

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Truckee Veterans Memorial Building **DRAFT**

Other names/site number: the Vets Hall

Name of related multiple property listing:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**2. Location**

Street & number: 10214 High Street

City or town: Truckee State: CA County: Nevada

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>

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<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>
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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>          </u>	Total

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social/ Meeting Hall

Education/school

Recreation & culture

Defense

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social meeting hall

Recreation & culture

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

WOOD frame

ASPHALT composite roofing

CONCRETE foundation

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Truckee Veterans Memorial Hall and the Rocking Stone Tower are located on a .75-acre hill crest overlooking the Town of Truckee. The Veterans Hall was completed in 1939 and dedicated in 1941. A Gothic-arched structure, it features arched entrances on its north and south elevations, resulting in a cruciform mass. The architect was George Clinton Sellon, who designed numerous public buildings in California, but only one in this style. The Rocking Stone Tower, a 14-sided polygon, was built of steel in 1959 on a glacial erratic, a facsimile of the McGlashan Museum that occupied the site from 1893 to the 1950s. The structures are located at 10214 High Street, Truckee, Nevada County, California, south of Interstate Highway 80 and north of downtown Truckee. Except for some minor alterations, they retain their integrity to their period of significance (1939-1960).

## VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

### Exterior Description

The Veterans Hall is a two-story Gothic-arched building designed by **George Clinton Sellon** and completed in 1939. The structure combines the simple form of a Gothic pointed arch supported by interior exposed wood frame purlins. It has a cruciform mass, and is 117 feet long east to west and about 40 feet wide, with both ends stepping down to approximately 30 feet wide. (See Figure 3).

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A Gothic arch gabled entry, 18 feet wide, extends from the south elevation +/- 7 feet. A secondary arched gabled entry was added after 1994 to the north elevation. The building has a concrete perimeter foundation with some stem and retaining walls visible. The roof framing has structural ribs at +/-17 inches O.C. with laminated wood purlins in between at +/-2 feet 10 inches O.C., continuing from the main floor to the pointed arch using a 30 foot radius.

The original roof was covered with 'Pabco' cold process roofing (a type of rolled asphalt tar paper), with spray coats of 'Coolite' (aluminum) per the architect (Nevada County Board of Supervisors Minutes, August 21, 1939). The building, but not the roofing, was repainted in July 1944 (Minutes of American Legion Post No. 439). The rolled roofing was covered with asphalt shingles in 1995.

Fenestration consists of a ribbon of "eyebrow" awning windows running across the north and south elevations at the second floor level. On the east façade, a series of four 1/1 frame double-hung windows are located beneath the bump-out at the first floor level, while a bullseye window pierces the upper end of the east front gable.

The gable end walls, east and west elevations, and the entry gable walls along with any lower pony walls, have a horizontal board painted aluminum siding. The aluminum siding is apparently installed over the original horizontal board beveled wood siding. A projecting panel on the east primary elevation is clad in wood boards, affixed diagonally on each side flanking a small vertical window. The building's exposed concrete foundation walls are currently painted.

The original brick chimney, which allowed for the venting of a boiler used for heating the building, has been removed. Today, a faux brick chimney is located on the northeast portion of the roof, in the approximate same location, masking a cell tower which was added in 2008. This alteration was then approved by the local Historic Preservation Advisory Commission ("HPAC") organization. In 2012, the cell tower was again extended by three feet and the faux chimney was added in order to accommodate the omni antenna tower.

Primary entry is now via the recessed gabled entry on the north façade, through double glass and frame doors with a 2-light transom. A small porch, with metal railing and concrete stair and ramp, leads to the entry way. Signage, proclaiming "Veterans Building" and "Truckee Donner Park and Recreation District" is located above the entry. The original entry, now the secondary, is located on the south façade through double glass and metal security doors. A large picture window pierces the gabled façade above the doors. The entry is accessed via a series of concrete steps, with metal railings, from High Street.

The Veterans Building is located on a hillcrest, with High Street on the south, an asphalt parking lot and Keiser Avenue on the north, and the Rocking Stone Tower with a flagpole and a small semi-circular lawn, a plaque dedicated to the Rocking Stone by *E Clampus Vitus*, and two others in memory of two Truckee sons lost in recent wars, on the east.

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### **Interior Description**

The interior of the first floor, accessed from double doors on the south façade, includes two meeting/dormitory rooms, a kitchen dining room, boiler room, and men's and women's restrooms. The second floor, accessed from a secondary gabled entry (added in 1994) on the north façade, consists of a lobby, gymnasium, stage, meeting/dormitory room, and men's and women's restrooms. The primary room is arched, with encased wood beams and painted sheetrock paneling. (See Figure 8.)

### **Alterations**

The building's main entrance at the basement level remains in the same location, although the entry doors are not historic and have been moved out several feet. A shed roof was added above, while still using a clerestory window and an opening in the entry ceiling/main floor that was part of the original design.

The main stairway to the second floor has been removed and closed off as a closet. The original Kitchen and Banquet Rooms remain, but have been modified. The original Boiler Room is extant, but now houses the cell tower equipment. The original Ticket Office was removed to create access to two new Restrooms and several other rooms that have been added by excavating the original crawl space. The building's main, or second, floor consists of the original Lobby minus the original stairs to the main entrance below. The original layout of the Men's and Women's Restrooms remain, and so does the Lounge Room, which is now used as the Veterans administrative meeting room. The original Coat Room now has the secondary entrance off the north elevation opening into it in the same north/south alignment of the main entry below. The large main Meeting Room, +/-70 feet long by 40 feet wide, remains mostly unchanged with a raised "platform" at the west end and two egress doors on either side. The Meeting Room is now finished with hardwood basketball flooring and hoops at each end. The ceiling soffit and built-in wood benches on the north and south sides below the windows are original. (See Figure 10).

### **Building Chronology**

- 1939 TVMB constructed
- 1939-94 Nevada County Building Department records unavailable
- 1992 Removal of underground diesel tank
- 1994-95 Remodel of upper floor restrooms, new lower dormitory, kitchen and restrooms, removal of internal stairway
- 1994-95 Northside single entry door changed to opened/covered breezeway, entry porch additions
- 1995 Roof replacement; changed from silver, yellow, and blue to dark gray composite shingles
- 1996 Removal of underground storage tanks and soil remediation
- 1998 Fire Alarm system and security system installed
- 1999 Natural gas and forced air-unit installed, kitchen sheetrock firewall and vent installed
- 2008 Internal antennae tower in existing faux brick chimney installed

**Historic Integrity.** For the Truckee Veterans Memorial Building and Rocking Stone Tower to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the property must retain its seven aspects of integrity (*location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*).

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Except for some minor alterations, the Veterans Hall retains its integrity to its period of significance (1939-1960). The 1994 addition of an entry on the north elevation followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, in that it matched the original entryway on the south elevation. The 1995 exterior change in roof covering, replacing rolled asphalt roofing with asphalt shingles, has resulted in a minor alteration to the exterior, but is not a significant alteration in the critical views of the building, whose significance lies in its Gothic Arched contour. Although no historical photographs of the interior were located, likewise, the interior alterations have been to minor rooms (bathrooms, kitchens, hallways), and not to the primary Meeting Hall (gymnasium, stage, and meeting room), which retains its original woodwork, hardwood flooring, beamed arches, and American Legion insignia over the proscenium. (See Figure 8).

The Truckee Veterans Memorial Building and Rocking Stone Tower are situated on their original *locations*, on the site of the McGlashan Mansion and Rocking Stone Tower, surrounded by their remaining rock retaining wall. The Veterans Hall maintains its original *design* as a streamlined modern Gothic-arched structure for public use, designed by George C. Sellon, California's first state architect. The *setting* of the Veterans Hall and Rocking Stone Tower is unchanged, still located on a hillcrest, overlooking the Town of Truckee. Most of the *materials* used in the construction of the building are extant, including the original concrete pilings, wooden beams, and some of its original frame windows, while the *workmanship* utilized in the design of the interior wooden floor, stage, heating, fixtures, and encased beams is visible.

The Veterans Hall preserves its *feeling* as a historic 1939 public building that is to this day cherished and respected by three generations living in Truckee who have fond, loving memories of school classes, military troop housing, community center activities, veterans' meeting place, personal/family social events, shooting range for law enforcement agencies, an emergency/disaster staging and training area, and special events that occurred on its premises.

Today, the building remains as a Veterans' gathering place and serves as a public recognition of and for Truckee's veterans. As such, the Veterans Hall retains its *association* with the community as a meeting place for three generations of veterans, residents, and visitors, still in use as it was originally constructed and intended, and is proudly remembered for the 1960 Olympic Torch ceremony.

## ROCKING STONE TOWER

The Rocking Stone Tower was constructed in 1959 as a representation of the original McGlashan Donner and Butterfly Museum that was built in 1893 and demolished in the 1950s as a result of vandalism and neglect. The present Tower was built atop a granite glacial erratic with a rocking stone, as was the original, and is a tetradecagon (14-sided polygon). The flat roof is supported by fourteen (14) steel columns, separated by semi-circular arches; a steel railing surrounds the structure. The original concrete floor and foundation is accessed by a 30-step steel stairway from

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its south side. The Tower was constructed by the Miners Foundry in Nevada City, utilizing steel from the Kaiser Steel Company of Ontario, California. (See Figure 11).

The boulder on which the tower stands is a glacial erratic, a geological formation transported and deposited by a glacier over a great distance and left behind as it moved on. Composed of granite, the erratic differs from the bedrock on which it is situated. A rocking stone is situated in its center. Although a natural formation, a local Washoe legend centers on the wind god and thanksgiving for the stone's protection of food supplies.

The boulder stands 14 feet high from ground level and is 75 feet in diameter. The rocking stone on top is 18 feet in diameter and 62 inches high. The height of the tower from the flat top of the large boulder to the top of the roof is 17 feet, with a distance from one railing across the concrete floor to the other side railing of 17 ½ feet. Although an attempt was made to replicate the arches on the original structure, the original featured two-stories with multi-light windows and a decorative metal roof cresting, while this facsimile simply consists of columns and a roof.

The Rocking Stone Tower, built in 1959, retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to its period of significance (1959-1960) to a remarkable degree, with no alterations noted.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1939 – 1960

**Significant Dates**

May 25, 1941

February 1960

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Architect/Builder**

Sellon, George Clinton

Petersen, George

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Veterans Building and Rocking Stone Tower appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. The periods of significance date from 1939, for construction of the Veterans Hall, to 1960, when the Tower and Veterans Hall played an important role in the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley. The period of significance was selected to date from the construction of the buildings (1939 and 1959) to 1960 when the Olympic Torch passed through Truckee on its way to Squaw Valley to relight the Olympic Flame.

**CRITERION A Statement of Significance: Social History**

The Truckee Veterans Memorial Building and Rocking Stone Tower appear significant under Criterion A, for their association with the public and social history of Truckee for over 80 years. Completed in 1939, the Veterans Hall has stood as an iconic beacon above Truckee since that time, and has been used as a schoolhouse, community center, Veterans' meeting place, a gathering space for personal and family social events, a shooting range, an emergency/disaster staging and training area, and as a World War II and Cold War Civil Defense Siren venue. The

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Rocking Stone Tower is eligible for its association with the Veterans Hall and its construction for use as a staging area for the Olympic Torch on its way to the February 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley.

**Truckee Veterans Memorial Building**

Under Criterion A, the Veterans Hall has been closely associated with the social and public history of Truckee for over 80 years. From 1939 to 1960, it was the only public gathering place in Truckee, and the only one in Nevada County's eastern side. Completed in 1939, the Veterans Hall has stood as an iconic beacon above Truckee since that time, and has been used as a schoolhouse, community center, Veterans' meeting place, a gathering space for personal and family social events, a shooting range, an emergency/disaster staging and training area, and as a World War II and Cold War Civil Defense Siren location. It is one of three Veterans buildings in Nevada County, all designed by architect George Sellon.

The Truckee Veterans Memorial Building (TVMB) was a community's way of memorializing and honoring United States Armed Services of World War I and subsequent foreign wars by constructing and dedicating a prominent building (monument) in the center of Truckee. The building served, and continues to serve, veterans from subsequent wars in which the United State has been involved.

Plans for a Veterans Hall for Truckee began in the 1930s, as a national movement by the American Legion sought to form a "Post" in every county. In 1937, Truckee American Legion Post 439 proposed a Veterans Memorial Building be erected on the former site of the McGlashan Mansion, purchased for \$1500. The Post Chairman, James McIver, Jr., suggested using \$18,000 in County funds to erect the building despite lacking the requisite funding from the Public Works Administration ("PWA"). PWA funds were applied for, but ultimately it was not funded (Project # X2143, microfilm PWA records Group 135). Although PWA funds were not forthcoming, the Nevada County Board of Supervisors nonetheless decided to move forward with the construction of the Veterans Building in order to honor its veterans, and in fact levied a tax to do so.<sup>1</sup> In July 1939, the Veterans Building was completed for \$41,000<sup>2</sup>. Dedicated to the Veterans of Truckee from World War I on May 25, 1941, the Hall was built through the efforts of American Legion Truckee Post 439 (1931-2003, reinstated 2016), and constructed by Contractor George Petersen of Sacramento.

Shortly after the May 1941 TVMB dedication, the United States suffered the Pearl Harbor bombing, and by December the US was at war with Japan and Germany. The TVMB became the local war efforts command center for dissemination and gathering of information. Civil service activities were orchestrated and implemented, high school students and residents were drafted and civilian forces were lookouts for enemy aircraft. Troops were deployed to the Donner Summit Train Tunnels for monitoring, as Truckee was the gateway through the Sierra

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<sup>1</sup> Nevada County Board of Supervisors Minutes, June 25, 1938, Book 14, Page 421

<sup>2</sup> Nevada County Board of Supervisors Minutes, November 1940, Book 15, Page 337

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Nevada by road and railroad that connected the United States from coast to coast. Ski resorts were used for troop training, military equipment testing, and monitoring for spies and sabotage. Active military personnel also used the building for recreation and rest, lodging, training, and recruiting.

In 1946, the Hall was the site of the commemorative 100<sup>th</sup> Donner Party Anniversary events, as it was the only community gathering place that could accommodate the attending numbers. The history of the Donner Party's endurance in the winter of 1846 has entered the lexicon of Western American History, resulting in the publication of numerous articles, books, and films. This centennial event incited the popularization of the story and resulted in the eventual establishment of a State Historic Park commemorating the event.

In 1960, the TVMB served as the Truckee Command Center for the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, organizing housing, transportation, parking, volunteers, etc. The Olympics spurred the development of several other ski resorts, and resulted in a surge of commercial and residential development in the area. Thus, as the development of the ski industry played a significant role in the resurgence of Truckee, the building reflects that historical association more than any other building in the town.

### **Rocking Stone Tower**

The Rocking Stone Tower was constructed in 1959 on the site of McGlashan's original Museum, built in 1893 and demolished in the 1950s. Impetus for its construction as a facsimile of the original tower was the 1956 selection of Squaw Valley as the location for the VIII Winter Olympics. As early as 1953, newspaper accounts noted that the Truckee Chamber of Commerce, Truckee Olympic Committee, and the Truckee American Legion Post 439 wanted the Tower rebuilt, as it was an eyesore and safety issues were of great concern.

Rehabilitation of the Rocking Stone Tower was funded by the Nevada County Board of Supervisors. In the minutes of their May 1, 1959, meeting it was mentioned that the estimate for the project was in the amount of \$5,464.00, and newspaper accounts on May 28 noted the inclusion of \$5,500 for the restoration of the Rocking Stone Tower (*Sierra Sun*).

In February 1960, the Tower was selected as a staging area for the lighting of the Olympic torch on its way to the Games, held from February 18 to 28 that year. (See Figure 7). Thirty nations and 665 athletes competed in four sports and 27 events, and Truckee was host to many national and international visitors (Marvin and Brejla 2011:15-16; Squaw Valley Olympic Organizing Committee, Final Report, 1960).

The February 17, 1960, Rocking Stone Tower torch lighting ceremony culminated Truckee community's support, excitement, preparations, and involvement in the 1960 VIII Winter Olympic Games. Sections of Interstate Highway 80 were completed for these Olympics, and the Rocking Stone Tower Olympic Torch and Cauldron served as the beacon from Interstate 80 to travel south to Squaw Valley. (The Cauldron flame burned for the entire Olympic Games.)

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Schools were closed for the month to house Olympic personnel. The town of Truckee was painted and cleaned up. Truckee medical personnel had been assigned to manage the Squaw Valley Olympic Hospital. A 1958 bond issue had passed to build a new airport that would not be completed until 1962 but the air strips were used as a parking and bus shuttling center. The torch relay from Donner Summit involved local ski champion skiers in tandem with school children. Two Truckee clergy offered blessings for the success of the Games. Speeches were given by prominent State of California officials, local leaders, and a choir sang accompanied by an organist. The speeches highlighted Truckee's early Winter Sports development from the late 1800s. On February 18, 1960, after the overnight stop of the Olympic Torch in Truckee, the torch was taken from the Rocking Stone Tower to entrance of Squaw Valley by noted Truckee area skiers.

Again in 2002, the Olympic Torch passed through Truckee on its way to Squaw Valley to relight the Olympic Flame, then on to XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Rocking Stone Tower continues to remain a beacon as the Truckee gateway to winter sports. Truckee became a place on the map that was rediscovered and in large part due to the 1960 Olympics, became the recreation and vacation travel mecca that it has become. Notably, as the first televised Olympic Games, the world put its spotlight on the magnificent Tahoe area of the Sierra Nevada, including Truckee.

Although Truckee was only peripherally involved in the 1960 Winter Olympics, it was due to this event that Truckee was rediscovered and reinvigorated as a center for winter sports enthusiasts, resulting in the eventual development of nearby ski resorts such as Northstar and Tahoe-Donner, and to the economic rebirth and development of the town. As such, the Rocking Stone Tower played a small but important role in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century development of Truckee.

## CRITERION C

**Criterion C.** Under Criterion C, the Veterans Hall building is a rare example of the use of a Gothic arched ribbed frame in the design of a public building constructed prior to World War II. It is also the only such building erected by architect George C. Sellon, who designed and remodeled numerous public buildings in California. An unusual design for its time, and a precursor of others to come, it represents a significant and distinguishable entity that predates the common use of the Gothic arched steel frame in the design of numerous Nissen and Emkay Hut designs in World War II and thereafter.

Designed by noted architect George C. Sellon and built by George Petersen, a Sacramento contractor, except for some minor alterations, it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to its period of significance (1939-1960). Although erected at a different time, the Rocking Stone Tower is a unique architectural example of the use of steel columns on a natural object to celebrate a historic event, and is a contributor to the Veterans Hall eligibility.

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### Architect

The architect of the Truckee Veterans Memorial Building was **George Clinton Sellon (1881-1954)**<sup>3</sup>. Sellon was California's first State Architect, appointed by Governor Gillett on March 11, 1907 to assist in the efforts of rebuilding San Francisco after it suffered its devastating 1906 earthquake. Sellon served in the capacity of State Architect until 1909.<sup>4</sup> (See Figure 4).

An accomplished architect, Sellon was credited with the design of dozens of public and commercial structures in northern California and elsewhere, including over 100 public schools. In addition, from 1917 to 1953, he designed a multitude of county courthouses, including the Nevada County Courthouse (1937), as well as several other Veterans Memorial Buildings.

George Sellon was born February 9, 1881 into a prominent California Pioneer family. His grandfather was Judge L.R. (Latrobe Roosevelt) Sellon, a '49er who served as Justice of the Peace in Wisconsin Hill (Yuba County), and as Yuba County Recorder (1868-69).<sup>5</sup> Sellon's father was Latrobe J. Sellon, born in Marysville in September, 1850, a supervisor of a railroad mail route between Sacramento and Ogden, Utah. His father was later transferred to Chicago in 1894 as chief of the "night wire."<sup>6</sup> George Sellon subsequently graduated from Chicago High School in 1900.<sup>7</sup>

As a young boy, George Sellon had taken an interest in buildings and architecture. After graduation from high school, he accepted a job in an architect's office<sup>8</sup> and studied at the Armour Institute of the University of Chicago.<sup>9</sup> Sellon began his architectural career in Chicago during the early years of the 20th century; he lived and practiced architecture in California from 1906 until his death in 1954.

Not long after his graduation, Sellon entered business for himself as an architect in Chicago from 1904-06, designing multi-family dwellings (apartments). According to *Who's Who in Chicago*, Sellon began learning his profession in the office of J.E.O. Pridmore, a Chicago architect, from 1897-1901. Sellon then worked for August C. Wilmann and F. W. Perkins, architects, and for J. E. O. Pridmore again until December, 1902, when he passed the examination for an Architect's License. Sellon subsequently worked for A. F. Pashley until April 1903. He then started in business for himself. Apparently, he was joined by Mr. Harlev on May 1, 1904 in the firm of

<sup>3</sup> Paula Boghosian, Architectural Historian with Ervin Consulting Group ("ECG"), prepared historic research on Architect George Sellon in documents which supported her application for National Historical Landmark status for the Cranston-Geary house, (NRHP # 97001662), one of Sellon's masterful designs in Sacramento. In June 2016, Ms. Boghosian graciously agreed to permit us to include part of her research on Sellon in our application for the Veterans Hall and the Rocking Stone. Her work is so indicated by the parenthetical footnote notation [Boghosian, ECG, 1997].

<sup>4</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997, *Sacramento Union*, May 21, 1909, p. 3/1

<sup>5</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 *Thompson & West, History of Yuba County*, and *Marysville Daily Appeal*, June 26, 1877, p. 3 (inaccessible).

<sup>6</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 Willis, William, *History of Sacramento County*, 1913, pp. 828-829.

<sup>7</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 *Sacramento Bee*, October 14, 1954, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 Willis, *op cit.*, pp. 828-829.

<sup>9</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 Davis, Ellis, *Commercial Encyclopedia of the Pacific Southwest*, 1914, p. 708.

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Sellon & Harlev. Sellon spent one year in the California School of Mechanic Arts, San Francisco, one year in day school, two years in night school at the Chicago Art Institute, and one year in Y.M.C.A. night school, also in Chicago.<sup>10</sup>

Sellon married Margaret Hughes in Chicago in 1904. They had two children, Walter C. and Virginia. After the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, Sellon was invited to San Francisco to help rebuild the city, forming the partnership Sellon & Hemmings with E.G. Hemmings. Sellon accepted an appointment as California State Architect in May 1907 from then Governor Gillett and organized the State Bureau of Architecture.<sup>11</sup> During Sellon's formative years, the office was under the supervision of the State Engineer. Up until 1910, the department had only three employees.<sup>12</sup>

The Sellon & Hemmings partnership was dissolved in 1909. Hemmings continued as an architect and went on to design other greater Sacramento area buildings. In 1912, Sellon was also selected as a Sacramento architect and designated a supervisor in the review of submittals for the prestigious Paris prize for the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.<sup>13</sup>

In the 1906 Earthquake, the original 1888 Agnews State Hospital buildings were severely damaged and, in collaboration with Agnews Superintendent Dr. Leonard Stocking, Sellon designed an entire new campus for the hospital. It became the first California hospital facility designed to accommodate progressive, humane approaches to treating the mentally ill. Instead of large centralized blocks of buildings, Sellon designed decentralized area cottages to provide centers for specialized treatments and for special needs patients. Smaller scale buildings brought light and air into the recuperative environment and Agnews was thereafter nationally recognized as a model facility for the treatment of the mentally ill.<sup>14</sup> Even today, a road within the Agnews complex retains the memorial name of "George Sellon Cir." There is also an adjacent street named for Dr. Leonard Stocking.

As State Architect, Sellon designed the main buildings for the State Normal School at San Jose (now San Jose State, \$400,000); Agnews State Hospital (\$2.5 million); portions of the San Quentin Penitentiary (\$8 million); the California Building at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in 1909, since demolished; and the Administration Building at California State University, Sonoma. Sellon also designed cottages 2 and 3 at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo in 1908-1909 during his tenure as California State Architect.<sup>15</sup> State Architect's Office colleague N. Ellery's signature

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<sup>10</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 *Sacramento Bee*, October 14, 1954, p.8.

<sup>11</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 Willis, *op cit.*, pp. 828-29.

<sup>12</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 National Register Nomination, Agnews Insane Asylum, van (*sic*) Heeckeren & Holmes, Jan. 7, 1997, Sec 8, p. 5 (continuation sheet), # 97000829; *Sacramento Bee*, *op cit.*, p.8; and Willis, *op cit.*, pp. 828-29.

<sup>13</sup> Arts & Architecture, *Pacific Coast Architect* Vols. 304 (1912), p. 201.

<sup>14</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 Reid, Dr. Eva Charlotte, "Agnews State Hospital, Agnews, California", *The Modern Hospital*, volume 4:5 (May 1915).

<sup>15</sup> Pacific Coast Architecture Database, PCAD id # 4236.

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appears on the drawings for those sites. Notably, there is a street named Truckee Rd. on the San Luis Obispo Cal Poly campus.

Sellon left the State service in the spring of 1909 after some disagreement with State Engineer Nathaniel Ellery. This was in part due to the amount of time that was being required of Sellon as State Architect, and because Sellon refused to devote all of his time to the State's work.<sup>16</sup> Apparently, State Engineer Ellery procured the enactment of a legislative measure which required that the State Architect not engage in private practice concurrently during their State Architect appointment.<sup>17</sup>

Sellon is also credited as the architect for the following Sacramento structures:<sup>18</sup> American Cash Store and Apartments (1909); Bank of America, 6th & K Branch Realty Exchange Building 17 (formerly the Bank of Italy); Caleb Greenwood School (IB World School, Sacramento Unified School District); California Almond Growers Exchange; California State Fairgrounds Buildings; California Western States Life Building (1925-1927); Dos Rios School; Hagelstein Building; Sacramento Hotel (1920); and the Sacramento News Publishing building. Even as late as 2012, Sellon had not been identified as the architect for the Veterans Hall, and he has since been discovered as the architect for another Truckee structure, Tahoe Forest Hospital.

Other Nevada County Sellon projects in addition to the Veterans Memorial Building included the Grass Valley Veterans Memorial Building (1932), Nevada City Hall (1937), Tahoe Forest Hospital in Truckee (1952), and the Nevada City Veterans Memorial Building (1953). Evidently, he was selected as architect for the Truckee Veterans Building due to the Veterans' familiarity with his other local projects and connections. George Sellon died in a Livermore sanitarium on October 13, 1954.

### **Architecture of the Veterans Hall**

The Veterans Hall, with its modified Gothic-arched structure, is an outgrowth of the English Nissen Hut, with its prefabricated framework of arched beams, which was also the precursor to the U.S. Military World War II Quonset and Emkay Huts. The Nissen Hut was designed by Lt. Colonel Peter Nissen, a Canadian officer in the Royal Engineers during World War I, in April 1916 to house troops in the build-up for the Battle of the Somme. Over 100,000 were produced after its introduction, and were designed to be built in kits, with eight T-shaped ribs 6 feet apart, with 24 ribs in each kit, dirt or concrete floors, equipped with a potbelly stove for heating. They could be constructed in 16-, 24-, or 30-foot widths, with lengths in multiples of six and a radius of 210 degrees. The half-cylindrical pre-fabricated steel frames could be quickly covered with a steel skin of corrugated metal. (See Figure 5).

Sellon may have been influenced by the design of Nissen Huts, or by the All-Steel buildings designed by the Columbian Steel Tank Company, in Kansas City, Missouri, who, in 1930, began

<sup>16</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997 *California Weekly*, May 7, 1909, p. 377.

<sup>17</sup> *The California Weekly*, San Francisco, May 7, 1909, "Political Table Talk", p. 377.

<sup>18</sup> Boghosian, ECG, 1997



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marketing 40- by 90-foot steel frame storage structures with arch ribs and purlins, all covered by galvanized steel sheets. Interestingly, a hay barn at Camarillo State Hospital, photographed in the 1940s, was designed with the same Gothic arch as the Veterans Memorial Building. (Rogers, 2010). Camarillo was designed by George McDougall, of the San Francisco firm of McDougall Brothers, who was appointed State Architect in 1913, so the men most likely knew each other, as Sellon had been appointed State Architect in 1907 (PCAD 2018) (See Figure 6).

During World War II, the U.S. Navy built Emkay Huts, a form of Quonset Hut, but with a Gothic Arch, like the Veterans Hall. The hut was designed by Morrison-Knudsen engineer G.D. Paxson as a multi-use building for company workers involved in large scale military construction projects. It could be used for housing, offices, or mess halls, and utilized a profile reminiscent of Gothic cathedrals and Islamic architecture rather than the semi-circular arch (U.S. Navy Quonset Hut). The arch shape could also resist wind and snow loads better than the semi-circle, and would be more suitable to the heavy snows in Truckee. The Gothic arched Quonset Hut design has been used for churches, barns, sheds, cabins, houses, greenhouses, and other buildings.

Whatever his inspiration, the arched shape, utilizing laminated wood purlins instead of steel, roofing materials on the exterior walls instead of corrugated metal, and a Gothic arch shape, was probably selected by Sellon for its economical design. The materials could have been pre-fabricated, delivered to the site, and quickly assembled. Utilizing roofing materials for roof and walls also saved money, as did the use of concrete for the first floor and stairways, all important considerations as the Country was recovering from the Great Depression. Although Sellon had designed six courthouses in Northern California, none of them were at a similar elevation, over 5,817 ft., with intense Sierra Nevada winters, which necessitated gabled or Gothic arched roofs to withstand the heavy snow loads. Except for interior alterations to accommodate modern usage, and some minor exterior alterations, the Veterans Hall retains its integrity to its period of significance, and its importance as a distinctive Gothic arched ribbed frame community building that is unique for its period of construction.

### **Rocking Stone Tower**

No architect for the Rocking Stone Tower has been positively identified, but it was designed and fabricated by the Miners Foundry in Nevada City (Minutes of the Nevada County Board of Supervisors, August 21, 1939). The 14 steel columns were manufactured by Kaiser Steel Corporation. Kaiser Steel Corporation ceased business operations February 27, 1989, and no sources for records or archives have been located since the company closing. There have been no alterations to the Rocking Stone Tower, and it retains its integrity to its period of significance.

### **Statement of Significance**

The Truckee Veterans Hall and Rocking Stone Tower appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, at the local level of significance. Their period of significance dates from 1939 when the Veterans Hall was designed to 1960, when the Rocking Stone Tower was dedicated at the start of the 1960s Olympic Games in nearby Squaw Valley.

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In 1999, the Veterans Memorial Building and Rocking Stone Tower were evaluated as eligible for listing as contributors to a potential NRHP District (Christensen et al. 1999:C-7), in a report accepted by the City of Truckee.

## Historic Context

**Truckee.** The town of Truckee is located in eastern Nevada County, and was first visited by an influx of Euro-American people to the Sierra Nevada which began in the 1840s. This initial wave of emigrants was typically traveling to the western half of the continent in search of fortune or a better life on the West Coast. By 1846, California surpassed Oregon as the primary emigrant destination. A popular route across the Sierra Nevada Range followed the course of the Truckee River and continued over what has become known as Donner Pass. (See Figure 1).

The discovery of gold along the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada opened the floodgates to California. While the Lake Tahoe-Truckee region was not a mining area, the Truckee River route was one of several options for entry to the California mines. From 1860 to 1868 after the Gold Rush, Henness Pass Road was the second busiest road into California. Unlike the rampant growth encountered in the mining camps, Truckee had a relatively quiet and humble beginning. The following year Joseph Gray and George Schaffer began the area's first lumber mill partnership. In 1863, Joseph Gray built a cabin along an ancillary road establishing a stage stop that was known as Gray's Station. Others came to settle along the Truckee River, including a prospector named John Keiser and a blacksmith named S.S. Coburn. From 1864-1868, Truckee was known as Coburn's Station, from its association with this man.

By the early 1860s, plans were formulated for a railroad crossing of the Sierra Nevada but this was preempted by the construction of an improved road through the Sierra. By the summer of 1864, the California Stage Company, using the Dutch Flat-Donner Lake Wagon Road, established regular stage connections between west and east, and Coburn's Station grew exponentially with the traffic. Knowing that a railroad was in the works, and with the improved stage line in operation, more lumber mills appeared in and around the area.

The year 1868 was pivotal to Truckee's history. During this year the Central Pacific conquered the Sierra summit and pulled its first locomotive into town, linking the community to the West Coast by rail. One month later, the settlement witnessed its first great fire, destroying all of Coburn's Station except for Gray's cabin and lumber mill. The town quickly rebuilt, slightly to the east, and took on a new name – Truckee. The Dutch Flat-Donner Lake Wagon Road became Main Street (present Donner Pass Road). By 1869, the Central Pacific spanned the entire continent and Truckee, near the Sierra summit, became an important juncture between East and West.

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As a transportation link, the Truckee area benefited not only in helping to move goods and people across the mountains, but by shipping out its own products. The lumber mills, which now numbered in the dozens, were inundated with orders to supply wood to the burgeoning Comstock Lode in Nevada and other areas in California. Truckee's alpine environment, with cold winters and clear waters, and its new transportation link provided another opportunity – ice production. Lumber companies capitalized on their frozen mill ponds, and soon other companies devoted exclusively to ice manufacture appeared in town. Ice was shipped by rail throughout the west, kept California produce fresh on its journey to eastern markets, and sent to mines in the Comstock.

Agriculture was also a significant part of early Truckee history. The region provided rich summer pasturage for dairy herds brought from central California, and in earlier years there were reportedly 15-20 dairy farms near Truckee that yielded enormous quantities (60,000 pounds) of “premium quality” butter that was in turn sold at “premium” prices throughout the west's urban markets.

Truckee's early years were marked by several disastrous fires. Besides the 1868 fire that destroyed Coburn's Station, massive fires swept through Truckee's residential and commercial districts in 1871, 1875, 1881, and again in 1883. Consequently, very few buildings remain from its earliest years.

By the 1890s the resources that fueled Truckee's growth were in decline. The surrounding forests were becoming depleted, and by the turn of the 19th century many mills ceased operation. The ice industry was facing competition from new refrigeration technology. The town, however, seemed to have found a new identity as a tourist destination. By the mid-1890s Truckee was host to Ice Carnivals, encouraging people from California and Nevada to enjoy the mountain winters. During this period, recreational “ski-sport” was beginning to advance across the country. Truckee residents formed their own “Sierra Skiing Club” around 1909.

Residential neighborhoods grew in response to immigrants. Though fires still claimed some of Truckee's large and important properties during this period, the misfortune of entire neighborhoods being destroyed appears to have been avoided. Most of Truckee's extant historic neighborhoods are from this period.

Between 1910 and the beginning of World War II, Truckee transitioned to a major tourist destination and the gateway to year-round recreation. Development of the Hilltop area for winter sports began in 1910, and the Truckee Ski Club and others built a lodge there ca. 1928. In 1925, the Southern Pacific railroad leased the Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Co., formerly a tourist railroad linking Lake Tahoe and Truckee, and offered through Pullman service from Oakland to Lake Tahoe via Truckee. Summer fishing, camping, boating, and picnics began to attract tourists year round. The increased tourism industry became an important component to Truckee's growing economy.

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During this period, 1913 and in the 1920s, fire again destroyed numerous buildings, particularly in the commercial district. For this reason, the commercial district has a later historic feeling than the surrounding residential areas, with the exception of older brick businesses. Additionally, the Truckee Lumber Company, in existence since the 1860s, finally ceased operations following a fire. By the 1930s, the last remaining ice companies shut down, no longer able to compete with modern refrigeration technology.

The Modern era began with the onset of World War II. Due to restrictions on non-essential travel, the Southern Pacific's Lake Tahoe Branch tracks were torn up for scrap metal in 1943. At the end of the war logging had a brief resurgence, but the local economy increasingly was based on tourism. Truckee's role in Sierra recreation was strengthened and cemented in 1960 with the completion of Interstate 80 and the Squaw Valley Winter Olympics. Despite its new face, the historical imprint of the railroad and logging boomtown is still very apparent in Truckee and its environs.

Charles McGlashan. Located on a hillcrest north and overlooking downtown Truckee, the Veterans Memorial Building and Rocking Stone Tower were built on the site of Charles Fayette McGlashan's Mansion, erected in 1901 and burned in 1934. (See Figure 2). McGlashan was one of Truckee's most ardent supporters and important citizens. Born in Wisconsin in 1847, he came overland to Placerville with his father and sisters in 1854. He attended Sotoyme Institute in Healdsburg, and the Williston Seminary in Massachusetts, but by 1872 had settled in Truckee. There he served as principal of the public schools, became a newspaperman, and in 1875 began the practice of law, in addition to becoming editor and owner of the Truckee Republican. He died in Truckee in 1931.

McGlashan built his mansion and Rocking Stone Tower Museum (See Figure 2) in the McGlashan Addition, located northwest of Commercial Row in Truckee, overlooking the town. The subdivision was built to address the shortage of suitable lots elsewhere in town, and several prominent businesspersons and residents soon relocated there. For the first three decades of the 20th Century, the mansion and tower were the architectural and social focal points of Truckee. The mansion burned in 1934 and the original stone tower was demolished in the 1950s following vandalism and neglect. On January 7, 1938, the McGlashan property was sold to Nevada County for \$10 and the Veterans Hall erected on the site soon thereafter.

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**Truckee-Donner Recreation & Parks District** [www.tdrpd.org](http://www.tdrpd.org)  
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Collections:

Arnold, Sharon Pace  
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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Truckee-Donner Historical Society; Truckee-Donner Recreation & Park District; Town of Truckee; and County of Nevada, California

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 0.750 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.328033                      Longitude: -120.188575

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Exhibit "A" to Quitclaim Deed dated April 26, 1994. [94 21899] (See Figure 9).

Lots 2 to 14 inclusive in Block J in the Town of Truckee, County of Nevada, State of California, as per the official map or plat of said town, together with the dwelling houses and all other improvements situate thereon; ALSO, all the land lying on the South side of High Street opposite Block J, bounded on the North by High Street, and on the South by the Block known as Main Street West, being 400 feet long by 100 feet in width, and being designated on Waggoner's Map of said town of Truckee, as Block T, being all portions of said Block T conveyed by that certain deed dated November 19, 1884, executed by Charles Crocker to J. W. Bingham, and recorded November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1890, in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Nevada, in Book "76" of Deeds, at page 206;

Lots 17, 18 and 21 in Block U, as per Waggoner's Map of said Town of Truckee, County of Nevada, State of California, bounded on the North by High Street and on the South by Main Street West, each of said lots being 100 feet by 25 feet; together with the springs and water tank situated thereon.

The conveyance of the property is made expressly conditional on the following:

1. The property shall be maintained and used to provide or support recreation services in Eastern Nevada County.
2. In the event the foregoing condition is breached, the property shall revert to the County of Nevada.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected are based on the Nevada County Assessor Parcel (Number 19-090-01-000, Lots 2-14 BLK J TRUCKEE) on 0.750 acre, which historically has been associated with the Rocking Stone Tower, built in 1893, and rebuilt in 1959. The entire property boundaries of the lot have been associated with the Truckee Veterans Memorial Building since 1939.

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

Name of Property

Nevada, CA

County and State

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## 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title:** Judith Marvin\*, Barbara Shelden Czerwinski \*\* ; Heidi C. Sproat \*\*\*; Dennis Zirbel (architectural description)\*\*\*\*

**organizations:** Foothill Resources, Ltd.; Truckee-Donner Historical Society (Czerwinski, Sproat and Zirbel [Gregory Zirbel - for photographs]); Zirbel Architects (narrative architectural description)

**street & number:** P.O. Box 893

**city or town:** Truckee **state:** CA **zip code:** 96160

**email:** [judithmarvin@goldrush.com](mailto:judithmarvin@goldrush.com); [bczerwin@suddenlink.net](mailto:bczerwin@suddenlink.net); [hsproat@truckeehistory.org](mailto:hsproat@truckeehistory.org); [dennis@zirbelarchitect.com](mailto:dennis@zirbelarchitect.com)

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**date:** 10 April 2017; revised 30 January 2018; revised 15 July 2019; revised 24 February 2020; revised 19 October 2020

\*Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd., Murphys, California

\*\* Barbara Shelden Czerwinski, PhD  
Friends of the Truckee Veterans Memorial Building, Historian  
Truckee-Donner Historical Society, Volunteer Researcher  
Nevada County Historical Landmarks Commission, District V Commissioner

\*\*\* Heidi Sproat, Truckee-Donner Historical Society website, truckeehistory.org, Webmaster, Editor TDHS Echoes From the Past quarterly newsletter and eNews, and Volunteer Research Historian

\*\*\*\*[www.zirbelarchitect.com](http://www.zirbelarchitect.com)

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

Nevada, CA

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Source: Google Map Satellite, annotated by Edmund Czerwinski

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Truckee Veterans Memorial Building and Rocking Stone Tower

City or Vicinity: Truckee

County: Nevada

State: California

Photographer: Gregory P. Zirbel

Date Photographed: 2012, 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Nevada, CA  
County and State



*Source:* Courtesy of Google Earth, Greg Zirbel, and Edmund Czerwinski (noting photograph locations), 2017.

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building  
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Excerpts from photographer's excel master log, below. For full GPS coordinates of where the photos were taken, please see GPS chart on page 41.

Photo No.	Photo Date	Subject/Description	View towards	File Name
1	5/13/13	Full view of south facing side	North	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_001
2	3/28/12	North side entrance	South	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_002
3	3/28/12	West end of building	East	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_003
4	11/18/16	Southeast Corner	Northwest	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_004
5	11/18/16	East end of building	West	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_005
6	11/18/16	South side entrance	North	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_006
7	11/18/16	Southeast corner with wall	Northwest	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_007
8	11/18/16	Southwest corner	Northeast	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_008
9	11/18/16	East end of building with wall	West	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_009

1 of 9.

CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_001





Truckee Veterans Memorial Building  
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CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_002



CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_003



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CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_004



CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_005



Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

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CA\_Nevada TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding 006



CA\_Nevada TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding 007



Truckee Veterans Memorial Building  
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CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_008



CA\_Nevada\_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding\_009



Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

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### List of Figures in Application

- Figure 1** Early map of Truckee 1901
- Figure 2** 1906 McGlashan's 'Crystal Palace' and Law Office; note retaining wall (HIGH007).
- Figure 3** 1953 Eastman's Original Collection, UC Davis, University Library, Special Collections, at Truckee, California. Access date July 12, 2019.  
<https://calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/tf4n39n933/>
- Figure 4** The Department of General Services (DGS), business manager for the state of California; commemorative page celebrating George Clinton Sellon as California's first state architect; photo circa 1931
- Figure 5** Quonset Hut from Rogers article (2010), page 45
- Figure 6** Hay Barn Camarillo Inside, csuci\_hh\_0237.
- Figure 7** The February 1960 Olympic flame alight inside the Rocking Stone Tower; courtesy of Sharon Pace Arnold
- Figure 8** 2019 Wedding in TVMB.
- Figure 9** Legal Property Description, Exhibit A. Lots 2-14 inclusive, Block J, Town of Truckee
- Figure 10** Inside the Veterans Hall 2014, *Truckee History Alive* series
- Figure 11** Rocking Stone Tower, August 30, 2018, photo by Greg Zirbel
- Figure 12.** November 7, 2017 photo of Veterans Hall and Rocking Stone Tower with Amtrak train in foreground

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

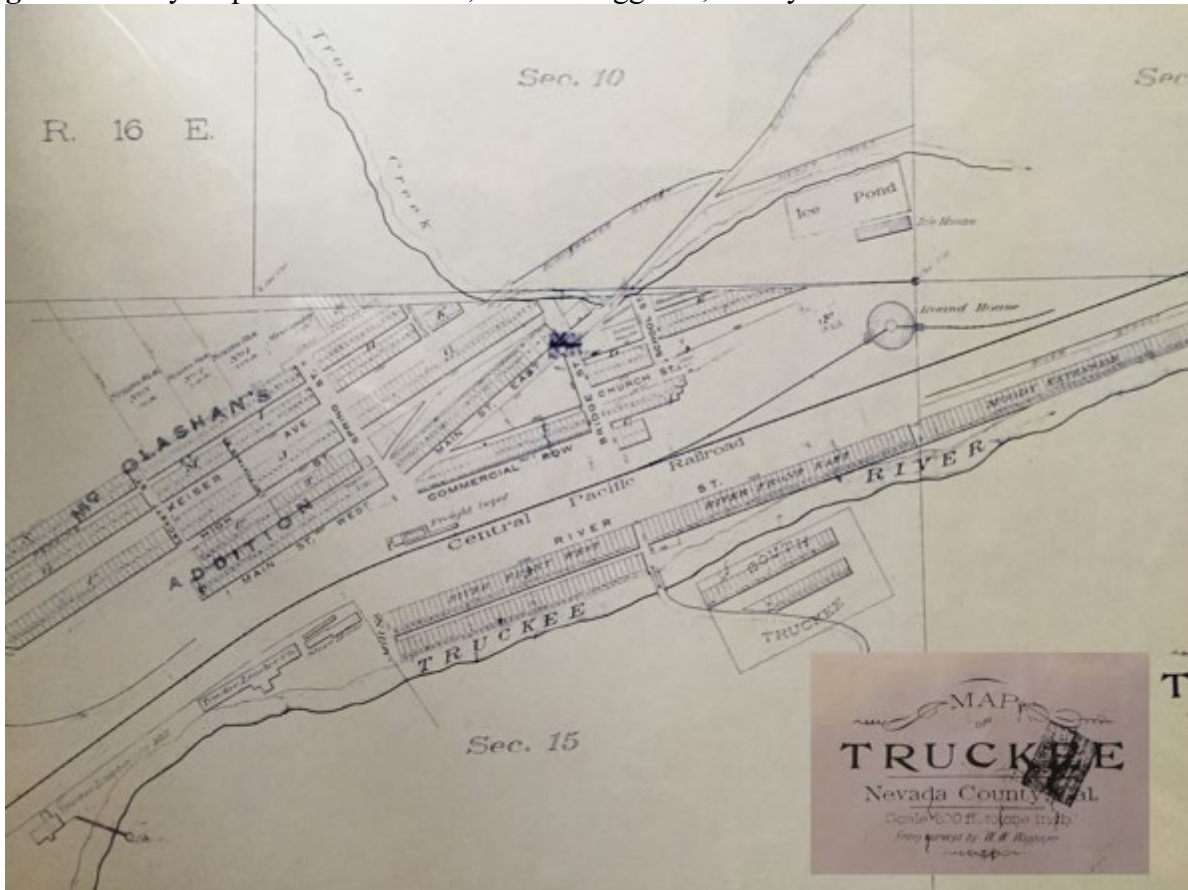
Name of Property

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Unless otherwise attributed, photographs are courtesy of Greg Zirbel or Heidi Sproat.

Figure 1. Early map of Truckee 1901; W.W. Waggoner, surveyor



Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

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**Figure 2.** 1906 McGlashan's 'Crystal Palace' and Law Office; note retaining wall (HIGH007)



**Figure 3.** 1953 image of Veterans Hall from UC Davis University Special Collections Library, Eastman's Original collection



Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

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**Figure 4.** The Department of General Services (DGS), business manager for the state of California, commemorative page celebrating George Clinton Sellon as California's first state architect; photo circa 1931



**Figure 5.** *Nissen and Quonset Huts*, J. David Rogers (2010), p. 45; two stories with “eyelash” awnings





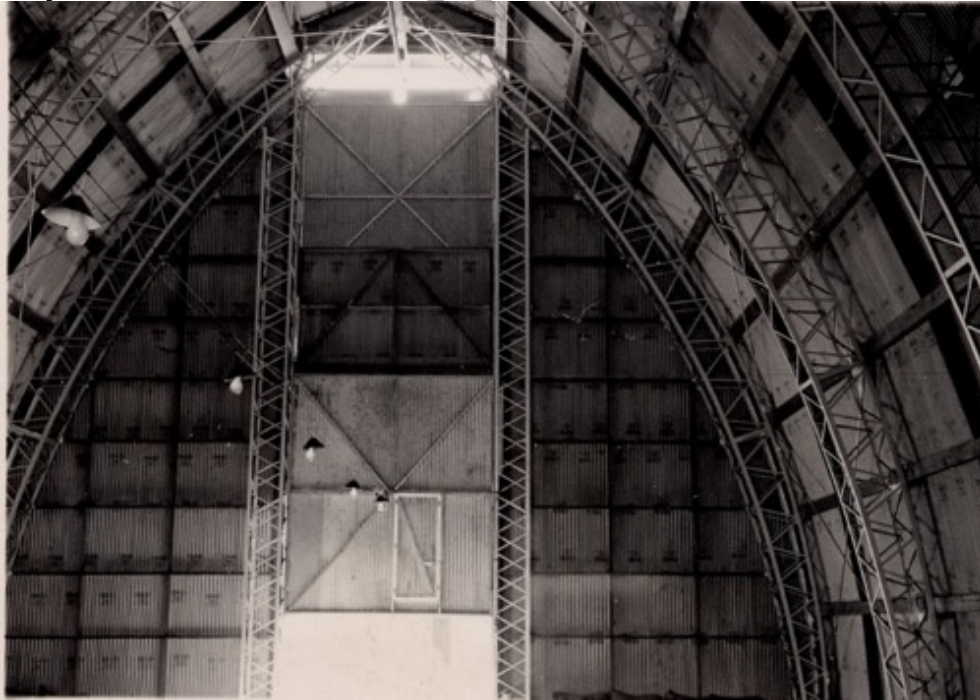
Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

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**Figure 6.** Hay Barn Camarillo Inside csuci hh 0237



**Figure 7.** The February 1960 Olympic flame alight inside the Rocking Stone Tower; courtesy of Sharon Pace Arnold



TONY PACE COLLECTION  
FEBRUARY 1960

Truckee Veterans Memorial Building

Name of Property

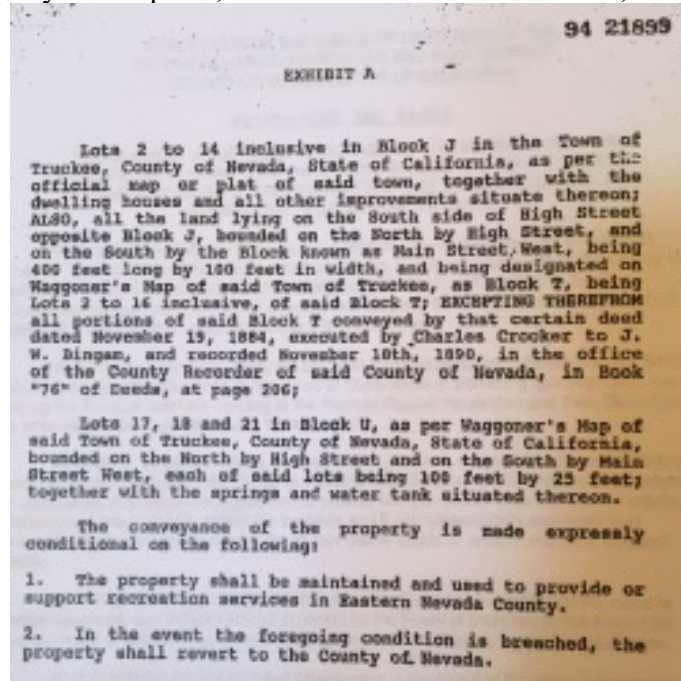
Nevada, CA

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**Figure 8.** 2019 Wedding in TVMB. Photo credit Elizabeth Franz Dill, 2019.



**Figure 9.** Legal Property Description, Exhibit A. Lots 2-14 inclusive, Block J, Town of Truckee



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**Figure 10.** Inside the Veterans Hall 2014, *Truckee History Alive* series



**Figure 11.** Rocking Stone Tower, August 30, 2018, photo by Greg Zirbel



**Truckee Veterans Memorial Building**

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**Figure 12.** November 7, 2017 photo of Veterans Hall and Rocking Stone Tower with Amtrak train in foreground



Full GPS information for photos taken of Veterans Hall and Rocking Stone

Photo #	8/W or Color	Photo Date	Photo Time	GPS Location	Subject/Description	View Towards	File Name	Photo Size in Pixels	File Type	File Size	Color JPG File Size
1	8/W & Color	5/13/13	1:46PM	39.324619, -120.185582	Full view of south facing side	North	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0001	4309 X 1554	TIFF	19.1MB	2.61MB
2	8/W & Color	3/28/12	1:14PM	39.328008, -120.188854	North side entrance	South	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0002	4520 X 3240	TIFF	13.5MB	5.31MB
3	8/W & Color	3/28/12	1:16PM	39.327747, -120.189012	West end of building	East	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0003	4520 X 3240	TIFF	13.5MB	5.41MB
4	8/W & Color	11/18/16	8:51AM	39.327793, -120.188249	Southeast corner	Northwest	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0004	4000 X 3000	TIFF	11.4MB	6.49MB
5	8/W & Color	11/18/16	9:15AM	39.327912, -120.188331	East end of building	West	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0005	4000 X 3000	TIFF	11.4MB	6.27MB
6	8/W & Color	11/18/16	9:08AM	39.327736, -120.188462	South side entrance	North	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0006	4000 X 3000	TIFF	11.4MB	5.91MB
7	8/W & Color	11/18/16	8:50AM	39.327818, -120.188195	Southeast corner with wall	Northwest	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0007	4000 X 3000	TIFF	11.4MB	5.91MB
8	8/W & Color	11/18/16	9:09AM	39.327578, -120.188852	Southwest corner	Northeast	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0008	4000 X 3000	TIFF	11.4MB	6.25MB
9	8/W & Color	11/18/16	8:56AM	39.328059, -120.188108	East end of building with wall	West	CA_Nevada_TruckeeVeteransMemorialBuilding_0009	4000 X 3000	TIFF	11.4MB	6.10MB
Prepared by Photographer Greg Zirbel											

The End

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.