

Appendix B: Photographs of Existing Conditions

The following photographs illustrate typical exterior and interior conditions at the Bok Kai Temple. These photographs were taken by Architectural Resources Group over several site visits during Spring 2002.



Figure 1. South elevation of the Bok Kai Temple showing the double gable roof over the altar hall, porch over the main entrance into the Temple, and visor roofs over the side halls.



Figure 2. West elevation of the Bok Kai Temple, with park area to the west of the temple and levee embankment to the south.



Figure 3. Interior of the council chamber, with the wood partition screen dividing the space into two rooms.



Figure 4. View of the altar hall looking toward the north wall.



Figure 5. Interior of the fortune reader's chamber looking toward the northwest corner of the room. The stairs along the west wall lead into the altar hall, and the doorway on the north wall opens into a storage room. Resting against the stair and landing on the west wall is the board holding the paper fortunes interpreted by a fortune reader.



Figure 6. The temple kitchen, looking toward the northeast corner of the building. A brick stove is visible at the bottom corner of the photograph. The blue partition walls are for a toilet room.



Figure 7. The photograph shows a crack in the east wall of the brick foundation below the altar hall.



Figure 8. The exterior walls of the west elevation and most of the south and north elevations are stuccoed brick walls. There is some cracking in the stucco and soiling of the painted surfaces.



Figure 9. The exterior walls at the eastern portion of the caretaker's wing have corrugated metal siding. The metal is corroding in some locations, and the paint coatings peeling from the galvanized surfaces.



Figure 10. The roof of the caretaker's wing, the barrel vault over the altar hall, and the council chamber is a sprayed-on foam material. This roofing is failing in many locations. The gable and visor roofs have clay tiles, which are in better condition.



Figure 11. The porch over the main entrance into the Bok Kai Temple consists of brick wing walls supported by wood beams and columns. The porch protects the exterior mural paintings on the south wall of the temple and the wing walls.



Figure 12. The end of the wood beam at the east end of the porch is severely decayed, resulting in movement of the brick wing wall and extensive damage to the mural painting. The end of the beam rests on a wood column.



Figure 13. The base of the wood column at the east end of the porch is also severely decayed. Evidence of previous repairs to the wood column include the insertion of new wood pieces and pinning with metal anchors.



Figure 14. The wing wall of the porch is the north, or left, half of the smaller gable over the altar hall. Deterioration of the wood beam and column at the porch has caused extensive cracking through the wing wall.



Figure 15. The mural painting under the porch roof contains figurative, decorative, and calligraphic scenes. The mural paintings date to the original construction of the temple, but have been retouched and repaired over the years.



Figure 16. The extensive cracking visible on the outboard side of the east porch wing wall extends through the painted surface of the mural.



Figure 17. The floors in the caretaker's wing are wood plank floors. Some of the floors planks have been replaced or repaired using sheet metal.



Figure 18. The interior walls of the western portion of the caretaker's wing are brick masonry. Some of these walls are covered with plaster and other walls have exposed brick.



Figure 19. The ceiling at the gable portions of the altar hall has wood sheathing, painted ochre, with red battens over the seams between the board sheathing. The ceiling joists are painted green.



Figure 20. Extensive wood decay and deterioration at the ceiling in the gambling room, corresponding to a blocked roof drain directly above, has resulted in water infiltration and damage to interior materials.



Figure 21. The exterior door into the altar hall, similar to all three exterior doors of the building, has red-painted, wood panel doors with steel security grilles. Wood plaques with carved inscriptions surround the door openings.



Figure 22. The interior doors in the Bok Kai Temple are wood panel doors. Many of the interior doors are divided with glass panes.



Figure 23. The exterior stairs leading to the main entrance of the temple are concrete steps installed during the 1960-64 renovation project.



Figure 24. The interior stairs found in the Bok Kai Temple are wood. This stair, in storage room B, leads to a wood platform. The stair does not have a handrail or baluster.



Figure 25. Among the built-in features of the Temple are the altar tables at the north end of the altar hall. These altar tables contain idols of Bok Kai and the other deities associated with the temple.



Figure 26. In the Temple kitchen, the built-in features of the building include a brick stove, pictured here, and a brick oven.



Figure 27. Among the site features associated with the Bok Kai Temple are the archway facing downtown Marysville and gazebo along the pathway to the entrance of the temple.



Figure 28. To the south of the temple are concrete steps and planting areas. A brick-burning oven is set in one of the planting areas.