

**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: Washington Firehouse  
 Other names/site number: West Sacramento Firehouse  
 Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)



**2. Location**

Street & number: 317 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
 City or town: West Sacramento State: California County: Yolo  
 Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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

_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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

Washington Firehouse  
Name of Property

Yolo, California  
County and State

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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
- Structure
- Object

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**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>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Firehouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

vacant  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Streamline Moderne

Washington Firehouse  
Name of Property

Yolo, California  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Principal exterior materials of the property:

reinforced concrete and brick

### **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 two-story concrete and brick Washington Firehouse is a well-designed and unusual example of the Streamline Moderne architectural style in West Sacramento. Owned by the City of West Sacramento, the facility served several local communities over time including Bryte, Broderick, the former Washington and West Sacramento.

The architectural style of the Firehouse is Streamline Moderne. The use of this style for the Firehouse reflected the community's desire to project its timely 'au courant' image and design enthusiasm. The style was also part of the architect's vocabulary and his facile interpretations of the mode. Its image reflected the spirit of the community to combine up to date design quality with functionality. The product is a fine example of the Streamline Moderne style that remains a valid expression of the style even today.

This style is characterized during the 1930s generally by smooth surfaces, curved corners, and a horizontal emphasis suggesting airstreams that move fast and smoothly over the building surfaces. The style is partially meant to reflect new fast moving vehicles of this era. Porthole openings and horizontal metal railings are common details that reflect speeding ocean vessels. The architectural style expresses design images similar to Art Deco motifs, which more commonly employ elements of art such as zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized motifs.

### **Narrative Description**

Washington Firehouse

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The Washington Firehouse is a two-story building of reinforced concrete, faced with red brick on the first floor, and painted cement plaster on the second floor. The brick is textured with a surface referred to as a "re-rolled rug face." The west elevation contains the two original large fire door openings on the first floor, separated by a rounded pier with a slightly curved base. The sides of the door openings are rounded vertically, with brick laid on end in soldier courses. The bases of the fire door openings are concrete set in rounded shapes. The southwest corner of the building is rounded like the central pier. A strip of three windows beneath a shallow canopy are centered in the second floor above the fire doors.

A short tower projects up from the rounded south end of the west elevation, its roof echoing the curvature of the wall below. The north elevation of the small tower is angled and marked with indented side surfaces suggesting fins. Two narrow poles support the curved roof of the tower. A small structure with metal semi-circular ribs creates a kind of prow for the tower. There are attachments for a former flagpole in front of the tower. The tower probably held a siren rather than a bell originally.

The first and second floors of the south elevation are divided horizontally by a flat, pole-supported canopy with a projecting brick-covered wing below, and a smaller smooth flat roofed box-like wing above. The second floor wall of the southwest elevation contains windows similar to those on the west elevation. A short brick wing wall with a porthole opening projects to the south from the first floor wing beneath the canopy. The brick wing wall and canopy abut the one and one-half story flat-roofed wing that extends from the eastern end of the south elevation. This wing is concrete, contains interior stairs to the second floor, and three windows facing south; a tall narrow window that lights the stairwell, a shorter window to a room upstairs, and a bank of metal-framed windows on the second floor. Beneath the canopy, there are two windows and a door in the brick wall on the first floor.

The east elevation is the rear of the building and contains a concrete-surfaced three-sided addition which extends both the north and south elevations. The east elevation displays two different heights: the lower height is the south-projecting wing; the taller height is the full two story height of the main body of the original building on the north. The addition wraps around the building and continues the northern and southern elevations. The two story north elevation of the addition contains an entry to interior stairs, an elevator, a six-light metal-framed window above the stairwell, and a nine-light metal-framed window above the entry door. The east addition contains a standard door and a wide decorative aluminum frame roll-up door on the ground floor. Electrical equipment is located on the southern portion of the addition.

The north elevation of the original firehouse section is the full two story height of the building and is painted concrete. It contains a bank of metal-sash windows on the second floor, and a window and double door on the ground floor. The window is framed with metal sash like the others. The westernmost end of the elevation is concrete on the second floor above the brick ground floor base that wraps around from the facade. A flat terrace has been added to the western portion of the northern elevation that extends the use of the second floor banquet room. It is enclosed by a balustrade of parallel metal bars and is supported by concrete surfaced pillars.

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A short concrete wall defines the ground floor dining space beneath the terrace edge. A historic firetruck is displayed within a glass enclosure beneath the western end of the terrace.

The first floor interior contains one large space, formerly occupied by the fire truck vehicles, that extends from the rear of the original portion of the building to the front. The ceiling is open to the wood x-bracing that support it and the upstairs floor. New restrooms have been installed along the southern wall and a service bar has been installed along the northern wall. The east end of the room that includes the addition provides access to the restaurant kitchen on both sides of the original east wall. A short stairway and door on the south side of the main room provides access to another stairway to the second floor, and double doors to the outside.

At an earlier time, the second floor contained the firemen's living quarters. The second floor now contains a large room with new restrooms along the east wall and access to the new terrace from original doors on the north wall. Finished plywood wall surfaces have been retained in place and display historic views of West Sacramento and the town of Washington. The ceiling has been resurfaced and the floor refinished. The new addition on the east provides elevator and stair access to the ground floor. Original metal sash windows throughout have been rehabilitated and retained.

Streamline Moderne trademarks like the wing wall on the south with its porthole opening, the semi-circular tower on the southwest corner, the rounded truck-door openings on the façade, basic form, and characteristic metal sash windows, all contribute to the special character of the building.

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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.)

Community Planning and Development  
Government

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1940

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Sellon, George



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**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 Washington Fire House in West Sacramento, also known as the Broderick Fire Department, is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.

The Washington Firehouse is a well-designed and functional work of a master architect, George Sellon. Sellon served as the first state architect, later establishing a long term prominent and respected practice in California. He was a master in his field. Owned by the City of West Sacramento, the facility served several local communities over time including Bryte, Broderick, former Washington settlement, and West Sacramento. Constructed in 1939-1940, it was decommissioned as a Firehouse in 1983. The Washington Firehouse is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a property that meets Criterion C as the work of a master architect and a fine example of its style and type of building, at the local level of significance, with a period of significance of 1940, the year of its construction.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

In addition to its architectural distinction, the Firehouse was utilized as a focal point in the small community whose social amenities were limited and the building allowed a variety of welcome activities over time. It served as the Firehouse for the Washington, Broderick, Bryte and West Sacramento communities as a Yolo County Sheriff substation.

The property was also important as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, one of thirteen new construction projects in Yolo County wholly or partly funded by the Works Progress Administration.

In function, construction, and design, the building was a true expression of its era.

#### History:

The first town plat of what is now West Sacramento was prepared in late 1849 for a town then called Washington. Named by initiator Margaret McDowell to honor President Washington, she and her husband established a private school on a lot there about 1850. The Washington School District was formally organized in 1855 and the school became public. The schoolhouse and enhanced site was sold to school trustees and became a principal community focus of the town for the next 50 years.

Several fires in Broderick occurred in the late 19th century, and consequently the Washington Water and Light Co. was established in 1897 to provide water to the town. In

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1902, a volunteer fire department was formed, and equipment was stored in various volunteer firemen's barns, and other buildings during the early years.

A new Town Hall was built in 1906 by Yolo County, and housed a Justice Court and the fire equipment on the ground floor, and a large auditorium on the second floor. The Hall became the site of most of the town's social and community activities. Relocated in 1912, the Town Hall building became a community focal point, well-used by the community for forty years.

The construction of the Washington Firehouse began in 1939 and was completed in May 1940 at a cost of \$26,000. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided the majority of the funding, with the Washington Fire District contributing \$9,282. The town of Broderick benefited not only from the new firehouse, but also from the WPA wages paid to local workers. Many members of the community and their relatives were involved in the project. The Firehouse with its modern design was a point of pride and a symbol of a modern community to the region and its residents.

The Firehouse served the West Sacramento community for forty years, sheltering the men and equipment of the fire department that protected the nearby towns, people, and their property. In 1972, six full-time firemen and seventeen volunteers manned the firehouse. In 1979, the fire departments of Bryte, Broderick, the former Washington and West Sacramento merged. The Washington Firehouse was decommissioned in 1983. Between 1983 and 1987, the building was utilized as a Yolo County Sheriff substation. Ownership of the building and lot were transferred to the newly incorporated City of West Sacramento in 1987.

#### Significance:

The Washington Firehouse in West Sacramento, also known as the Broderick Fire Department, is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.

The Washington Firehouse is significant due to its fine architectural design by a master architect, George Sellon. Sellon gained initial acclaim as the first California State Architect, serving from 1907 to 1909. Sellon was an accomplished architect credited with dozens of public and commercial structures including some 100 public schools. He established a long-term prominent and respected practice in California. He was a master in his field.

One of his other works in the Streamline Moderne style (also sometimes known as Art Moderne or Art Deco), the Nevada County Courthouse, "is considered such an important example of the style that graduate students in architecture have come from the Atlantic coast to photograph and study it." (National Register nomination 1985) The Well Baby Clinic in Sacramento's Oak Park is another example of his work in the style of the Washington Firehouse.

George Sellon was born February 9, 1881 into a prominent California Pioneer family. His grandfather was Judge Sellon, a 49er who served as Yuba County Recorder (1868-69) and died in office while serving as County Judge (1877-76). His father, Latrobe J., was born in Marysville in September, 1850. L.J. was the supervisor of a railroad mail route between

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Sacramento and Ogden, Utah. He was transferred to Chicago in 1894 as chief of the night wire. George subsequently graduated from Chicago High School in 1900.

From his boyhood, Sellon was interested in buildings and architecture. After graduation from high school he took a job in an architect's office and studied at the Armour Institute of the University of Chicago and the Chicago Art Institute. George Sellon was also known to have studied under Frank Lloyd Wright. It wasn't long before Sellon was in business for himself as an architect in Chicago from 1904-06. While in Chicago, Sellon married Margaret Hughes in 1904. They later had two children, Walter C. and Virginia.

Following the earthquake of 1906, Sellon returned to San Francisco and went to work for the state to helping to rebuild that devastated city. While in San Francisco, Sellon formed the partnership, Sellon & Hemmings, with E.C. Hemmings. By May of 1907 Sellon accepted an appointment as State Architect from Governor Gillet and he organized the state bureau of architecture. During these formative years, the office was under the supervision of the State Engineer and up until 1910, the fledgling department had only three employees.

After the '06 quake, the original (1888) buildings at Agnews State Hospital were severely damaged. Working with Dr. Leonard Stocking, superintendent of Agnews, Sellon took on the task of designing a whole new campus for Agnews. It became the first hospital facility in California designed to accommodate progressive, humane approaches to treating the mentally ill. Rather than large centralized blocks of buildings, they focused on decentralized pavilions, or cottages, to provide centers for specialized treatments and for patients with special needs. The small scale buildings were designed to bring light and air into the therapeutic mix. Agnews was thereafter recognized as a model facility for treatment of the mentally ill.

As State Architect, Sellon designed the main buildings for the State Normal School at San Jose (now San Jose State, \$400,000), Agnews (\$2.5 million), the California Building at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, the Administration Building at Sonoma State University, and San Quentin Penitentiary (\$8 million). During its time, San Quentin was recognized as the model prison in the U.S.

Sellon left State service in the spring of 1909 under some pressure from the State Engineer, Nathaniel Ellery, because he refused to devote all of his time to the State's work. Both Sellon and Hemmings were living in Sacramento in 1909, but Sellon purchased his partners interest in the business in that same year.

Sellon is also credited as the architect for the following structures, most of which were located in Sacramento:

Sacramento Hotel (\$420,000)

Charlemagne Apartments (S.F., \$125,000)

American Cash Store (Bel Vue Apartments 1117 8th Street)

Sacramento News Publishing

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Hagelstein Building  
Inverness Building  
State Fairgrounds Buildings  
California Almond Growers Exchange  
Sacramento County Hospital  
Caleb Greenwood School  
Dos Rios School  
California Western States Life Building (926 J St.)  
Bank of America, 6th and K Street Branch  
Realty Exchange Building  
Nevada County Courthouse  
Nevada City, City Hall (probable)  
Well Baby Clinic, Oak Park  
Cranston-Geary House, 2101 G Street  
More than 100 schools in Northern California

George Sellon was a member of the American Institute of Architects, Pacific Coast Architects League, Civic Architects League, Sutter Club, Scottish Rite Masons, and Woodland Park Masonic lodge.

George Sellon died in a Livermore sanitarium on October 13, 1954.

The Station also served an important role as a community service building and gathering place within the community. Over time, it served as the Fire house for the Washington, Broderick, Bryte and West Sacramento communities as well as a Yolo County Sheriff substation. The City of West Sacramento is the current owner. The construction of the Firehouse filled a critical need for fire protection for the small riverside communities in the West Sacramento area.

The building was also one of thirteen new construction projects in Yolo County at that time, that were funded in whole or part by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). This important Depression-era program was instituted by presidential executive order under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April 1935. By 1936 over 3.4 million people were employed on various WPA programs. Administered by Harry Hopkins and provided with an original congressional allocation of \$4.8 billion, the WPA made work accessible to the unemployed by disbursing funds for an extensive variety of programs including construction. The WPA was charged with selecting projects that would make a real and lasting contribution to communities and states but would not compete with private firms.

The Works Progress Administration (renamed in 1939 as the Work Projects Administration; WPA) was the largest and most ambitious American New Deal agency, employing millions of unemployed people (mostly unskilled men) to carry out public works projects during the Great Depression, including the construction of public buildings and roads. In a much smaller but more famous project, Federal Project Number One, the WPA employed musicians, artists, writers, actors and directors in large arts, drama, media, and literacy projects. Almost every community in the United States had a new park, bridge or school constructed by the agency. The WPA's initial appropriation in 1935 was for \$4.9 billion (about 6.7 percent of the 1935 GDP).

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The WPA provided jobs and income to the unemployed during the Depression. At its peak in 1938, it provided paid jobs for three million unemployed men and women, as well as youth in a separate division, the National Youth Administration. Between 1935 and 1943, when the agency was disbanded, the WPA employed 8.5 million people. Most people who needed a job were eligible for employment in some capacity. Hourly wages were typically set to the prevailing wages in each area. The Firehouse was lauded by the community as a special event that provided a needed function for the community. It is one of the few remaining representatives of WPA construction in Yolo County.

The 'modern' up-to-date image of the station generated area-wide interest and sense of local pride at the time, due to the expertise and talent of its architect, George Sellon, who captured the tenor of the times with a progressive and unique design. The building appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its architectural values and its creation by a master in the field.

Letters of Support for property preservation and Listing in California Register of Historical Resources were submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation and the West Sacramento community.

Sacramento Art Deco Society  
City of West Sacramento  
West Sacramento Historical Society  
Fidel A Martinez, former Mayor West Sacramento  
Richard Unger  
ShIPLEY Walters  
Art Deco Society of Washington, D.C.  
Canadian Art Deco Society  
Art Deco Society of New York  
Miami Design preservation League  
Building Conservation International  
Twentieth Century Heritage Society of NSW Inc.  
Dorothy Sornsen  
Lorene Brandon  
Lucille Smythe  
Louis Bernabovi

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Boghosian, Paula and Cox, Donald L., "George Sellon: Sacramento Architect," unpublished manuscript.
- City of West Sacramento, "West Sacramento Redevelopment Plan Assessment DEIR, Cultural Resources, Chapter 6,: Environmental Resources", p.6.4-14, July 2005
- McCabe, Robert, architect. "Proposed schematic plans for rehabilitation of Washington Firehouse," 1999
- Nelson, Marie, Staff Report: Washington Fire House, West Sacramento, Yolo County, California Register of Historical Resources, July 31, 2001.
- Paulhamus, Lana, DPR Form 523, Broderick Fire Department, June 1, 2001.
- Sellon, George, Architectural Plans: Fire House, Broderick, Yolo County, October 31, 1938
- Short, C.W., Stanley-Brown, R., *Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration, 1933-39, Vol. 1*, DaCapo Paperback.
- Walters, Shipley, "*Significance of Broderick Firehouse*", Prepared for West Sacramento City Council Meeting, September 10, 1997,
- Walters, Shipley, "*West Sacramento: The Roots of a New City*", Yolo Historical Society, 1987, Pages 12-29.
- "Works Progress Administration (WPA)" <http://sss.u-s-history.com/pages/h1599>

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- 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: Listed in California Register of Historical Resources

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

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** .15 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 38.588010°

Longitude: -121.509904°

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The building stands on Yolo County parcel number: 010371004000 The Firehouse building is completely contained on the above- listed parcel number.

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

The building is located on its original site on this parcel. It is the only and original site of this property.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: \_Paula Boghosian  
organization: Historic Environment Consultants  
street & number: 5420 Home Court  
city or town: Carmichael \_\_\_\_\_ state: California\_\_ zip code: \_95608  
e-mail historicconsultants1977@gmail.com  
telephone: 916 488-1680  
date: 3/8/2016

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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.)

## Listed; California Register of Historical Resources

### 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: Washington Firehouse

City or Vicinity: West Sacramento



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County: Yolo County State: California

Photographer: Donald Cox

Date Photographed: May 2016

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

- 1 of 8: West Elevation, view to Northeast
- 2 of 8: West elevation, view to east
- 3 of 8: North and West elevations, view to Southeast
- 4 of 8: South elevation, view to Northwest
- 5 of 8: East elevation, view to West
- 6 of 8: Front Truck Doors, viewed to East
- 7 of 8: Ground floor interior, view to West
- 8 of 8: Second floor interior, view to Southwest

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Washinton Firehouse
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Latitude and Longitude Map



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Section number Photo Log Page 1

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Photo Log

Washington Firehouse 317 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, West Sacramento, Yolo County

Photographer: Don Cox

1. Front (West) elevation, viewed to the northeast. Taken: April 28, 2016
2. Front (West) elevation, viewed to the east. Taken: April 28, 2016
3. North and West elevations, viewed to the southeast. Taken: May 5, 2016
4. South elevation as viewed to the northwest. Taken April 28, 2016
5. East elevation viewed to the west. Taken: April 28, 2016
6. East elevation viewed to the west. Taken: April 28, 2016
7. Ground floor interior viewed to the west. Taken: April 28, 2016
8. Second floor interior viewed to the southwest. Taken: February 12, 2016



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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo Log Map

