation is to provide leadership, education and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize communities. The Trust operates a nationwide collection of National Trust Historic Sites and promotes travel to historic designations with a series of study tours and its National Trust Historic Hotels of America program. The Trust provides technical and financial assistance to state and local preservation organizations and sponsors workshops, educational program and an annual preservation conference.

Northern Counties Logging Interpretive Association/Timber Heritage Museum
P.O. Box 6399
Eureka, CA 95502
(707) 822-0610
www.visithumboldt.com/loggingmuseum

The Northern Counties Logging Interpretive Association was founded in 1977 to rescue, restore and interpret artifacts related to logging and railroad history. The Logging Interpretive Association has worked with Fort Humboldt State Park for many years, and has completed projects such as restoring the Falk steam locomotive, which is located at Fort Humboldt. For many years, the Association had hopes of working with State Parks to build a logging museum, but this plan did not come to fruition. Recently the Association initiated its own plan to construct the Timber Heritage Museum. The Association currently owns acres of artifacts, but has no outlet for interpretation. The proposed Timber Heritage Museum is to include a tourist railroad, known as the Humboldt Bay Excursion Train, and an interpretive facility for visitors. A feasibility study has been completed for the tourist train (2003), and funds are being raised for the train project and museum.

Redwood Empire Alliance for Culture and History (REACH)
c/o Clarke Museum
240 E Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 443-1947
REACH was founded in 2001 as a consortium of local museums, non-profits and other groups interested in promoting local history and culture. The group includes: the Humboldt County Historical Society, the Clarke Museum, the Humboldt State University Library Humboldt Room, Eureka Heritage Society, the Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum, the Discovery Museum, the Timber Heritage Museum, and the Blue Ox Millworks and Historic Park. The mission of REACH is "to develop ways of working cooperatively to preserve, promote, protect, and educate the public about Humboldt County's culture and history" (REACH Memorandum of Understanding 2002). REACH provides an opportunity for these organizations to network and facilitate communication. REACH has a long term goal of securing a cultural/museum facility that can be used by all these groups for interpretation and archival storage. The organization is currently conducting a feasibility study on the establishment of a joint facility.

State Historic Preservation Office (California Office of Historic Preservation)
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/
The Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO or OHP), located within the Department of Parks and Recreation, is the governmental agency primarily responsible for the statewide administration of California's historic preservation program. The mission of the Office of Historic Preservation is "to preserve and enhance California's irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations" (ohp.parks.ca.gov/). The SHPO administers state and federally mandated historic preservation programs under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The organization is responsible for maintenance of the State Historic Resources Inventory, oversight of the California Register of Historical Resources, and for ensuring compliance with federal and state regulatory obligations.