

**EXHIBIT NO. 4**

**APPLICATION NO. HUM-MAJ-1-08**

HUMBOLDT COUNTY LCP AMENDMENT (SAMOA  
TOWN PLAN)

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR SAMOA, CALIFORNIA  
AREAS SUBJECT TO LCP AMENDMENT REQUESTS  
HUM-MAJ-01-08, PURSUANT TO THE MODIFICATIONS  
SUGGESTED BY THE COASTAL COMMISSION FOR  
CERTIFICATION OF LCP AMENDMENT REQUEST  
HUM-MAJ-01-08 (COLOR VERSION ON COMMISSION'S  
WEBSITE (1 OF 267))

FINAL DRAFT Revised March 4, 2007

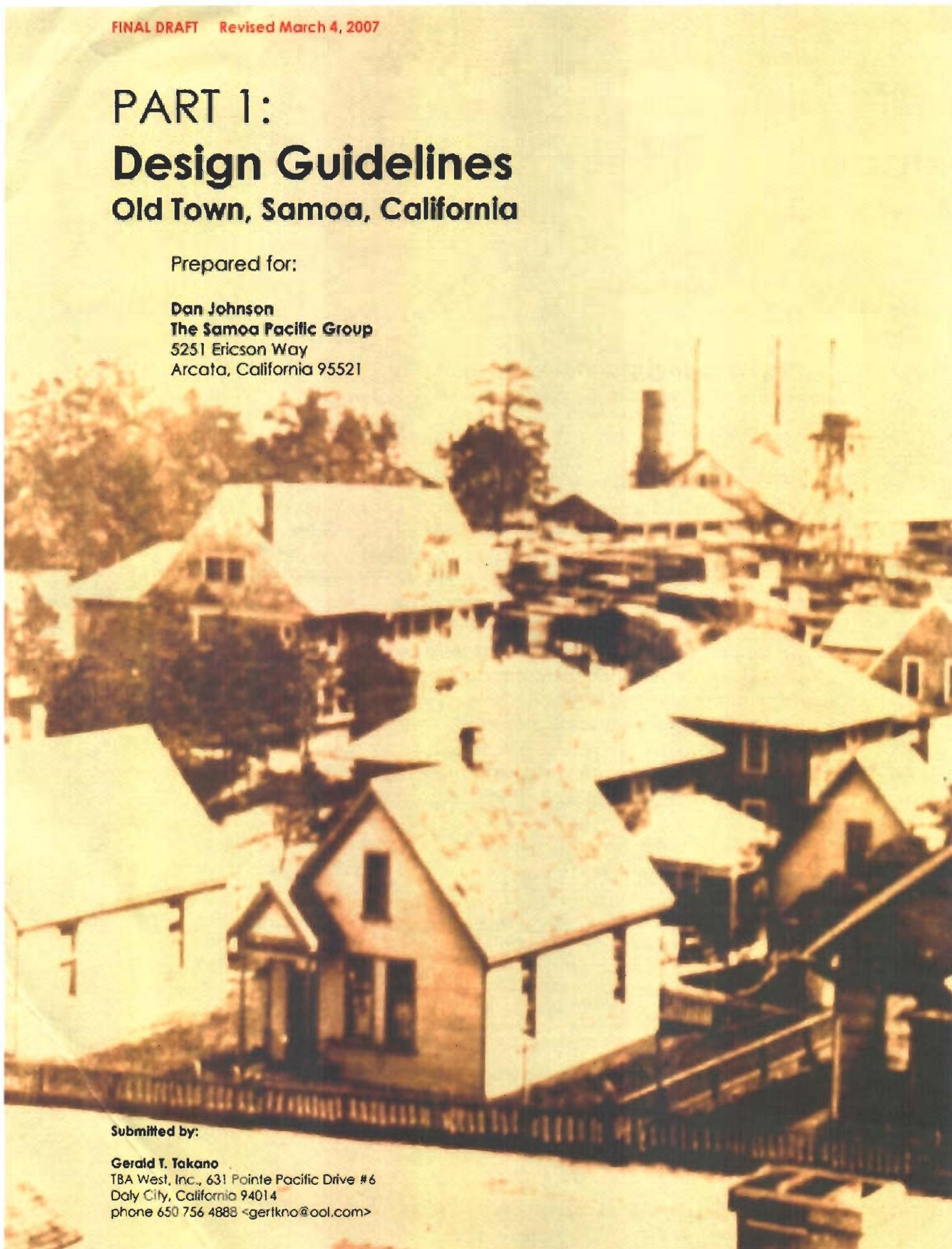
# PART 1: Design Guidelines Old Town, Samoa, California

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*Design guidelines evaluate the existing qualities and resources of the plan area (or project site) and proposed new buildings, facilities and landscape, the design strengths or weaknesses of existing settings, and other factors. The guidelines then provide appropriate standards encouraging compatible form, style, and layout of new and existing development, including the rehabilitation of existing structures. Although they will apply to all areas of the town site, the Design Guidelines will be responsive to the different uses proposed by the Master Plan, as well as development proposed outside the historic resources area.*

**Design Guidelines** are also referenced in Humboldt County's Master Environmental Impact Report (MEIR) as performance measures to mitigate against impacts on potential historic resources. The Design Guidelines include compliance and historic preservation directives from the County of Humboldt.

The methodology and approach for the Design Guidelines were determined (1) through a review of existing and available information, County Design Review compliance and other requirements, (2) by design process and prioritization, (3) via interface with the Master Plan, (4) based upon the *Secretary of Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation*.

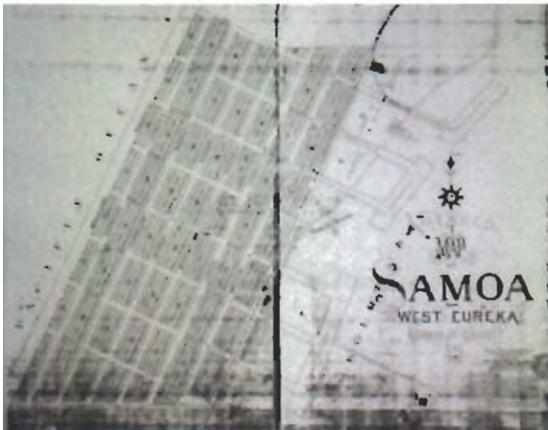
Use of the Samoa Old Town Design Guidelines will comply with all existing and relevant County, State or federal policies, codes, regulations, ordinances, resolutions, and covenants related to the Master Plan.

### **Jurisdictional boundary of Samoa**

The Samoa Cultural Resources Report, the Design Guidelines, and the Samoa historic/cultural area map are not intended for the purpose of State of California Historic District designation and certification. Unless otherwise revised, the current owner(s) of Samoa will manage and steward the properties. Historic preservation will be done in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation*.

comply with the Design Guidelines. Examples of such projects include, but may not be limited to, new improvement proposals, additions, and in-fill construction.

Please refer to the Cultural Resources Survey (CRF 2004) and the Samoa Master Plan as references for the Design Guidelines. The Cultural Resources Survey also includes a list of contributing resources



### III. About Samoa

**Samoa as a Cultural Landscape.** Samoa was shaped by the social and cultural activities of a traditional, company-owned, northern California lumber mill town and, as such, the area reflects the physical, social, economic, and cultural characteristics of its origins. Surviving physical town elements have been evaluated for their integrity and authenticity. Individual structures, buildings, sites, and landscape features, along with aspects such as location, setting, design, workmanship and materials, define what is historically and culturally significant in Samoa.

**Samoa's Beginnings.** A significant number of Samoa's historic structures, both commercial and residential, were built between 1892 – 1923. Although the scale, composition and massing of the built environment reflect the hierarchy and social order of the company-owned town, the Hammond Lumber Company did allow for a degree of individualism, thus buildings exhibit varying degrees of differentiated features and detailing.

What distinguishes Samoa from other towns is that its original buildings have survived remarkably intact. Craftsman, National Folk, Minimal Traditional, and Shingle are the predominant architectural styles in Samoa and represent the utilitarian and functional simplicity of the town's lumber mill influences.

**Town commercial and other uses.** Further to the south along Cutten Street is the "Samoa Block," a two-story, 23,000+ square foot structure that originally housed the mercantile, butcher shop, community theater and offices. Samoa Hall, an area within the Samoa Block, became the social center of town, hosting dances and card parties sponsored by the Volunteer Fire Department. Adjacent to the Samoa Block is a former gas station and a small post office, wood shop and storage buildings. A pedestrian network of walkways connected residents from their homes to the Samoa Block, the mill, and other facilities.

The Samoa Cookhouse, a "family style" restaurant that showcases an informal collection of objects and artifacts on the ground level, is an example of Samoa's communal eating traditions. The building's upper level once accommodated staff and workers but is now in disuse.

**Site and Landscape.** Over the years, Samoa was shaped and modified by the demands of industrial production and the need to accommodate and support its worker community. In addition to buildings, the area's continuity of land uses, vegetation, roads, paths and natural features provides clues to the historic context of Samoa's past. Primary themes and distinctive site and landscape features include Samoa's isolation as a separate living community, the adaptation to the natural setting, a pedestrian orientation and mobility within the town, and the use of available materials to satisfy basic needs and functions. Samoa's development as a planned community also encompasses its roadways, picket fences, parks and social and recreational places.

**Section V** includes a discussion of Character Defining Features for Samoa's historic and cultural area from its period of significance.

**Period of Significance.**

A period of significance is the time when an area was associated with important events, activities or persons, or developed important characteristics. Based on available information about Samoa's historical and cultural resources, the period of significance is listed as being between **1892-1950**.

**Use of Design Guidelines.** The Design Guidelines document is part of the decision making process for Samoa's built environment. The document will be updated and revised, as appropriate, by the SDRC. In cases where information is not provided for a particular situation or concern, the SDRC will make recommendations for resolution.

### **Application Procedure.**

#### **Step 1—Determine the entitlement needed from the county (discretionary and ministerial)**

Consult with the SDRC to discuss the review process and determine whether the project is exempt as a home improvement. Schedule a formal presentation with the SDRC, as appropriate.

A sample application form, subject to revisions, is included in the Appendix.

#### **Step 2—Compile & Submit Documentation**

As advised by the SDRC, prepare the application and presentation materials for review. Submit specified copies of documents including, but not limited to, existing and proposed plans, elevations, and other information that defines the conceptual aspects of the project. Fill out the application form with a written description that details the proposed changes to the structure or for new construction. Include a set of photographs showing all sides of the resource and site. The SDRC may request other requirements for more complex projects.

#### **Step 3—Meet with the SDRC**

As appropriate, the property owner and a representative (architect, engineer and/or designer) should make a short presentation to the SDRC regarding the proposal, if required.

Recommendations for approval or denial shall be submitted by the SDRC to the County Community Development Services Department.

**Applicable Codes, Policies and Ordinances.** The applicant is responsible for compliance with all applicable County, State and federal policies, codes, regulations, ordinances, resolutions and covenants as related to the project. Applicants are advised to review the U.S. Department of Interior's *Standards of Rehabilitation*, latest version, as a basis for

If the demolition application is approved, the County of Humboldt shall require a Historic Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation, architectural salvage, archaeological preservation depending on the size and scale of the resulting development and the significance of the resource.

**Required Submittal:**

In order for the SDRC and the County of Humboldt to make an informative decision based on facts, the applicant may be required to submit, though no limited to, the following:

1. Ownership of property
2. Estimated costs of the proposed demolition or removal – the approximate costs of demolition and any related site work.
3. Report from a licensed engineer as to the structural soundness of the building to be demolished and their potential adaptability for relocation and/or rehabilitation.
4. Fair market value of the property in the form of an appraisal by a qualified professional expert. Appraisals obtained within the prior two years by the owner or applicant in connection with the purchase, financing or ownership of the property are acceptable. The most recent assessed valuation of the property and real estate taxes paid shall also be provided.
5. Statement of Economic Feasibility – statement should include information concerning the property's gross income, operating and maintenance expenses as well as any annual debt service, insurance costs, etc. for the prior two years. Information should also be included regarding the property's projected income after demolition, as available.
6. Purchase price for the property – date of purchase, party from whom the property was purchased, and the condition of the property at the time of purchase.
7. Evidence of attempts to sell the property (if appropriate)
8. Evidence of archaeological significance (if appropriate)
9. Other

*\*\*\*\*for information on Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) see National Park Service Guidelines for Preparing Written Historical and Descriptive Data*

For buildings slated for demolition, every effort should be made to salvage intact materials. Such materials can be stored for later use in the repair of other historic resources in the area.

## V. Design Guidelines & Recommendations



### **Samoa's Character Defining Features.**

Character defining features best illustrate Samoa's unique history and culture. Elements of the town's origins and evolution, in terms of its location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials, still exists in Samoa. Intact historical buildings, sites and places illustrate the functions and activities of inhabitants during its period of significance. Original materials and building fabric strengthen Samoa's historic integrity.

Contributing and noncontributing buildings have been inventoried and documented, and important findings include:

- The hierarchy and functional order of the building types and architecture reflect of the company owner's vision for efficient and ordered industrial production;
- The utilitarian nature of the town is expressed by the reuse and recycling of surplus materials and the typical architectural types and styles reflective of the times.

**Layout Features.** Samoa was organized and influenced by the site's natural features, some forming visual links or barriers while others create spaces and visual connections to the setting. Such features are closely



**Site and Landscape Features.** Because Samoa was designed as a functional, workingman's village and a logging company town, many of its landscape elements are of a simple aesthetic, usually constructed of wood, and replaced in-kind. These features of Samoa are strongly integrated into its natural context.

Another important aspect of Samoa is that the original layout was pedestrian-oriented. Though adjustments were made for automobiles during its period of significance, Samoa remains a place where everything is accessible by walking.

**The Dunes.** The layout of the town and its relationship to a set of dunes, also called the "embankments," are primary features of Old Town Samoa. These dunes separate, both physically and in concept, the first phase and second phase developments. Phase I buildings are constructed below the dunes and are oriented to the work site. Phase II buildings are constructed upon the dunes and are oriented to the Pacific Ocean rather than the mill.

**Retaining Walls.** Public roads, sidewalks and retaining walls and related infrastructure shall be the responsibility of the Master Plan developer and shall be subject to local/county regulations.

A series of retaining walls was constructed to better support the dunes. These retaining walls are still present at Vance Avenue and Rideout Street around Samoa Park, the south side of "Gasoline Alley" (the site of the two garage structures), at Edith's garden, and at Sunset Extension. Paths, yards, and roads often edged these retaining walls. The retaining walls allowed for full building pads and typically featured stairs and walkways. Historic design features include 2' x 12' redwood planks with closely spaced 4' x 4' redwood posts, nailed and painted white. Retaining walls from the period of significance are contributing resources to the Samoa Cultural Landscape, as they are associated to the historically significant topographic relationship of the "new" company town, and Samoa's simple but strong contextual relationship to nature.

blacktopped. It is not known at this time when blacktopping was first introduced to Samoa.

Original parking areas consisted of simple, gravel lots. Garages were later added, and some houses were even demolished to make way for parking areas. Sunset Avenue being the exception, individual garages are rare in Samoa. A row of shotgun style garages—currently slated for reuse as storage—was designed to accommodate automobile ownership.



**Fences.** Many cottage yards, particularly those of Phase I developments, were bounded by picket fences. A long picket fence once ran parallel to Bayview, east of the train tracks, which separated the mill from the town proper. The existing staggered board fences in Samoa were not introduced until 1972.

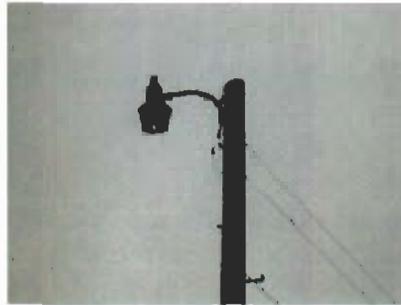
#### **Plant Specimens, Yards & Landscaping.**

Samoa's plant specimens and landscaping convey a town that is in close context to its natural setting. Large trees are not evident in the denser residential areas because of the small lots sizes and probably because trees blocked out the sun in this cool and damp environment. This phenomenon is even more apparent in the Phase II development that was designed largely to acknowledge nature. There are very few instances of rigid, "designed landscapes" in the town, however, the company offices, the Samoa Block, and the Samoa Cookhouse all historically featured designed landscapes which were maintained by the company.

The few known instances of imported cypress and palm trees occurred in designed landscapes and public spaces. There are no known instances of company designed and maintained landscapes in the yards of any worker's cottages. Most residential yards included a combination of annual and perennial plants and vegetables that can still be seen today.

background and golden yellow and white lettering that are often painted and engraved. It is uncertain whether the present signs date from the period of significance, however, it is likely that these signs replicate earlier signage.

Individual buildings such as the Men's Club and the Samoa Block had signs with a block-style white lettering on a rectangular background. The font itself has background shading that provides a slight illusion to three-dimensionality. Like public signage, these signs are painted on wood.



**Lighting.** The light standards at Samoa are of simple design, featuring wooden poles with attached metal armatures and metal circular fixtures. It is unknown at this time whether light standards were developed during or after the period of significance. It is likely that the present style of lighting is similar if not identical to those of the period of significance.

## **Treatment of Site Features and the Landscape**

Renovations of historic, contributing resources in Samoa require treatments and applications that comply with the *Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation* and the State of California Historic Building Code. In all cases, design and construction practices shall conform to standard specifications and performances. These practices differ from the treatment of non-historic buildings.

Consult the SDRC for further instructions on procedures and the application process.

### **Before Starting A Renovation Project**

- **Is the site listed as a contributing historic and cultural resources?**

- **What is the basic approach for historic preservation projects in Samoa?**

The process is basic and logical. First:

- 1) **Identify** improvements that can be done without damaging the integrity and historic fabric of the resource consistent with the Secretary's Standards of Rehabilitation.
- 2) **Retain** a feature that is intact and in good condition
- 3) **Repair** a feature to its original condition when it is deteriorated or damaged.
- 4) When the retention and repair of original materials is infeasible or impractical, **Replace** a feature with one that is the same or similar in character (materials, detail, finish) to the original. Be prepared to discuss cost and material options with the SDRC. Replace only that portion which is beyond repair. If the feature is missing entirely, reconstruct it from appropriate evidence. If a new feature or addition is necessary, design it in such a way as to minimize the impact on original features.

With the number of natural materials declining, such as wood, it is important to find materials that perform well to achieve the desired look and "touch" (eg solid & heavy). Substitute materials may be used if their appearance is indistinguishable from the original. Always use the exact dimensions, projections, and proportions of the original component.

In some circumstances, utilizing substitute materials that imitate historic materials is acceptable if the appearance and properties of the historic materials can be matched closely and no damage will occur to the remaining historic fabric. Substitute materials are warranted if historic materials are unavailable, skilled craftsmen are required but also unavailable, flaws are noted in the original materials, and required changes necessitate other choices. Costs are often not a factor because it may be cheaper in the long run to use the original material.

- **What is required for responsible maintenance and long-term sustainability of a resource?**



## **Next Steps**

Recommended treatment for contributing buildings include:

### **Primary Building Features**

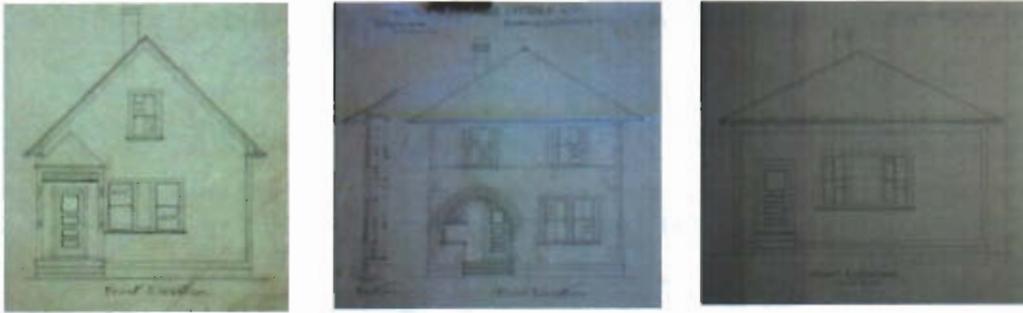
1. Windows
2. Doors
3. Porches
4. Siding and other Wood Features
5. Roofs
6. Fences

### **Other Building related Aspects**

6. Repainting and Re-staining
7. Infill and Additions
8. Maintenance of Electrical and Mechanical Systems
9. Energy
10. Seismic

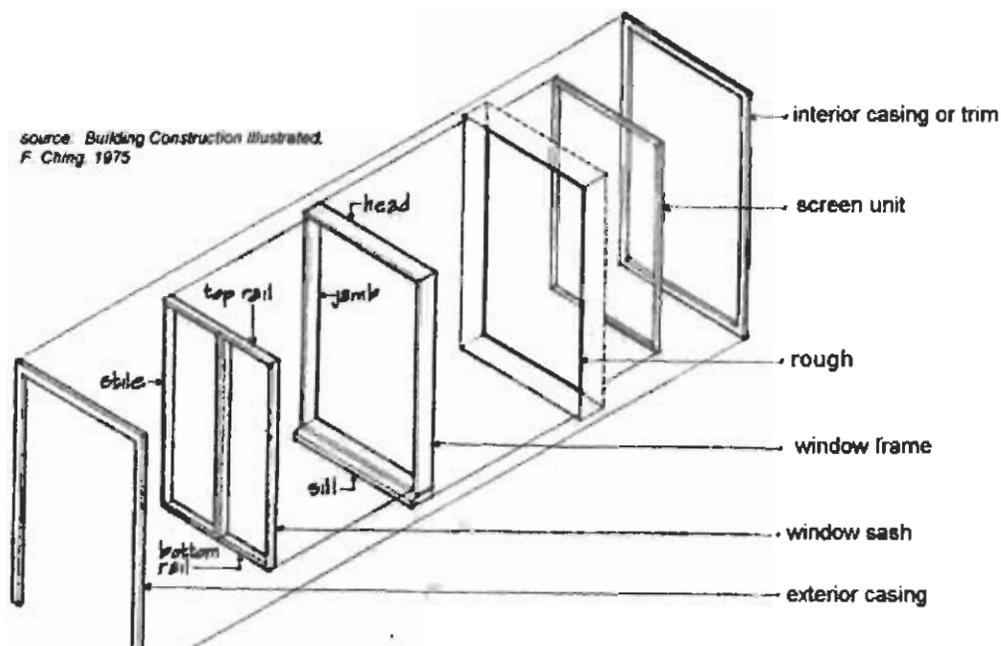
### **Site, Landscape and Other Features**

11. Signage & Graphics
12. Site Features & Roadways
13. Landscape Features
14. Database & Warehouse Storage of Systems/ Parts
15. Relocation
16. Demolition
17. Special Projects: Samoa Block, Samoa Cookhouse/ Fire Hall, Water Tower



## Step 2: Retain and Repair

- Assess window conditions and determine if the window should be repaired or replaced. Choose repair before replacement when feasible. Check all existing windows to determine what repairs can be performed concurrently.
- Understand that the window is a particularly important component of the historic façade, both on the exterior and interior of the building.
- Although historic glass can often have distortions and imperfections that are not found in contemporary glass, preserve the original glazing before considering replacement with modern glass.
- Repair window parts by scarfing new sections onto either sash or frame (typically at the lower corners) as a method to prolong the life of the window.



shaped windows such as lancet, round-arched, oriel, or Palladian windows). This type of new window diminishes the historical integrity of the building.

- Ensure that the operation of the new window is in a similar manner as the existing historic windows (for example, replace existing double-hung windows with new double hung windows, replace existing casement windows that open inward with new casement windows that open inward, etc.)
- Consider insulating glass in new windows. Keep the configuration of replacement muntins similar to historic profiles and should form true divided lites (i.e., individual panes of glass) if existing windows were divided into individual panes.
- Consider exterior applied muntins that are permanently fixed to the exterior or both exterior and interior of the glass as a substitute for true divided lites.. Do not use interior snap-in muntins to be used in place of true divided life muntins.
- When non-original windows are historic themselves and contribute to the history or significance of the building, make sure that the design of the new replacement windows are based on the existing non-original windows.
- Install any new storm and screen windows without removing, damaging, or obscuring character-defining architectural features or trim. Select type that can be removed in the future without destroying architectural features.
- Do not install new shutters on buildings unless shutters were installed or may have been installed historically on the building. Shutter design, type, size, and material shall be characteristic of the significant period of the building. See additional information on shutters in this Section.

## Options for Replacement

### Public Front

**1st option:** wood system (same as original)

**2nd option:** wood combination (vinyl windows in wood frame), assuming dimensions and projections match original)

**3rd option:** Vinyl (dark color) that best matches the original window system

### Side & Rear (not visible from street)

**1st option:** all wood or wood combination (vinyl-windows in wood frame), assuming dimensions and projections match original)

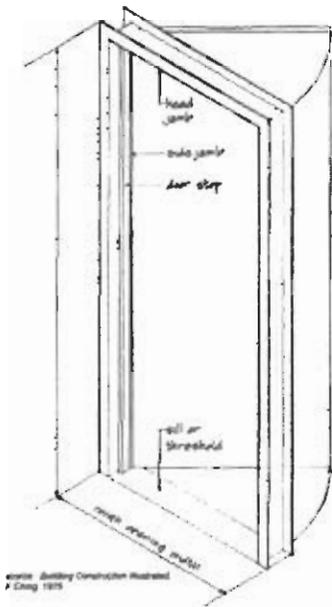
**2nd option:** Vinyl (dark color) that best matches the original window system

## 2. Doors



Doors are important character-defining features of historic structures that give scale to buildings and provide visual interest to the composition of individual facades. Many historic doors are noted for their materials, placement and finishes. Because an inappropriate door can affect the character of an historic building, one should be careful to avoid radical alteration of an old door and, if needed, choose a new one that is appropriate to the period.

### Step 1: Identify Door Types & Features



source: Building Construction Illustrated  
A. Ching 1999

- Check the type of doors in the contributing resource. These are primarily traditional doors made of wood. Observe and note important door features including the materials and details of the door itself, its frame, sill, head, jamb and any flanking windows or transoms.
- Carefully assess the type and integrity of original doors in a contributing resource. Non-original doors that were installed within the period of significance (1889-1950) are also candidates for preservation. If a door is in an obscure location, or otherwise not visible from the street, it may warrant greater flexibility in its treatment consideration as determined by the SDRC. Generally however, all doors from the period of significance should be preserved where practical.
- Samoa doors are primarily traditional doors made of wood. Note important door features including the species of woods, and details of the door itself. Features important to the character of an historic door which should be preserved

acceptable replacements for historic wood doors if they resemble the original door and are compatible with the historic façade.

- When replacing a historic door, preserve the original frame when feasible. This is important in keeping the size scale and configuration of the original door.

## Options for Replacement

### Public Front

**1st option:** wood system (same as original), side hinged, same entry surrounds

**2nd option:** wood system (similar in style of original), side hinged, similar entry surrounds

### Side & Rear (not visible from street)

wood system (same as or similar in style of original). Flexibility for screen and interior doors

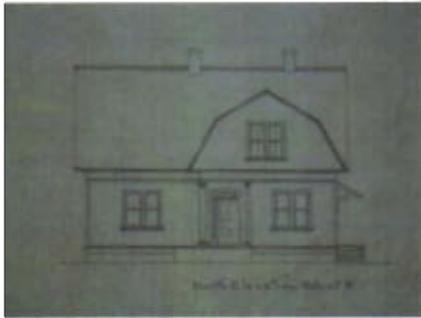
## 3. Wood Porches



Porches can often be the focus of an historic building and, combined with functional and decorative features such as doors, steps, balustrades, pilasters, and entablatures, can be important contributors to the structure's overall character and historical significance. This is especially true in Samoa.

### Step 1: Identify

- Identify the importance of past alterations prior to considering changes. Past alterations may be important to preserve in their own right if they occurred during the period of significance. Retain formal entrances even if they no longer serve as the main entrance. Preserve wood porches through appropriate maintenance, such as cleaning, limited paint removal and reapplication of protective coating systems.



of building. Otherwise, the original stair material should be used.

- Do not replace any material with an incompatible substitute such as wood with metal or vinyl. Acceptable substitute materials can include different wood species, molded epoxy for decorative features and composite wood materials. Inappropriate material substitutions that have already been applied should be corrected during a renovation or replacement project.
- Select hardware, security equipment, signage, and lighting that do not detract from the building's character defining features.
- Do not enclose open porches visible from the street in the course of a renovation or replacement unless it can be demonstrated that the porch was originally enclosed. Non street-visible open porches may be enclosed but character-defining features should not be damaged or obscured by the enclosure. Removable, wood framed seasonal storm windows or screens are recommended instead of permanent and scale-changing screens or jalousie windows for porch enclosures.
- For new railings and balusters use materials and design in a style similar to historic characteristic of the style and appearance of the historic building.
- Paint new and existing wood which is visible from the street unless it can be documented that the original wood was unpainted or stained (unpainted pressure treated wood will not be permitted).
- If new decks are built, they must not be visible from the street. New decks which are invisible from the street will be permitted only if it can be shown that they are characteristic of the style of the historic building as determined by the SDRC.

## Replacement Options

### Public Front

**1st option:** same style as original, wood system

**2nd option:** similar style as original, wood combination assuming dimensions, details and proportions match original

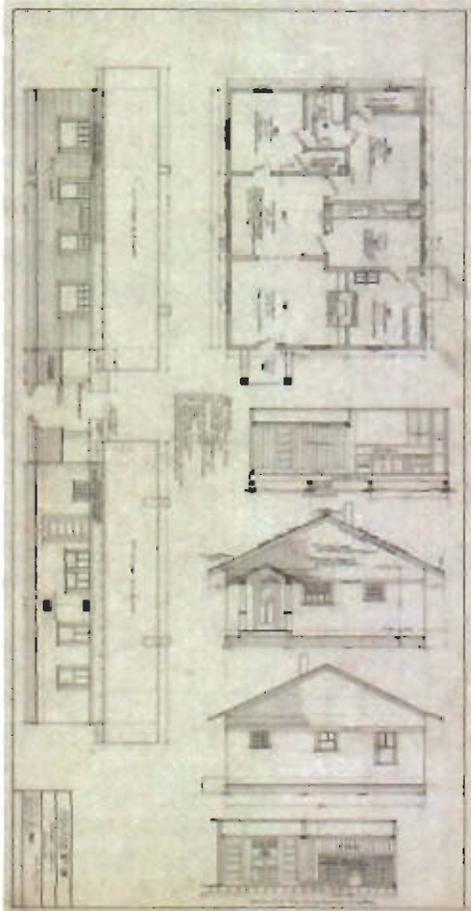
### Side & Rear (not visible from street)

**1st option:** all wood

**2nd option:** wood combination

Note: gutter design should not detract from visibility of character defining features.

- Repaint with colors that are appropriate for Samoa based on palette options (see *Painting and Re-staining* section).



- Address conditions that allow moisture intrusion, including repairing damaged or missing gutters and downspouts, and providing adequate ventilation and separation of wood siding from the ground. Inspect wood surfaces often for peeling paint, spongy wood, discoloration, staining, and the presence of fungi or insect damage.
- Repair by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or reinforcing the wood using recognized preservation techniques. In some cases, such as molding, brackets, or sections of siding, repair may include limited replacement in kind or use of compatible substitute material such as molded epoxy.
- Strengthen weakened wood members with new members alongside of the original.
- Remove the damaged or decayed section only, rather than the entire wood member. Match the original in dimension, finish and species, as possible.
- Use galvanized or stainless steel nails to reduce metal stains on wood. Countersink finish nails with wood filler to prevent staining.



### Trim

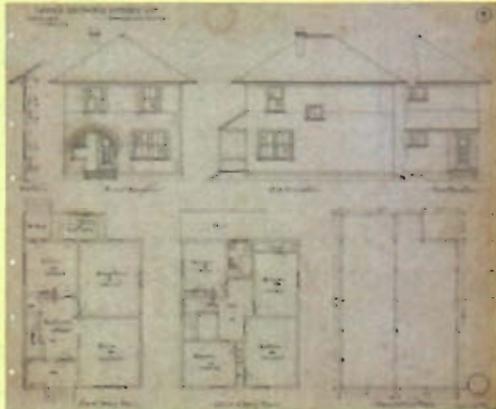
Exterior trims on Samoa's resources are primarily wood based. Exterior trim shall be indistinguishable from wood when paint is applied. All trim shall be sized and proportioned appropriately to the building's original trim features

#### Front, Side & Rear

**1st option:** wood (same as original)

**2nd option:** alternative wood type -- cypress.

**3rd option:** non wood or composite material only if proper match is made, including thickness, widths, proportions).



### Shutters

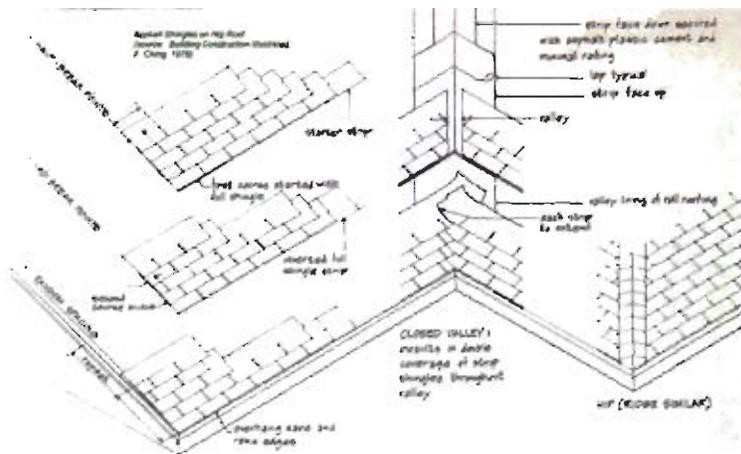
Although shutters exist in Samoa, these examples were primarily added after the period of significance. Nevertheless, it is recommended that existing shutters be maintained and repaired. However, new shutters for other contributing buildings, should be avoided.

#### Replacement option

Replace only if there is evidence of shutters originally on the building. Use of wood, cedar or redwood, is preferable. Shutters generally should be exactly one-half the width of the sash and installed with hinges. Construction of shutters shall be louvered, paneled, or constructed in the same style of the building.

## Step 2: Retain and Repair

- Maintain roof elements that unify the buildings of Samoa as a group. This unity is significant when addressing replacement, repair, or alterations on one or more roofs in the area. Samoa's overall roof character is an entity in its own right. Buildings constructed during similar time periods are physical models to determine whether a given roof should be replaced in kind or should be changed to comply with historic standards.
- Clean the gutters and downspouts and replace deteriorated flashing. Roof sheathing should be inspected for proper venting to prevent moisture condensation and water penetration.
- Correct inadequate anchorage for roofing material to guard against wind damage and moisture penetration. If needed, protect damaged and leaking areas with plywood and building paper until proper replacement commences.



- Repair insufficient or damaged supports for any parapets, finials, chimneys, or other rooftop elements. Install unobtrusive, removable waterproof caps over unused fireplaces or other intrusions that allow water, debris, or animals into the building.

## Step 3: Replacement

- If the historic feature is completely missing, design and construct an accurate replacement based on models in neighboring buildings or historical evidence. Proposed new roofing material shall match, as closely as possible, the existing or historic roofing material in size, profile, and texture.
- Retain the original form and shape of the roof as well as character defining features such as cupolas, weather vanes, dormers, cornices, brackets, chimneys, cresting, and finials. If elements damaged beyond repair are not required structurally, remove them and do not replace them unless an exact visual match can be found. Changes to the roof slope are not acceptable, unless earlier, non-historic changes are being reversed.

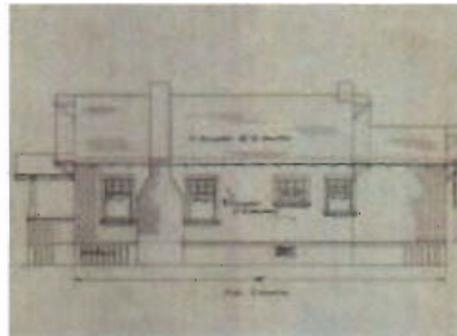
- Do not install new ornaments (cupolas, finials, cresting, and other roof ornament) unless it can be shown that it historically existed on the roof of a particular building in the form proposed.
- Install new skylights or roof windows only on surfaces that are not visible from the street.
- Match materials and colors utilized on other chimneys on the building and paint to match the roof color.
- New roof vents and attic fans should be located on surfaces that are not visible from the street. Make sure vents and fans are unobtrusive as possible and painted to match color of roof.
- Installing solar panels, satellite dishes, and ham radio antennas on historic roofs is not recommended. However, if deemed essential, these types of objects will only be permitted where they will not be visible from the street.

## Replacement Options

### Public Front, Side & Rear

**1st option:** use same style as original, wood or other evidence of original material (check diamond asphalt shingles used in the early 20th century)

**2nd option:** asphalt assuming dimensions, details and proportions match original



## Chimneys

Chimneys in Samoa are primarily constructed of brick with variations in the design of the flue. Original brick and masonry should be retained and repaired as possible.

If replacement is required, use same brick type if fireplace was historically evident. When replacing a non-historical system, replace with an efficient contemporary system.



The following palette for facade colors framed by white trim (with their equivalents in the Pantone color matching system) is recommended:

- pastel sky blue (PMS 291)
- light baby blue (PMS 317)
- pastel emerald green (PMS 366)
- pastel avocado green (PMS 577)
- light warm gray (PMS 428)
- light mauve gray (PMS 664)
- dark slate gray (PMS 645)
- green ash (PMS 621)
- tan ochre (PMS S23-4 process)
- beige (PMS 726)
- champagne (PMS 1205)
- light pastel yellow (PMS S1-7)
- mocha (PMS 4655)
- brick red (PMS 180)
- salmon (PMS 1555)



along North Bayview Avenue.

### **Mill Town Era**

When replacing or building a new house into this area, the architectural design shall be restricted to similar characteristics and features of the nearest character defining neighbor from the same era. Match the most appropriate neighboring building and emulate the building very closely. If a previous house existed on the lot in recent memory, use of design records and/or photographs for this building is the best model or prototype to use.



Sometimes a row of single family houses alternates between two different plans. In such a case, preserve the pattern and rhythm of the houses by utilizing the alternating neighbor as a model. Where all adjacent houses are different, reflect the character defining features of the adjacent house. Use existing original plans for a replacement (for example, demolished) building as a first choice for design, and a nearest appropriate neighbor as a second choice.

Once an appropriate prototype or model is chosen, the following features should be applied:

- The space between houses and front setback should be consistent. If the house is a replacement, the spacing may vary, but in general, spacing should be the same as the original or the nearest appropriate neighbor.
- Scale, massing and footprint should match existing layouts.
- Roof forms, dormers and eave details should be consistent and match adjacent buildings. Roof sheathing should also match the material and color of the nearest appropriate neighbor.



- Refer to the general Samoa color palette. It is not necessary to match the original color.
- Front fencing shall be included similar to the existing front yards if they are fenced on either side. Likewise fencing should be absent if in the context of adjacent unfenced yards. Backyard fencing, if applicable, should match the prototype or model.
- House site work should be similar in grading, elevation and dimension of adjacent, existing houses. Individual expression of private gardens by residential homeowners is acceptable.
  - Chimney layout, materials and design shall match the prototype or model.



## Victorian Era

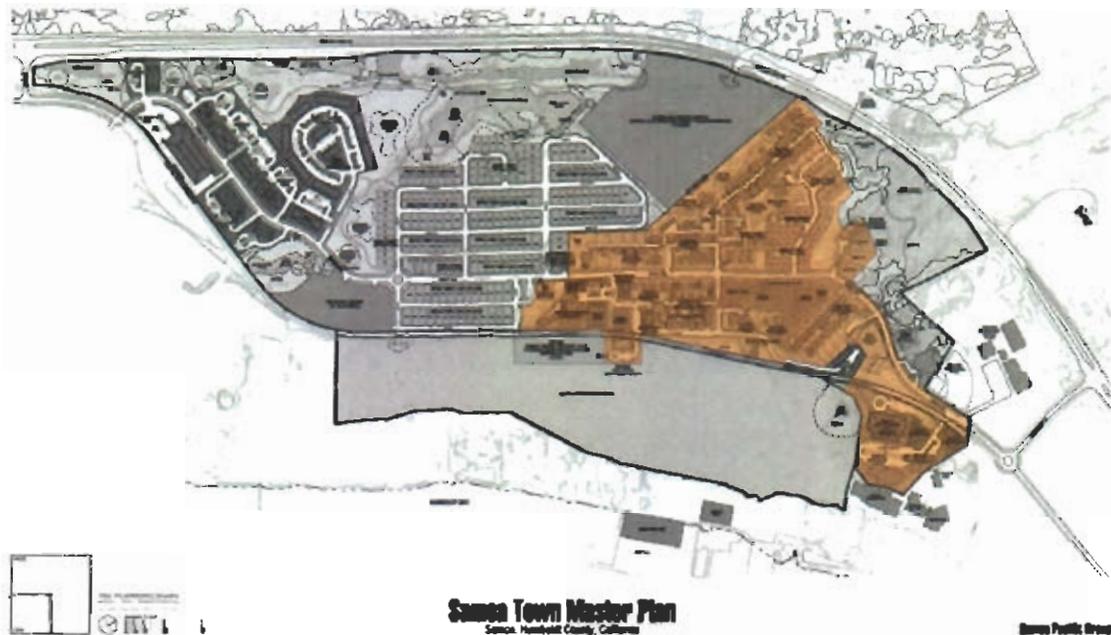
The homes on North Bayview Avenue are the oldest in Samoa and pre-date the Hammond Lumber Company. These homes, in contrast with the rest of old Samoa as Victorian buildings, are also different from each other within their own architectural grouping.

In the event that infill is considered in these Victorian areas, any replacement shall emulate the building being replaced as per guidelines described in the previous section. New buildings are only recommended for lots of similar size to the existing ones and lot coverage here shall be limited to 40%. A new building situated here should be as different from its neighbors as its neighbors are from each other while utilizing strictly Victorian stylistic elements. Elements from other styles, such as Colonial Revival and Craftsman genres, shall not be used in this area. Highly recommended Victorian stylizations include flush siding, tall thin windows, full pedimented gable eaves enclosing an ornamental shingled facade, angled bay

## New Development Infill

New development on previously unbuilt land is planned for both outside and inside the historic Old Town area. In both cases, a New Town Residential General basis for design is to be used to guide new development projects. This is included in Part II: New Town Design Guidelines. Specialized areas and/or types of housing may carry with them specialized adaptations to the general guidelines. These adaptations for areas of special concern are also found in Part II: New Town Design Guidelines, both for the New Town area and the Old Town area.

The map below shows the Old Town jurisdictional boundary in color.



## 8. Maintenance of Existing Systems

Existing systems should be analyzed for safety, energy conservation, and cost effectiveness. A maintenance routine for mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems and their features is highly recommended. Providing adequate ventilation of attics, crawl spaces and cellars can minimize accelerated deterioration of mechanical systems.

## 11. Signage and Graphics

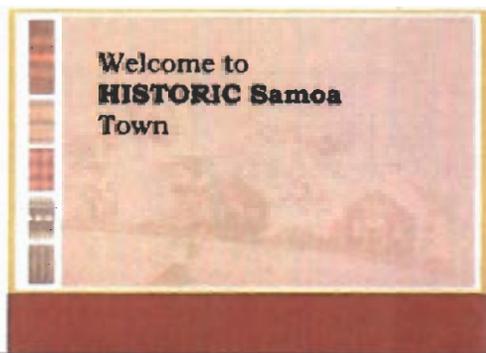


**General.** Signage in Samoa is functional and utilitarian. New signs shall be both attractive in appearance and compatible with façades and the scale of existing and new buildings. Sign material, font and other requirements, shall be compatible with Samoa's thematic image. Signs shall also comply with ADA, accessibility and safety requirements and with County of Humboldt regulations. Concept sign design and material shall be approved by the SDRC.

Samoa's town logo shall be displayed on all standard signs. For more information, refer to the **Signage Implementation Plan**, pending approval by the SDRC.

**Sign Types.** Standardization of signs in Old Town and New Town Samoa is recommended as a major contributing factor for the town's image. Signage in Samoa's historic/cultural area will reflect historic origins while promoting a visual hierarchy to differentiate the area from dynamic, new development. Existing, original signage shall be repaired and restored. If replacement is required, new signs will reflect historic design characteristics.

There are several types of signs that exist or are planned for Samoa:



1. **Entry signs.** The following sign is planned for the New Navy Road entry to Old Town Samoa. Another entry sign will be situated near the new access road for the planned business park.

- Signs shall be a maximum of 6 square feet if located less than 8' above ground, 9 square feet if between 8-12' above ground, and 12 square feet if more than 12' above ground. Final sign size must be reviewed and approved by the SDRC for appropriateness to use and location.
- Banners shall be a maximum of 36" in height and 10-12' in maximum width.
- The height of commercial, window display signs will be limited to one-third the height of the glass in the sash, excluding muntins. Sign width is limited to 90% of the width of glass in the sash.
- Projecting signs (i.e. signs perpendicular to the façade of the building) are allowed. Maximum projection is 5' and top of sign shall be 9-12' above the sidewalk. Maximum size is 6 square feet. Brackets or supports shall match the sign style. Sign hardware shall not be included as part of the allowable size of the sign.



**Sign Illumination.** Although not required, consider using back-lit and front-lit graphics in appropriate cases. Signs can be illuminated by either rear illumination (channel type) or lit from a non-apparent light source.

Exposed light source(s), and flashing or moving character type are not allowed. Signs on an establishment's second floor shall not be illuminated.

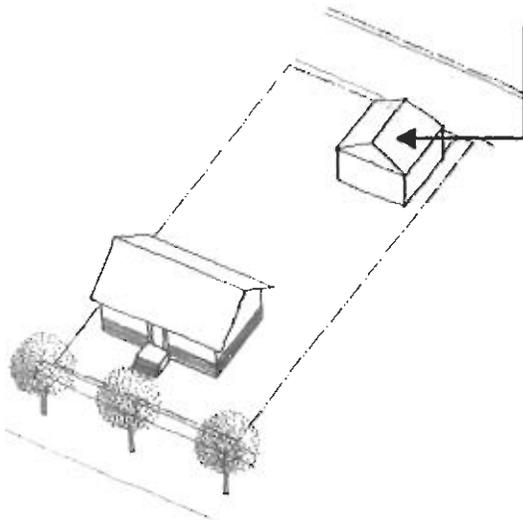
**Replacement.** Check if historical examples are available when designing signage. Use similar materials, font styles, location, size, and appropriate installation for historic signs.

## 12. Site Features

Site and landscape features are important components of an area's historic context.

### General recommendations:

- Design new buildings in relationship with existing setbacks, size, scale, orientation, massing, material, and character of neighboring and adjacent buildings.
- Preserve a contributing, character-defining garage, when feasible. Respect the primary and roofing materials, roof forms, window and door openings, and other architectural details. Replace, in kind, a historic garage if it is beyond repair. An exact reconstruction is not recommended. The replacement, however, should be compatible with the overall character of the primary building through the use of similar proportions and materials.



- Locate a new, detached garage at the rear of the site only and setback substantially from the house. In certain situations, alternative locations will be considered but in no case will garages be permitted on the residential building's front facing side.
- When providing parking areas for individual residential properties, locate parking in rear alleys, away from the front of the lot. Paved parking in the front yard is inappropriate.
- Use paving materials for parking areas that are compatible with the character of the area. Decomposed granite, pea gravel, exposed aggregate concrete, gravel or chip and seal are appropriate paving materials. Use materials that are not impervious to water so as to minimize runoff into the street or onto adjacent properties.

**Pedestrian Circulation.** It is important to maintain and, where possible, to enhance the historic orientation of the town atmosphere. Paths, trails and walkways are historically determined and integrated with new master planned circulation routes.

### General recommendations:

### General recommendations:

- Where modifications are required to achieve new safety or functional requirements, designs should consider the existing road's character-defining features. As possible, maintain the traditional horizontal alignments, lane widths, shoulders, clearances, and other similar design elements for new construction within Samoa's historic area. Historic roads that do not have sidewalks should be maintained as such. Because Vance Avenue is the main corridor to and through New Town Samoa, however, special exception for design shall be permitted.
- Locate and align new roads in a visually unobtrusive and historically compatible manner, using minimal amounts of cut and fill, narrow width and appropriate materials and drainage features.
- Safety issues and other concerns may necessitate new infrastructure systems within the roadway. Select roadway material similar in appearance to existing pavement. As appropriate, use compact gravel surfaces on parking or other areas. Utilize County of Humboldt roadway values and acceptable levels of safety when reconstructing the existing roadway design.
- Provide roadway lighting systems that are simple and compatible in character, design, height, size and color. Complement new lighting poles in parking areas with what has existed previously.
- Verify any restrictions or prohibitions on existing roadways. Plan for maintenance and upkeep.



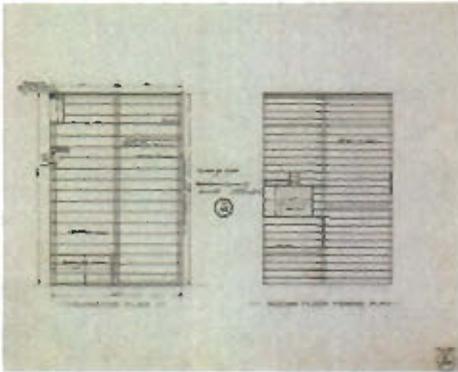
**Sidewalks.** Many of Samoa's streets were designed before the advent of the automobile and, as such, do not have sidewalks. Adding sidewalks to these roads would significantly impact this character-defining feature.

### General recommendations:

- If new sidewalks are necessary, use surface materials to complement the historic and cultural character of the area. Consider a texture and color that is more suited to town atmosphere if this new material is used. Sidewalk surfaces shall be weathered by hosing and brushing with a stiff broom to expose the aggregate prior to concrete fully setting. Alternative



- Service areas fixtures shall be wall mounted with 90 degree cutoff luminaries (downlighting). Any lighting used to highlight or illuminate architecture or signs shall be attractive without significant spillage of light upward or outward. Use metal halide bulbs or other approved SDRC types.
- Provide lights at public and service entrances and pedestrian circulation routes.
- New garages or carports must be compatible in style, size, material, roof profile, and details with the historic principle building on the lot. Garages and carports will be located in the rear of the lot only and accessed from the alley where alleys exist at the rear.



**Foundations.** Building foundations in Samoa primarily consist of concrete, masonry and wood piers. If repair and retention are not an option, replacement with new concrete piers or perimeter foundations are permitted. However, all new construction must be screened by exterior wood trim and finishes similar to what was originally on the building. Refer to Character Defining Features section in the Appendix.

### 13. Landscape Features



include available and known resources for manufacturers, products, and other construction-related matters for the SDRC and others. In addition, a supply of appropriate items for renovation will be available.

## 15. Relocation

Relocating a building is a last resort to avoid demolition, and must be done with care. From a preservation perspective, relocating a building has many negative consequences. The context of the building is lost and the association with the surrounding natural and built environment is destroyed. Moreover, many of the character-defining features that contribute to the architectural significance of a building have to be removed or are seriously damaged as a result of relocation. These include foundations, porches, chimneys, and interior finishes. Structural damage can also result.

## 16. Demolition

Demolition invariably exerts a negative impact on a historic district. Typically, either a conspicuous void is created, or the replacement, even if well designed, is usually less well designed and constructed than the original. Demolition should be avoided in most cases unless the building or site's rehabilitation is technically or feasibility extremely restrictive and prohibitive.

Demolition of buildings is restricted to conditions of imminent safety hazards that possess no reasonable economic use and other extreme circumstances. Every effort should be made to reuse and revitalize contributing historic and cultural resources. The SDRC will determine whether a unique situation for demolition exists for the building or site in question. A Historic American Building Survey (HABS) or other documentation of the building to be demolished will be completed.

## 17. Special Projects:

**Samoa Block, Samoa Cookhouse area, Water Tower, Hostelry & Others**



**Opportunity for revitalization.** The Samoa Block structure is situated on a prestigious and pivotal location. The Town Square to the northeast and ample parking to the southwest are proposed for the immediate area. Additionally, the gas station is vacant next to the Samoa Block. Several other residential structures in the vicinity, oriented to the Town Square, are proposed for commercial uses. The post office defines the easterly part of the area.

The Samoa Block area is the nucleus and center of the Samoa development, linking both the new and historic/cultural aspects of the community. In maintaining its tradition, the area uses and design must encourage economic vitality through creative new uses that engage the public. This area is also a place where visitors can be oriented to the Samoa development.

Considerations include:

- Use the building's historical/cultural references as a design palette for the Samoa Block Area.
- Consider Samoa Block as a logical location for the Visitors Center and place of orientation for the development (alternative location may be the Samoa Cookhouse complex). Situate Samoa real estate showcase for properties in the Block.
- Clarify how the adjacent buildings (gas station, residential structures) can be integrated into development.
- Develop a "park" concept that is not static, but active – in other words, maintain flexibility so the park can also be used effectively for multi-uses and various events.
- Redesign parking to maximize access to Samoa Block uses. Determine whether existing warehouses behind Block (and post office) can be adaptively reused and parking located without demolition of structures.
- Consider uses such as an indoor/outdoor café or coffee shop, an indoor "market hall" that includes individual spaces for a market, bakery, produce shop, wines, and more. The second story may house a restaurant and bar, performing arts/culinary school or community uses as mentioned in the Master Plan.

- Reconfigure proposed new building footprints with the existing resources. Assess the original layouts prior to the addition of vehicular parking.



### **Water Tower**

Reconstruction of water shall be done in accordance with plans available for the original building. However, materials may be substituted that best reflect the building's character defining features. An appropriate use, interpretation, and signage will also be determined.



### **Hostelry**

The Hostelry, or "Mansion", is the original home of Hammond Lumber Mill. Built in a grander and more ornate style than the workers' housing, this building has been renovated. Ongoing maintenance in accordance with the Samoa Design Guidelines is required.

### **Post Office & other contributing structures**



As with other buildings, use of the Samoa Guidelines is required for the Post Office and other types of similar contributing structures. In particular, adaptive reuse modifications shall be carefully designed to maintain the original character defining features.

## **Appendices (Exhibits, References, etc)**

- A Applications and SDRC checklist
- B List of Buildings
- C Architectural Types
- D Old Town Architectural Features Inventory and Basis for Pattern Book
- E Secretary of Interior Rehabilitation Standards (summary)
- F Archaeological Resources
- G Ordinance
- H Map of Historic & Cultural Area
- I Database & Manufacturers/Products

# APPENDIX A.1

## Application and Request for Certificate of Appropriateness

*In compliance with Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_ adopted by the County of Humboldt, a Certificate of Appropriateness shall be obtained for any exterior changes to any building or site located with the designated historic section of Samoa Town. These changes must be approved by the Samoa Design Review Committee (SDRC) and submitted to the County of Humboldt Planning Department in accordance with subject Ordinance.*

Information regarding the building, property or site to be reviewed:

Applicant name: \_\_\_\_\_

Building Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Business Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person, address, phone # and email:

General Description of the work to be performed:

### Pre Design Preliminary Checklist:

Proposed Project		Y	N	Remarks
		C	O	
		E		
1	Have you reviewed the Samoa Design Guidelines document of historic and cultural resources?			
2	Is the property, building or site listed as a Samoa contributing resource?			
3.0	<b>Does the project involve an alteration or renovation of the:</b>			
3.1	Exterior of the existing building			
3.2	Interior of the existing building			
3.3	Both exterior and interior of the existing building			
3.4	Addition to existing building			
3.5	Other types of new construction in yard or landscaped area of property			
3.4	A presently vacant lot or site			
4	Does the project involve demolition or relocation of a contributing resource? If so, what specifically is proposed?			

5.0 Which of the following components will be replaced or altered in the project?

5.1	Windows			
5.2	Doors			
5.3	Porches			
5.4	Siding and other wood features			
5.5	Roofs			
5.6	Site and/or Landscape features			
6	Are estimated costs for project determined?			

Include with this application the following only, as applicable:

1. Preliminary plans, sketches or drawings that illustrate that provide a conceptual understanding of the proposed project.
2. Description or samples of any materials to be used.
3. Color selection samples.
4. Photographs or other information necessary for the review.

Signature of applicant:

\_\_\_\_\_

Submittal Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*For the Samoa Design Review Committee (SDRC) use only:*

Submittal Date of Application:

Meeting Date:

Notice Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE TO OWNER:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Approves your Application & recommends compliance to the County of Humboldt

\_\_\_\_\_ Approves your Application with the following conditions

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapproves of your Application for the following reasons and requires a revised submittal.

**Signed:**

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Additional Application Considerations**

### **Governing Regulations**

Any and all proposed construction within the designated Samoa's historic & cultural area upon approval by the SDRC, shall conform with the following:

1. SDRC rules and regulations;
2. Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Resources;
3. All applicable Humboldt County Ordinances, Regulations, Overlay Zones and Codes;
4. Applicable Local, State and Federal Codes and Regulations.

### **Pre-Design Meeting**

Depending on the scope and magnitude of the project, the applicant and his/her architect, designer or builder are encouraged to meet with the SDRC to discuss your property and identify any important concerns prior to designing or preparing plans for any proposed improvements to your lot.

Although this meeting is not required, it will provide you with guidance prior to the initiation of design work and will acquaint you with the expectations of the SDRC, and with rules and regulations governing your historic resource.

### **Construction and other Documents**

The SDRC will determine the number of copies to be submitted for review, including requirements for design documents, construction schedule, sample materials & color board, and other requirements set forth by the Committee. Review period and appeals process should be discussed with the SDRC.

### **Building Permit**

The SDRC will recommend approval or denial of your planned improvements to the County of Humboldt. Subsequently, a Building Permit must be obtained directly from Humboldt County. Owners are advised that the County may have certain additional submittal requirements, which have to be met before issuance of a Building Permit. Any changes to the site, exterior building appearance (including exterior building materials) brought about by the Building Permit process must be submitted to the SDRC for review and approval.

### **Changes in Plans and/or Materials**

No significant changes in plans and/or materials previously approved by the SDRC may be undertaken without advanced written SDRC approval.

### **Other Items**

Please contact the SDRC and the County of Humboldt for additional concerns and inquiries.

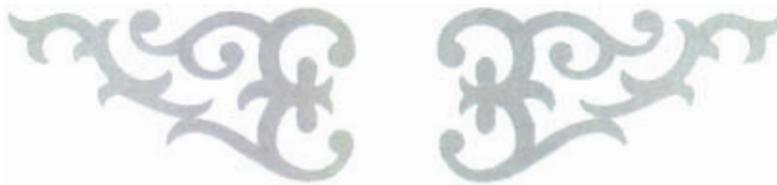
**SDRC Construction and Rehabilitation Checklist**

Samoa Design Guidelines: Old Town Historic Area		Type of Improvement:
<b>PROJECT name/ Address:</b>		
<b>Assessment and Remarks – Basis of Design Recommendations</b>		
I - II. Does Project generally reflect Design Principles and Design Guidelines recommendations (rate 1-5, low to high)?		
<b>Town as a Composite, Homogeneous Place</b>		
I	Overall Town context and development: examples of Lumber Town plan basic/its necessity and economy, land/uses, location of activities, utilitarian buildings, resonating with the culture, climate, and available materials.	
<b>II. Samoa's Traditional Architecture</b>		
1	<b>Simplicity of Massing:</b> examples of architecture based on necessity and economy, utilitarian buildings, resonating with the culture, climate, and available materials of the places where they were built, relevant and sensible styles.	
2	<b>Hierarchy of Massing:</b> most important functions are located in the largest, most prominent part of the building or "main body".	
3	<b>Simplicity of Proportion:</b> use of simple proportions found in harmony with proportions that come naturally to the polynesian word.	
4	<b>Symmetry of the Face:</b> use of bilateral symmetry in some way at the entry of the building.	
5	<b>Regular Arrangement of Openings:</b> the placement of openings in a wall, that while sometimes is not simply regular, is nonetheless extremely rational.	
6	<b>Gap, Shaft and Base:</b> building patterns represent basic three elements of form.	
7	<b>Site Arrangements: Arrangements that create either internal courtyard or external street spaces. A non clear building layout that is pulled up as close, tight and tall to the street shoulder to shoulder.</b>	
8	<b>Context Zoned:</b> relationship with specific "town" in the historic area, including Samoa's commercial center and residential enclaves.	
A - H. Does the project incorporate and utilize aspects of Samoa's existing historical/cultural Character Defining Features? (Indicate: yes/no/ or Not Applicable)		
<b>Building and Site</b>		
<b>A. Wall Materials</b>		
A-1	Number of Materials (traditional no more than 2)	
A-2	Siding - type (wood, stone, masonry, stucco, other)	
A-3	Trim - exterior trim that is indistinguishable to wood when painted, used appropriately in location	
A-4	Colors - appropriate to building styles and local precedent	
A-5	Wall Heights - 10 feet plus preferred for correct proportions	
A-6	Wall Material Joints	
<b>B. Door and Windows</b>		
B-1	Door Materials	
B-2	Window Materials	
B-3	Structural Materials	
B-4	Shutter Materials	
B-5	Window Muntins	
B-6	Door and Window Types	
B-7	Door/Window Style related to Building Style	
B-8	Entry Surrounds	
B-9	Window Proportions (and pane)	
B-10	Porches and doors related to building style	
B-11	Shutters	
B-12	Window/Door Casings	
B-13	Lintels, Keystones, and Arches	
B-14	Arch/Eave alignment	
B-15	Sill Casings	
<b>C. Porches and Balconies</b>		
C-1	Column Materials/ Proportions	
C-2	Beam Materials	
C-3	Porch/Ceiling Materials	
C-4	Balcony Materials	
C-5	Railing Materials	

<b>D Eaves</b>	
D-1 Eave Return, Cap material	
D-2 Trim under Cornice	
D-3 Gutter and Downspout materials	
D-4 Eave Materials	
<b>E Roofs</b>	
E-1 Roofing materials	
E-2 Ridge Caps	
E-3 Roof Slopes	
E-4 Bay Roofs	
E-5 Overlapping Gables	
F-4 Skylights	
<b>F Porches and Dormers</b>	
F-1 Dormer Jamb materials	
F-2 Dormer Roof trim	
F-3 Dormer body openings	
F-4 Porch related to building style & materials	
<b>G Attachments</b>	
G-1 Chimney & Flue Materials	
G-2 Signs	
G-3 Awnings	
G-4 Lighting	
<b>H Sitemwork</b>	
H-1 Fence Materials	
H-2 Wall Materials	
H-4 Sidewalk Materials	
H-5 Private yards	
H-6 Garden walls	
H-7 Driveways	
H-8 Plant selection	

# Appendix B 1

## Old Town Historic Resources



### Residential

#### CADMAN COURT

	<b>11 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.1	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>12 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.2	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>13 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.3	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>14 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.4	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>15 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.5	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## CADMAN COURT (CONTINUED)

	<b>17 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.6	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>18 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.7	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>20 Cadman Court</b>	Reference #: A2.8	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

## FENWICK AVENUE

	<b>1 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.9	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B6	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>2 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.10	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>3 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.11	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B6	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>4 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.12	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## FENWICK AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>5 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.13	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B6	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>6 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.14	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>7 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.15	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B6	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>8 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.16	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>9 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.17	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1924	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B6	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>10 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.18	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>11 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.19	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1924	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## FENWICK AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>12 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.20	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>13 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.21	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1924	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>14 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.22	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>15 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.23	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1924	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>16 Fenwick Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.24	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## MURPHY AVENUE

	<b>14 Murphy Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.25	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1905	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>16 Murphy Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.26	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1905	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

## NORTH BAY VIEW STREET

	<b>11 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A1.1	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)	Date Built: 1895	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>13 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A1.2	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)	Date Built: 1895	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>15 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A2.27	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>21 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A2.28	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>23 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A2.29	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## NORTH BAY VIEW STREET (CONTINUED)

	<b>108 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A1.3	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)	Date Built: 1895	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>109 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A1.4	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)	Date Built: 1895	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>111 N. Bay View Street</b>	Reference #: A1.5	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)	Date Built: 1890	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

## PACIFIC COURT

	<b>3 Pacific Court</b>	Reference #: A2.30	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>4 Pacific Court</b>	Reference #: A2.31	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## RIDEOUT STREET

	<b>1 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.32	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>2 Rideout Street (backhouse)</b>	Reference #: A2.33	Type: Hostelry Separate Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3A1	
	<b>Comments:</b> The main building is found under Commercial, not Residential.		

	<b>3 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.34	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>5 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.35	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>102 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.36	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>104 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.37	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>105 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.38	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## RIDEOUT STREET (CONTINUED)

	<b>110 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.39	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1909	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>112 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.40	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1909	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2A1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>114 Rideout Street</b>	Reference #: A2.41	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1912	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

## SAMOA COURT

	<b>1 Samoa Court</b>	Reference #: A2.42	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>3 Samoa Court</b>	Reference #: A2.43	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>5 Samoa Court</b>	Reference #: A2.44	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>102 Samoa Court</b>	Reference #: A2.45	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## SAMOA COURT EXTENSION

	<b>1 Samoa Court Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.46	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>3 Samoa Court Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.47	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>5 Samoa Court Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.48	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>7 Samoa Court Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.49	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>9 Samoa Court Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.50	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B5	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## SUNSET AVENUE

	<b>116 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.51	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>117 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.52	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>118 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.53	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>119 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.54	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>120 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.55	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2D1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>121 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.56	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>122 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.57	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2D1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## SUNSET AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>123 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.58	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1925	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>124 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.59	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2D1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>125 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.60	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>126 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.61	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>127 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.62	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>128 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.63	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>129 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.64	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2D1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## SUNSET AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>129 1/2 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.65	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>130 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.66	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>131 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.67	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>132 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.68	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>133 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.69	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1921	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>134 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.70	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C3	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>137 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.71	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## SUNSET AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>138 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.72	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>139 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.73	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>140 Sunset Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.74	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1922	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B4	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

## SUNSET AVENUE EXTENSION

	<b>1 Sunset Avenue Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.75	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>3 Sunset Avenue Extension</b>	Reference #: A2.76	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## VANCE AVENUE

	<b>4 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.77	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>6 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.78	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>7 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.79	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>8 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.80	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>9 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.81	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1C1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>10 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.82	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>12 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.83	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## VANCE AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>13 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.84	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>14 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.85	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>15 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.86	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>16 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.87	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>17 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.88	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>18 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.89	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B2	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>19 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.90	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3B1	
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Residential

## VANCE AVENUE (CONTINUED)

	<b>20 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.91	Type: Dwelling	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES	
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B2		
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>101 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.92	Type: Dwelling	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES	
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B2		
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>103 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A2.93	Type: Dwelling	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES	
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B2		
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>200 Vance Avenue</b>	Reference #: A3.1	Type: Dwelling	
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1940	Contributing: YES	
	Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional	Architectural Subset: 4-2		
	<b>Comments:</b>			

# Commercial

	<b>Samoa Cookhouse</b>	Address: Cookhouse Lane	Type: Cookhouse
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1900	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3A2	Reference #: B2.1
	<b>Comments:</b>		
	<b>Samoa Block (Samoa Fire Station)</b>	1-5 Cutten St.	Type: Fire Station
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1913-1918	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3A3	Reference #: B2.2
	<b>Comments:</b> Convert to commercial use.		
	<b>Hostelry</b>	2 Rideout St.	Type: Hostelry
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1903	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Shingle Style	Architectural Subset: 3A1	Reference #: B2.3
	<b>Comments:</b> Back building 1910 (see Residential).		
	<b>Christmas Wreath Gift Shop</b>		Type: Gift Shop
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style:	Architectural Subset:	Reference #: B2.4
	<b>Comments:</b>		
	<b>Post Office - Employment Office</b>	244 N. Bay View Street	Type: Post Office
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style:	Architectural Subset: 2B6	Reference #: B2.5
	<b>Comments:</b>		
	<b>2 Cutten Street</b>	2 Cutten St.	Type: Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1902	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: National Folk	Architectural Subset: 1B1	Reference #: B2.6
	<b>Comments:</b> Convert to commercial use.		
	<b>Dog Ranch</b>	615 New Navy Base Rd.	Type: Dog Ranch
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1923/1925	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style:	Architectural Subset: 2B6	Reference #: B2.7
	<b>Comments:</b> Both buildings at this address are referenced under B2.7.		

# Industrial

	<b>Contractors Gate B - Pumphouse</b>	Reference #: C2.1	Type: Pumphouse	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Carpenter's Shop</b>	Reference #: C2.2	Type: Warehouse	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Lard &amp; Meat House</b>	Reference #: C2.3	Type: Lard Renderer	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1918	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Warehouse behind Samoa Block</b>	Reference #: C2.4	Type: Warehouse	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1910	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Samoa Wharf</b>	Reference #: C2.5	Type: Dock Commercial	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1900	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Ferry Terminal Ruins</b>	Reference #: C2.6	Type: Dock Commercial	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1900	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Dockside Warehouse</b>	Reference #: C2.7	Type: Warehouse	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

# Industrial

	<b>Millyard</b>	Reference #: C2.8	Type: Millyard	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1895-1950	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Rigging Shop Foundation</b>	Reference #: C2.9	Type: Foundation	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1910	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Bus Shelter</b>	Reference #: C2.10	Type: Shelter	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1925	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Train Yard</b>	Reference #: C2.11	Type: Train Yard	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1900-1950	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Roundhouse</b>	Reference #: C2.12	Type: Train Commercial	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Car Shed</b>	Reference #: C2.13	Type: Train Commercial	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing:	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

	<b>Boiler Shop</b>	Reference #: C2.14	Type: Train Commercial	
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing: YES	
	<b>Comments:</b>			

 Industrial

	<b>Machine &amp; Blacksmith Shop</b>	Reference #: C2.15	Type: Train Commercial
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1910	Contributing:
	Comments:		

	<b>Samoa Railroad System</b>	Reference #: C2.16	Type: Railroad
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1900-1930	Contributing:
	Comments:		

	<b>Water Tower Foundation 1</b>	Reference #: C2.17	Type: Foundation
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:
	Comments:		

	<b>Water Tower Foundation 2</b>	Reference #: C2.18	Type: Foundation
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:
	Comments:		

	<b>Water Tower Foundation 3</b>	Reference #: C2.19	Type: Foundation
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:
	Comments:		

	<b>Water Tower Foundation 4</b>	Reference #: C2.20	Type: Foundation
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1920	Contributing:
	Comments:		

	<b>Building 1</b>	Reference #: C3.1	Type: Dock Commercial
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1940	Contributing:
	Comments:		

 Industrial

	<b>Sewage Treatment Facility 1</b>	Reference #: C3.2	Type: Sewage Treatment
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1950	Contributing:
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Septic System</b>	Reference #: C3.3	Type: Train Commercial
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1945	Contributing:
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Freight Bin</b>	Reference #: C3.4	Type: Train Commercial
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1950	Contributing:
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Storage Building</b>	Reference #: C3.5	Type: Train Commercial
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1950	Contributing:
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Restroom</b>	Reference #: C3.6	Type: Train Commercial
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1933-1950)	Date Built: ca. 1950	Contributing:
	<b>Comments:</b>		

# Recreational, Parks & Open Space

	<b>Samoa Site 2</b>	Location:	Type: Open Space
	Era: Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)	Date:	Contributing:
	Architectural Style: N/A	Architectural Subset: N/A	Reference #: D1.1
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Women's Club</b>	115 Rideout St.	Type: Community Dwelling
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing: YES
	Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional	Architectural Subset: 4-1	Reference #: D2.1
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Samoa Gym</b>	900 Vance Av.	Type: Gymnasium
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: 1923	Contributing:
	Architectural Style:	Architectural Subset:	Reference #: D2.2
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Men's Clubhouse (Samoa Firehall)</b>	Cookhouse Lane	Type: Social Hall
	Era: Lumber Boom (1900-1932)	Date Built: ca. 1900	Contributing
	Architectural Style: Craftsman	Architectural Subset: 2B3	Reference #: D2.3
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Vance Avenue Bridge</b>	200 Vance Av.	Type: Bridge
	Era: Reshaping the Lumber Industry	Date Built: ca. 1940	Contributing:
	Architectural Style: N/A	Architectural Subset: N/A	Reference #: D3.1
	<b>Comments:</b>		

	<b>Samoa Playground</b>		Type: Playground
	Era: Decline of Redwood Industry (1950-1985)	Date Built: ca. 1986	Contributing:
	Architectural Style: N/A	Architectural Subset: N/A	Reference #: D4.1
	<b>Comments:</b>		

## Appendix B2

# Time Period Index

### Tidewater Lumber Era (1850-1899)

#### Residential

A1.1: 11 North Bay View St. (1895)  
 A1.2: 13 North Bay View St. (1895)  
 A1.3: 108 North Bay View St. (1895)  
 A1.4: 109 North Bay View St. (1895)  
 A1.5: 111 North Bay View St. (1890)

#### Commercial

No resources.

#### Industrial

No Resources.

#### Recreational & Parks

D1.1: Samoa Site 2

### Lumber Boom (1900-1932)

#### Residential

A2.1: 11 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.2: 12 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.3: 13 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.4: 14 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.5: 15 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.6: 17 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.7: 18 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.8: 20 Cadman Court (1903)  
 A2.9: 1 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.10: 2 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.11: 3 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.12: 4 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.13: 5 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.14: 6 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.15: 7 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.16: 8 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.17: 9 Fenwick Avenue (1924)  
 A2.18: 10 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.19: 11 Fenwick Avenue (1924)  
 A2.20: 12 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.21: 13 Fenwick Avenue (1924)  
 A2.22: 14 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.23: 15 Fenwick Avenue (1924)  
 A2.24: 16 Fenwick Avenue (1923)  
 A2.25: 14 Murphy Avenue (1905)  
 A2.26: 16 Murphy Avenue (1905)  
 A2.27: 15 North Bay View St. (1902)  
 A2.28: 21 North Bay View St. (1902)  
 A2.29: 23 North Bay View St. (1902)  
 A2.30: 3 Pacific Court (1922)  
 A2.31: 4 Pacific Court (1903)

A2.32: 1 Rideout Street (1903)  
 A2.33: 2 Rideout St.(backhouse) (1910)  
 A2.34: 3 Rideout Street (1903)  
 A2.35: 5 Rideout Street (1903)  
 A2.36: 102 Rideout Street (1903)  
 A2.37: 104 Rideout Street (1903)  
 A2.38: 105 Rideout Street (1903)  
 A2.39: 110 Rideout Street (1909)  
 A2.40: 112 Rideout Street (1909)  
 A2.41: 114 Rideout Street (1912)  
 A2.42: 1 Samoa Court (1903)  
 A2.43: 3 Samoa Court (1903)  
 A2.44: 5 Samoa Court (1903)  
 A2.45: 102 Samoa Court (1903)  
 A2.46: 1 Samoa Court Ext. (1922)  
 A2.47: 3 Samoa Court Ext. (1922)  
 A2.48: 5 Samoa Court Ext. (1922)  
 A2.49: 7 Samoa Court Ext. (1923)  
 A2.50: 9 Samoa Court Ext. (1923)  
 A2.51: 116 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.52: 117 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.53: 118 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.54: 119 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.55: 120 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.56: 121 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.57: 122 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.58: 123 Sunset Avenue (c.1925)  
 A2.59: 124 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.60: 125 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.61: 126 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.62: 127 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.63: 128 Sunset Avenue (1920)

A2.64: 129 Sunset Avenue (1920)  
 A2.65: 129 1/2 Sunset Avenue (1923)  
 A2.66: 130 Sunset Avenue (1923)  
 A2.67: 131 Sunset Avenue (1923)  
 A2.68: 132 Sunset Avenue (1923)  
 A2.69: 133 Sunset Avenue (1921)  
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 A2.71: 137 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.72: 138 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.73: 139 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.74: 140 Sunset Avenue (1922)  
 A2.75: 1 Sunset Av. Extension (c.1920)  
 A2.76: 3 Sunset Av. Extension (c.1920)  
 A2.77: 4 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.78: 6 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.79: 7 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.80: 8 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.81: 9 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.82: 10 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.83: 12 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.84: 13 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.85: 14 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.86: 15 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.87: 16 Vance Avenue (1902)  
 A2.88: 17 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.89: 18 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.90: 19 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.91: 20 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.92: 101 Vance Avenue (1903)  
 A2.93: 103 Vance Avenue (1903)

## Lumber Boom (1900-1932) (continued)

### Commercial

- B2.1: Samoa Cookhouse (c.1900)
- B2.2: Samoa Block (1913-1918)
- B2.3: 2 Rideout (Hostelry) (1903)
- B2.4: XMas Wreath Gift Shop (1910)
- B2.5: 244 North Bay View St. (1910)
- B2.6: 2 Cutten Street (1902)
- B2.7: Dog Ranch, 615 Navy Base Rd. (1923/1925)

### Industrial

- C2.1: Contractors Gate B - Pumphouse (c.1920)
- C2.2: Carpenter's Shop (c.1920)
- C2.3: Lard & Meat House (1918)
- C2.4: Warehouse behind Samoa Block (c.1910)

- C2.5: Samoa Wharf (c.1900)
- C2.6: Ferry Terminal ruins (c.1900)
- C2.7: Dockside Warehouse (c.1920)
- C2.8: Millyard (1895-1950)
- C2.9: Rigging Shop Foundation (c.1910)
- C2.10: Bus Shelter (1925)
- C2.11: Train Yard (c.1920)
- C2.12: Roundhouse (1910)
- C2.13: Car Shed (1910)
- C2.14: Boiler Shop (1910)
- C2.15: Machine & Blacksmith Shop (1910)
- C2.16: Samoa Railroad System (1900-1930)
- C2.17: Water Tower Foundation 1 (c.1920)
- C2.18: Water Tower Foundation 2 (c.1920)
- C2.19: Water Tower Foundation 3 (c.1920)

- C2.20: Water Tower Foundation 4 (c.1920)

### Recreational & Parks

- D2.1: Women's Club (115 Rideout St.) (1923)
- D2.2: Samoa Gym (900 Vance Av.) (1923)
- D2.3: Men's Clubhouse (Samoa Firehall) (c.1900)

## Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1930-1950)

### Residential

- A3.1: 200 Vance Avenue. (c.1940)

### Commercial

No resources.

### Industrial

- A3.1: Building 1 (c.1940)
- A3.2: Sewage Treatment Facility (c.1950)

- A3.3: Septic System (c.1945)
- A3.4: Freight Bin (c.1950)
- A3.5: Storage Building (c.1950)
- A3.6: Restroom (c.1950)

### Recreational & Parks

- D3.1: 200 Vance Av. Bridge (c.1940)

## Reshaping the Lumber Industry (1950-1985)

### Residential

No resources.

### Commercial

No resources.

### Industrial

No resources.

### Recreational & Parks

- D4.1: Samoa Playground (c.1986)