

PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY NOMINATION PROPOSAL HISTORIC RESOURCES BOARD HEARING ON DECEMBER 14, 2023

The below groupings of properties are arranged with City-owned properties to be reviewed first, followed by smaller groupings based on the Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria under which the properties are being nominated. If a particular property has owner opposition, or some other need that requires individual attention, it will be removed from the group and rescheduled to the January 25, 2024 HRB hearing agenda, for discussion and individual action.

A summary of the proposed order of each property group and the number of properties proposed for designation under each criterion is as follows:

- City-owned properties: 3
- Properties grouped by Criteria for Designation:
 - Criteria 5 and 6 (9 properties)
 - Criterion 2 (5 properties)
 - Criterion 3 (5 properties)
 - Criteria 2 and 5 (4 properties)
 - Criteria 2 and 6 (3 properties)
 - Criteria 2, 5, and 6 (2 properties)
 - Criterion 1 (2 properties)
 - Criteria 3 and 5 (1 property)
 - Criteria 2 and 4 (1 property)
 - Criteria 1 and 3 (1 property)
 - Criterion 4 (1 property)
 - Criteria 1 and 2 (1 property)

The following tables (following city-owned properties) are organized based on how many properties are within each group. Properties within each table are arranged by proposed Historic Inventory Category, and then alphabetically by address.

City-Owned Properties

Address	Criteria	Category
2601 East Bayshore Road (Federal Telegraph Company – Marsh Station)	1, 4, 5	1
Underpass - Embarcadero Road	1	2
Underpass - University Avenue	1	2

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 5 and 6

Address	Criteria	Category
555 Center Drive	5, 6	1
1275 Dana Avenue	5, 6	1
2160 Bryant Street	5, 6	2
380 Coleridge Avenue	5, 6	2
2171 El Camino Real	5, 6	2
1726 Fulton Street	5, 6	2
1423 Hamilton Avenue	5, 6	2
1452 Hamilton Avenue	5, 6	2
419 Maple Street	5, 6	2

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 2

Address	Criterion	Category
1101 Alma Street	2	2
311 El Carmelo Avenue	2	2
544 Hawthorne Avenue	2	2
175 Island Drive	2	2
2264 Bowdoin Street	2	3

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 3

Address	Criterion	Category
336 Byron Street	3	2
1247 Stanford Avenue	3	2
471 Addison Avenue	3	3
311 Waverley Street	3	3
2280 Webster Street	3	4

- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 5

Address	Criteria	Category
2277 Byron Street	2, 5	1
421 California Avenue	2, 5	2
1485 Edgewood Drive	2, 5	2
1341 University Avenue	2, 5	2

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 6

Address	Criteria	Category
381 Guinda Street	2, 6	1
925 Hamilton Avenue	2, 6	2
972 Hamilton Avenue	2, 6	2

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2, 5, and 6

Address	Criteria	Category
541 E Crescent Drive	2, 5, 6	2
435 Santa Rita Avenue	2, 5, 6	2

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 1

Address	Criterion	Category
330 Cowper Street	1	2
818-820 and 828-830 Cowper Street	1	3

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 3 and 5

Address	Criteria	Category
365 Hawthorne Avenue	3, 5	2

- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 4

Address	Criteria	Category
2931 Louis Road	2, 4	2

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 1 and 3

Address	Criteria	Category
218 Middlefield Road	1, 3	2

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 4

Address	Criteria	Category
945-949 Emerson Street	4	3

- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 1 and 2

Address	Criteria	Category
619 Webster Street	1, 2	3

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)

BACKGROUND MATERIAL

In March 2022, Palo Alto's City Council directed City Planning Division staff to work with the City's Historic Resources Board (HRB) to review the list of properties that were previously deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in the 1997-2001 Palo Alto Historical Survey Update. The goals of the 2023 Historic Resource Reconnaissance Survey were to: (1) update the known list of historic properties to reflect their current status of eligibility as historic resources, taking into account that changes have likely occurred to the built environment in the last 22 years, and (2) prepare proposals to designate those properties that remain eligible historic resources to the Palo Alto Historic Inventory.¹ The above-listed properties, were previously determined eligible for the National Register either under Criterion A, for an association with important events, or under Criterion C, for their architectural significance. These properties were surveyed by Page & Turnbull and found to retain their historic integrity and significance, and are proposed for designation to the Palo Alto Historic Inventory.²

Properties Identified in the 1997-2001 Survey Update

Properties identified as "Eligible for the National Register" during the 1997-2001 Survey Update were found significant at the local level for one or more of the National Register's Criteria of Significance:

- Criterion A (Events):** Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B (Persons):** Association with the lives of significant persons in our past
- Criterion C (Architecture):** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- Criterion D (Information Potential):** Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory

For each historic resource, Page & Turnbull identified the appropriate Criteria of Significance for the Palo Alto Historic Inventory that most closely corresponds to the previously determined National Register Criteria of Significance. The Criteria of Significance for the Palo Alto Historic Inventory are

¹ Any individual or group may propose designating a historic structure, site, or district to the Inventory according to the procedure found in the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Municipal Code Section 16.49.040). Properties nominated for designation are recommended by the Historic Resources Board and decided upon by the City Council.

<https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/Departments/Planning-Development-Services/Historic-Preservation/Historic-Registers>

² Page & Turnbull, *2023 Historic Resource Reconnaissance Survey*, August 9, 2023. Information regarding the survey effort and evaluation of integrity is included in this Survey Report.

listed below and the corresponding National Register Criteria theme (either Events, Persons, or Architecture) are listed in brackets:

- Criterion 1:** The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people **[Persons]** or with important events in the city, state or nation **[Events]**;
- Criterion 2:** The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style **[Architecture]** or way of life important to the city, state or nation **[Events]**;
- Criterion 3:** The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare **[Architecture]**;
- Criterion 4:** The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare **[Events]**;
- Criterion 5:** The architect or building was important **[Architecture]**;
- Criterion 6:** The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship **[Architecture]**.³

An assessment of significance was completed to determine under which Category of Significance the resource would be eligible. Thresholds for each category were developed by Page & Turnbull, in consultation with City Staff and with input from the Historic Resources Board. The definition of each Category is listed below and the threshold used for the 2023 Reconnaissance survey is listed immediately following each definition.

Category 1: An “Exceptional Building” of pre-eminent national or state importance. These buildings are meritorious works of the best architects, outstanding examples of a specific architectural style, or illustrate stylistic development of architecture in the United States. These buildings have had either no exterior modifications or such minor ones that the overall appearance of the building is in its original character.

Threshold for Category 1 Properties in 2023 Reconnaissance Survey: Properties that were designed or constructed by prominent architects and builders previously identified as significant or are excellent examples of a style.

Category 2: A “Major Building” of regional importance. These buildings are meritorious works of the best architects, outstanding examples of an architectural style, or illustrate stylistic development of architecture in the state or region. A major building may have some exterior modifications, but the original character is retained.

³ Palo Alto Municipal Code, Chapter 16.49 Historic Preservation. Subsection 020: Definitions.

Threshold for Category 2 Properties in 2023 Reconnaissance Survey: Properties that are good examples of a style or a rare building type. Associations with individuals who were found to have made significant professional or personal accomplishments that demonstrate and enrich the history of Palo Alto are also represented under Category 2.

Category 3 or 4: A “Contributing Building” which is a good local example of an architectural style and relates to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion or other factors. A contributing building may have had extensive or permanent changes made to the original design, such as inappropriate additions, extensive removal of architectural details, or wooden facades resurfaced in asbestos or stucco.

Threshold for Category 3 Properties in 2023 Reconnaissance Survey: Properties that are good examples of early development patterns, or are common or typical buildings that retain their historic integrity to a high degree. These buildings are not particularly rare but have very good to excellent historic integrity.

Threshold for Category 4 Properties in 2023 Reconnaissance Survey: Properties to be listed as Category 4, are similar in level of significance to Category 3, but have been altered to a higher degree and may have good to poor historic integrity.

CITY-OWNED PROPERTY NOMINATIONS

City-Owned Properties proposed for designation:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Address	Criteria	Category
2601 East Bayshore Road (Federal Telegraph Company – Marsh Station)	1, 4, 5	1
Underpass - Embarcadero Road	1	2
Underpass - University Avenue	1	2

2601 EAST BAYSHORE ROAD

Historic Name: Federal Telegraph Company—Marsh Station

APN: 008-04-001

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)¹

Identified Period of Significance: 1921-1951

Summary of Significance: The property at 2601 East Bayshore Road, formerly known as the Federal Telegraph Company – Marsh Station, was found nationally significant under Criterion A as the best surviving remnant of the Federal Telegraph Company which was founded in Palo Alto and made groundbreaking contributions to the field of radio communications.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Three structures were demolished in 2017 and a fourth structure was demolished in 2019; the remaining building was fenced in 2017.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains adequate historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The previously determined period of significance for the property was 1921-1951, ending 50 years prior to 2001 due to guidance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, not due to a clear change in use or an end to the property's significance. A revised period of significance, beginning in 1921 and ending ca. 1977 would end with the sale of the property to the City of Palo Alto, demonstrating a change in ownership (although it continued to operate until after 2001). Additional research would need to be undertaken to further refine the period of significance and determine a date at which the critical work of the station ceased.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

¹ Note that the property is listed in 2001 Survey Report summary tables as significant under Criterion C (architecture) in addition to Criterion A (Events); however, all available DPR forms created during the 2001 Survey only include an evaluation for Criterion A significance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Statement of Significance: The former Federal Telegraph Company – Marsh Station, located at 2601 East Bayshore Road, is significant for its remarkable contributions to the field of radio communications that impacted the field nationally and were significant to the American war effort in World War II. The company, which was originally founded in 1909 in Palo Alto as the Poulsen Wireless Telephone & Telegraph Company, was a pioneer in continuous wave transmission and long-distance transmission. Marsh Station was the hub of all West Coast wired communication (telegraph and telephone, and later ship-to-shore radio transmission) when it was completed in 1921, and led the world in how many channels of communication could be used simultaneously. While alterations have been made to the property with the removal of several structures, the site's significant association with national communication history remain legible through the presence of its main surviving building within the vast open marshland and the various concrete anchorage blocks that remain scattered throughout the site and once supported a 626-foot-tall radio tower (present from 1921-1960).

Period of Significance: 1921-ca. 1977

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 1*

**Note: Note, this is one of the few properties with significance as an "Exceptional Building" that is of pre-eminent national importance.*

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2601 East Bayshore Road

- P1. Other Identifier: 2601 East Bayshore Road
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 2601 East Bayshore Road City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 8-4-1

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 2601 East Bayshore Road, on the east side of Palo Alto between U.S. 101 and the south end of San Francisco Bay, consists of about 36 acres enclosed by a chain link fence. This enclosed area is surrounded by about 123 acres of marshland known as the Emily Renzel Wetlands. Within the fenced area there appear to be five buildings and several antennas and arrays. Because of the size of the property and the location of these features inside the chain link fence, the buildings and antennas must be viewed from a distance and cannot be seen clearly or completely. In addition, several anchorages for a 626-foot tall steel tower (demolished in 1960) are visible in scattered locations inside and outside the fenced area. These are massive concrete blocks with embedded steel hooks to which were once affixed cables that supported the tower and wires than served as parts of the antenna.

See continuation sheet

- *P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11
 *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
2601 East Bayshore Rd.; view
northeast; 08/08/01; by B. Vahey;
roll BRV-XX, neg #21

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
 newspapers

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Palo Alto

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
8 August 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Resource Identifier: 2601 East Bayshore Road

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 21 August 2001

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

The buildings, all located near the center of the fenced area, include the main building, three rectangular buildings that form a courtyard with the main building at its northeast corner, and a small square building east of the main cluster.

The main building is a rectangular reinforced concrete structure with a low pitched gable roof. From a distance, it appears to be in three roughly equal sections separated by windowless parapeted wall sections that interrupt the otherwise continuous line of the eaves. Changes in the pattern of fenestration and in the roof surface suggest that the northernmost of the three sections may itself have been built in two phases. Stuccoed surfaces and gabled parapets at the gable ends, together with symmetrical fenestration, establish a suggestion of classical or Mission Revival style. Photographs of the interior taken in 1922 show concrete floors, wood walls and ceilings, and partition walls of wood and glass (Federal Telegraph Company, *Bulletin 14A*, PL-MA-22 and PL-MA-25). This building is oriented generally north-south and appears to have been built in phases from north to south in 1921, 1922 (?), 1928, 1932, and 1935.

The three rectangular buildings at the northeast corner of the main building are one-story, gable roofed structures clad in various materials. They are smaller than the main building, both in height and in the dimensions of their footprints. Two of these are perpendicular to the main building — there is a stucco-clad garage at the north end, and a hard-to-see structure parallel to it to the south. In the space between the east ends of these buildings, there is a smaller building, parallel to the main building, that is clad in corrugated metal.

A photograph of the facility taken about 1922 (Federal Telegraph Company, *Bulletin 14A*, PL-MA-1) shows, in addition to the 626-foot tower, the main building as it existed at the time, a water tower, a building parallel to and east of the main building, and what appears to be the corner of another structure behind the main building. The buildings behind the main building may be among those still standing today. From a distance, all three look like they might have been built in the 1920s to the 1940s. In addition to these, there is a small square structure with a shallow hip roof. The two walls of this structure which are visible are clad in what appears to be plywood panels without windows. This looks like it was built in the 1960s or 1970s.

Scattered in and around the central cluster of buildings are a number of antennas and arrays. One of these, located near the north end of the main building consists of a solid bulb on a pair of latticed steel poles. One, located in the marsh northwest of the center, is an umbrella shaped structure with a central latticed steel pole from which is suspended a wide ring. The remainder appear to be variations of a type consisting of vertical creosoted poles with wires strung between them. There are at least six such features, three of which are square or rectangular and are defined by four tall poles, two of which are similar to clotheslines with wire strung between two lines of closely spaced short poles, and one of which is hexagonal and is defined by six poles at its perimeter. None of these are shown in the 1922 photo of the facility. None are visible in a photo taken in 1960 or earlier, showing the 626-foot tower (Winslow, p. 206).

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2601 East Bayshore Road

- B1. Historic Name: Federal Telegraph Company, Marsh Station
- B2. Common Name: Mackay Station; International Telephone and Telegraph Station
- B3. Original Use: radio telegraph station B4. Present Use: radio communication station
- *B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built 1920-1921; additions 1922, 1928, 1932, and 1935
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features:

four service structures, numerous antennas and arrays

- B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Electronics industry Area United States
Period of Significance 1921-1951 Property Type radio station Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

The complex of buildings, antennas, and arrays at 2601 Bayshore Road was first built for the Federal Telegraph Company. The Federal Telegraph Company was a successor of the Poulsen Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, founded in Palo Alto by Cyril F. Elwell in 1909. The company was reorganized in 1911 as the Federal Telegraph Company. The company was a pioneer in the development and manufacturing of equipment for continuous wave radio broadcasting. It was initially named for Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish inventor who patented a design for an arc converter. An arc converter was a machine that generated continuous wave transmission. Research by the Federal Telegraph Company in Palo Alto demonstrated the superiority of continuous wave transmission over the principal alternative — damped wave transmission. Research in other areas and partnerships with other inventors, including Lee de Forest, produced the package of technology that placed Federal Telegraph in the advance guard of the radio industry at the beginning of that industry.

The Federal Telegraph Company first operated out of a house at 913 Emerson Street in Palo Alto. In 1913, the company built a large plant (90 by 400 feet) on El Camino Real "for general manufacturing, research, and testing" (Federal Telegraph Company, n.d.) of specialized electronic equipment. Among the products of the plant were switchboards, special transformers, pumps, metal

See continuation sheet

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
- *B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

- B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

- *B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett
- Date of Evaluation: 21 August 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Resource Identifier: 2601 East Bayshore Road

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 21 August 2001

Continuation Update

History (continued)

stampings, screw machine products, marine radio compasses, radio transmitters and receivers for ships and commercial stations, high voltage thermionic rectifiers, high frequency electronic furnaces, special glass working tools and machines, and commercial oscillator and rectifier tubes. This plant, which employed as many as 300 workers, closed in 1931 when its operations were moved to Newark, New Jersey.

As part of its research and testing efforts, the company had first established stations at Sacramento and Stockton in 1911. This was followed in the same year by a station at San Francisco. This station, at Ocean Beach, was a conspicuous feature of the landscape, with its 300-foot tall wood antenna poles. In 1916, the company built an immense receiving apparatus on the grounds of its Palo Alto manufacturing plant: "On four supports about fifty feet high . . . the Federal Telegraph Company is constructing a giant network containing twelve miles of aluminum wire which will form the receiving apparatus of a new wireless telephone." (*Palo Alto Times*, 1916).

All the company's stations were taken over by the government in World War I. Immediately after the war, the stations were returned.

Planning for a new station in Palo Alto was announced in the *Palo Alto Times* on 30 October 1920 as part of an effort by the Federal Telegraph Company to build radio stations up and down the Pacific coast at a cost of \$500,000. The stations at San Diego, Los Angeles, Palo Alto, and Portland would provide the facilities for "taking over the telegraph service between San Francisco and Portland, and subsequently to Los Angeles and San Diego, this business now being handled over leased wires."

At the time it was completed, the *Palo Alto Times* wrote on 24 March 1921: "The Palo Alto marsh station, just completed, will act as the hub or central station for Pacific Coast communication. It is located on a 200 acre tract east of town at the end of Embarcadero Road, and was built at a cost of approximately \$175,000. The guyed steel tower, erected in thirty-three days working time, is 626-feet in height and consists of a latticed steel shaft six feet by six feet square, rising perpendicularly from a ball and socket joint at the ground." This was "the first station in the world using four channels of communication simultaneously."

At the time the Portland station was nearing completion, on 28 June 1921, the *Palo Alto Times* reported, "Many new developments in the radio art are being taken advantage of . . . Among these are the use of high speed and automatic equipment with multiplex communication channels. Both receiving and transmitting operations will be located in the main offices of the company in the heart of the cities where close touch can be maintained with the business houses and offices. The company's San Francisco main office is located in the Hobart Building, where the necessary control apparatus for operating the Palo Alto station will be installed. The operators located at this office will control the powerful radio transmitters at Palo Alto directly by automatic wire connection." Each station consisted of a 626-foot high tower which "supports the overhead wires that generate the radio waves" and "a concrete station operating powerhouse." The station was built under the charge of R.R. Beal and Hardon Pratt, radio engineers on the staff of Federal Telegraph. The tower was designed by Stanford professor Paul Wing.

Less than a year later, the Palo Alto station was enlarged "so that messages can be sent in six directions simultaneously. . . . This distinction is shared by no other station in the world," according to the *Palo Alto Times* of 31 March 1922. While the available information is not clear about what was enlarged at this time, it seems likely that it involved both additional wires on the tower and an expansion of the station building. Photographs of the interior in 1922 show separate rooms with heavy equipment — one for arc converters and one for radio frequency units.

"In 1924, additional equipment made communications with ships at sea possible (*San Jose Mercury News*). In 1927, the station was sold to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company "to use for point-to-point and ship-to-shore communications" (Winslow, p. 207). On 21 May 1928, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company was taken over by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, but retained a separate identity under the Mackay name. (Clarence Mackay was a New York City capitalist who was born in San Francisco. He was an officer or director of numerous communications companies, including several cable

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Resource Identifier: 2601 East Bayshore Road

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 21 August 2001

Continuation Update

History (continued)

telegraph companies. He was married to an opera singer and his daughter was married to Irving Berlin. He was on the boards of the Metropolitan Opera, the Philharmonic Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Lincoln Farm Association which preserved Abraham Lincoln's birthplace.) The station was enlarged again in 1928 (Winslow, p. 207), "at that time the station was doubled in size for transmission to Hawaii and the Philippines." (*San Jose Mercury News*)

In 1932, a 50-foot addition to the station was built "to accommodate four more high power vacuum tube transmitters to be used in communication with the Orient." Specifically, they were "for communication with the receiving station at Shanghai belonging to the Chinese ministry of communications." (*San Jose Mercury News*). The station was enlarged again in 1935 (Winslow, p. 207). These transmitters replaced the original Poulsen arc converters.

Early in its history, the station was provided with call letters (KWT) for its communication operations with ships. By 1941 the call letters had been changed to KFS. According to a 1992 article in the *San Jose Mercury News*, "On December 7, 1941, an operator for the KFS Marine Radio heard this signal: "Submarine sighted." The time was 10:50 a.m. Pacific Standard Time. Five minutes later, at 7:55 a.m. Hawaiian time, the attack on Pearl Harbor commenced. The radio message had been the first inkling that the Japanese were attacking."

In 1960, the 626-foot tower was dismantled. It was no longer needed, it required expensive maintenance, and it was a hazard to aviation. Despite the loss of the tower, with new antennas and new technology the station remained in operation. In 1977, the entire property was sold to the City of Palo Alto. Because the Federal Communications Commission would not allow the station to shut down — it still performed an important function in communications with ships — it remained in operation. A 1987 article in the *Times-Tribune* referred to the "antenna farm" surrounding the station. While it is not known when the various antennas and arrays now around the station were built, most if not all of them must have been in place by 1987. In 1990, the lease to operate the station was sold by International Telephone and Telegraph to KFS World Communications. Today (2001), the station remains in operation.

Evaluation

Although additional work should be done on this property (including a close inspection of the buildings and the equipment inside them, and additional research), it appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the national level of significance. The period of significance is 1921 to at least 1951 (50 years ago). The building is significant as the best surviving remnant of the once extensive presence of the Federal Telegraph Company in Palo Alto, its early headquarters.

The removal of the tower in 1960 constituted a serious loss of integrity for the facility. However, it retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

References

Elliott, Harold E. and Adrien L. Anderson. "Stanford Men Develop Radio System." *Stanford Illustrated Review*, May 1919, pp. 392-396.

Federal Telegraph Company. *Since 1908 An Organization Devoted to Special Engineering and Manufacturing Problems*, brochure. Palo Alto and San Francisco, n.d.

Federal Telegraph Company. *30 KW Arc Radio Transmitters Manufactured by Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, U.S.A., Bulletin 58-30*. [1920].

Federal Telegraph Company. *Arc Radio Transmitting Apparatus Manufactured by Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, U.S.A., Bulletin 14A*. [1922].

Hoye, David. "'Antenna Farm' Vital Communications Link." *Peninsula Times-Tribune*. 23 March 1987.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 7

Resource Identifier: 2601 East Bayshore Road

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 21 August 2001

Continuation Update

References (continued)

Hughes, Carol B. "A Radio Station Transmits Signals of Palo Alto's Past." *San Jose Mercury News*. 31 May 1996, p. 6.

Knowlton, Archer E., editor. *Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957.

Miller, Greg. "Wetlands for a price: City considers a (rather inflated) offer for marshes." *Peninsula Times Tribune*. 24 December 1992.

Palo Alto Times.

"Hub Unit of Coast Radio Line Completed." 24 March 1921.

"Experimenting on a Wireless Phone: Federal Telegraph Building a Powerful Receiving Apparatus." 28 April 1916.

"Unique Marsh Station is Hub to Federal's Coast Radio System." 31 March 1922.

"Federal Telegraph Company to Spend \$500,000 Building Coast Radio Stations: Ground Being Broken on Marshes at End of Embarcadero Road for \$175,000 Tower . . ." 30 October 1920.

"Coast Radio System for Commercial Use is Nearly Completed." 28 June 1921.

San Jose Mercury News.

"Palo Alto Radio Station Enlarged to Reach Orient: Mackay Plant Preparing to Handle Trans-Pacific Traffic Nov. 1." 8 September 1932.

Who's Who on the Pacific Coast. Chicago: A.N. Marquis, 1951.

Winslow, Ward and the Palo Alto Historical Association. *Palo Alto: A Centennial History*. Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993.

EMBARCADERO ROAD UNDERPASS

APN: N/A (Located at Embarcadero Road just west of its intersection with Alma Street)

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1936-present

Summary of Significance: The underpass at Embarcadero Road was found significant for its role in Palo Alto transportation and development history in a period dominated by automobiles.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified since 2001.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to consist of the year that the underpass was completed (1936), instead of a range extending to the present. This revision is in keeping with the significance of the underpass, as its completion date encapsulates its role in demonstrating the ongoing changes to transportation infrastructure as a result of the prevalence of the automobile.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation)

Statement of Significance: The Embarcadero Road underpass is significant as a major infrastructure improvement that aimed to reconcile the growing importance of the automobile, as the most

prevalent mode of personal transportation, with the established train line and pedestrian access needs. The Embarcadero Road Underpass—in conjunction with the later University Avenue underpass—allowed for multi-modal circulation without impeding traffic and was a significant advancement in allowing safe and fast vehicular and pedestrian access across Alma Street and the adjacent train tracks, better connecting Palo Alto with Stanford University.

Period of Significance: 1936

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Embarcadero Underpass

P1. Other Identifier: Embarcadero Underpass
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____ B.M.
c. Address Embarcadero Underpass City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN None

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Embarcadero Underpass is a complex reinforced concrete and steel structure that separates vehicular and pedestrian traffic from railroad traffic and includes platforms along the tracks for the "Stadium" station (this was a stopping place that did not include station buildings), used on football days.

"Included in the work of construction are ramp facilities at each side of Embarcadero Road for handling railroad passengers during football games without grade crossing; carrying Alma Street, paralleling the railroad, over the depressed roadway; revision of all underground utilities and sewers; and revisions to the existing streets and approaches." (Irwin, p. 22)

In addition, there was a system of storage chambers and pumps to handle storm runoff, and "an extensive landscaping plan . . . together with an ornamental illuminating system throughout the project area." (Irwin, p. 26).

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP19 Bridge

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____

Embarcadero Underpass; view southwest; 09/20/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-85, neg #3

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
1936; California Highways and Public Works

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Palo Alto
Palo Alto CA 94031

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
May 19, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Resource Identifier: Embarcadero Underpass

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date May 19, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

To build the underpass, a bridge was built at grade to carry both the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and Alma Street.

Provisions are made for three railroad tracks at the crossing, furnished with wide concrete sidewalks and concrete railings. Station platform facilities are provided for about 1,000 feet on each side of the tracks. Two flights of concrete stairs beside the separated street grades provide for full use of the separation for all pedestrian uses.

The subway portion provided for two lanes of traffic (now three lanes) in a depressed roadway, and an elevated pedestrian walkway on each side through segmental vaults.

The structure was decorated in the PWA Moderne style with fluted pilasters, railings with pedestals supporting lamp posts, and articulated panels and moldings.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Embarcadero Underpass

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Bridge
- *B5. Architectural Style: PWA Moderne
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1936: Built
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: C.H. Purcell and F.W. Panhorst (engineers) b. Builder: Eaton and Smith
- *B10. Significance: Theme transportation Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1936-present Property Type transportation Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: Both the Southern Pacific railroad and Embarcadero Road predate the foundation of the town of Palo Alto. Though the issue of always increasing traffic on railway and roadway must have made an underpass at the location desirable, it was the construction of Palo Alto Union High School in 1918 on a site across the tracks from the town that gave impetus to the project. Despite the impetus and even some urgency, the overpass was not built until the state and federal governments involved themselves and their resources. The *Revised Map Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921* showed the triangle-shaped Block no. 1 of South Palo Alto where the underpass would be built subdivided into four parcels. After the underpass was built, Block no. 1 was so reduced in size that it was a traffic island and no longer a numbered block, as shown on the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* dated 1949.

Structure: According to the article "School Principal's Long Campaign for Subway" published in the *Palo Alto Times*, on 27 October 1927, the City had planned a subway at the intersection of Embarcadero Road and Alma Street from the time it located the high school at its present site. In early 1925, the municipal government commissioned J.F. Byxbee, City Engineer, to draw up plans for subways on Alma Street, "particularly at Embarcadero Road and near the intersection of High Street" (*Palo Alto Times* 1 January 1925). The *Palo Alto Times* published drawings of the proposed Embarcadero Subway, on 10 May 1929,

See continuation sheet

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
- *B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

- *B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett
- Date of Evaluation: May 19, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Resource Identifier: Embarcadero Underpass

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date May 19, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

announcing at the same time that a bond election for the subway was to be held the following Monday. The plan was for the city to divide the cost of the subway with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Despite publicity generated by the deaths of two high school students at the crossing in late 1927, the bond did not receive the two-thirds majority required to pass. According to a government publication called *California Highways and Public Works*, of February 1937 ("Underpass Eliminates Dangerous Grade Crossing in Palo Alto" by Irwin T. Johnson), the project was approved at last by the State Division of Highways, Bridge Department, under the Grade Separation Program of the federal government, "the entire cost of the work being borne by the United States government." The project was designed by the Division of Highways, C.H. Purcell, State Highway Engineer, and F.W. Panhorst, Bridge Engineer. H.H. Gilbert designed the work and the contract was executed by Eaton and Smith of San Francisco. At its opening, Harry A. Hopkins, Chairman of the California Highway Commission, "graciously termed the Embarcadero Underpass the most thoroughly treated and architecturally pleasing of the new structures he had yet dedicated." (Johnson, p. 22).

Use: The underpass was opened to vehicular traffic for a Stanford football game on 24 October 1936. At the dedication ceremony, an officer of Stanford University predicted that the underpass would stimulate traffic flow to Embarcadero Road which would come to handle more traffic than University Avenue, becoming more and more a principle entrance to the campus and serving future development of campus property. This underpass, and the University Avenue underpass which opened in 1941, played a major role in the city's transportation at a time when automobiles began to be the dominant means of getting around. These underpasses were important links between Palo Alto on one side of the tracks and Mayfield and Stanford University on the other side. The project generated work during the Depression. "Some 44,689 man hours of employment were provided by this work" (Irwin, p. 28). The underpass may have stimulated development in South Palo Alto and Mayfield, although further research is necessary to investigate that possibility.

Evaluation

The Embarcadero Underpass appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance is from 1936 when it opened to the present. The structure is significant for its role in Palo Alto transportation and development in the period dominated by automobiles.

An evaluation of its significance under criterion C would depend on a context study addressing the University Avenue Underpass, an underpass built by the same contractors (Eaton and Smith) in Niles, and other underpasses around the state.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

California Highways and Public Works. January 1937.

Gerhard, David, Eric Sandweiss, and Robert Winter. *Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*. Revised edition. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985.

Johnson, Irwin T. "Underpass Eliminates Dangerous Grade Crossing at Palo Alto." *California Highways and Public Works*. February 1937, pp. 22-23 ff.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. January 17, 1925, October 27, 1927, May 10, 1929, October 29, 1947.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1921, 1949.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: Embarcadero Underpass

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date May 19, 2000

Continuation

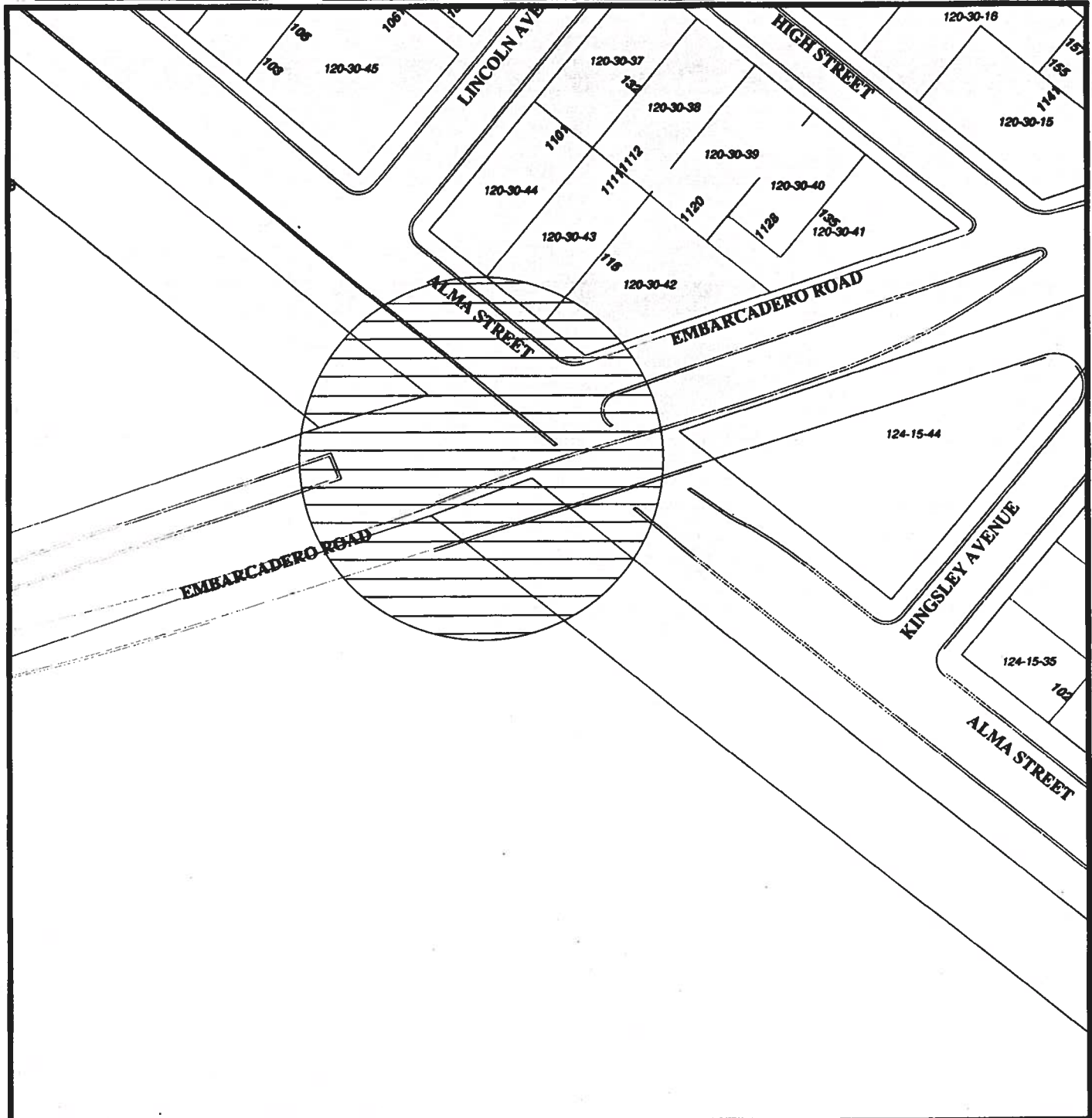
Update

References (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Winslow, Ward and the Palo Alto Historical Association. *Palo Alto: A Centennial History*. Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993.

LOCATION MAP



Alma/Embarcadero Overpass

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



UNIVERSITY AVENUE UNDERPASS

APN: N/A (Located at University Avenue just west of its intersection with Alma Street)

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1941-present

Summary of Significance: The underpass at University Avenue was found significant for its role in Palo Alto transportation and development history in a period dominated by automobiles.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified since 2001.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance is revised to consist of the year that the underpass was completed (1941), instead of a range extending to the present. This revision is in keeping with the significance of the underpass, as its completion date encapsulates its role in demonstrating the ongoing changes to transportation infrastructure as a result of the prevalence of the automobile.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)

Statement of Significance: The University Avenue underpass is significant as a major infrastructure improvement that aimed to reconcile the growing importance of the automobile—as the most prevalent mode of personal transportation—with the established train line and pedestrian access

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

needs. The University Avenue underpass, in conjunction with the earlier Embarcadero Road underpass, allowed for multi-modal circulation without impeding traffic and was a significant advancement in allowing safe and fast vehicular and pedestrian access across Alma Street and the adjacent train tracks, better connecting Palo Alto with Stanford University.

Period of Significance: 1941

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) University Avenue Underpass

- P1. Other Identifier: University Avenue Underpass
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ___ B.M.
 c. Address University Avenue City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN None
University Avenue from the Circle to El Camino Real; milepost 30.13.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The University Avenue Underpass is a complex reinforced concrete and steel structure that separates vehicular and pedestrian traffic from railroad traffic along University Avenue between downtown Palo Alto and the Stanford University campus. It was built in conjunction with two other projects: the elevation of the railroad tracks and the construction of a new passenger railroad station by Southern Pacific, and the construction of a second underpass to the southwest in which the University Avenue roadway ran over a divided State Highway — El Camino Real. These three projects were constructed according to a single master plan within the same two-year period, but they were built under separate contracts. This form only addresses the University Avenue Underpass.

See continuation sheet

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP19 Bridge

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
University Avenue Underpass; view southwest; 08/08/01; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-XX, neg #24

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1941

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Palo Alto
Palo Alto CA 94031

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
1 August 2001

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Resource Identifier: University Avenue Underpass

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date 1 August 2001

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

In a study for Caltrans in 1991, Elizabeth McKee described the underpass as follows:

The grade separation at University Avenue involved a superstructure consisting of two I-beam deck spans. The spans were supported on concrete piers and abutments with creosoted timber foundations. The structure initially carried three tracks of the railroad with provisions for a fourth track. Adjacent highway structures were erected of continuous concrete slab to carry Alma Street traffic. The abutments are double deck cells. The upper deck serves pedestrian traffic and the lower [was] built as storage space for storm water. The supports are decorated with repeated segmental arches.

Constructed in coordination with the Southern Pacific upgrade of the station and tracks, the University Avenue Underpass facilitated traffic flow in the redesigned landscape (see Continuation Sheet - University Underpass 2 of 2).

The *Palo Alto Times* (3 October 1939) described the elements of the projects as "an underpass having four vehicular lanes, each 12½ feet wide, with a separation strip in the middle and with eight foot sidewalks on either side; . . . a road 45 feet wide over Alma Street and cloverleaf roadways — each group 22 feet wide with separating islands — connecting Alma Street with the subway." The sidewalks that flanked the vehicular lanes of the underpass were connected to the railroad platforms above by four covered sloping ramps — two on each side of University Avenue leading to the platforms for east and west bound trains, above. At the edges of the railroad platforms are galvanized steel railings and in the center, separating the eastbound (San Jose) from the westbound (San Francisco) trains, is a chain link fence. There are light poles in the University Avenue median and fixtures in the vehicular and pedestrian sections of the underpass.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) University Avenue Underpass

- B1. Historic Name: University Avenue Underpass
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Bridge B4. Present Use: Bridge
- *B5. Architectural Style: PWA Moderne
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1941: Built
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: California Department of Public Works b. Builder: Paul Tyler
- *B10. Significance: Theme transportation Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1941-present Property Type transportation Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The University Avenue Underpass is located at one of the key intersections in Palo Alto. In 1863-1864, long before the city was founded, the railroad was built across the future alignment of University Avenue. When Palo Alto was laid out in 1889, University Avenue crossed the railroad tracks, providing the principle link between the new town and Stanford University. The passenger train station was long located on the northwest side of the intersection of University Avenue and the railroad tracks. This was the link between Palo Alto and other places — San Francisco, San Jose, and the rest of the United States. When the city was first laid out, the meeting of University Avenue and the railroad tracks was given added prominence by the creation of a small park — The Circle — at the foot of University Avenue.

An underpass linking Palo Alto and the Stanford campus was proposed in the vicinity by 1916. In the minutes of the City Planning Commission, which was established in 1916, there were discussions of "subways" at Hawthorne Avenue and at Homer Avenue — three blocks on either side of University — in 1916 and 1917. According to Ward Winslow, "For decades the need for an undercrossing at University Avenue grew more urgent as trains stopped traffic" (p. 151).

See continuation sheet

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
- *B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

- *B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett
- Date of Evaluation: 1 August 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Resource Identifier: University Avenue Underpass

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 1 August 2001

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

As active planning for this underpass was underway in 1938 and 1939, owners of nearby property objected for two reasons. One group is represented as feeling that business property immediately adjacent is in danger of being damaged by the underpass, while another contends that The Circle would be 'isolated' by elevating the tracks five feet, as planned" (*Palo Alto Times*, 3 June 1938).

Structure: On 2 October 1939, the Palo Alto City Council approved the project in a special session. The contract for construction of the project was awarded to Paul Tyler of Oroville and work began in November 1939. Tyler made the low bid of \$265,960. While the City of Palo Alto hired the contractor, several other parties participated in the development process — the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the State Department of Public Works, the Southern Pacific Company, and Stanford University. The project was designed by the State Department of Public Works. According to a 1947 article in the *Stanford Alumni Review*, Clarence Burwell Eaton, "a prominent construction engineer" was a partner in a firm, among whose largest projects were "the approaches to the Golden Gate Bridge and the Palo Alto underpass at University Avenue." The construction and 75 workers were supervised by Grant Miner of Palo Alto.

Use: The underpass was opened to vehicular traffic on 8 March 1941. The dedication ceremony, attended by Mayor J.B. Blois and Governor Culbert Olson, was described by the mayor: "Saturday's parade and celebration in commemoration of the completion of the new underpass system and railroad station was one of the finest expressions of community spirit ever exhibited and was a fitting commemoration of a great event in the life of the city of Palo Alto and Stanford University." (*Palo Alto Times*, 10 March 1941). The celebration included a parade with 2,000 people, 400 horses, cars, bands, U.S. Army planes, and 15,000 spectators.

The University Avenue Underpass was featured in a critically acclaimed painting by the artist Richard Diebenkorn. The painting, *Palo Alto Circle* of 1943, is the earliest known work of Diebenkorn and has appeared in numerous exhibitions of his work including a retrospective organized by the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York in 1997. One critic noted, "the coincidence of the upper edge of foreground fence with the bottom strip of background railing," a device that fuses "spatially separated planes into one flat surface" (Buck, p. 5). The fence and the railing are features of the railroad platform, above the underpass.

This underpass, and the Embarcadero underpass which opened in 1936, played a major role in the city's transportation at a time when automobiles began to be the dominant means of getting around. These underpasses were important links between Palo Alto on one side of the tracks and Mayfield and Stanford University on the other side. The underpass may have stimulated development in South Palo Alto and Mayfield, although further research is necessary to investigate that possibility.

Evaluation

The University Avenue Underpass appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance is from 1941 when it opened to the present. Serving rail, automobile, and pedestrian traffic, the structure is significant for its role in Palo Alto transportation and development in the period dominated by automobiles.

An evaluation of its significance under criterion C would depend on a context study addressing the Embarcadero Underpass and other underpasses around the state.

Additionally, in 1991, a Caltrans study by Elizabeth McKee stated, "the underpass appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a contributing element to the Palo Alto Southern Pacific Station."

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: University Avenue Underpass

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date 1 August 2001

Continuation

Update

References

Buck, Robert T., Jr., Linda L. Cathcart, Gerald Norland, and Maurice Tuckman. *Richard Diebenkorn: Paintings and Drawings, 1943-1980*. Buffalo and New York: Albright-Knox Art Gallery and Rizzali, 1980.

California Highways and Public Works. "Two Palo Alto Grade Separators Dedicated with Gala Ceremonies." Vol. 19 (March 1941), pp. 3-7.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Clark, A.B. "The Two University Underpasses — How Traffic Will Move." *Palo Alto Times*. 3 August 1940.

Gebhard, David, Eric Sandweiss, and Robert Winter. *Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*. Revised edition. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985.

Kimmelman, Michael. "Richard Diebenkorn, Lyrical Painter Dies at 71." *New York Times*. 31 March 1993.

Livingston, Jane. *The Art of Richard Diebenkorn*. New York and Berkeley: Whitney Museum of American Art and University of California Press, 1997.

McKee, Elizabeth. *Historic Architectural Survey Report, Addendum No. 1: For the Joint Powers Board Acquisition of Southern Pacific Right-of-Way, San Francisco to San Jose Peninsula Commute*. Prepared by California Department of Transportation, District 4 (San Francisco, Environmental Analysis Branch "A." 1991.

Palo Alto. City Planning Commission. Minutes. 1916-1917.

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Palo Alto Times. "Underpass Contract Let to San Jose Man." 15 July 1940.

Palo Alto Times. "Mayor Expresses Thanks." 10 March 1941.

Palo Alto Times. "Hard Stratum Encountered in Subway Test." 22 March 1939.

Palo Alto Times. "Subway Plans to be Ready in Six Weeks." 14 July 1939.

Palo Alto Times. "State to Advertise for Bids at Once on Huge Avenue Job." 3 October 1939.

Palo Alto Times. "Local Subway Contract is Awarded." 17 November 1939.

Palo Alto Times. "Actual Work Starts on Subway Project." 27 November 1939.

San Francisco Chronicle. "Palo Alto Goes Modern." 2 March 1941.

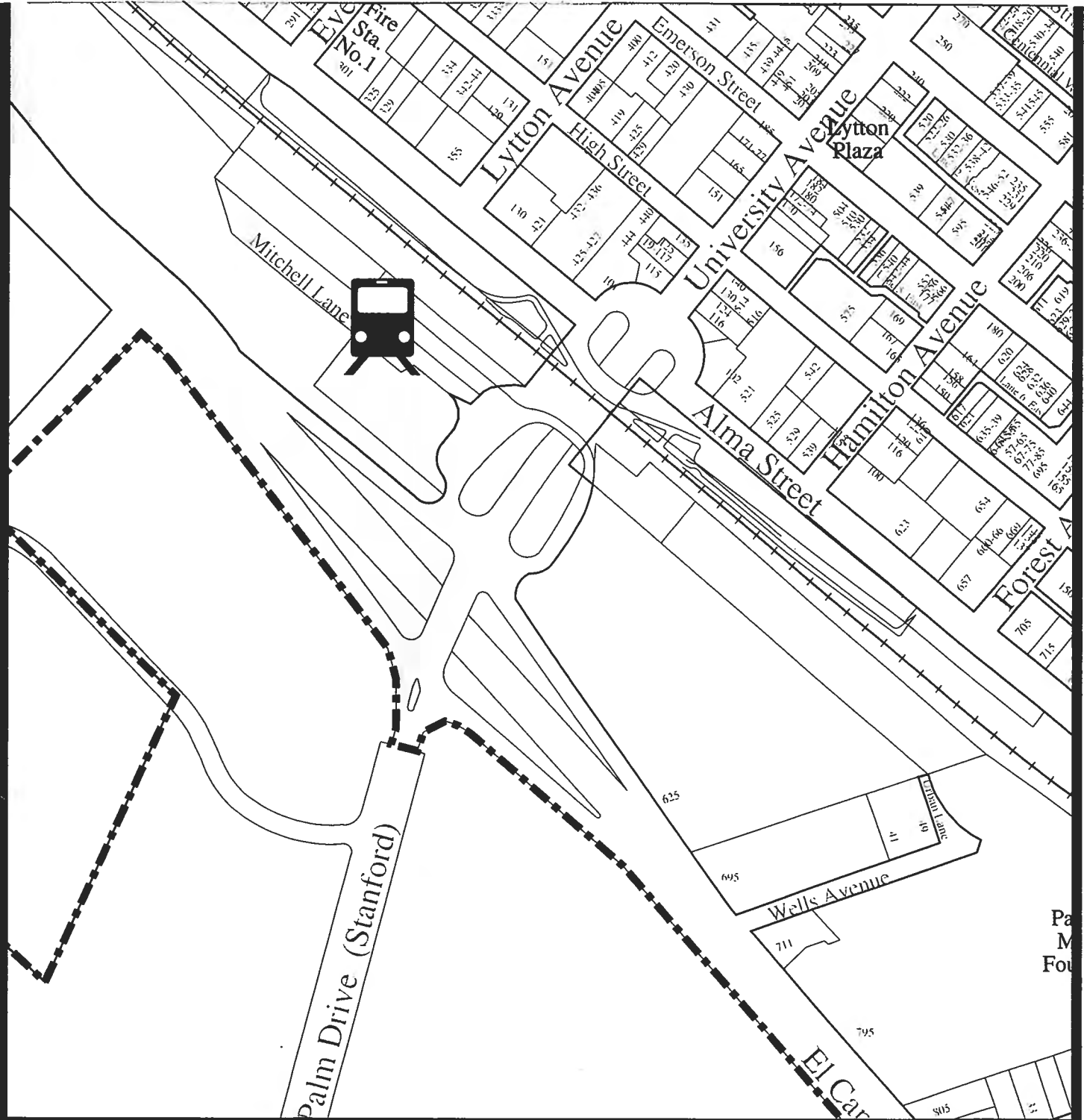
Stanford Alumni Review. "Clarence Burwell Eaton." December 1947.

Todd, Ruth. *PAITS: Historic Resources Section*. April 2001.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Winslow, Ward and the Palo Alto Historical Association. *Palo Alto: A Centennial History*. Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993.

LOCATION MAP



The City of
Palo Alto



University Avenue
Underpass

This map is a product of the
City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERIA 5 & 6 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 5 and 6:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Address	Criteria	Category
555 Center Drive	5, 6	1
1275 Dana Avenue	5, 6	1
2160 Bryant Street	5, 6	2
380 Coleridge Avenue	5, 6	2
2171 El Camino Real	5, 6	2
1726 Fulton Street	5, 6	2
1423 Hamilton Avenue	5, 6	2
1452 Hamilton Avenue	5, 6	2
419 Maple Street	5, 6	2

555 CENTER DRIVE

APN: 003-10-016

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1934-1939

Summary of Significance: 555 Center Drive was found eligible as a work of the important local architect Leslie I. Nichols. Nichols' design skillfully evokes building patterns from medieval England, as imagined by American architects in the 1930s, and consists of different wings that were added on over time.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: no alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: Page & Turnbull has revised the period of significance to be 1933, the year of the building's construction. The architectural style, which was identified as Period Revival in 2001, has been revised from Period Revival to Tudor Revival/Storybook style.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

Statement of Significance: 555 Center Drive is significant as a notable and grand example of Tudor Revival/Storybook style design by the important local architect Leslie I. Nichols and the local builder W.P. Goodenough. The design skillfully references medieval English design in its craftsmanship and detailing. It retains a high level of integrity and architectural character.

Period of Significance: 1934

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 1*

**Note, this is one of the few properties with significance as an "Exceptional Building" of pre-eminent national or state importance. It is a meritorious work of the important local architect Leslie I. Nichols and local builder W.P. Goodenough and is an outstanding example of a Tudor Revival/Storybook style design in the United States.*

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 555 Center Dr

P1. Other Identifier: 555 Center Dr
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____ B.M.
c. Address 555 Center Dr City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 10 016

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This house at 555 Center was built in two principal phases: a two-story original phase in 1934 for \$7,296 and a second phase in 1939. The records do not show which part of the building was original and which was added, but it seems likely that the two-story rear of the house was original, and the one-story projecting wing at the front was added in 1939. In relation to other Crescent Park houses of the time, the \$7,296 cost of the original house was low. It seems unlikely that the decorative brickwork on the front wing could have been included in that cost. Thus, the front wing appears to have been added by the Stricks in 1939. The design of the front wing is visually related to the original house at the rear. This has the character of a medieval English cottage, as imagined by an American architect in the 1930s, which would have been built and added to over centuries.

This is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco except for an entrance porch in the northwest angle between the two wings and at the southwest end of the building facing the street. In those two locations, brick is used decoratively, primarily as a veneer. The entrance porch is a heavy timber structure (at least in appearance), with brick infill. At the street end, the southwest wall is veneered in brick, and there is a massive brick chimney.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
555 Center Dr; view east; 09/14/99;
by B. Vahey; roll BRV-78, neg #32

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1934; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Lawrence & Katherine Clark
555 Center Dr Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 555 Center Dr

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Period Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1934: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
- 1939: Addition
- 1992: Addition to rear
- 1993: Interior remodel and relocation of detached garage

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Leslie I. Nichols b. Builder: W.P. Goodenough

*B10. Significance: Theme Period Revival style, work of Leslie I. Nichols Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1934-1949 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 555 Center is located in the Crescent Park development on a block originally numbered 117. This end of town lies outside the original borders of Palo Alto to the east. The *Revised Map Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921* shows the boundary change and labels the land on both sides of University, where Crescent Park will be built, with the name Hopkins. A map of November 1924 has the streets of Crescent Park laid and boundary lines drawn. The boundaries of the lot at 555 Center have never been changed since that time.

Structure: In February 1934, the *Palo Alto Times* and the *Daily Pacific Builder* reported that a building permit had been issued for a home at 553 Center — now 555 Center (the notices also referred to Block No. 117, lot 15 — an earlier designation for this property that was used by the Tax Assessor in 1949). The owner was identified as Harry M. Creech, the builder as W.P. Goodenough, and the architect as Leslie I. Nichols. The cost was \$7,296. The *Palo Alto City Directory* did not list the address until the edition of 1936 (there is no 1935 edition now available). At that time, Frederick E. and Helen Johnstone were listed as the occupants of 555 Center, while Harry M. and Alice Creech were listed at 215 Lowell. Two years later a new family, J.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 555 Center Dr

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Thomas and Frances M. Fogle, lived at the address, and two years after that there was another. It appears, therefore, that the Creechs invested their money in the construction of the house and rented it out from 1934 or 1935, and then sold it in 1939 to Edward J. and Edith Strick, whom the *City Directory* identifies as owner from the edition of 1940. A building permit was issued to the Stricks for an addition to the house in 1939 (*Palo Alto Times* 31 March 1939). Building permits were again issued in 1992 for an addition to the rear of the house and the relocation of the detached garage and in 1993 for further interior remodeling.

Use: The original owner of the house, Harry M. Creech, was a Palo Alto developer in the 1930s. The owners from 1939 to at least 1949, Dr. Edward J. Strick and his wife Edith Walker Strick, moved to Palo Alto from China in 1936-37. Dr. Strick "served on a mission of the Dutch Reformed Church in America. He founded Hung Ning Hospital in Amoy in 1923 and helped rebuild two other hospitals in China." In Palo Alto, he worked for the Palo Alto Unified School District from 1938 to 1952 and contributed in several capacities to the Boy Scouts.

Evaluation

This house, at 555 Center, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1934 to 1939, the period of time during which the two phases of construction occurred.

The house is also of historical interest as the home of Dr. Edward Strick, who built hospitals in China and contributed to the school district and the Boy Scouts in Palo Alto. However, because he did not build the hospitals while living here, it does not appear eligible under criterion B.

Under criterion C, the house evokes the look and process of building in medieval England, as imagined by American architects in the 1930s. The first phase of the building was designed by the important local architect, Leslie I. Nichols. The designer of the second phase is unknown. The design of the building as a whole resembles a house at 1407 Hamilton Avenue, designed by Leslie I. Nichols in 1933.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 5 February 1934.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 2 February 1934, 31 March 1939, 7 January 1971, 26 September 1978

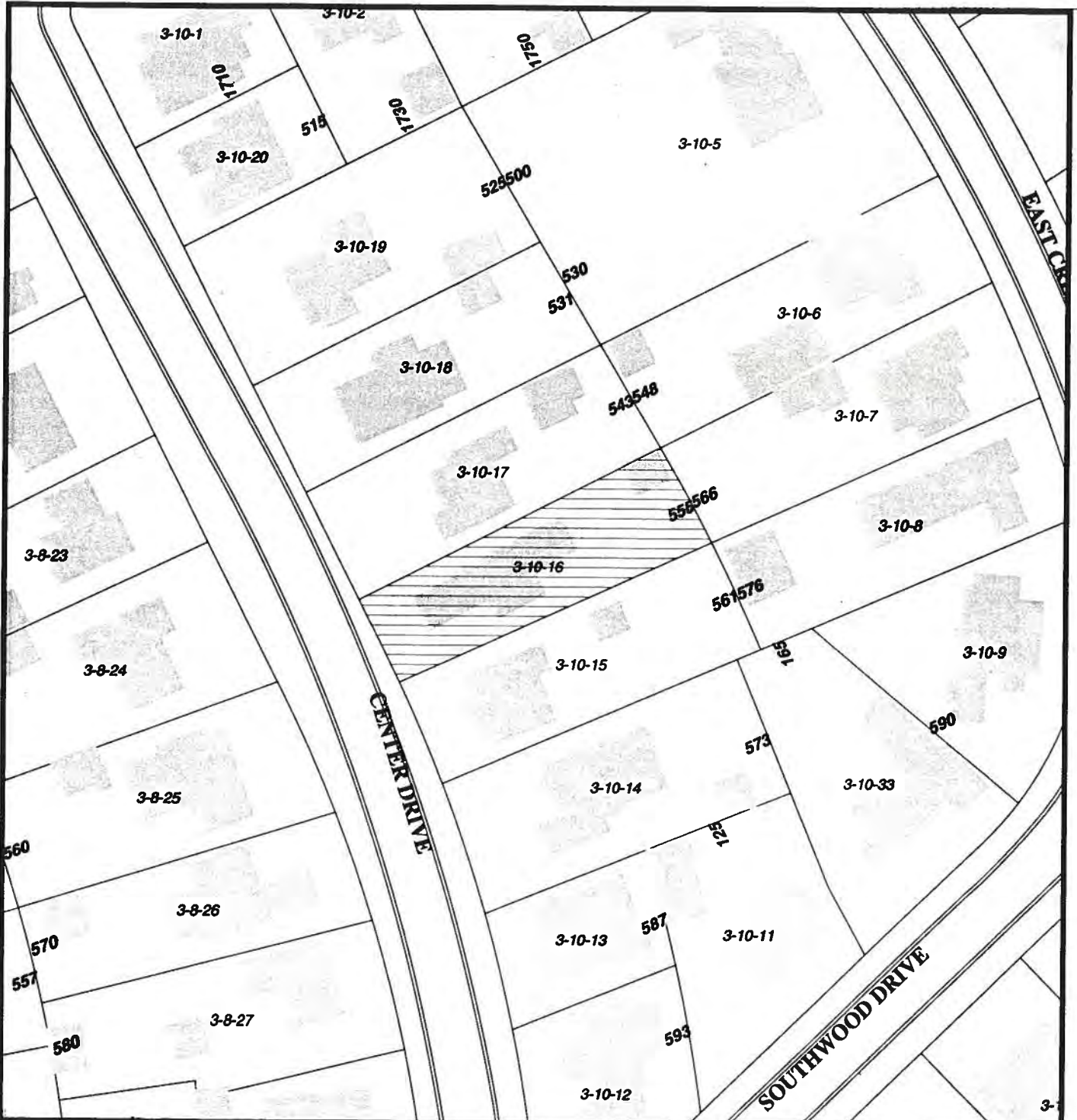
Revised Map Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



555 Center Drive
003-10-016

This map is a
product of the
City of Palo Alto GIS



1275 DANA AVENUE

APN: 003-20-022

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1935-1936

Summary of Significance: 1275 Dana Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a unique architectural design by important local builders W.F. Klay and H.H. Dabinett, as well as San Francisco architect Charles H. Sawyer, who designed an addition and lived there.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: none.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: The subject building is significant for its unique architectural design, high integrity and retention of character, and as the work of important local architects and builders W.F. Klay and H.H. Dabinett. It is also significant as the residence of San Francisco architect Charles H. Sawyer, who designed an addition in 1936 and occupied the residence through 1950.

Period of Significance: 1935-1936

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 1*

**Note, this is one of the few properties with significance as an "Exceptional Building" of pre-eminent national or state importance. It is a meritorious work of important work of important local architect W.F. Klay and builder H.H. Dabinett.*

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1275 Dana Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 1275 Dana Ave
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 1275 Dana Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 20 022

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house, at 1275 Dana Avenue, is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco and brick veneer. It is covered by a hip roof with dormers. In plan, the main part of the house forms a "U" open to the west, with one wing of the "U" built across the front — consisting of a garage and a gatehouse — to establish a private area around the house itself. At the rear of the "U", there is a projecting wing. The several wings of the house are made up of numerous distinct volumes of different shapes and heights. All are one-story except for the rear wing of the "U" which is 1 1/2 stories. The house is decorated with variations in wall materials — brick, stucco, and half-timbering. The stylistic references are not specific but create an atmosphere that suggests the vernacular architecture of England and northern Europe. The design and landscaping make the main part of the house hard to see but provide enticing glimpses through the gatehouse. Although stylistically old-fashioned for the mid-1930s, this house was like a new ranch house in its plan and in relation to its garden and the street.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
1275 Dana Ave; view northeast;
09/14/99; by B. Vahev; roll BRV-80,
neg #18

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
 Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1935; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Phyllis Sherlock
1275 Dana Ave Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
 affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
March 31, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1275 Dana Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: HP2 Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Northern European vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1935: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
1936: Addition

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Charles Sumner (1936 addition) b. Builder: W.F. Klay (1935); H.H. Dabinett (1936 addition)

*B10. Significance: Theme C: Architectural design and as example of work of important designers and builders
Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1935-1936 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The *Map of the City of Palo Alto* dated July 1929 identified the land on which the house at 1275 Dana Avenue was to be built as a fraction of an undeveloped property called the "Pitman Part." The *Map of the City of Palo Alto* dated May 1949 shows the streets laid out, and the land divided into parcels. The 60-foot-by-115-foot lot at 1275 Dana Avenue is located on the Staller Subdivision end of Block 125. The present house is the first structure to have been built on the site, and there is no evidence the boundaries of the property have been altered at any time since the subdivision.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* of 26 June 1935 and the *Daily Pacific Builder* of 27 June 1935 both recorded the construction of a new residence at 1275 Dana (then 155 Dana). The builder was W.F. Klay, and the owner was George Paddleford. The estimated cost of construction was according to the former publication \$9,000 and to the latter \$10,000. The *Daily Pacific Builder* of 20 July 1936 mentioned the address again, saying that a new owner, Charles H. Sawyer, had hired a new builder, H.H. Dabinett, to make a \$1,070 addition to the new house. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in 1936 with Mr. Sawyer, an architect, and his wife Georgia H. Sawyer, the owning occupants. The house would seem then to have been built by George Paddleford on speculation, sold to an architect, Charles Sawyer, who then, presumably, designed an addition and had it done.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 1275 Dana Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date March 31, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: The original owner, George Paddleford, owned the Palo Alto Cadillac-Oldsmobile dealership for over 50 years. According to a 1991 profile in the Times-Tribune, when he "retired in 1987, Paddleford was a patriarch of General Motors and his Oldsmobile franchise was the oldest under the same ownership in California." He was also the co-founder and organizer of the Palo Alto Concours d'Elegance, an antique car show established as a charity event. He was described as, "the car man of Palo Alto."

Charles and Georgia Sawyer bought the new house at 1275 Dana when it was completed and had moved in by early 1936. According to the record in the *Palo Alto City Directory*, they remained there through 1950. Charles Haight Sawyer was described in his 1952 obituary in the *Palo Alto Times* as "the city architect for San Francisco for many years. He supervised the construction of many of the city's public buildings before he retired and moved to Palo Alto 16 years ago." The only buildings whose design has so far been attributed to him were the 1937 Art Deco style gymnasium for boys and girls at Polytechnic High School, restored in 1990. These have been described as "flashy" and "characterful" in local guidebooks. Sawyer was granted license no. 316 to practice architecture in California on 10 May 1902.

Evaluation

This house, at 1275 Dana Avenue, is an interesting structure associated with the important local designers and builders W.F. Klay and H.H. Dabinett, as well as with San Francisco architect Charles H. Sawyer, who designed an addition and lived here. It is also associated with "the car man of Palo Alto," George Paddleford, the original owner and occupant. The house appears eligible to the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1935-1936 when it was built and enlarged. It is significant for its architectural design and as the work of several important designers and builders.

The house is probably not significant under criterion B for its association with Paddleford and Sawyer because Paddleford was here only briefly and was more strongly connected to other properties and because Sawyer's accomplishments were made at an earlier time in his life when he lived in San Francisco.

References

California. Secretary of State. *Index to Architects*. 1947. California State Archives, Sacramento.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. June 27, 1935.

Lloyd, Peter. *San Francisco, A Guide to Recent Architecture*. London: Ellipsis, 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 26 June 1935, 21 April 1952.

Peninsula Times Tribune. 27 August 1991.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1960.

Schwarzer, Mitchell. *Architecture & Design: A Selective Guide to the Best-Designed Buildings, Interiors, and Public Spaces in San Francisco and the Bay Area*. San Francisco: The Understanding Business, 1998.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

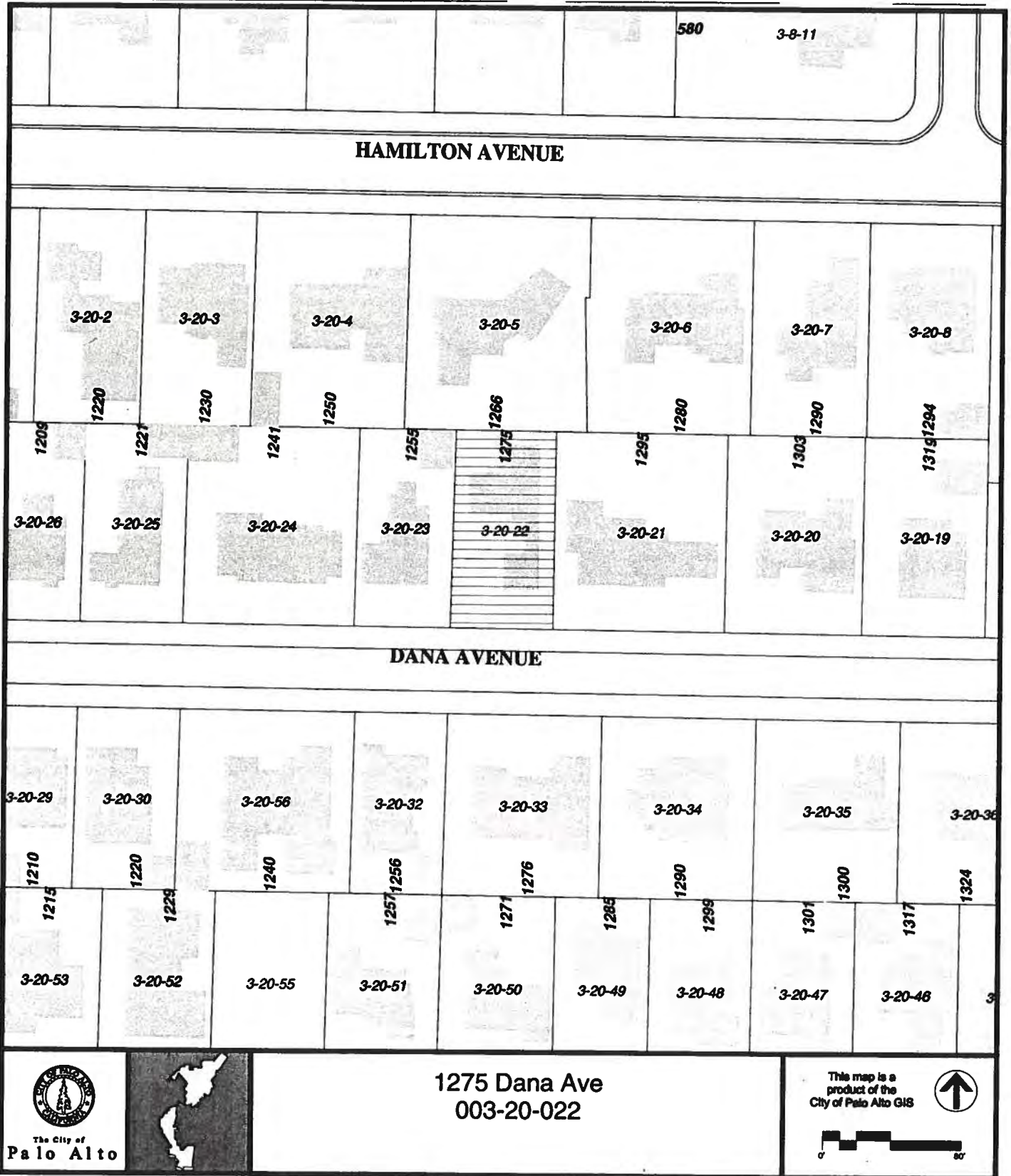
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1275 Dana Ave

*Map Name: Palo Alto Planning Dept. GIS

*Scale: 1":80'

*Date of Map: 1999



2160 BRYANT STREET

APN: 124-19-076

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1936

Summary of Significance: 2160 Bryant Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a notable example of the Colonial Revival style as designed by architect Lawrence A. Kruse.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Windows replaced ca. 2008; no other alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: The subject building is an excellent local example of the Colonial Revival style designed by architect Lawrence A. Kruse.

Period of Significance: 1936

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2160 Bryant St

- P1. Other Identifier:** 2160 Bryant St
- P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 2160 Bryant St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124 19 076

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 2160 Bryant is a 1 1/2-story, wood-frame structure with beveled siding nailed to sheathing which is attached to the exterior of the studs. This is among the few buildings in Palo Alto identified by the Tax Assessor as having been built with sheathing. Sheathing was recommended by most carpenters and builders handbooks for stability and strength but was usually omitted for reasons of cost. The house is covered by a steep gabled roof with gabled dormers. In plan, it is L-shaped, with a primary wing facing the street and a secondary wing projecting to the rear so that the wings frame a garden area open to the south. This arrangement maximizes the exposure of interior rooms to sunlight. The principal wing is designed in a symmetrical composition with a central entrance portico and multi-paned windows with shutters. The house is enhanced by its landscape infrastructure of sidewalks and retaining walls.

See continuation sheet

- *P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property
- *P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



- P5b. Description of Photo:**
 (View, date, accession #) _____
2160 Bryant St; view southwest;
09/16/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-82,
neg #26
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1936; Palo Alto Times
- *P7. Owner and Address:**
Harold & Jane Ulrich
2160 Bryant St Palo Alto CA 94301
- *P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105
- *P9. Date Recorded:** _____
April 4, 2000
- *P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 2160 Bryant St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date April 4, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

The house is in the Colonial Revival Style, drawing on the imagery of 17th and 18th century Cape Cod cottages and 18th century Georgian houses. The Colonial Revival was popular from the centennial year of 1876 through the 1930s. Most 20th-century Cape Cods were small and inexpensive houses that were built in the 1910s–1930s for working class and middle class families. After World War II, Cape Cods were built in large numbers in subdivisions, especially in the eastern states. The Georgian Revival is associated with wealthy Americans in Colonial times. The reconstruction of Williamsburg in the late 1920s through the 1930s contributed to the popularity of the style.

This house represents one of the most familiar American images of the first half of the 20th century, but it is executed with unusual care and refinement, evident in its plan, details, composition, and landscaping. The architect, Lawrence A. Kruse, was a member of two of the leading San Francisco architectural firms of his time. His education is not known but must have been at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris or in the system taught at the Ecole. He received his license in 1923 and was one of the “young and promising architects” (Nelson p. 266) at the firm of Bakewell and Brown until that firm dissolved in 1928. Bakewell and Brown, one of the most prominent firms in San Francisco, had previously designed the Berkeley and San Francisco City Halls. While Kruse was in the office, their most prominent commissions included the Stanford University Library, the San Francisco Opera House and Veterans Building, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company building, and Temple Emanu-El. After Bakewell and Brown, a new firm formed by former employees called Weihe, Frick, and Kruse, continued frequently to work in association with John Bakewell and Arthur Brown, Jr. and worked on their own with old Bakewell and Brown clients, including Stanford University. The firm Weihe, Frick, and Kruse is best known for completing Grace Cathedral and for the Hall of Science and Morrison Planetarium in San Francisco. This is the only house in Palo Alto known to be the work of Kruse.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2160 Bryant St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1936: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
- 1965: Interior remodeling
- 1973: Addition to existing family room

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Lawrence A. Kruse b. Builder: E.A. Henderson

*B10. Significance: Theme Work of Lawrence A. Kruse and Colonial Revival Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1936 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: 2160 Bryant is situated on a 75-by-150-foot lot in Block 51 located in the Seale Addition Subdivision no. 2 in South Palo Alto.

History of Building: There is a notice in the *Palo Alto Times* of 14 October 1936 that identified Herbert S. Henderson building a residence at 2160 Bryant. The same notice identified E.A. Henderson as the builder. The *Daily Pacific Builder* (15 October 1936) named the architect as Lawrence A. Kruse. The *City Directory* of 1938 first listed the address with H.S. and Martha Henderson as owning occupants. Two building permits were attached to the tax record. The first, dated 24 July 1965, authorized the remodeling of the kitchen and the relocation of a closet. The second, dated 14 June 1973, authorized an addition to an existing family room.

History of Use: An insurance agent named H.S. Henderson and his wife, Martha, built the house at 2160 Bryant for their own use in 1936. According to the *City Directory*, they remained at the address until sometime in 1942. About 1946, Thomas and Margaret Donahue bought the house and were residing there at the time of Mrs. Donahue's death in 1954.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: April 4, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 2160 Bryant St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date April 4, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

The house at 2160 Bryant appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1936, the year it was built. 2160 Bryant appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C for its architectural design, as an example of its style, and as an example of the work of the architect Lawrence A. Kruse. An addition at the rear, probably authorized by a building permit in 1973, was carefully executed, is invisible from the front, and does not result in a loss of integrity.

References

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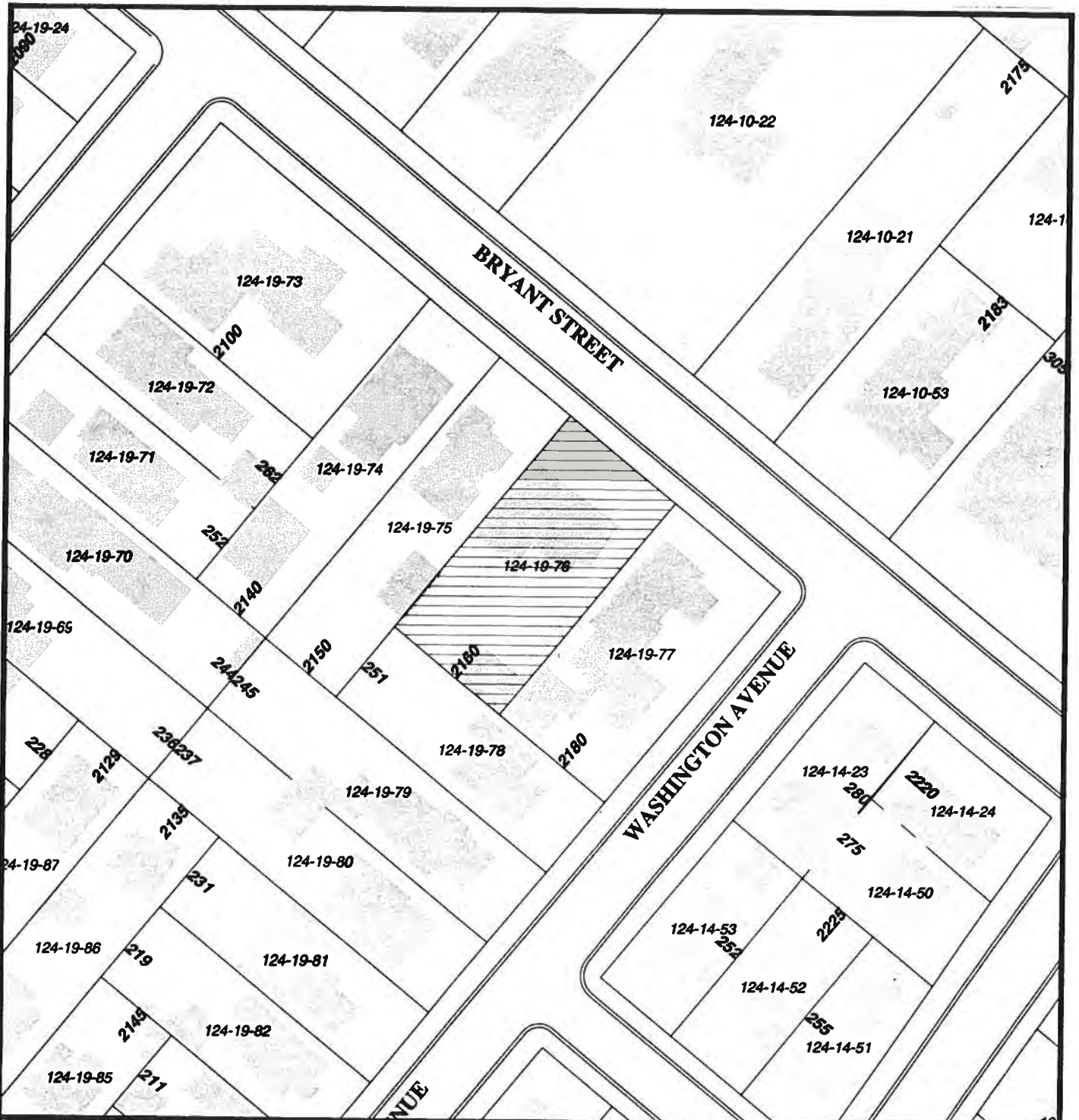
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LOCATION MAP



2160 Bryant Street
124-19-076

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS

380 COLERIDGE AVENUE

APN: 124-08-021

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1931-1947

Summary of Significance: 380 Coleridge Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an artistically sophisticated residence that draws on French medieval sources and the personal stylistic influences of an important local architect Henry H. Gutterson.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001; Windows replaced in-kind; front door replaced; rear addition; no additional alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to be 1931, the year of the building's construction.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 380 Coleridge Avenue is significant as a residence designed with French Medieval influences that showcases the personal artistic style and influence of Henry H. Gutterson, an important local architect.

Period of Significance: 1931

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 380 Coleridge Ave

P1. Other Identifier: 380 Coleridge Ave
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 380 Coleridge Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124 08 021

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 380 Coleridge is a 1 1/2-story, wood-frame structure clad in stucco. It is covered by a high hip roof clad in tiles. It is in an L-plan with its entrance in a short wing along Coleridge and with a long wing facing Waverley Street that culminates in an attached garage. The wings of the house are oriented to sunlight from the southwest at the rear. This is a distinctive house in its appearance for several reasons. It is unusual in plan, with its entrance on the short side. It is a very large house for one that is visually only one story — there are two dens, three bedrooms, and three baths in the half story under the roof (according to the Tax Assessor in 1949). Its details refer to medieval French architecture. The design is imposing by virtue of its sophisticated handling of volumes and details. It has the distinctive look of several notable houses designed by the architect Henry Gutterson which are characterized by French gothic details and high roofs.

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
380 Coleridge Ave; view southeast;
10/05/99; by B. Vahev; roll BRV-87,
neg #14A

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1931; Palo Alto Times

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Margaret Casey
380 Coleridge Ave Palo Alto CA
94301

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

***P9. Date Recorded:**
February 23, 2000

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 380 Coleridge Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Period Revival Style

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1931: Built (Palo Alto Times)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Henry H. Gutterson b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Work of architect Henry H. Gutterson Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1931-1947 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: This single family dwelling at 380 Coleridge is on a 90-by-150-foot lot at the east corner of Coleridge and Waverley in what was originally Block No. 19 of South Palo Alto in the Seale Addition. A map of *South Palo Alto* dated 22 December 1924 shows the scheme of subdivision of the standard blocks of South Palo Alto to have been 16 parcels of 50 by 150 feet and 8 parcels of 50 by 200 feet. A *Map of the City of Palo Alto* dated July 1929 shows parcels 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block No. 19 in the hands of one owner who divided them into two unequal lots about the time of construction of the house in question. The dimensions of the lot have never been altered since.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* of 17 June 1931 published a notice of the building of a house at 380 Coleridge in which it identified the builder as D.B. Gladstone. The *Daily Pacific Builder* of 18 June 1931 identified the architect as Henry H. Gutterson who had worked in the offices of D.H. Burnham, Willis Polk, and John Galen Howard. The first owners were Ferdinand and Josephine Bendheim who had moved to Palo Alto after retiring from business in Pennsylvania. They lived at this address until their deaths in 1947. The building permit record shows no significant alteration to the original structure.

Use: The Palo Alto city directories first listed 380 Coleridge in the edition of 1932, listing Ferdinand and Josephine Steinhart (related to Ignatz Steinhart, donor of Aquarium in Golden Gate Park?) Bendheim as owning occupants. An obituary published

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 380 Coleridge Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

in the *Palo Alto Times* of 4 April 1947 says that Mr. Bendheim had been a clothing merchant in Altoona, Pennsylvania prior to retiring to Palo Alto. His wife's obituary was published in the *Palo Alto Times* of 13 June 1947. The *Palo Alto City Directory* of 1948 listed the house as vacant. The house was purchased in 1949 by Frank G. Marcus and his wife, Orta. Frank Marcus was vice president and general manager of S.H. Frank Tannery until his death about 1961. In 1969, Orta H. Marcus married a retired tennis pro, Raymond J. Casey. According to his obituary in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, his "powerful serve was once considered among the fastest in the world . . . Mr. Casey reached the doubles finals at Wimbledon in 1925 . . . He was a star amateur until the mid-1930s, and won tennis tournaments from Canada to Mexico."

Evaluation

The house at 380 Coleridge appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1931, when it was built, to 1947, when the first owners left.

Under criterion C, this house is an artistically sophisticated example drawing on French medieval sources of the personal design style of Henry H. Gutterson.

References

Building and Engineering News. 20 June 1931.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Cerny, Susan Dinkelspiel. "Henry Gutterson." *Toward a Simpler Way of Life: The Arts and Crafts Architects of California*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997. pp. 73-78

Daily Pacific Builder. 18 June 1931.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1931-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 17 June 1931, 4 April 1947, 13 June 1947.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

San Francisco Chronicle. January 6, 1981.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP

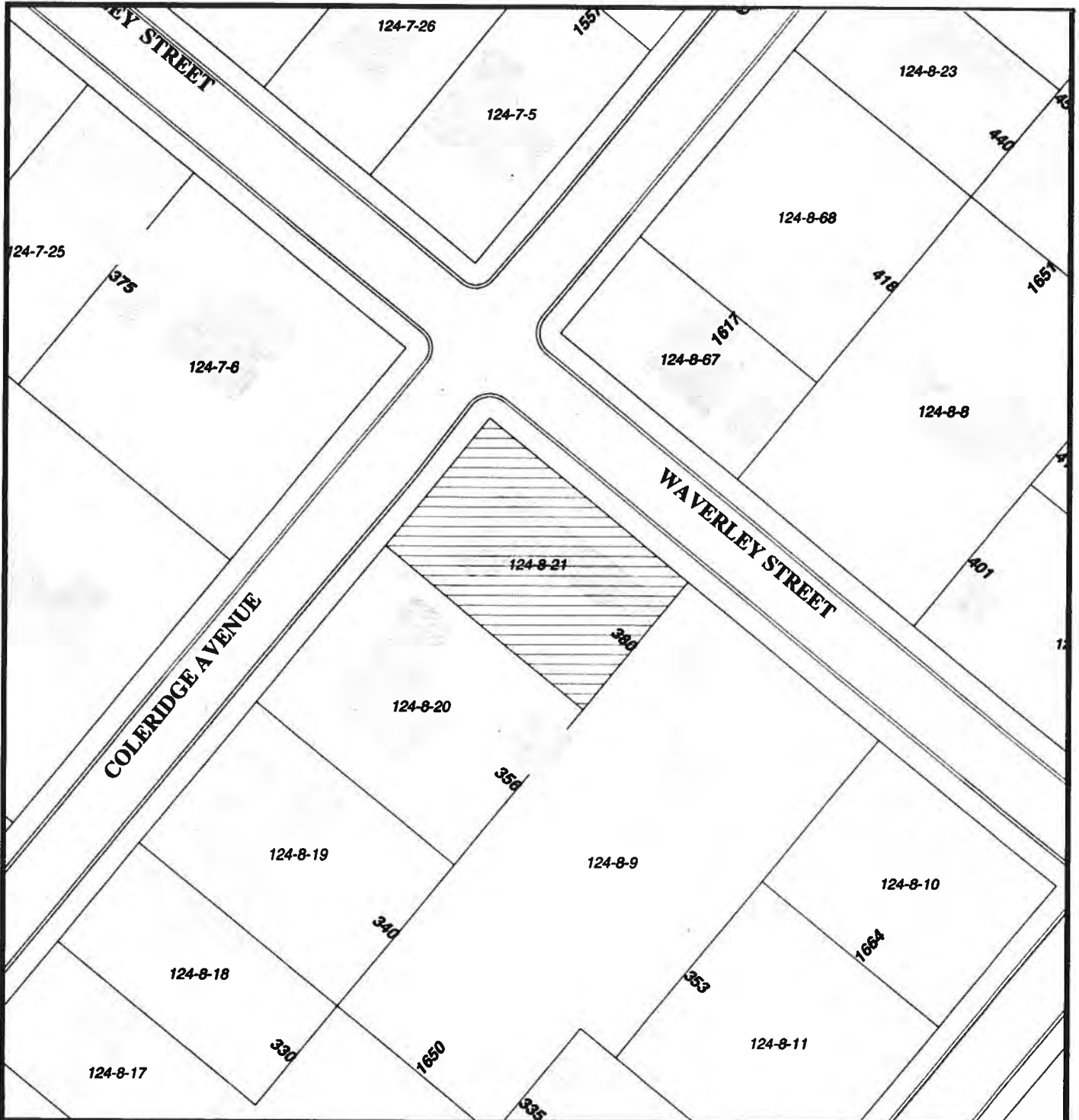
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 380 Coleridge Ave

*Map Name: Palo Alto Planning Dept. GIS

*Scale: 1":80'

*Date of Map: 1999



380 Coleridge Ave
124-08-021

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



2171 EL CAMINO REAL

APN: 124-31-081

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1940

Summary of Significance: 2171 El Camino Real was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a large and impressive example of a church-school complex modeled after the California missions.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Enclosed courtyard painted; wrought-iron window grilles removed on primary façade; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The significance has been updated to reflect the importance of architect Henry A. Minton.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 2171 El Camino Real is a large and impressive example of a church-school complex modeled after the California missions and designed by architect Henry A. Minton.

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

Minton was known for his designs of several important commercial and institutional buildings in northern California during the 1920s and 1930s.

Period of Significance: 1940

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2171 El Camino Real

- P1. Other Identifier: 2171 El Camino Real
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___% of ___% of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 2171 El Camino Real City Palo Alto Zip 94306
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124 31 077

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This building at 2171 El Camino is a reinforced concrete structure with red-tiled, gable roofs over its two principle wings and its pyramidal roofed tower. The building is in an irregular L-plan with the church in one wing, a school in a perpendicular wing, and a tower in the junction between the two. The design of the complex mixes modern rational planning with imagery from the Spanish Missions in California and a tower that is usually associated with Italian models. The smooth, white walls, red tile roof, arches, classical moldings, decorative iron, and the arcaded passage along the front of the school wing, all reflect the appearance of the Missions.

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP16 Religious Building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
2171 El Camino Real; view northeast;
09/21/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-85,
neg #30

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
 Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1940; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Ananda Church of Self Realiz
2171 El Camino Real Palo Alto CA
94306

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
 affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
March 31, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2171 El Camino Real

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Religious Building

*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1940: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
1969: Interior remodeled

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Henry A. Minton b. Builder: G.W. Williams Company

*B10. Significance: Theme Mission Revival Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1940 Property Type Church Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The property at 2171 El Camino Real is located in Block no. 14 of the Evergreen Park subdivision at the corner of El Camino Real and College. The property was purchased in 1924 for a church site but not built on until 1940.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* printed on 26 June 1940 a building permit notice for the construction of St. Aloysius Catholic Church at 2171 El Camino Real. This notice named the builder as the G.W. Williams Company of Burlingame and the cost as \$50,000. An article of 20 April 1940 in the same newspaper placed the cost at about \$45,000. The Rev. George J. Bedford, administrator of the St. Aloysius Parish, was in charge. The new structure was to replace a church built on Page Mill Road in 1864 and moved in 1920 to College Avenue. The original St. Aloysius, a wood frame structure, had been condemned as unsafe just after Christmas 1939. The *Daily Pacific Builder* (28 June 1940) verified the information in the building permit notice and named the designer of the new church as the San Francisco architect Henry A. Minton. The *Palo Alto Times* published on 17 May 1969 a feature article which said that while the exterior of the church remained the same, the interior had been remodeled to accommodate changes in Catholic liturgical practice. The *Palo Alto Weekly* of 28 February 1996 mentioned the building in a cover story on the Ananda Church of Self-Realization, its current owner. The article said that this group had bought the former St. Aloysius Catholic Church in September 1994 from the Catholic Archdiocese for \$2.14 million. What architectural alterations have been necessitated by this change in religious affiliations are not mentioned.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 5

Resource Identifier: 2171 El Camino Real

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date March 31, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

When the church was announced in the *Palo Alto Times* in 1940, it was accompanied by an artist's sketch. When it was dedicated in December 1940 it was described as follows:

"The mission type building . . . is of reinforced concrete construction, L-shaped. The church proper faces El Camino Real and the Sunday School room parallels the highway but has its entrance on College Avenue.

At the junction of the two wings is placed the tower which dominates the building. From it and paralleling the highway is an arcade reminiscent of the Old Missions, a covered walk from the church to the Sunday school, with red tile floor, exposed wood ceiling and tile roof.

Three mission bells mark the front of the church and over the arch of the door is a bronzed stone panel representing Father Junipero Serra at the base of the two high trees which gave Palo Alto its name pointing his followers, troops and Indians onward to the North.

The same California Mission treatment is carried to the interior, which is spanned from wall to wall with heavy exposed trusses, simple in decoration and fitted with ingeniously shaped hammered wrought iron straps. The floor covering is of mission tile pattern and all furnishing is of carved wood and wrought iron. Dominating all is the High Altar of carved walnut decorated with red and gold panels.

Although modern in construction, the building maintains the spirit of the early California mission, beautiful in design and fittings."

The architect, Harry A. Minton, received license No. 676 to practice architecture in California on 6 September 1911. He designed the Shaw Hotel in 1926, a seven-story structure at a prominent Market Street intersection in San Francisco and was a member of a team of five architects who designed the Alameda County Courthouse in 1935-1936. He is best known for a number of Bank of America buildings in various California cities, including Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and Chico in the late 1920s to early 1930s, and especially for numerous Roman Catholic church buildings. Among these are Nobili Hall at the University of Santa Clara of 1929, the Spanish Renaissance style tower at the San Francisco College for Women of 1930 (now part of the University of San Francisco), Holy Sepulchre Mausoleum, and numerous churches and other structures for the Archdiocese of San Francisco (some of them now part of the Diocese of Oakland). While only these few facts are presently known about Minton, it is clear that he was an important architect of commercial and institutional buildings in northern California during the 1920s and 1930s.

Use: St. Aloysius operated as an independent parish from 1919 until 1987 when it was amalgamated with other Palo Alto parishes into one parish with five churches. In 1994, the pastor of this amalgamated parish, Fr. Dennis Browne, deemed St. Aloysius redundant, and it was sold. After World War II, Palo Alto had expanded southward, and St. Aloysius enjoyed an expansive period. The parish acquired ten acres between Cowper and Middlefield south of Loma Verde and established a parish school there as well as a chapel to alleviate the crowded parish church. Later that chapel became a parish of its own and took the school with it.

Evaluation

This building, built as St. Aloysius Church and now occupied by the Ananda Church of Self Realization, appears eligible to the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1940, the year it was built. The design of the building is a large and impressive example of a church-school complex modeled on the California Missions.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 2171 El Camino Real

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date March 31, 2000 Continuation Update

References

Benet, James. *A Guide to San Francisco and the Bay Region*. New York: Random House, 1963.

California. Secretary of State. *Index to Architects*. 1947. California State Archives, Sacramento.

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Charles Hall Page & Associates. *Santa Cruz Historic Building Survey*. Prepared for the City of Santa Cruz, 1976.

Corbett, Michael R. *Splendid Survivors: San Francisco's Downtown Architectural Heritage*. San Francisco: California Living Books, 1979.

Daily Pacific Builder. 28 June 1940.

Gebhard, David, Eric Sandweiss, and Robert Winter. *Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*. Revised edition. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985.

Lowell, Waverly, Mary Hardy, and Lynn A. Downey. *Architectural Records in the San Francisco Bay Area: A Guide to Research*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1988.

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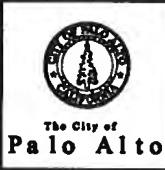
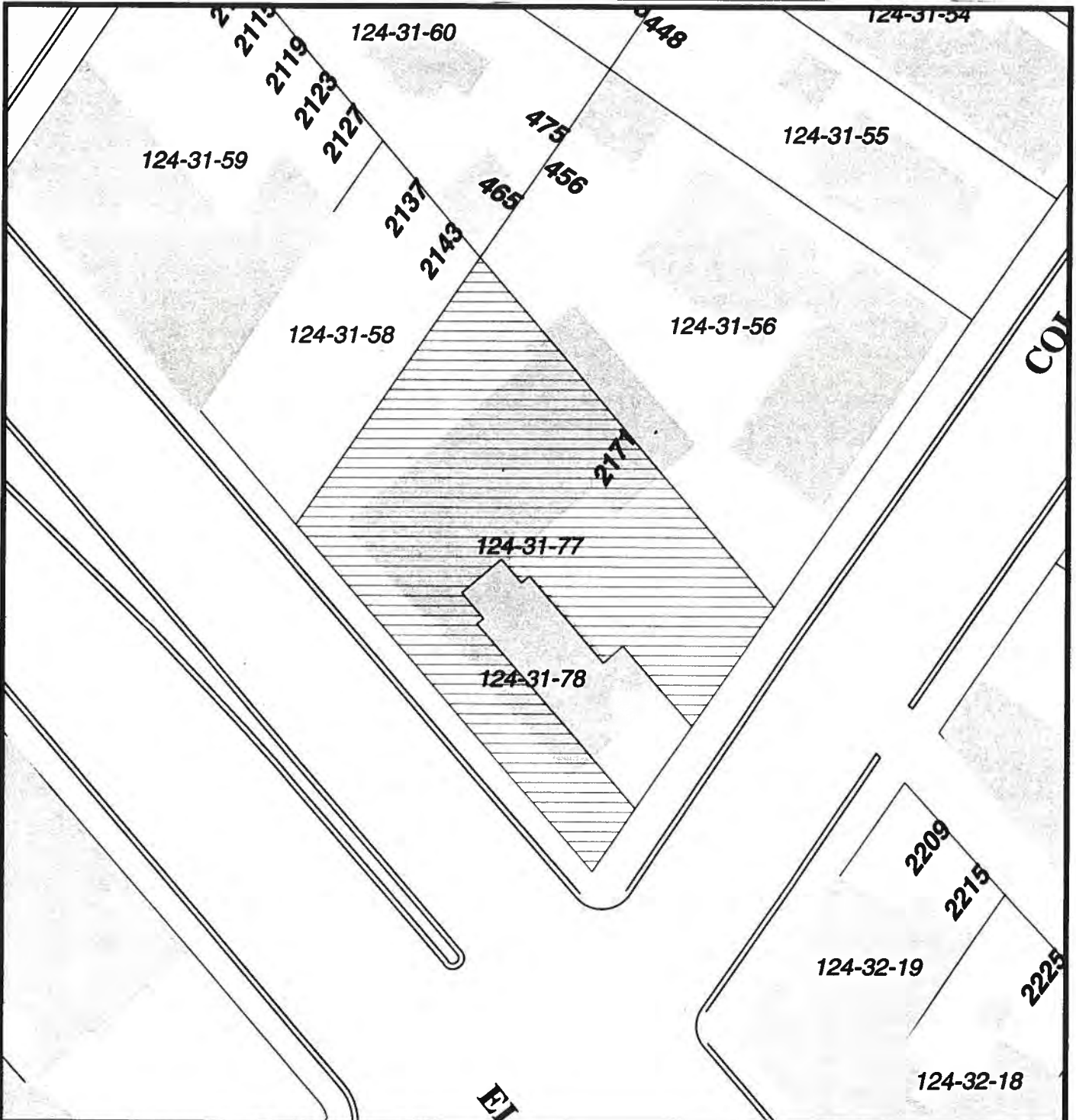
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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Wilson, Mark A. *A Living Legacy: Historic Architecture of the East Bay*. N.p. : Lexicos, 1987.



2171 El Camino Real
124-31-077

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS 



1726 FULTON STREET

APN: 003-58-033

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1934

Summary of Significance: 1726 Fulton Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive example of work by William Klay, and as a representative of two trends in the Bay Area: the development of the modern ranch house and the curious interest in fairytale imagery.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The architectural style of the building has been revised from California Ranch to Tudor Revival/Storybook style.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Statement of Significance: 1726 Fulton Street is significant as a distinctive and grand example of the Tudor Revival/Storybook style by the prominent local builder William Klay.

Period of Significance: 1934

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1726 Fulton St

P1. Other Identifier: 1726 Fulton St
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ 1/4 of ___ 1/4 of Sec : ___ B.M.
 c. Address 1726 Fulton St City Palo Alto Zip 94303
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 58 033

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house, at 1726 Fulton Street, is a distinctive, two-story, wood-frame structure clad in stucco, with brick and stone veneer. It is covered by a hip roof with gabled dormers. The composition of the volume of the main house and the projecting wing (originally garage) with dormers and stone chimneys is picturesque, minimizing in appearance the large size of the house. Details include heavy timber columns in the garage wing, a heavy paneled door, jigsawn bargeboards, decorative iron hardware, and fake patches of exposed brick where stucco has fallen off. Together, the composition and details create an unusual looking house that might be described as part doll house and part ranch house. This house presents a long, horizontal front to the street, like the ranch style houses (usually one-story) that were just becoming popular. It also presents suggestions of a miniature house in a fairytale, like the house at 2101 Waverley designed by Carr Jones in 1934. This design is characteristic of the most interesting work of the Palo Alto builder William Klay.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
1726 Fulton St; view southwest;
09/20/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-84,
neg #26

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1934; Daily Pacific Builder

*P7. Owner and Address:
Judith Koch
1726 Fulton St Palo Alto CA 94303

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1726 Fulton St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1934: Built (Daily Pacific Builder)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: W.F. Klay

*B10. Significance: Theme work of W.F. Klay and Ranch Style Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1934 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The ground on which 1726 Fulton stands first appeared subdivided in the series of *City of Palo Alto* maps in 1929. The subdivision did not follow the scheme projected on that map, but by the City Map of 1949, the lot had its present borders in Block 142 located in a small development called Embarcadero Oaks.

Structure: The *Daily Pacific Builder* on 14 April 1934 reported that the Palo Alto builder W.F. Klay was the owner and builder of a new, two-story residence at 1726 Fulton. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in 1936 and identified the occupants, Carlton and Mildred Wall, as owners of the property. There is no indication in the Assessor's records of additions or alterations.

Use: According to the record in the *Palo Alto City Directory*, Carlton H. Wall, real estate, and his wife, Mildred, lived in the house for only two years. The *City Directory* of 1938 listed the address as vacant. By 1939, the house had a new owner, Mrs. Bessie B. Atkinson, listed as the widow of Walter E. and living with her son, Walter E. Jr. The Atkinsons, mother and son, were listed at the address at least through 1953. There is no indication that the house has ever served as anything but a single family dwelling.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 1726 Fulton St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house, at 1726 Fulton Street, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is the year of its construction— 1934. It is a distinctive design, characteristic of the works of William Klay, and representative of two trends in Bay Area architecture — the development of the modern ranch house and the curious interest in fairytale imagery.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 14 April 1934.

Gebhard, David. "Life in the Dollhouse." *In Bay Area Houses*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976.

Gebhard, David, Eric Sandweiss, and Robert Winter. *Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California*. Revised edition. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., 1985.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1929, 1949.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 13 April 1934.

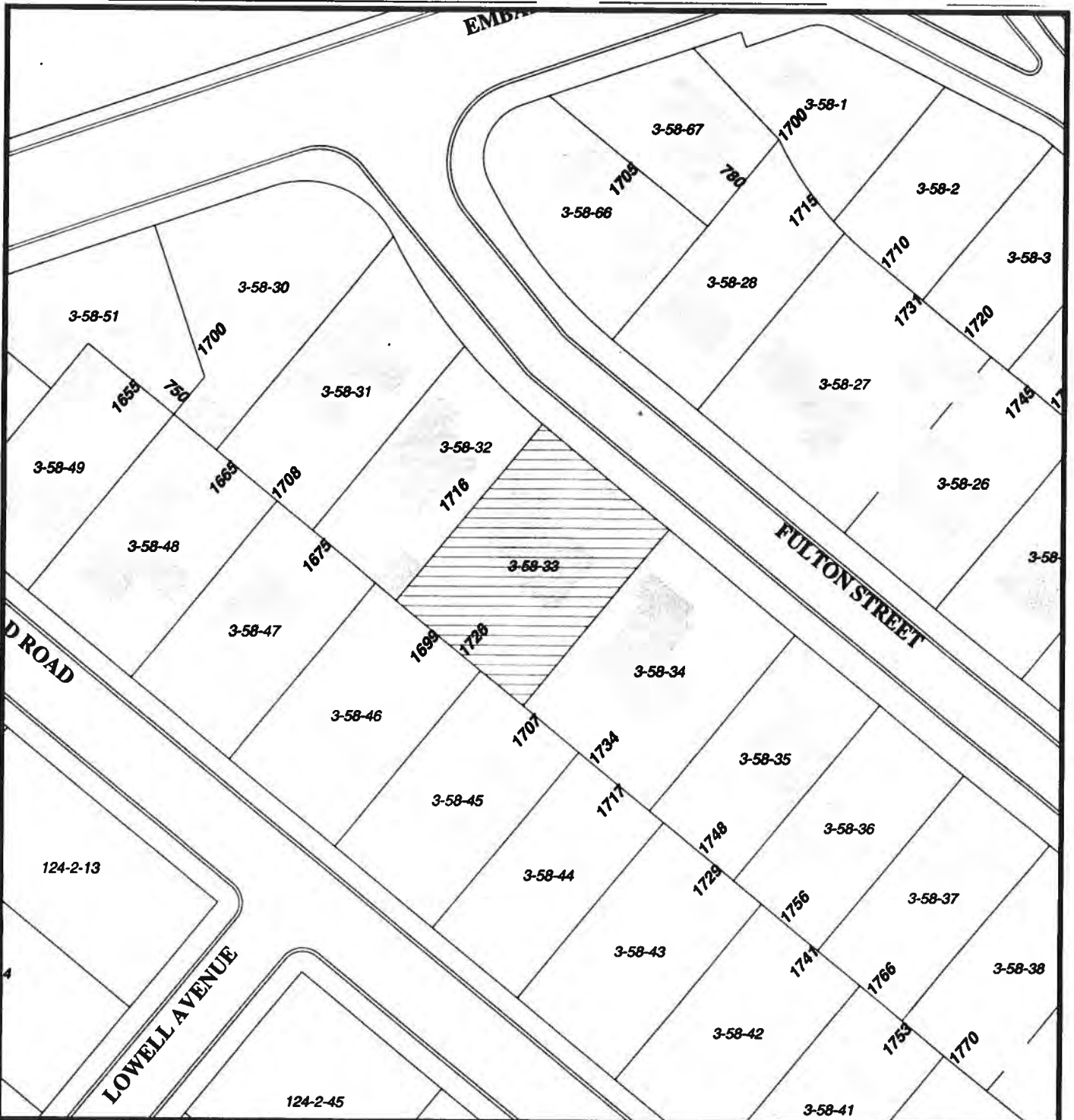
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP

Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1726 Fulton St
*Map Name: Palo Alto Planning Dept. GIS *Scale: 1":80' *Date of Map: 1999



 <p>The City of Palo Alto</p>		<p>1726 Fulton St 003-58-033</p>	<p>This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS </p> 
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1423 HAMILTON AVENUE

APN: 003-11-009

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1932

Summary of Significance: 1423 Hamilton Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of well-designed Spanish Colonial Revival house for an upper-middle-class market, and as an important example of the work of E.J. Schmalig.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 1423 Hamilton Avenue is a well-designed, Spanish Colonial Revival style residence, and an important work by the prominent local builder E.J. Schmalig.

Period of Significance: 1932

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1423 Hamilton Ave

P1. Other Identifier: 1423 Hamilton Ave

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____% of ____% of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address 1423 Hamilton Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 11 009

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house, at 1423 Hamilton Avenue, is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco with red-tiled gable roofs. Details include a decorative iron balcony and hardware, a heavy wood paneled door, deep set sculptured window and door reveals, and steel casement windows. In plan, it is an arrangement of three wings that might be described as a U-shape. The central wing is two stories and presents a gable end to the street. This house is flanked on one side by a lower wing with a high massive chimney — overall an artistically balanced composition. At the rear is another low wing, creating a courtyard open to the southeast. In style, it is a Spanish Colonial Revival design.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
1423 Hamilton Ave; view northeast;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-79,
neg #20

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1932; Daily Pacific Builder

*P7. Owner and Address:
Charles Munger Jr.
1423 Hamilton Ave Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 20, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1423 Hamilton Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1932: Built (Daily Pacific Builder)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: E.J. Schmaling

*B10. Significance: Theme Spanish Colonial Revival style and the work of E.J. Schmaling Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1932 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: A *Map of the City of Palo Alto Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921* identifies all the land on which Crescent Park no. 2 was to be built as undeveloped and belonging to "Jesurun." This area remained undeveloped at the time of the City Map of 1924, but by that of July 1929, the streets had been laid and the blocks subdivided into parcels. On the same map the 74-by-150-foot lot at 1423 Hamilton (parcel no. 20 of block no. 123) has the boundaries it has today.

Structure: The *Daily Pacific Builder* reported, on 28 January 1932, the construction of a two-story residence at 1423 Hamilton. The report said that E.J. Schmaling was building it for Ruth G. Schmaling at a cost of \$12,000. The Schmalings never occupied the house. When the *Palo Alto City Directory* began to list the address in 1934 Hugh and Sidney Clokie were the occupants. By 1936, they had been replaced by Frank and Elizabeth Cahill who were replaced by 1940, and so on through 1948. The rapid turnover would seem typical of a rental property, but the *City Directory* identifies the occupants as owners. The Assessor's records bear no evidence of significant alteration or additions.

Use: The eight-room, single-family residence seems to have been built by the Palo Alto contractor, E.J. Schmaling, on speculation and then from 1934 at least until about 1948 to have served as a single family residence owned by its occupants.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 20, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 1423 Hamilton Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house at 1423 Hamilton appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1932, when the house was designed.

Under criterion C, this house is significant as an example of a well designed Spanish Colonial Revival house for an upper middle class market. It is an important example of the work of E.J. Schmaling.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 28 January 1928.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1921, 1924, 1929.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1934-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 27 January 1932.

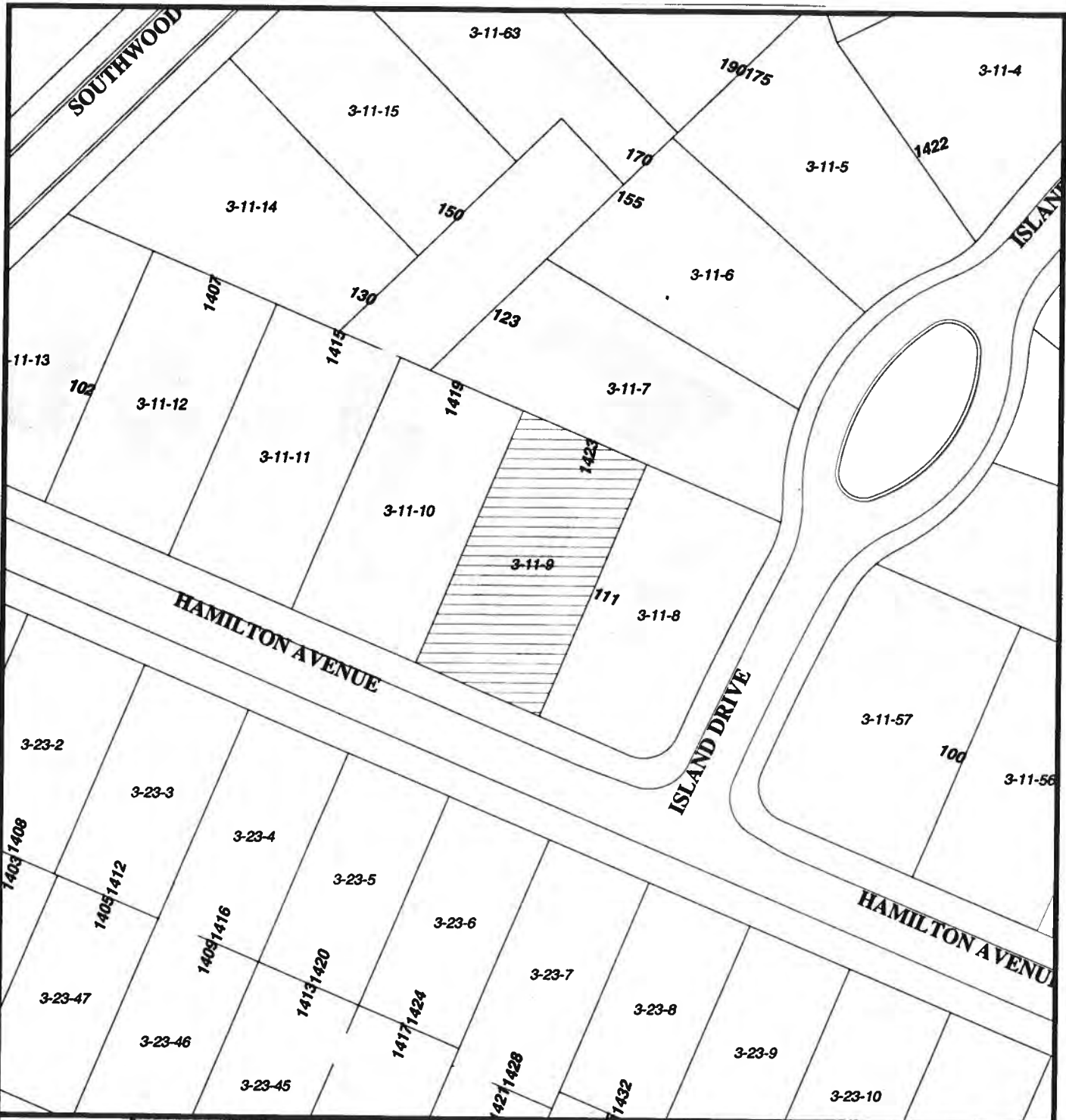
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1964, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP

Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1423 Hamilton Ave
*Map Name: Palo Alto Planning Dept. GIS *Scale: 1":80' *Date of Map: 1999



1423 Hamilton Ave
003-11-009

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS

0 80'

1452 HAMILTON AVENUE

APN: 003-23-014

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1936

Summary of Significance: 1452 Hamilton Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an imposing example of the Tudor Revival style.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Brick possibly exposed or added at front entry area between 2020 and 2022; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 1452 Hamilton Avenue is significant as an imposing example of the Tudor Revival style and was designed by important local builders Aro & Okerman.

Period of Significance: 1936

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1452 Hamilton Ave

P1. Other Identifier: 1452 Hamilton Ave
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 1452 Hamilton Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 23 014

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house at 1452 Hamilton Avenue is a two-story, wood-frame structure clad in stucco and covered by a complex roof that includes multiple gables and sheds over the front entrance bay and a side dormer. The house is an irregular "T" in plan with a long wing facing the street and projecting bays to the front and rear at the west end. The rear wings are open to the southeast, for exposure to sunlight. Details include half timbering, steel casement windows, a massive brick chimney, decorative iron hardware, and a heavy paneled door in a recessed, arched entrance with a gothic hood molding. The composition of the volumes, projections, roof forms, and details is picturesque. This house is an imposing example of the Tudor Revival style.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property
 *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
1452 Hamilton Ave; view southwest;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-79,
neg #19

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1936; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Alexander & Cynthia Tseng Jr.
1452 Hamilton Ave Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1452 Hamilton Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1936: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
- 1964: Addition to rear
- 1998: Addition of new wing at rear

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: Aro and Okerman Builders

*B10. Significance: Theme Tudor Revival Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1936 Property Type residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: A *Map of the City of Palo Alto Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921* identified all the land on which Crescent Park no. 2 was to be built as undeveloped and belonging to "Jesurun." This area remained undeveloped at the time of the City Map of 1924, but by that of 1929, the streets had been laid, and the blocks subdivided into parcels. An adjustment of the parcel dimensions was made between the publication of the 1929 City Map and the construction of the house at 1452 Hamilton that made for a more spacious lot and allowed for a pathway along its western edge that connects Hamilton to Dana Avenue.

Structure: On 27 January 1936, the *Palo Alto Times* printed a building permit notice for a new residence at 1452 Hamilton. The notice said that Aro and Okerman Builders were putting up a \$12,000 house for Lewis M. Leve. Mr. Leve lived in the house until 1943. The Assessor's records note a \$1,500 addition to the rear of the house in 1964. Following its designation as an Historic Landmark in 1997, the Historic Resources Board recommended approval of alterations in 1998, including a new wing at the rear.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

History (continued)

Use: The nine-room residence at 1452 Hamilton was built in 1936 by Lewis H. Leve, of the Palo Alto legal firm of Lakin and Leve, for himself and his family. Mr. Leve sold the house in 1943 to Adelaide Palmer who, according to the Historic Resources Board Staff Report, worked as a recorder in the registrar's office at Stanford. After Miss Palmer, Santa Clara Superior Court Judge J. Barton Phelps lived here including the years 1964 to 1973.

Evaluation

This house at 1452 Hamilton appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1936, the year it was built. This house is an imposing example of the Tudor Revival style.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1921, 1924, 1929, 1949.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Resources Board. Staff Report on 1452 Hamilton Avenue. 16 July 1997.

Palo Alto Historic Resources Board. Staff Report on 1452 Hamilton Avenue. 21 January 1998.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 27 January 1975.

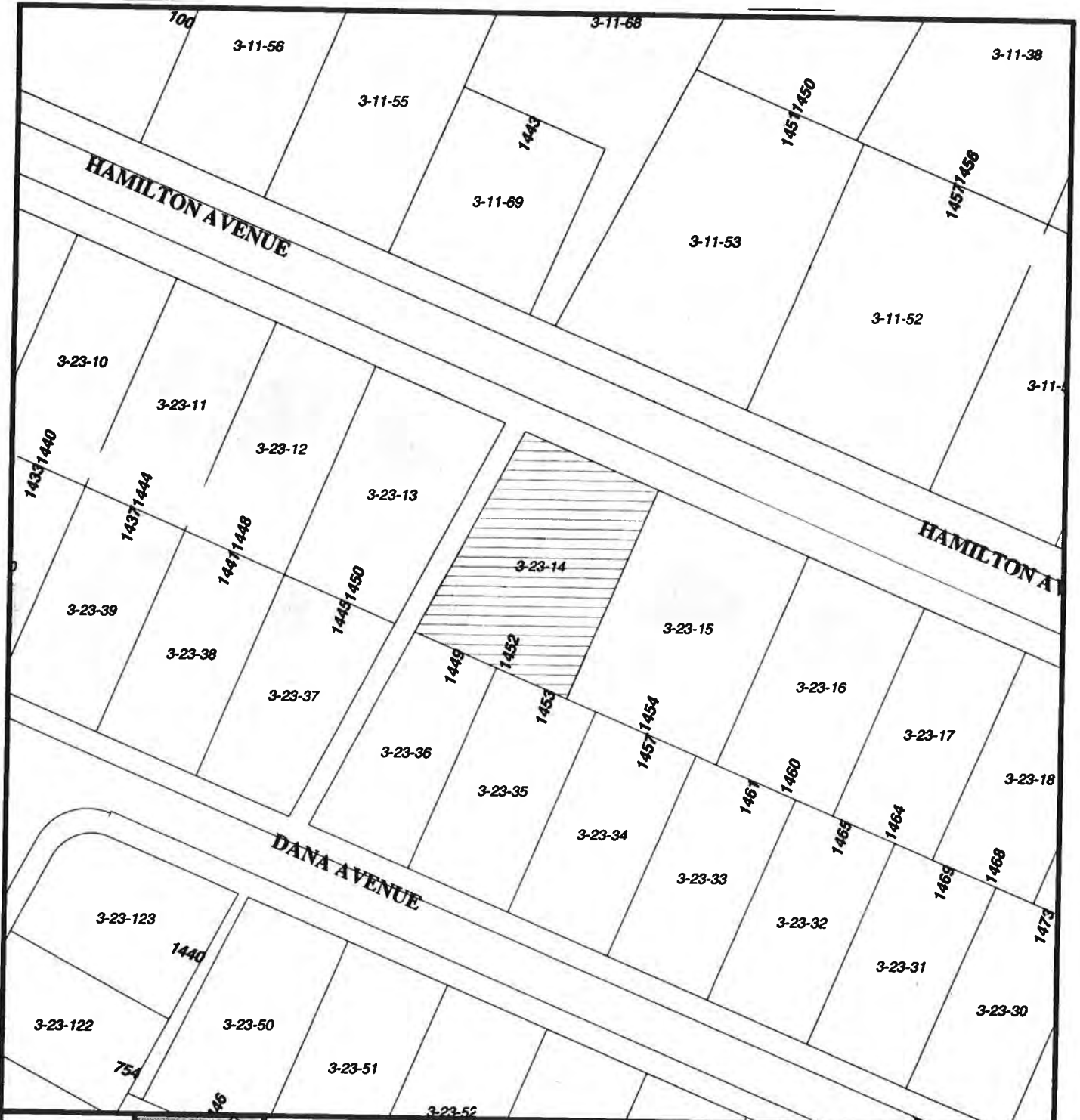
Peninsula Times Tribune. 25 October 1987.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1965, 1967.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



1452 Hamilton Ave
003-23-014

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



419 MAPLE STREET

APN: 003-06-038

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1930

Summary of Significance: 419 Maple Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C for its understated French Eclectic style design and as the work of an important local architect, Leslie I. Nichols with Birge Clark, and W.P. Goodenough.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 419 Maple Street is significant as an excellent representative of the French Eclectic design by important local architects and builders, including Leslie I. Nichols, Birge Clark, and W.P. Goodenough. The building retains a high level of integrity and architectural character.

Period of Significance: 1930

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 419 Maple St

- P1. Other Identifier: 419 Maple St
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____¹/₄ of ____¹/₄ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.
c. Address 419 Maple St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 06 038

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 419 Maple Street was an unusually expensive house for its time in Palo Alto. It was built on a large lot at the end of a secluded street among mature trees that grow along San Fransquito Creek. The property was enclosed by a decorative wrought iron fence. The house itself is in three parts: a large, two-story rectangular block, a one-story L-shaped wing at the rear, and a garage linked to the house by an arch over the driveway. These various elements are in an L-plan. The building is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco. The main house is covered by a hip roof that curves subtly outward toward the eaves. The roof is covered in slate shingles. Decorative features including the massing and roof shape, symmetrical composition, shuttered windows, quoins at the corners, and general simplicity of detail are derived from French architecture, perhaps from its colonial manifestations in places like Charleston and New Orleans.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
419 Maple St; view northeast;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-78,
neg #11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1928; *Building and Engineering News*

*P7. Owner and Address:
Craig & Gina Jorasch
419 Maple St Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
May 6, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 419 Maple St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: French Colonial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1928: Built (Building and Engineering News)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Leslie I. Nichols and Birge Clark, associate architect b. Builder: W.P. Goodenough

*B10. Significance: Theme Design and work of Leslie Nichols Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1930-1945 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 419 Maple Street is situated on a lot about 180 by 155 feet in Block 112 which is located in the Crescent Park development. San Francisquito Creek runs along the northern boundary of the property.

Structure: *Building and Engineering News* reported, on 10 November 1928, the construction of a new residence at 419 Maple Street for W. Edwin Nichols. The house was built by Wells P. Goodenough for \$34,640. Plans of the house (cited by the Historic Resources Board) were signed by Leslie I. Nichols, architect, and Birge Clark, associated architect. According to an obituary published in the *Palo Alto Times*, on 17 June 1942, William Edwin Nichols was the father of the architect, and he lived in the house his son had designed until his death. Nichols was based in New York at the time this was designed, according to the drawings. However, he had already designed at least one house in Palo Alto and would soon establish a practice locally.

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed 419 Maple Street in 1930, and from that year until 1942, it was the home of W. Edwin and Maude J. Nichols. The *City Directory* identified Mr. Nichols as an insurance agent. The house may have been intended for his retirement. According to his obituary (*Palo Alto Times* 17 June 1942), as a young man he spent 10 years in Montana and was "one of the first mining engineers to develop Montana resources." Impressed by the splendor of Yellowstone he went to Washington, D.C. as a member of a delegation that urged its preservation. In 1900, he switched industries and

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett
Date of Evaluation: May 6, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 419 Maple St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date May 6, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

became a "special agents' counselor" for New York Life Insurance Company. He was a pioneer in "the new field of group and trust insurance." Mrs. Nichols left the house on Maple Street after her husband's death. She was the daughter of a railroad company president and Palo Alto resident, John M. Johnson, and became one of the early presidents of the Garden Club of America.

Evaluation

This house at 419 Maple appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1930, when it was built.

The house is significant for its understated design and as the work of the important local architect, Leslie I. Nichols.

References

Building and Engineering News. 10 November 1928.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources.* Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto. Historic Resources Board. Report on 419 Maple Street. 17 March 1999.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1930-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

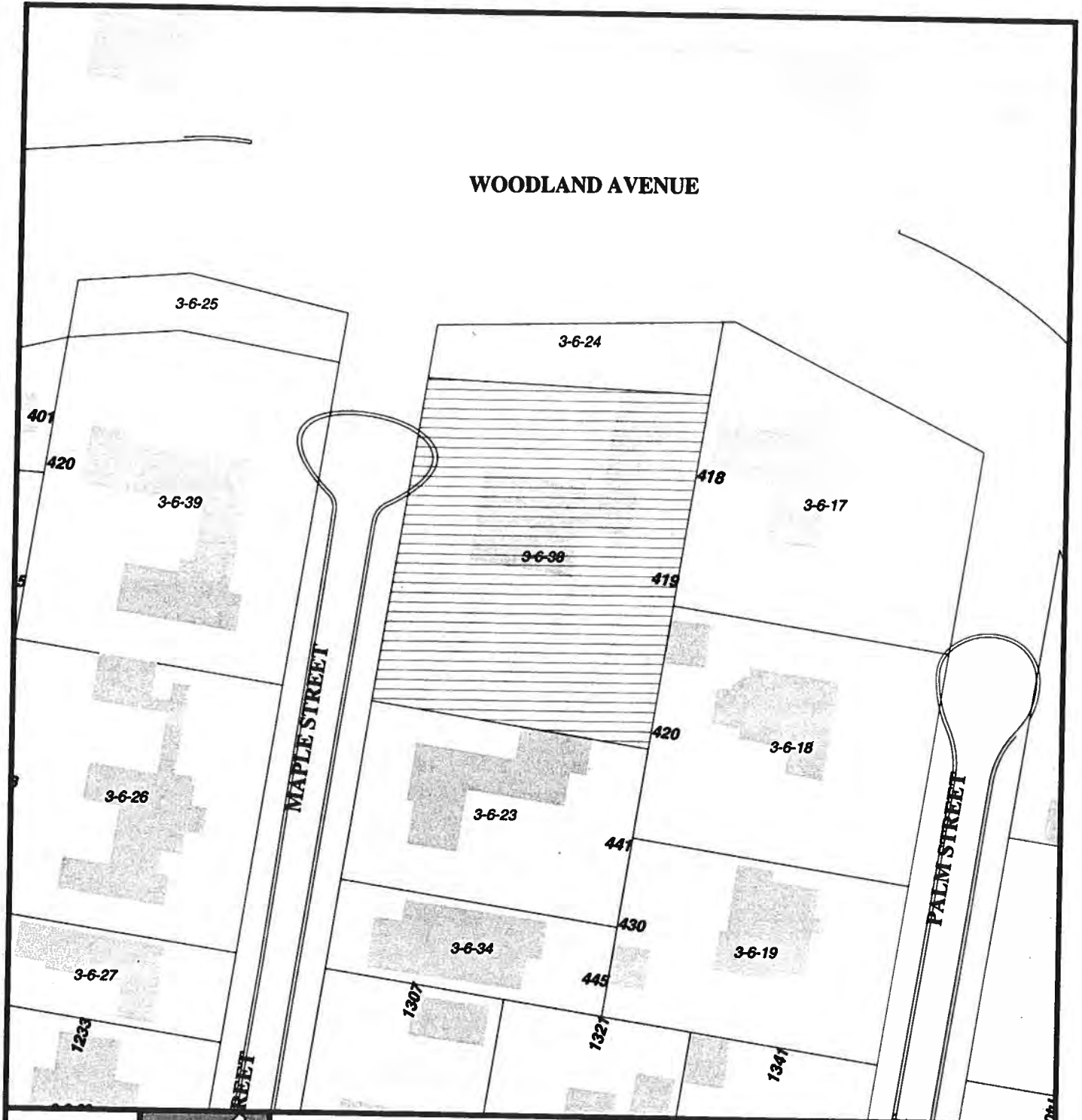
Palo Alto Times. 17 June 1942, 8 September 1953.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto.* New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*



LOCATION MAP



419 Maple St
003-06-038



This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERION 2 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 2:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)

Address	Criterion	Category
1101 Alma Street	2	2
311 El Carmelo Avenue	2	2
544 Hawthorne Avenue	2	2
175 Island Drive	2	2
2264 Bowdoin Street	2	3

1101 ALMA STREET

APN: 120-30-044

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: ca. 1895

Summary of Significance: 1101 Alma Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an example of an unusual variation of a common pattern book type with two front entrances, possibly to accommodate a boarder. The house was moved its current location ca. 1923.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Possible window replacement; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Present, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation);

Statement of Significance: 1101 Alma Street is significant as an example of an unusual pattern book house type with two front entrances. The house was moved to its current location ca. 1923.

Period of Significance: ca. 1895

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1101 Alma St

- P1. Other Identifier: 1101 Alma St
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 1101 Alma St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 30 044

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house at 1101 Alma is a two-story, balloon- or platform-frame house clad in V-groove siding. It is covered by a hip roof with a gable roof over a projecting wing. Fenestration consists of double-hung windows and paneled doors. The house sits on concrete wall foundations. In plan and appearance, this house is a variation of a common pattern book house type. It seems likely that this unusual house with two front doors was built to accommodate a family that took in boarders like a very similar house that was moved to 311 El Carmelo. The larger porch served as the main entrance for the family, and the smaller porch as the entrance for the boarder. The main door opens onto a side corridor that leads abruptly to a staircase. Rooms open off of the corridor, and the kitchen is at the rear. The plan is typical of row houses in San Francisco, Oakland, and other cities.

In plan, this house is a generally rectangular, two-story dwelling with an off-center projecting wing at the front and front entrances on either side. The size and placement of porches express a hierarchical value in the two entrances. The main porch

See continuation sheet

- *P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property
- *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
1101 Alma St; view southeast;
09/16/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-83,
neg #23

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1895;

*P7. Owner and Address:
Nina & Daniel Wise
333 Belmont Ave Redwood City CA
94061

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 20, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 1101 Alma St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

is larger, closer to the street, and more visible. The secondary porch is smaller, narrower, further from the street, and less visible. Decorative trim on this house appears to have been simplified or replaced. All that remains are one-quarter sunbursts in the gable of the side porch, and arched brackets under the overhanging corner of the second floor with a stick-like screen. There may have been other decorative trim, especially on the porches, that has been removed. In addition, surviving decorative features are the paneled soffits and decorative moldings around some windows.

It is very similar to the house now at 311 El Carmelo, which was moved to that site in 1947. The two houses are reversed in plan and differ in minor details. Because the house at 311 El Carmelo is well documented as a house that accommodated boarders, built in 1894, it is possible that this house was built around the same time for the same purpose.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1101 Alma St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Stick-Eastlake

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1895: Built

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: ca. 1923 Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Pattern book house Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1895 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 1101 Alma is situated on a 50-by-112½-foot lot at the corner of Alma and Lincoln in Block C of the original plan for University Park of 1889.

Structure: Though the Santa Clara MetroScan dates the construction of the residence at 1101 Alma to 1895 and though the look of the building make that date plausible, the site is vacant on the Sanborn map of 1904 but the house appears on the 1924 map. The address is not listed in the *Palo Alto City Directory* prior to 1924. The Assessor's records indicate no alterations. It seems likely that the house was moved to this site about 1923.

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the house at 1101 Alma in 1924 when it was vacant. Beginning in 1925, it was occupied by families who were usually identified as owners of the property. Mrs. E.W. Palmer, at the address in 1925, and Mrs. Sophie Peterson were probably widows and probably both renters. William H. Bickell, Sr. and Lillian Alice Bickell owned the house and lived there from 1927 to 1936. According to Mrs. Bickell's obituary (*Palo Alto Times* 2 January 1968), Mr. Bickell was employed by the Palo Alto Humane Society.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 20, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 1101 Alma St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house at 1101 Alma appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance for the period 1895. If more were known about why the house was moved, an argument could probably be made for its eligibility under criterion A as well.

Under criterion C, this house is significant as an example of a house type. It is an unusual variation of a common pattern book type with two front entrances, presumably to accommodate a boarder. Because the house has been moved, it must meet criteria consideration B (*National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 29-31). It meets criteria consideration B by retaining the particular features that convey its significance — these are its form and two front entrances.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1924-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 2 January 1968.

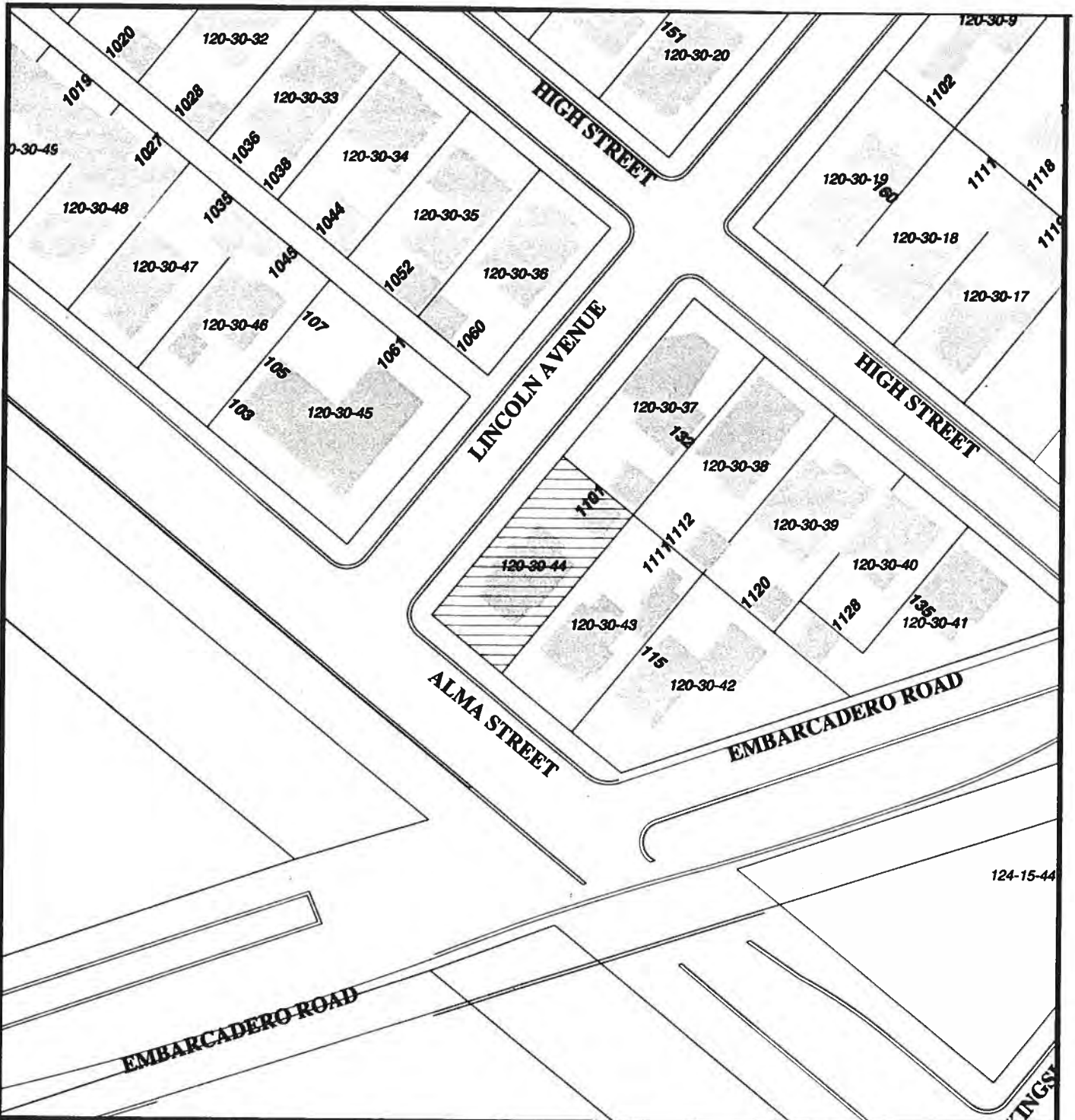
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1904.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



 The City of Palo Alto		1101 Alma Street 120-30-044	This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS  
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311 EL CARMELO AVENUE

APN: 132-19-056

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criteria C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1894

Summary of Significance: 311 El Carmelo Avenue was found significant as a good and rare example of an early house type that was likely adapted from pattern book designs to incorporate two separate entrances. While the building was moved from its original location at 164 Hamilton Avenue in 1947, the building was found to meet the requirements of National Register Criterion Consideration B and retains its historic integrity.¹

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: The building was restored since 2001 and the original decoration was recreated including spindle work and post brackets at the porch and above the bay windows, and newel posts, spindles, and railings at the front stair.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The style was previously identified as Stick/Eastlake, but is better understood as a modest example of the Queen Anne style.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

¹ The loss of integrity of location and setting is considered when a property is relocated. In order to meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration B, a property must demonstrate that adequate integrity related to its identified criterion of significance (in this case Criterion C – Architecture) is retained. 311 El Carmelo Avenue was found to retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)

Statement of Significance: 311 El Carmelo Avenue is significant as a good and rare example of an early house type that was likely adapted from pattern book designs to incorporate two separate entrances. The building demonstrates characteristics of the Queen Anne style.

Period of Significance: 1894

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 311 El Carmelo Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 311 El Carmelo Ave
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.
 c. Address 311 El Carmelo Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94306
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 132 19 056

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 311 El Carmelo is located on a mid-block lot on the northwest side of El Carmelo between Bryant and Ramona.

This is a two-story stud-frame house clad in rustic siding. It is covered by a hip roof with a gable roof over a projecting wing. Fenestration consists of double hung windows and paneled doors. In the central window in the projecting wing on the ground floor, the upper sash has a border of small lights around a larger central pane of glass. The original brick chimney and the original foundations (probably brick) have been replaced. Most of the decorative trim that was around the front of the house has been removed. An early photograph of the house makes it possible to see what was original, what is missing, and what remains. Thin screens of spindles were over the two porches and in the angles of the bay window. These screens were supported by arched brackets. Only one screen of spindles remains over the main porch. Porch posts and railings have all been replaced.

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
311 El Carmelo Ave; view northwest;
09/20/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-84,
neg #34

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1894; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Spencer Commons
311 El Carmelo Ave Palo Alto CA
94306

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Resource Identifier: 311 El Carmelo Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

In plan and appearance this is a variation of a common pattern book house type. Knowing that the original owner took in boarders, it seems likely that this unusual house with two front doors was built for that purpose. The larger porch served as the main entrance for the family, and the smaller porch as the entrance for the boarder. The main door opens onto a side corridor that leads abruptly to a staircase. Rooms open off of the corridor, and the kitchen is at the rear. The plan is typical of row houses in San Francisco, Oakland, and other cities.

In plan, this is a generally rectangular, two-story dwelling with an off-center projecting wing at the front and front entrances on either side. The size and placement of porches express a hierarchical value in the two entrances. The main porch is larger, closer to the street, and more visible. The secondary porch is smaller, narrower, further from the street, and less visible. As the house was built, at the diagonal rear corner, there was a one-story extension, and across the rest of the rear, there was a porch. By 1901, Sanborn maps show the rear porch across the entire rear of the house. The 1924 Sanborn map shows the rear porch replaced by a one-story rear addition and the secondary front entrance enclosed.

The decorative trim is associated with what has been called the Stick-Eastlake style in San Francisco. The references in the decorative scheme are not to historical styles but to the possibilities of woodworking machinery. The decorative trim is made by lathes and jigsaws.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 311 El Carmelo Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Stick-Eastlake

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1894: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)

1947: Moved

by 1952: Converted to duplex

1980s: Foundation replaced

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: September 15, 1947 Original Location: 164 Hamilton

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Pattern book house Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1894 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: In 1947, the City of Palo Alto did not permit the relocation of old buildings to sites within its borders so the house originally built at 164 Hamilton was moved to its present site at 311 El Carmelo just south of city limits. The reason for vacating the downtown site is not known. The new site was in a subdivision called Stanford City on the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* dated 1949.

Structure: According to an obituary in the *Palo Alto Times* on 11 March 1943, Mrs. Margaret Ellen Summerfield, a widow with three daughters, arrived in Palo Alto in 1892 or 1893. She had the two-story residence, now located at 311 El Carmelo, built on its original site at 164 Hamilton about the same time. The house appears on the 1895 Sanborn map and the Summerfields are first listed on Hamilton in the *Palo Alto City Directory* of 1895-1896. The series of Sanborn maps indicate that the back porch was enlarged and enclosed prior to 1924 but that there were probably no other significant alterations to the house prior to its removal from its original site. According to a notice printed in the *Palo Alto Times* on 16 January 1947, R.H. Simpson had moved the house the day before to its present site which was then just outside the city limits. The present owner figures

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Resource Identifier: 311 El Carmelo Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

the house was converted to a duplex about that time but certainly before 1952. By the time this owner bought the property in 1979, most of the original exterior ornamentation had been removed. This owner replaced the 1947 foundation in the 1980s.

Use: Mrs. M.E. Summerfield moved to Palo Alto with her daughters in the early 1890s and invested in the construction of a house at 164 Hamilton. According to the *Palo Alto City Directory* of 1895-1896, two of her daughters were already working — Lillie as a dressmaker and Rose as a clerk. The third, Pearl, was listed as a student at least as late as 1904. In addition, they took in a boarder. An undated photograph at the Palo Alto Public Library PAHA files shows a sign in an upstairs window: "Room to Let." This was a typical economic strategy of widowed women of those times. From 1906 until their deaths in 1926, the house was the single family residence of Fred L. and Amanda C. Worrell. He owned a feed and fuel business in Palo Alto from the 1890s until the 1920s. The house may have stood vacant from 1926 until 1936 — the city directories listed no residents at the address in those years. From 1940 until it was moved in 1947, the house was once again a boarding house operated by a widow, Mrs. Emma Baker. The *City Directory* lists a Hewlett-Packard engineer named Arthur Fong and his wife Marie as the owning occupants of the house at its new site on El Carmelo in 1948. The owners since 1979 have been gradually restoring the house.

Evaluation

This house appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance for the period 1894. If more were known about why the house was moved, an argument could probably be made for its eligibility under criterion A as well.

Under criterion C, this is significant as an example of a house type. It is an unusual variation of a common pattern book type with two front entrances, presumably to accommodate a boarder. Because the house has been moved, it must meet criteria consideration B (*National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 29-31). It meets criteria consideration B by retaining the features that convey its significance — these are its form and two front entrances. The loss of decorative trim is a minor and temporary condition, as the house is being restored.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

City of Palo Alto. Historic Resources Board. *Centennial Buildings Tour*, brochure. 1994.

Gates, Martha, owner. Letter to Nancy Huber, 9 November 1998.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1949.

Palo Alto AAUW. . . . *Gone Tomorrow?; "Neat Cottages" & "Handsome Residences."* Palo Alto: American Association of University Women, 1971, revised 1986.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1895-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Historical Association. Photograph of 164 Hamilton, no date. On file in archives at Palo Alto Public Library.

Palo Alto Times. 6 December 1926, 24 July 1942, 11 March 1943, 16 January 1947, 26 July 1948, 18 April 1957.

Palo Alto Weekly. Cover photograph. 17 December 1997.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1895.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: 311 El Carmelo Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

References (continued)

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1897.

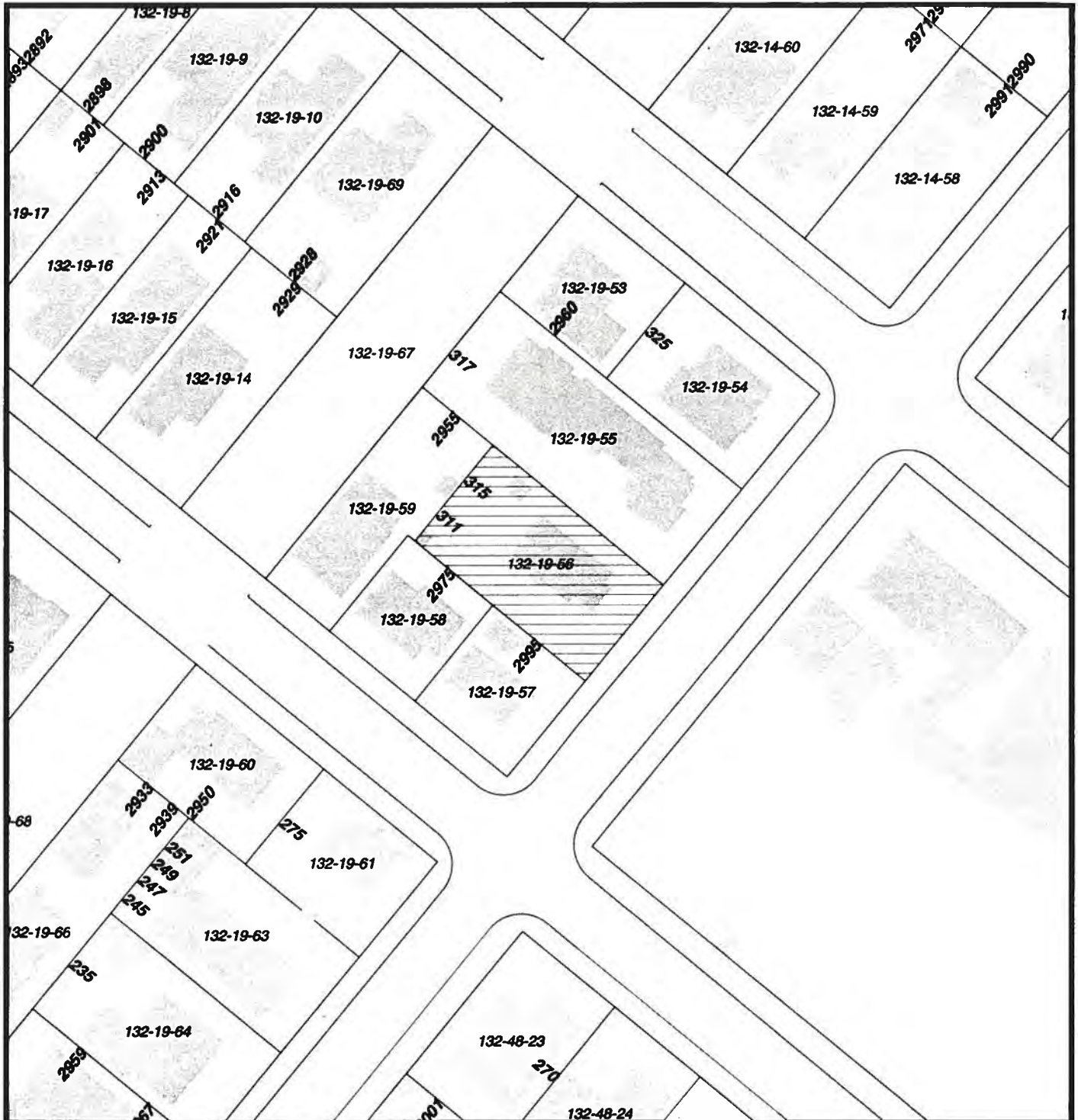
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1901.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1904.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



311-315 El Carmelo Ave
132-19-056

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



544 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

APN: 120-02-002

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1914

Summary of Significance: 544 Hawthorne Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an example of a classic middle-class California bungalow with a gable roof over a large porch that functions as an extension between indoor and outdoor spaces.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Lower portion of building previously stucco, reclad with unpainted wood shingles; non-original front steps replaced. Note that there is also a non-contributing residential building located at the rear of the lot addressed 556 Hawthorne Avenue and built circa 1957.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state, or nation.)

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

Statement of Significance: 544 Hawthorne Avenue is an attractive and classic example of a California Craftsman bungalow. While a few alterations have been made to the facade including replacement of original stucco cladding with wood shingles and alterations to the front steps, the subject property retains character-defining features of the Craftsman style that showcase the connection between indoor and outdoor space, such as the large covered front porch.

Period of Significance: 1914

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 544-554 Hawthorne Ave

P1. Other Identifier: 544-554 Hawthorne Ave
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 544-554 Hawthorne Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 02 002

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building at 544-554 Hawthorne in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second, the building is presented as it has changed up to the present (1999).

This house, at 554 Hawthorne, is a 1 ½-story, balloon-frame structure with a half basement. It is covered by a gable roof. The frame is clad on the exterior in stucco below the window sills and beveled siding above. Fenestration consists of double-hung and casement windows. At the front of the house, the main entry is through a solid door at the center, with a secondary entrance, probably added later, through multi-paned French doors at the west corner. Inside, there are "cement" floors in the See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
544-554 Hawthorne Ave; view
southeast; 09/13/99; by B. Vahey;
roll BRV-77, neg #5

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
1914; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Marie Gessner
PO Box 202 Palo Cedro CA 96073

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 20, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 544-554 Hawthorne Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

basement and pine floors upstairs. In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified a gas-fired hot air heating system and no fireplaces. In addition, the house had air conditioning — highly unusual at the time.

In plan, the 1924 and 1949 Sanborn maps showed this house as having a generally square to rectangular footprint with a full porch across the front and a half porch and projecting wing at the rear. In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified the following rooms: on the ground floor were a living room, dining room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, and service porch; upstairs were four bedrooms and one bath. In 1957, a two-story apartment structure was built on the lot behind the house.

In appearance, the form and finishes of this building are combined in an archetypical expression of a middle class California bungalow. In form, this house has a gable roof with the gables facing the sides and a full porch under the main roof. This creates an outdoor sheltered living space that conveys two qualities bungalow writers often wrote about — the importance of the connection to the outdoors and the image of home as a shelter.

The large front-facing transverse dormer repeats the proportions and details of the roof of the main house, a common architectural device that reveals the look of the whole house to the viewer on the street. The finishes and details are associated with Craftsman bungalows: overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and (fake) braced beams, heavy tapered porch columns, wall surfaces (stucco and beveled siding), and an overall simplicity of decoration.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 544-554 Hawthorne Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: California Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1914: Built (Palo Alto Times)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme California Bungalow Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1914 Property Type residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: On the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* ca. 1917 the dwellings at 554 and 558 Hawthorne share a 100-by-200-foot lot in Block no. 35. By the time of the *Revised Map Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921*, a property line divided them, leaving the current lot dimensions of 50 by 200 feet. This lot was an unusually large suburban lot of its day, about twice as deep as the average lot. The 1924 and 1949 Sanborn maps showed a small, wood garage behind the house along the southwest property line. Early landscaping survives in the form of a front sidewalk in two parts — a semicircle and an intersecting straight sidewalk on axis with the central front door.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* printed, on 2 January 1914, a building permit notice that reported a new residence being built for Miss Bertha Heald at a cost of \$3,500. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed Miss Heald at 552 Hawthorne in 1915, but the address had changed to 554 by 1916. The Assessor's records note a \$39,000 addition in 1957. This addition was a separate, two-story structure at the rear.

Use: From 1904 until 1914, the *Palo Alto City Directory* listed Miss Bertha Heald living and teaching piano at 558 Hawthorne. She moved next door to her own new house at 554 Hawthorne shortly before the preparation of the *City Directory* of 1915-1916. After Miss Heald married J.M. Goodman, a plumber, about 1925, they moved out. In the 1928-1929 *Who's Who in*

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 20, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 544-554 Hawthorne Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

America, Fred Goodrich Frink, a civil engineer, teacher, and author, listed his residence at this address. The *City Directory* indicates that the original house was divided into a duplex by the edition of 1930 and continued as such until the edition of 1942. In 1944, Frank and Clara Sipe bought the house and seem to have used it as a single family dwelling.

Evaluation

The house at 544-554 Hawthorne appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1914, when it was built. Under criterion C, this house is a classic example of a middle-class California bungalow with its gable roof sheltering a porch that is an outdoor extension of the interior.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. ca. 1917.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1904-1954.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 2 January 1914, 27 January 1948.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

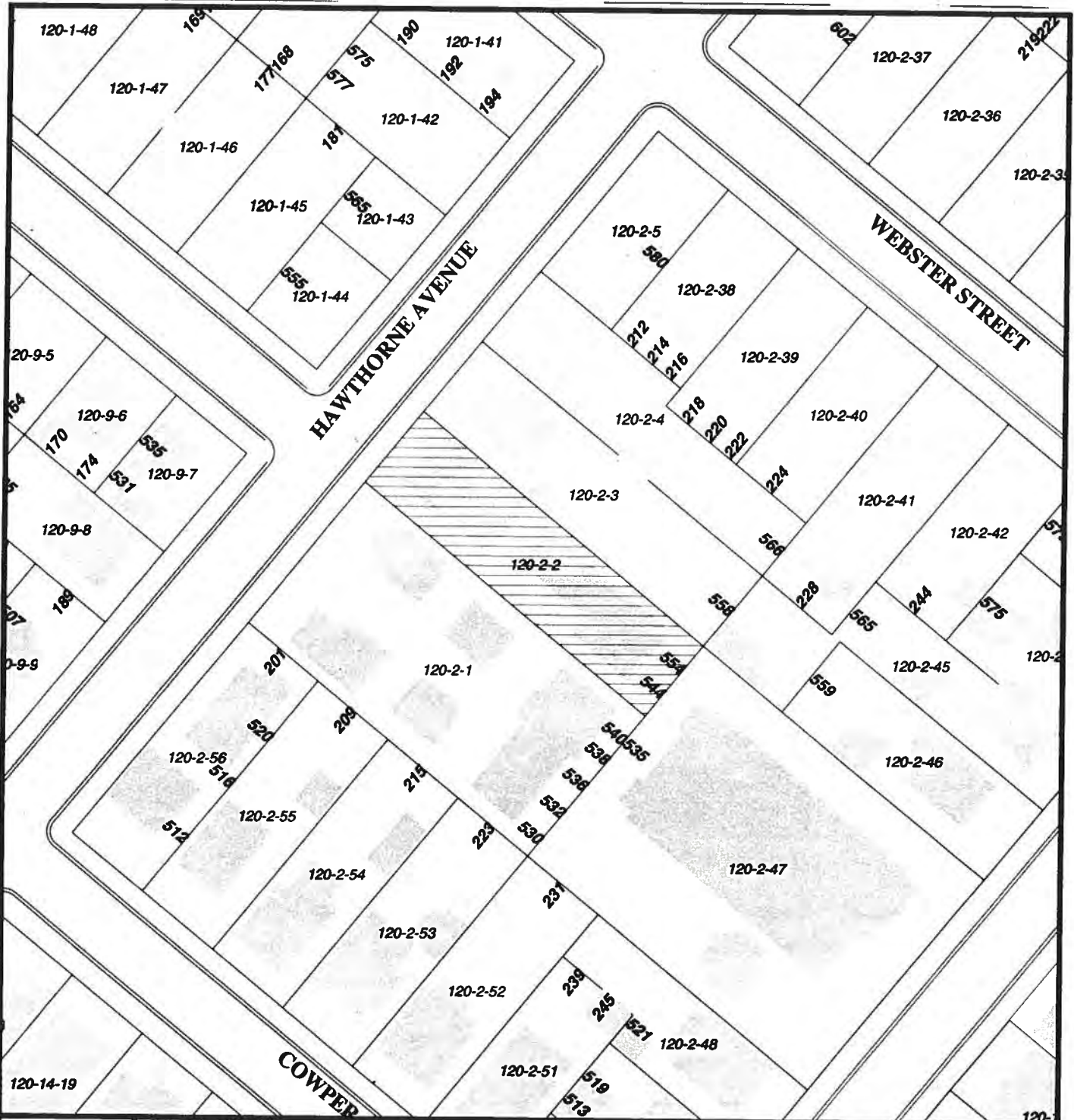
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Who's Who in America. "Fred Goodrich Frink." 1928-1929.

LOCATION MAP



544-554 Hawthorne Ave
120-02-002

This map is a
product of the
City of Palo Alto GIS



The City of
Palo Alto



175 ISLAND DRIVE

APN: 003-11-005

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1936

Summary of Significance: 175 Island Drive was found eligible as an imposing example of the Colonial Revival style and was designed by John K. Branner, a designer of residences for upper-middle-class clients in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Building painted; fence and gate replaced; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)

Statement of Significance: 175 Island Drive is an imposing example of the Colonial Revival style and was designed by John K. Branner, a designer of residences for upper-middle-class clients in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

Period of Significance: 1936

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 175 Island Dr

P1. Other Identifier: 175 Island Dr

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address 175 Island Dr City Palo Alto Zip 94301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN

*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 11 005

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 175 Island Drive is an L-plan building with a primary, two-story wing facing the street and a secondary, one-story wing at the rear. The wings are arranged for maximum exposure to the southwest and natural light. This house is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco and covered by a gable roof. The front is designed in a symmetrical composition with a chimney at either end and a prominent two-story portico at the center. Decorative details include shutters on multi-paned windows, a doorway with patterned mullions in the transom, an oval stair window above the doorway, and a fanlight in the pediment. It is an imposing example of the Colonial Revival style.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____

175 Island Dr; view northwest;
10/05/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-87,
neg #8A

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1936; Daily Pacific Builder

*P7. Owner and Address:
Jerry & Christine Baker
175 Island Dr Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 20, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 175 Island Dr

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1936: Built (Daily Pacific Builder)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: John K. Branner b. Builder: B. Tunberg

*B10. Significance: Theme Colonial Revival and work of John K. Branner Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1936 Property Type residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The residence at 175 Island is situated on all of lot 13 and half of lot 12 in Block 123 which is part of the second phase of the Crescent Park development.

Structure: The *Daily Pacific Builder* reported, on 21 February 1936, that the architect John K. Branner was the designer, B. Tunberg the builder, and James Wallace the owner of a new \$10,030 residence at 175 Island. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in 1936 at which time it was owned and occupied by James and Elizabeth Wallace. The Assessor's records make no mention of additions or other alterations.

John K. Branner was the son of John C. Branner, second president of Stanford University. John K. Branner was primarily a designer of houses for upper middle class clients in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, including at least 15 houses in Palo Alto (listed in the Goss Index to Architectural Periodicals) between 1916 and 1936. At his death, he left a life estate to his sister. Following her death in 1971, his estate was used to endow a traveling fellowship for architecture students at the University of California, known as the John K. Branner Traveling Fellowships. All recipients were required to visit France and Italy.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 20, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 175 Island Dr

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* identified James M. Wallace as a lawyer and listed him and his wife Elizabeth as the owning occupants of the dwelling at 175 Island from 1936 through 1938. The *Palo Alto Times* reported, on 6 May 1939, the sale of the house by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace to Ernest J. Beckett and his wife Hilda. The *City Directory* listed the Becketts, without the identification of any occupation, residing at the address into the 1950s.

Evaluation

This house, at 175 Island Drive, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance for the period 1936, the year it was built. This house is an imposing example of the Colonial Revival style designed by John K. Branner.

References

Bothun, Brian. "Historic House Nets Senior Coordinating Council \$2.5M." *Palo Alto Daily News*. 23 July 1996.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 21 February 1936.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

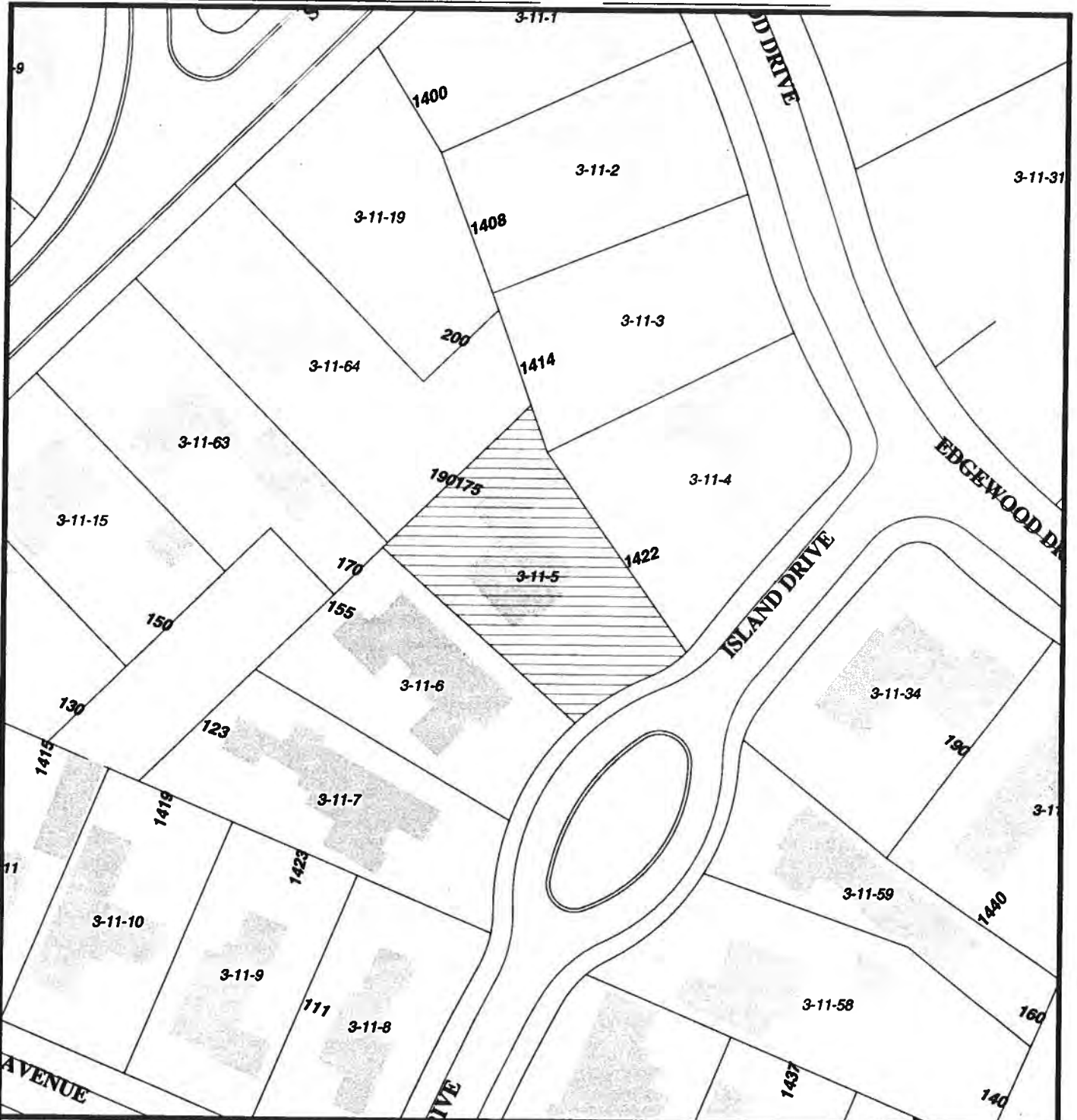
Palo Alto Times. 6 May 1939.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



University of California at Berkeley. College of Environmental Design. *John K. Branner Traveling Fellowship Fund*. Endowment Record Sheet. 1971.

LOCATION MAP



175 Island Dr
003-11-005

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



2264 BOWDOIN STREET

APN: 137-07-004

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1907

Summary of Significance: 2264 Bowdoin Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an important local house type that was designed with standard pattern book details and retains high integrity.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Porch railings and steps replaced (similar in design); flared feature at dormer was removed; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: Revised style to Colonial Revival square cottage from Bungalow.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation);

Statement of Significance: 2264 Bowdoin Street is significant as a representative example of a local house type designed with standard pattern book details. Despite a few alterations to the facade, the

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

building retains its overall character and massing to a sufficient degree for consideration as a contributing building to the overall neighborhood architectural context.

Period of Significance: 1907

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 3*

**Note: Due to possible loss of integrity, the subject property is best suited to Category 3 as a good local example of an architectural style relating to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion, or other factors.*

P1. Other Identifier: 2264 Bowdoin St
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/4 of ___/4 of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 2264 Bowdoin St City Palo Alto Zip 94306
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 137 07 004

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

This house is located on a mid-block lot on the southwest side of Bowdoin Street. When it was built, this house was between Palo Alto and Cambridge avenues. After Mayfield was annexed to Palo Alto in 1925, Palo Alto Avenue became College Avenue, and this block of Cambridge Avenue was abandoned and sold. This house was built on half of a suburban sized lot in 1907.

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property
*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
2264 Bowdoin St; view southwest;
09/21/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-86,
neg #2

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
ca. 1907; County Records

*P7. Owner and Address:
Tony Svensson
2264 Bowdoin St Palo Alto CA
94306

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 2264 Bowdoin St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

Sometime between 1925 and 1945 another small house was built on the other half of the lot. By 1925, a one-story garage and attached shed were built at the center of the rear of the double sized lot.

In plan, this is a rectangular house with a hip roof that covers the house. The front of the house has a half porch and projecting wing with an angled bay window. In 1949, the Tax Assessor noted a living room, dining room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, and service porch. The central front door recalls earlier houses with a central corridor. It is not known if this house has a central corridor in the manner of late 19th century cottages, or if the front door opens directly into the living room of a house in a more modern and more open plan.

While the plan of the house may derive from the late 19th century, in appearance, this is a standard early 20th-century pattern book bungalow. Like many others, the image of the house mixes late 19th century features with others associated with newer fashions. The asymmetrical front wall with an angled bay window at the end of a projecting wing recall the common one-story houses of the 1890s typically referred to in the 1960s-1990s as Queen Anne cottages. The narrow textured siding, round porch columns and balanced design under a symmetrical roof are associated with the Colonial Revival style. The overall character, defined by the low pitched hip roof with matching dormer and the overall symmetry, are typical of a standard bungalow type.

This is a one-story stud frame house on a concrete wall foundation. It has a quarter basement and an unfinished attic. The stud frame is clad in three-lap siding nailed directly to the studs without sheathing. The walls of the dormer are clad in shingles. Inside, the floors are pine and the walls are plastered. In 1949, there was a gas floor furnace in addition to a fireplace and chimney. Fenestration includes wood double hung windows and a paneled front door with a beveled glass window.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2264 Bowdoin St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
ca. 1907: Built (County Records)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Bungalow Style Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1907 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: According to the *Palo Alto Times* 11 October 1907, two 25 by 125 foot lots (13 and 14) in block 4 of College Terrace were bought by Mr. Geary. According to the same notice, he intended to have his own home built there. A second dwelling was added to the lot prior to the Sanborn map of 1945, and sometime after the second dwelling was added, the property was divided.

Building History: Daniel Geary, a laundryman, and his wife Jennie commissioned the construction of the wood frame bungalow. According to county records, it was put up in 1908 by an unidentified contractor to serve as the Geary's own single family residence.

History of Use: There is no record or exterior mark of significant alteration to this house. According to the *Palo Alto City Directory*, the original owner of the house lived here from 1910 through 1961. The husband worked as a laundryman, cement worker, lab worker, and gardener. In 1930 and 1931, the Gearys shared the house with Albert G. Reynolds, a hod carrier, and his wife Mildred. The reasons for and conditions of this arrangement are not known. The Palo Alto Historical Association Obituary Index has no listing for Daniel or Jennie Geary.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 2264 Bowdoin St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house appears to be eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance for the period 1907. It is a representative example of an important local house type. Although specific details are missing, this house appears to have been built by a contractor according to standard pattern book plans. This house is little altered and retains integrity.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 11 October 1907.

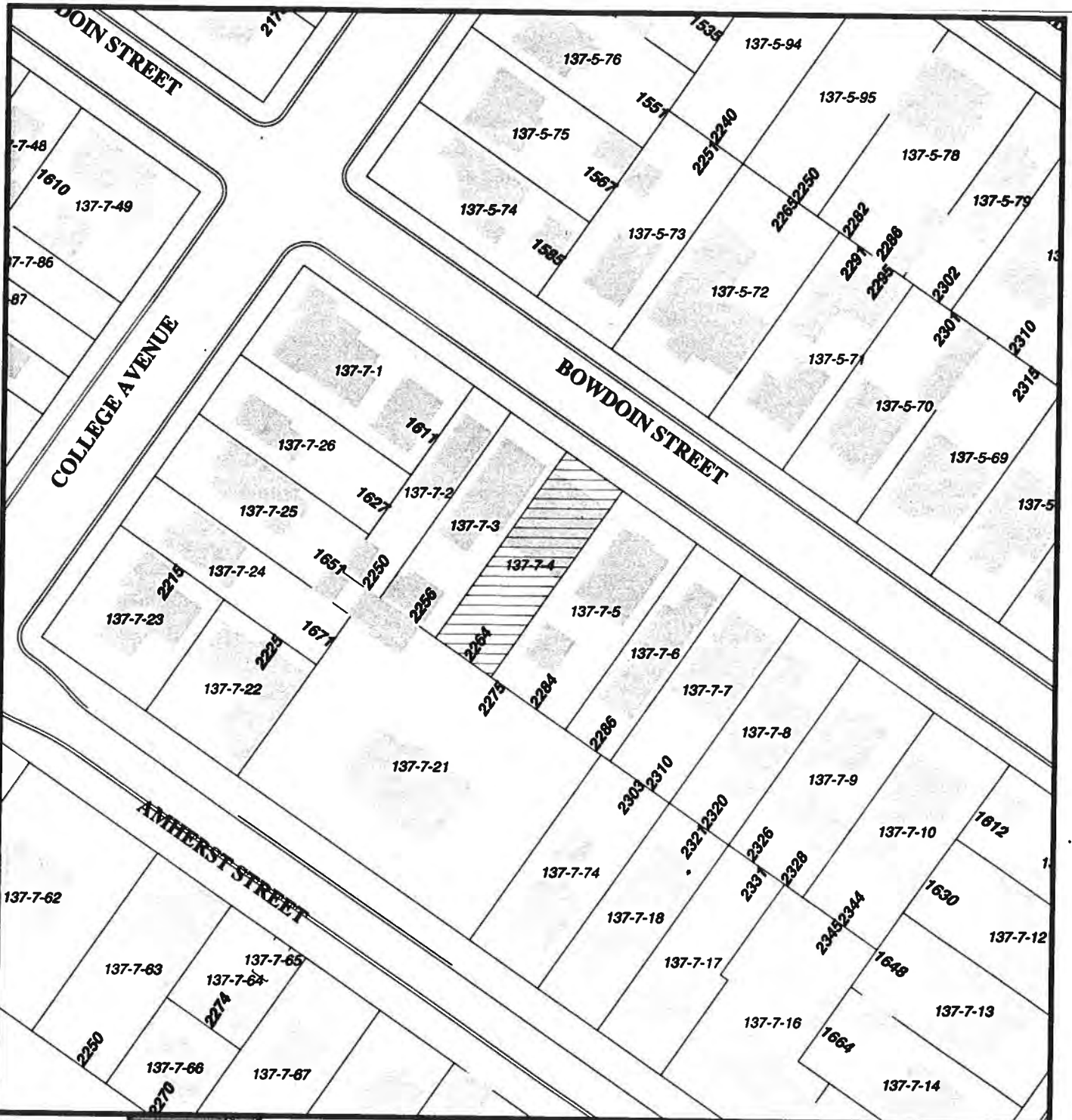
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1925.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record 1949.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



2264 Bowdoin Street
137-07-004

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERION 3 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 3:

- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)

Address	Criterion	Category
336 Byron Street	3	2
1247 Stanford Avenue	3	2
471 Addison Avenue	3	3
311 Waverley Street	3	3
2280 Webster Street	3	4

336 BYRON STREET

APN: 120-02-085

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1906

Summary of Significance: 336 Byron Street was found eligible under Criterion C as an example of the example of a pattern book bungalow.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Some window alterations; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The style has revised the style from a bungalow, identified in 2001, to Dutch Colonial.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare.)

Statement of Significance: The subject building is a notable early example of a pattern book single-family residence in the Dutch Colonial style.

Period of Significance: 1906

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 336 Byron St

P1. Other Identifier: 336 Byron St
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___¹/₄ of ___¹/₄ of Sec ___; B.M.
c. Address 336 Byron St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 02 085

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

The house at 336 Byron was built on a lot measuring 112 1/2 by 125 feet. It was built with one other main house, and later a third house was added to the property. It is located on a mid-block lot on the southwest side of Byron Street between Lytton and Everett avenues. The first available Sanborn map for the site, dated 1924, shows several unusual features. A garage was

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
336 Byron St; view southwest;
09/20/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-83,
neg #24

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
ca. 1906-1908; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Gary H Glaser
336 Byron St Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 336 Byron St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

attached to this house on its southeast side, with a dashed line at the rear indicating an open side, like a carport, that probably was entered from that side. In other words, to enter the garage, one would drive between this house and its neighbor at 334 Byron, make a U-turn behind this house, and drive forward, toward Byron Street to enter the garage.

In addition, there was a one-story wood structure labeled as "a room with a stovepipe". Because it had an address (336½ Byron), this structure appears to have been a small dwelling. By 1949, the attached garage had been removed, and the room had become a garage. In 1967, the room-garage building was recorded by the Tax Assessor as a wood structure on a wall foundation (presumably brick or concrete) with a concrete floor and "single wall siding." The board and batten walls of that building today (1999) are usually associated with single wall construction — i.e., wood construction that does not utilize studs and is not easily provided with an interior wall. Buildings with single wall construction are not insulated and are hard to heat. Single wall construction is generally associated with servants and poor people, or with seasonal use — like a beach cabin. The Wagners, who lived in the main house during the period when this building appears to have functioned as a residence, were employed as a janitor and laundry worker — jobs traditionally filled by poor people and women, especially by Japanese and Chinese workers. Although nothing is known about who might have lived in the building, future research might start with census records and other sources that might identify residents who might not have been listed in standard directories. Between 1924 and 1949, this building was converted to a garage by adding large double doors to the southeast end. The gable roofed building with a paneled door remains standing today (1999).

The main house is a one and one-half story building in a rectangular plan. The second story overhangs a first floor porch across the front. The second story is enclosed by a gambrel roof with a large transverse gambrel roofed dormer. A gambrel roof is harder to build, uses more wood, and costs more than a hip or gable roof, but it provides more useable space than other roof forms. In 1949, the Tax Assessor recorded a living room, dining room, kitchen, and service porch on the ground floor, and three bedrooms upstairs. A similar looking house with one additional bedroom is illustrated in Hodgson's *Practical Bungalows and Cottages* of 1906 (House Design No. 2055). In this design, the front door opens onto an entry and stair hall with the kitchen behind and the living room across the rest of the front.

This is a stud frame house with a gambrel roof, on concrete wall foundations. The frame is clad on the ground floor by V-groove siding, scored with a decorative groove in the middle of each board to create a finer textured surface. Upstairs, the gable ends are clad in shingles. Inside, the floors are pine, and the walls are plastered. In 1949, there was a gas floor furnace. Fenestration consists primarily of double-hung windows.

In appearance, this is a shingled bungalow that might have been taken directly from Hodgson's:

It is not too much to say that these bungalows are on the whole the best type of cheap frame house which has been erected in large numbers in this country since the old New England farmhouse went out of fashion. It is, as a rule, a long, low, one or two-story building, with a conspicuous roof, over-hanging eaves and an inclosed porch. It fits snugly on the ground, it is generally well sealed with the surrounding shrubbery and trees, and its lines and the distribution of its openings are for the most part agreeable to the eye. The outer shell is usually covered either with shingles . . . or with the larger shingles which Californians call "shakes" . . . There is nothing either affected or insincere about these little houses.

Blueprints and specifications for this design cost \$7.00, and the house itself was estimated to cost \$1,500.00. Decorative features of the building include its distinctive roof shape, its contrasting wall textures, its oval attic ventilator, and the four round columns on the porch.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 336 Byron St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
ca. 1906-1908: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: E.L. Blackman

*B10. Significance: Theme A: Patterns of development in Palo Alto; C: Pattern book bungalow Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1906 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria A and C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 336 Byron is located on a 37½ by 112½ foot lot in what was originally Block 42, bisected from the earliest days of the development of Palo Alto by Byron. Subdivision of the two halves of Block 42 was made up of each half divided into sixteen 50 by 112½ foot lots. The Sanborn map of 1924 shows a property made up of 2½ such lots with two main dwellings. The Sanborn map of 1949 shows the same property with the same dimensions but with three dwellings. The *Palo Alto City Directory* began to list the occupants of the three dwellings, 328, 334, and 336 Byron, as owners of their homes in 1946.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* of 8 August 1906 noted the building of two houses on Byron near Lytton, one of which must have been 336 Byron. The same notice says that the houses were built for E.L. Blackman whom the *Palo Alto City Directory* of 1908 identifies as a contractor. It would appear most likely, therefore, that Mr. Blackman both financed and built the pair of "spec" houses. There is nothing in the documentary record to indicate any involvement of an architect. When he sold the houses and to whom has not been determined. The *City Directory* lists Helen Wagner, laundress, and Daniel Wagner, porter and janitor, as the occupants of the house from at least 1910 to 1929. It would seem likely from their occupations that the Wagner's might not have been able to accumulate capital to buy such a house outright. After the Wagners left the address the *City Directory* lists a new occupant almost every year which would indicate a rental property. According to the tax record there has been no significant alteration to the original structure.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 336 Byron St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: As the construction of the seven room residence seems to have been a speculation, and as it seems to have served as a rental property throughout our period, its first function was as a capital investment. According to the record in the *Palo Alto City Directory*, the house was always a single family dwelling. Only once, in 1932, were two family names listed at the address. In that year, Emma Grossman, a widow, was listed with Manuel Lovelace and his wife Carolyn, and even here, Mrs. Grossman may well have been a close relative of one or other of the Lovelaces.

Evaluation

This property may be significant under criterion A for the patterns of development and housing represented by the original construction of the house and the small "room" residence in the back. Additional research is necessary to make this argument.

This house appears significant under criterion C as an early example of a pattern book bungalow. The house is little altered and retains integrity. It appears eligible at the local level of significance for the period 1906.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1910-1955.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

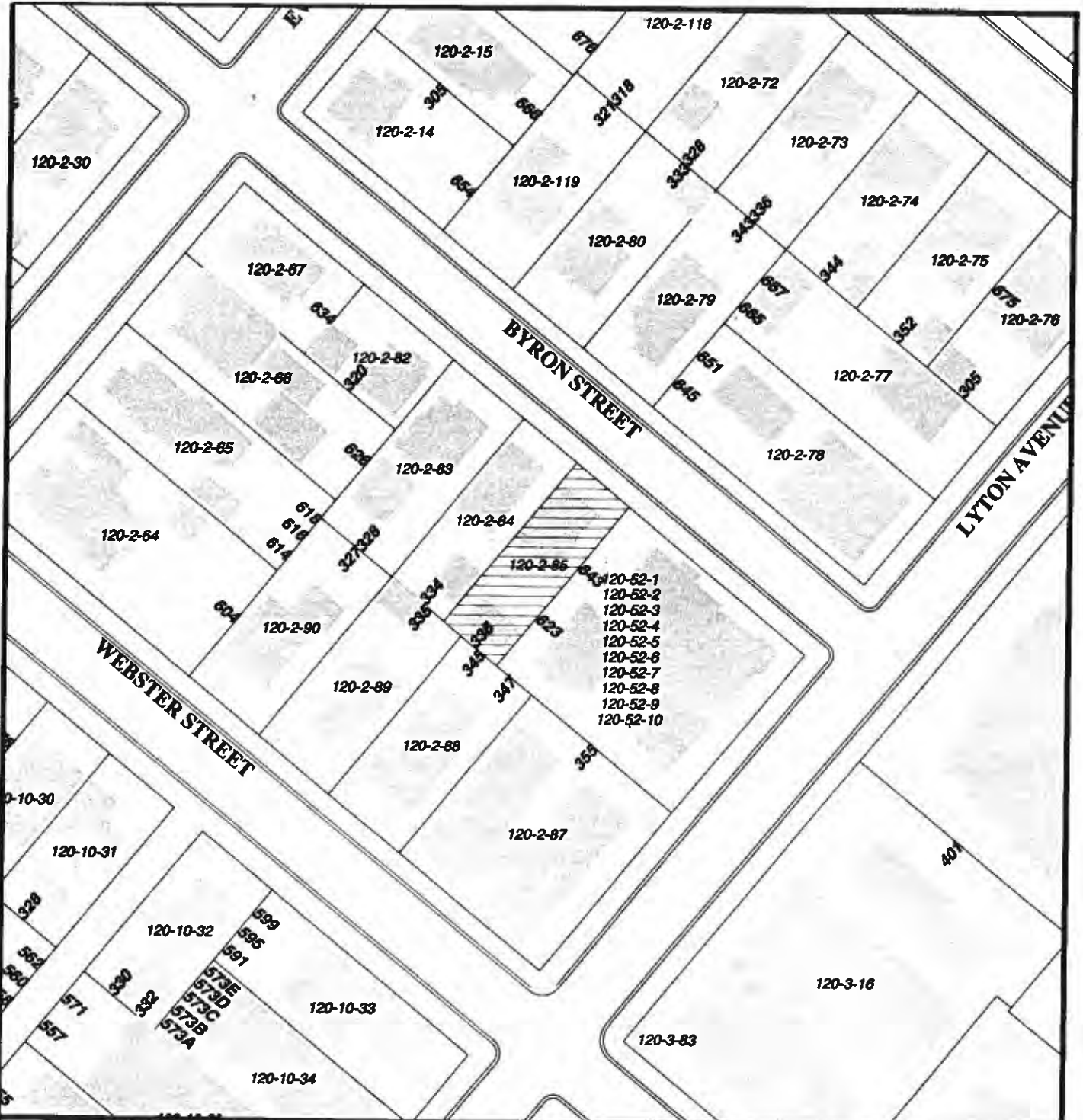
Palo Alto Times. 8 August 1906, 21 March 1951, 8 May 1957.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.


Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1962, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



336 Byron Street
120-02-085

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS 



1247 STANFORD AVENUE

APN: 137-06-009

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1900

Summary of Significance: 1247 Stanford Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an unusual example of the Square Cottage type, which was an early Palo Alto building type, and that retains high integrity.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Windows replaced; front door replaced; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)

Statement of Significance: 1247 Stanford Avenue is significant as an intact example of what was once a common early Palo Alto square cottage typology with Queen Anne style influences.

Period of Significance: 1900

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1247 Stanford Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 1247 Stanford Ave
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 1247 Stanford Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94306
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 137 06 009

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

The house at 1247 Stanford is located on a mid-block lot on the southeast side of Stanford Avenue between Hanover and Harvard streets. The house faces the street at the front of the lot. At the rear in the south corner is a wood frame garage built in 1939. This is a single wall structure with a gable roof and concrete floor. At the rear in the east corner is a small dwelling

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
1247 Stanford Ave; view southeast;
09/21/99; by B. Vahev; roll BRV-87,
neg #1A

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1900; Metroscan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Donald Mamayek
1247 Stanford Ave Palo Alto CA
94306

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
January 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 1247 Stanford Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

built in 1942. This is a stud frame structure on a concrete wall foundation. Its frame is clad in stucco, and the house is covered by a gable roof. Inside, there are hardwood floors and plaster walls. In 1949, the dwelling was heated by a gas floor furnace. This building is square in plan, measuring 20 by 20 feet, with a living room, bedroom, bath and kitchen. Both of these rear buildings were built during the period of ownership by the Petersons. As Andrew Peterson was listed variously as a concrete worker, cement finisher, concrete contractor, and cement worker, it seems likely that he built the stucco clad house.

In plan, 1247 Stanford, the house at the front of the lot, is a generally square cottage with a projecting wing that terminates in an angled bay window, and a half porch at the front. The Tax Assessor in 1949 recorded a living room, dining room, three bedrooms, a bath, kitchen, and service porch. The arrangement of these rooms is unknown.

This is a stud frame structure on a concrete wall foundation. The house is covered by a gable roof with a hip roof over the projecting bay that extends across the front of the main gable and over the porch. The frame is clad in rustic siding with board and batten siding in the gable. Inside, there are pine floors and plaster walls. In 1949, heat was provided by a gas floor furnace and a fireplace. Fenestration includes double hung windows.

In appearance, this is a variation of the square cottage type (see context in final survey report) with a gable roof, a projecting wing with an angled bay window, and a half porch. Ornamental details can be found elsewhere on houses in the Queen Anne style: a mix of two textures in the siding, turned porch columns, and a frieze below paneled soffits. The board and batten siding in the gable recalls the treatment of earlier houses (1840s-1870s) described as Gothic Revival. The door is off center — part of an awkward composition of the front facade. Although a variation of a common type, this house is unusual — perhaps built by an inexperienced carpenter.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1247 Stanford Ave

- B1. Historic Name: _____
B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property
*B5. Architectural Style: Queen Anne
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1900: Built (MetroScan)
unknown date: Addition to rear
*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Theme Square cottage Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1900 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The *General Plan of the Town of Mayfield, California* dated March 1919 shows the ground on which the house at 1247 Stanford already stood divided into a scheme of regular parcels with frontages of 25 feet. The lot now numbered 1247 Stanford is composed of about two and a half of these parcels: no. 5 (minus a bit along the boundary with 1263 Stanford), no. 6 and a bit less than half of no. 7, in Block 18 of College Terrace.

Structure: The Santa Clara County MetroScan and the tax card agree that the house at 1247 Stanford was built in 1900 but that data has not been independently verified in our search of the *Palo Alto Times*, *City Directory*, or Sanborn maps. The *Palo Alto City Directory* lists the address (as 821 Stanford) in 1914 as the residence of a student. The *City Directory* does not list the address in 1915 or 1916 but in 1917 lists it again as the residence of a laborer named A.R. Schroeder and his wife Agnes. In the *City Directory* of 1920-1921, two family names are listed at the address for the first time. This may mark the construction of the dependent dwelling on the same property referred to by the Tax Assessor (but never by the *City Directory*) as 1247½ Stanford. From 1932 to at least 1950, the *City Directory* lists Andries and Olga Petersen as residents of the address, and their names appear as the owners on the tax card prepared about 1949. The Assessor's records make no mention of alterations but it looks as though there was at least one addition to the rear of the building.

See continuation sheet

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

- B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

- *B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett
Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 1247 Stanford Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: According to the record in the *Palo Alto City Directory*, the house at 1247 Stanford seems always to have served as a single family residence with the possible exception of 1920-1921 when two family names were listed there. Thomas J. and Ellen M. King were first listed at the address in 1920. By 1924, they were joined there by Jack and Therese King. Thomas and Jack were of an age to be brothers. Thomas J. King had been a rancher in Porterville and was listed in Mayfield as a stockman and teamster. Jack King worked in an unknown capacity for Stanford University. From 1939 until 1948, the Petersons were also listed in this two bedroom house with one, three, and even four working adults named Petersen. The working adults were presumably adult children and presumably one or more of them lived in the dependent dwelling at the rear of the house. This dependent dwelling is shown on the tax card as being 20 by 20 feet with the note: "Rent 50 a month" (no date).

Evaluation

This house appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance as an unusual example of a common early Palo Alto building type — the square cottage. This house is little altered and possesses a high degree of integrity. The period of significance is the year it was built — 1900 (estimated).

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1914-1950.

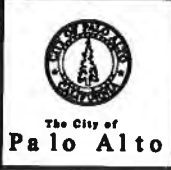
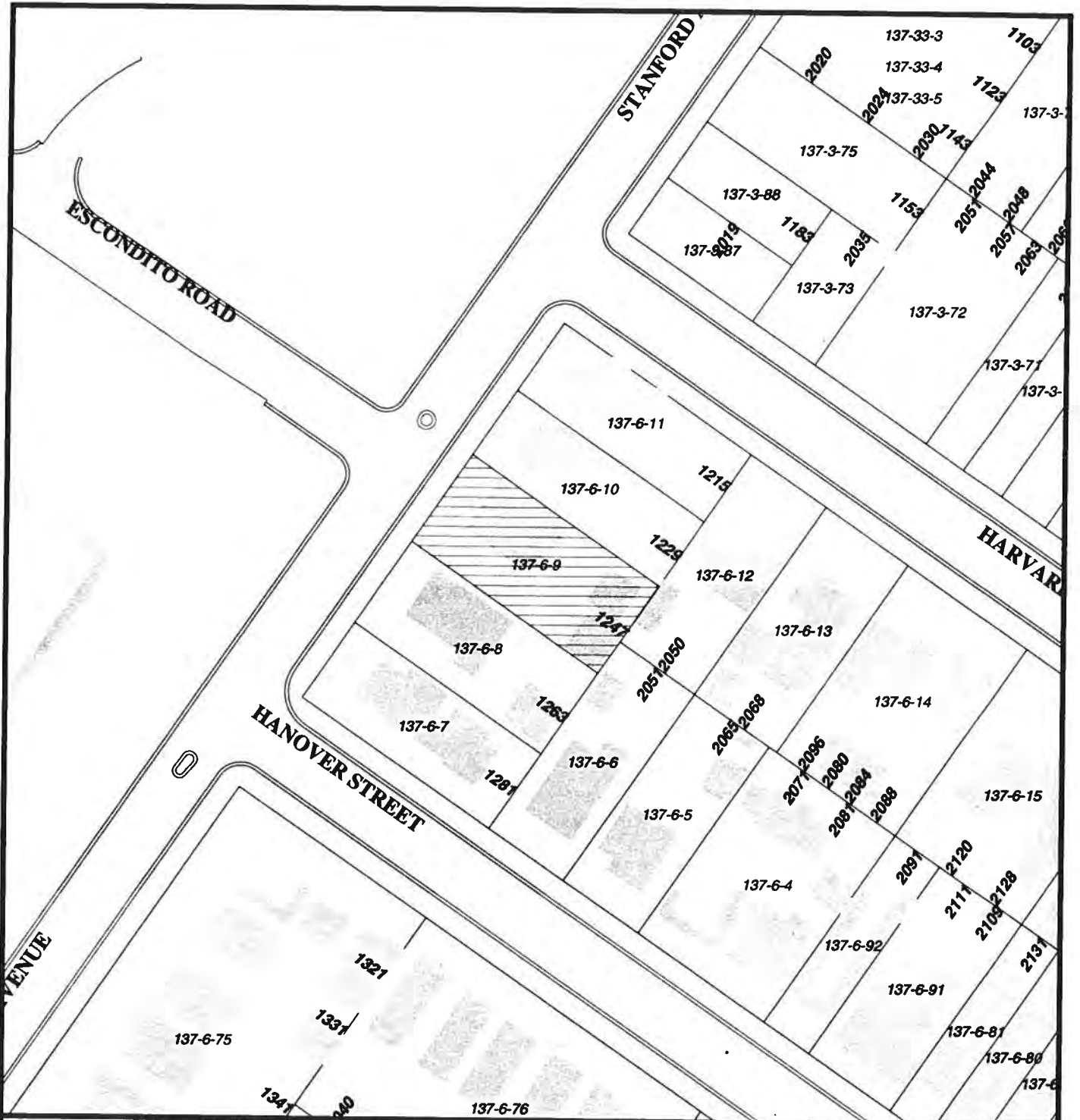
Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 24 September 1932, 4 April 1941, 17 February 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



1247 Stanford Dr
137-06-009

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



471 ADDISON AVENUE

APN: 120-17-055

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1903

Summary of Significance: 471 Addison Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an early example of the proliferation of Craftsman bungalows in Palo Alto and the early establishment of the suburban town.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: In 2010-2011, most windows were replaced; second-story central window added; railing and porch at second floor; brick chimneys removed; windows added within gable ends.

Status in 2023: Extant; retains integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: Updated style from Craftsman bungalow to bungalow with Colonial Revival stylistic influences.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare.)

Statement of Significance: 471 Addison Avenue is significant as an early Palo Alto Colonial Revival style bungalow. Despite alterations to the exterior, the subject building is still a notable historic

*Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology*

example of an early residence in Palo Alto and retains features that contribute to neighborhood character including massing, scale, and materials.

Period of Significance: 1903

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 3*

**Note: Due to possible loss of integrity, the subject property is best suited to Category 3 as a good local example of an architectural style relating to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion, and/or other factors.*

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 471 Addison Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 471 Addison Ave
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 471 Addison Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 17 055

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 471 Addison is located on a mid-block lot on the northwest side of Addison between Waverley and Cowper. The original dimensions of the lot were 50 by 200 feet, large for a suburban lot of its time. Since the rear of the lot was sold before 1949, its dimensions have been 50 by 125 feet.

As built, this house was shown on Sanborn maps as a two-story dwelling. It is generally rectangular in plan oriented with its long side to the street. This was unusual at the time, as most houses were oriented with ends to the street, in a pattern associated with urban areas. The pattern here became associated with suburban development and would soon be commonplace. Although described as a two-story building, because the upper floor was under the roof and was smaller than the ground floor, the house is what is usually called one and a half stories. On the ground floor, the rectangular plan is broken by angled bay

See continuation sheet

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
471 Addison Ave; view northwest;
09/13/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-76,
neg #2

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
ca. 1903; City Directory

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Hoover & Maria Kwok
PO Box 60755 Sunnyvale CA 94088

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January 11, 2000

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 471 Addison Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

windows on either side of a projecting porch on the front, and by a small, one-story extension at the north corner at the rear. Upstairs, long shed dormers project out of the steeply pitched main roof at front and rear.

According to a 1902 newspaper announcement, there were nine rooms in this house. In 1949, the Tax Assessor recorded downstairs a living room, dining room, den, kitchen, service porch, and half bath. Upstairs were three bedrooms and a bath. The downstairs den may originally have been a bedroom. Although the interior arrangement of rooms is unknown, the central front door is in the image of a traditional type of plan with a central hall and rooms on either side.

As built this was a stud-frame house on a brick foundation. The original foundation was replaced in 1984. The stud-frame is clad in V-groove siding at the ground floor and shingles in the gables and dormer walls of the second floor. Inside, floors are pine, and the walls are plastered. In 1949, there was a fireplace and two chimneys but no other heating system. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood windows and paneled doors. The upper sash in the central member of the bay windows has a decorative pattern of mullions. There is an oval window in the front door.

In appearance, this house is similar to many pattern book houses in early 20th-century bungalow books and magazines, including Hodgson's *Practical Bungalows and Cottages* of 1906 and *The Craftsman* magazine. The contrast in the textures of siding, the shingled upper story gables and dormers, the slightly overhanging tops of the gables, and the minimal use of historical references in the decorative detail are all associated with Craftsman bungalows. At the same time, these features are mixed in a house whose symmetry, front porch with columns, and central door are associated with the Colonial Revival Style and with a traditional house plan.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 471 Addison Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
ca. 1903: Built (*City Directory*)
1984: Foundation replaced

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Craftsman Bungalow Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1903 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: 471 Addison is located in block 57 of the original plat of the City of Palo Alto. The part of town in which this house would eventually be built was not included on any of the Sanborn maps that preceded that of 1901, and on that map the site is still vacant. This house first appears on the 1904 Sanborn map, with a small wood shed behind it about half way to the rear property line. On the 1924 map, this shed is gone, and there is another one-story wood structure with a porch still further back on the lot. At some time between the preparation of the Sanborn map of 1924 and its 1949 update, the back third of the lot was deeded to 940 Cowper. By that time, the shed with a porch had been demolished. The garage now on the property was built under a permit issued in 1959.

Building History: The *Palo Alto Times* of 17 January 1902 announced that F.C. Thiele would soon begin the construction of a nine-room residence on Addison Avenue. The proposed residence was to be located between his own home at 451 Addison and the Lakin place at 483 Addison. The same notice goes on to say, "Mr. Thiele has a lively faith in Palo Alto as is shown by his investments — this will make four residences built by him." Though only in the planning stages in January 1902, the house was up in time to appear on the Sanborn map dated June 1904, with its present footprint. The City Directories first listed the address occupied in the 1903 edition. The Santa Clara MetroScan dates the house to 1904. A city building permit dated 9

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 471 Addison Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

October 1984 records the replacement of the foundation. Other than that structural change, the building permit only records changes to the garage.

History of Use: According to the *Palo Alto Times* article of 17 January 1902, 471 Addison was commissioned as a speculative investment by a tailor named F.C. Thiele. According to the City Directories, the house has always been a single family residence. It has been occupied by the families of an assortment of professionals, merchants and workers. Except for 1938-1950 when Robert Fletcher, a car salesman and police department employee and his wife, Florence lived here, no residents before 1960 lived there longer than for four years.

Evaluation

This house at 471 Addison appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance for the period 1903. It is an early example in Palo Alto of a house whose imagery and orientation are associated with the proliferation of Craftsman bungalows and the establishment of a suburban town. There is a high degree of integrity in this house.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Hodgson, Fred T. *Practical Bungalows and Cottages for Town and Country: Perspective Views and Floor Plans of One Hundred Twenty-Five Low and Medium Priced Houses and Bungalows*. Chicago: Frederick J. Drake & Company, 1906.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

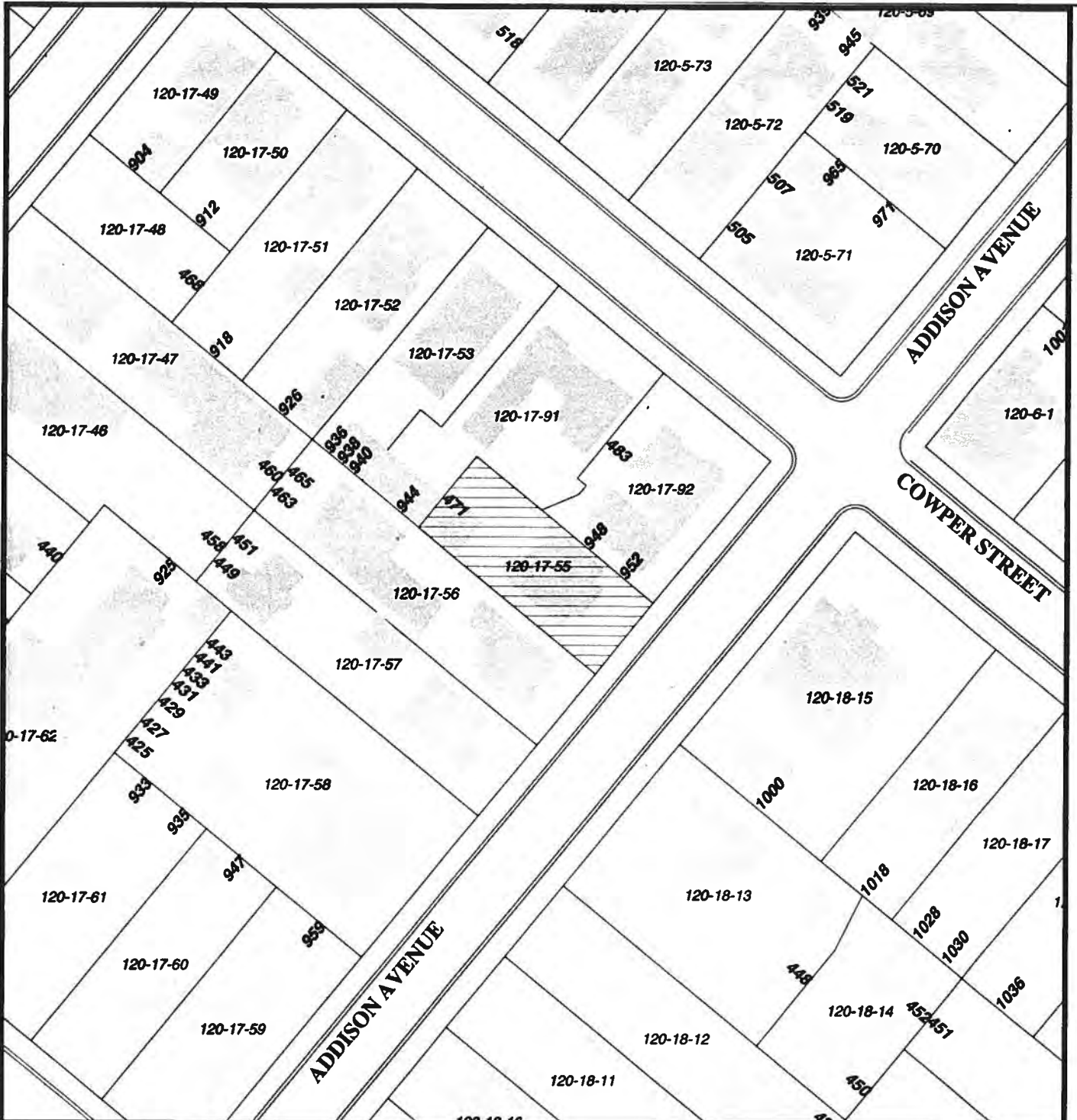
Palo Alto Times. 17 January 1902, 28 July 1947, 31 July 1947, 24 August 1948.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1903-1953.


Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1960, 1967.


United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



471 Addison Ave
120-17-055

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS 



311 WAVERLEY STREET

APN: 120-14-050

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1923

Summary of Significance: 311 Waverley Street was found eligible under Criterion C as a rare example of an "Airplane Bungalow" residence in Palo Alto.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The subject building was originally constructed c.1900-1904 as a one-and-a-half story simple cottage. In 1923, the roof was removed and a second story was added to create the house form that exists today. Because the second story was added 20 years later, the building should not be considered a true "Airplane Bungalow" house form, but instead a more vernacular composite Craftsman. The significance has been revised to reflect the altered house form as "Craftsman" instead of the rarer "Airplane Bungalow" type, and the period of significance has been adjusted from 1923 to 1900-1923, which incorporates the earlier construction date of the smaller cottage.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building, which was once common but is now rare)

Imagining change in historic environments through design, research, and technology

Statement of Significance: The subject building is significant for its Craftsman design that emulates the "Airplane Bungalow" house form. While there was a significant alteration to the subject property in 1923, the building appears to retain its overall character and massing to a sufficient degree for consideration as contributing building to overall neighborhood architectural context.

Period of Significance: 1900-1923

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 3*

**Note: Due to some loss of integrity, the subject property is best suited to Category 3 as a good local example of an architectural style relating to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion, or other factors.*

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 311 Waverley St

- P1. Other Identifier: 311 Waverley St
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 311 Waverley St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 14 050

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

The building at 311 Waverley has an interesting history of construction and change. Although not conspicuous, evidence of this history is visible from the street. The house was built about 1900 as a typical Palo Alto house of that time. It was a one-story square cottage with a projecting wing that terminated in an angled bay window and a half porch (the porch was in an L-

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3 Multiple family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
311 Waverley St; view east;
09/20/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-83,
neg #29

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1900: Assessor's records

*P7. Owner and Address:
Freda Apostol
7 McKinley Ave Malvern PA 19355

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
January 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 7

Resource Identifier: 311 Waverley St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

plan). About 1923, the roof of the original house was removed, the interior was reorganized, a second story was added, and the porch was enclosed. The walls of the original house and the new walls of the enlarged building were covered uniformly in new material — shingles. A new roof was built over portions of the original house and on the additions at a new, lower pitch. The angled wall at the west corner of the building (ca. 1923), facing the intersection at Everett and Waverley streets, is the same wall (with different exterior material) as that on the bay window at the front end of the projecting wing of the ca. 1900 house.

Structurally, both phases of this house were of balloon or platform frame construction. The building rested on a brick wall foundation in 1949. It is covered by a low pitched gable roof. The walls are covered on the exterior by shingles which must be nailed to the original siding (probably V-groove, rustic, or lap siding) on the 1900 parts of the house and to standard sheathing on the 1923 parts of the house. Fenestration consists of a mix of double-hung and fixed-sash windows and paneled doors. Inside, floors are hardwood on the first floor and pine upstairs. In 1949, there were two gas-burning floor furnaces.

In plan, as it was remodeled in 1923 and as it still exists today, this house is a two-story, generally rectangular structure with no basement or attic. The somewhat irregular ground level is larger than the L-plan second level that rises above the center of the lower floor and has a rear wing to the northeast side. On the ground level, the west corner is angled, and in the east corner, there is a slightly projecting wing toward the rear.

In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified rooms as follows: on the ground level were two living rooms, two bedrooms, two baths, and two kitchens; on the second level were a living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchen. Although the Sanborn maps show the building with a dashed line down the center and a symbol for a dwelling on either side (in other words, as two parallel, two-story residential units), the Tax Assessor indicated three units — two on the ground floor and one upstairs. The Tax Assessor's version is more likely because the other alternative would require two staircases which would be more expensive and less efficient.

In appearance, this building is an "airplane bungalow," a type of bungalow with a small second story. In the voluminous writings about bungalows in the first decades of the 20th century, they were almost always described as one-story houses with low pitched gable roofs. In fact, bungalow plan books often illustrated one and one-half and two-story houses. Many one and one-half story houses called bungalows had high pitched roofs and finished living spaces under the roofs. Another type of upper level space was achieved in bungalows like this one with low-pitched roofs by building a small second floor for only one or two rooms. One example of this type was published in *The Craftsman* magazine in 1910 (Stickley 1988, pp. 44-47), with the second story described as "a large upper screen bedroom." Many others were built in this period (1910-1912), as illustrated in *The California Bungalow* (Winter, pp. 15, 17, 35, 37). An example from this period published in the 1920s (Wilson, p. 57) was described as having "a large sleeping room on the second floor; the windows in screen room provided with drop-sash and can be used the year round." Still in the early days of flight, a 1921 pattern book entry entitled, "The Aeroplane Type of House" began as follows: The aeroplane type of house is given that name from the fact of the likeness of its roof to the wings of an aeroplane. The roof has a very low pitch and is covered with canvas with prominent ridges which increase the similarity to the aeroplane. The projection of the cornice is surmounted by a large cupola, having a remote resemblance to the cabin of the aeroplane operator. This type of house has been a great favorite in California . . . There is a sleeping porch and a bedroom on the second story which by their location at the top of the house should get every summer breeze that blows. " As illustrated in these examples, the literature of the bungalow presented the second story as if it were little more than a tent cabin in order to sleep in the open air but under a roof.

In reality many houses were also built that followed the visual model of the airplane bungalow but which enclosed the upstairs space like any other room in the house with ordinary wall materials and windows. Writing in 1990 about a small house, similar to 311 Waverley Street, Tony Wrenn said, "The 'airplane bungalow' was a common type in the West. Having grown a two-story cabin above the fuselage, this bungalow spread its single story wings on either side." In 1994, David Gebhard and Robert Winter (p. 411) described a large house in Altadena as "A first-rate example of the 'airplane bungalow,' called that for its wingspread."

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 7

Resource Identifier: 311 Waveley St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

The style of this house is conveyed both in its form and its finishes. Its character as an airplane bungalow is enhanced by the low pitch of its roofs, the unusually broad eaves, and the exposed and notched rafter ends. All of these features suggest an unusual lightness about this structure, like that of an airplane of the early 1920s. From another perspective, several features are also typical of Craftsman bungalows (shingled walls, low pitched roofs with overhanging eaves and notched rafter ends). However, the character of this house is light like an airplane rather than rooted in the ground like a Craftsman bungalow.

Whereas airplane bungalows from the 1910s were often illustrated with stone bases and other heavy features, by the 1920s, many were lighter in appearance, like this house. While this house looks the part of a classic bungalow, instead of only one or two sleeping rooms upstairs, this had a small apartment upstairs that included a kitchen and bath.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 4 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 311 Waverley St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Multiple family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Airplane Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1900: Built (Assessor's records)
1923: Converted to duplex or triplex

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Airplane Bungalow Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1923 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The building with addresses at 311 Waverley and 404 Everett is located at the east corner of Waverley and Everett streets in Block 31 of the original plan of University Park made in 1889. The lot was originally 50 by 100 feet, a typical size for a suburban lot of its day. Between 1924 and 1949, the rear of the lot was sold, leaving a 50-by-70-foot lot. The 1901 Sanborn map showed the footprint of a one-story square cottage with a projecting wing facing Everett Avenue. Behind the house in the east corner of the lot were two one-story wood sheds. By 1904, the sheds were gone, replaced by a small one and one-half story dwelling. Between 1904 and 1924, the original front house was remodeled to look as it does today. Then, by 1945, the rear building was separated on a new parcel.

Structure: The Assessor's records date the house at 311 Waverley/404 Everett to 1900 and note that it was remodeled. A one-story dwelling appears at 404 Everett on the Sanborn map of 1901 and, though the Sanborn map of 1924 has a duplex of a rather different footprint, the current structure is a remodeled version of the original house. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed 404 Everett in 1901 while 311 Waverley was not listed until 1924. Thereafter, both addresses were listed. The 1900 house was remodeled in 1923 and at that time converted from a single family dwelling to a two- or three-unit residence.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 7

Resource Identifier: 311 Waverley St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* listed 404 Everett from 1901 to 1903 as the single family dwelling of a teacher, A.M. Fosdick, his wife, M.J. Fosdick, and Miss Bertha Fosdick. From 1915 to 1918, it was the home of the undertaker Frank Hapgood of Roller and Hapgood. According to an obituary published in the *Palo Alto Times* on 14 February 1920, Ezro Poppleton sold an orchard on San Antonio Road near Los Altos in the Summer of 1919 and moved to Palo Alto. He was listed at 404 Everett in the *City Directory* of 1919-1920, but by February 1920 he was dead. His widow continued at the address until 1930, apparently converting the house to a duplex for income after her husband's death. The owners of the duplex lived at 404 Everett. In 1938 another widowed woman, Mrs. Ruth Williamson, was identified as an owner, and in 1948, a third widow, Mrs. Mary Hammond, was identified as the owner.

Evaluation

This house appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1923 (the date the house was remodeled).

Under criterion C, it is a rare example of an airplane bungalow in Palo Alto.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Comstock, William Phillips and Clarence Eaton Schermerhorn. *Bungalows, Camps, and Mountain Houses*. New York: William T. Comstock Company, 1908, revised 1915. Reprint of revised edition with an introduction by Tony P. Wrenn. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Press, 1990.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter. *Los Angeles: An Architectural Guide*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 1994.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1901-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 14 February 1920.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1901.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1904.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Stickley, Gustave, editor. *Craftsman Bungalows: 59 Homes from The Craftsman*, a selection of 36 articles published 1903-1916. New York: Dover Publications, 1988.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 7

Resource Identifier: 311 Waverley St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

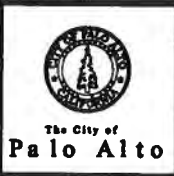
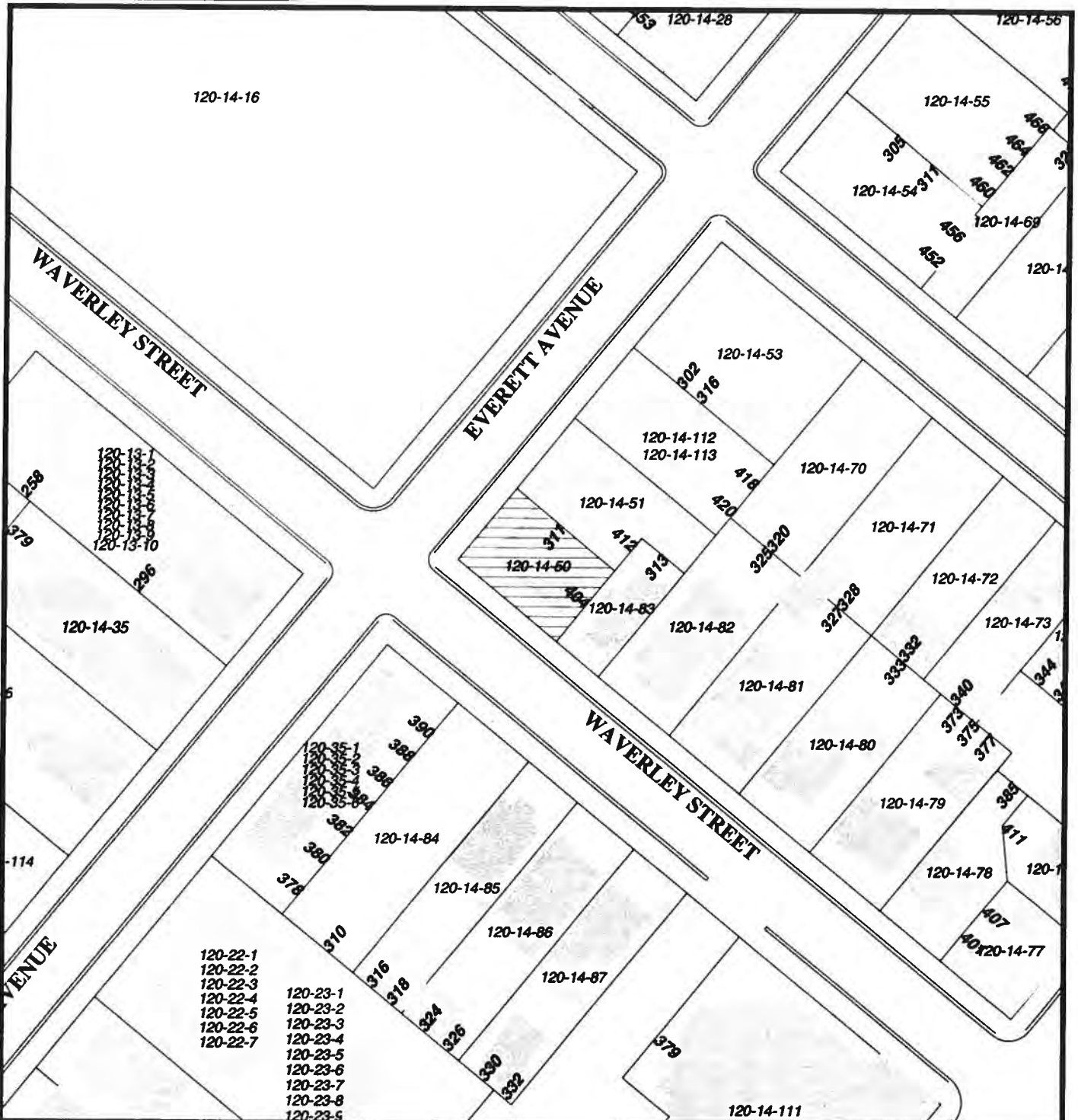
Continuation Update

References (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*

Wilson, Henry L. *California Bungalows of the Twenties.* Originally Published as *A Short Sketch of the Evolution of the Bungalow: From its Primitive Crudeness to its Present State of Artistic Beauty and Cozy Convenience.* Los Angeles: Henry L. Wilson, n.d. New York: Dover Publications, 1993.

Winter, Robert. *The California Bungalow,* California Architecture and Architects, Number I. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1980.



311 Waverley St
 120-14-050

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



2280 WEBSTER STREET

APN: 124-05-053

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1934

Summary of Significance: 2280 Webster Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an early and distinctive example of a Modern Ranch style house designed and built by the important local firm of Stedman & Stedman for a middle-class client.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Windows replaced; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: 2280 Webster Street is a more modest example of a Tudor Revival style cottage and should not be considered a Modern Ranch.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare.)

Statement of Significance: 2280 Webster Street is a modest example of the Tudor Revival style cottage. While the facade has been altered in several ways, including replacement of original windows, the building retains its overall character and massing to a sufficient degree to contribute to the character of the overall neighborhood architectural context.

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Period of Significance: 1934

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 4

*Note, due to numerous window replacements and modest design details, the building has been given a Category 4 resource status.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2280 Webster St

- P1. Other Identifier: 2280 Webster St
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec : ___ B.M.
c. Address 2280 Webster St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124 05 053

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 2280 Webster is a small, distinctive looking house built with elements of Craftsman and Ranch Style design. Although built in 1934, it is surprisingly similar in appearance to suburban houses of the 1960s and 1970s. It is a small, inexpensive, middle class version of a type of house that usually cost twice as much at the time it was built.

This house is a one-story building with a low profile. It is an irregular L-plan with projections and recessions from its main volume that create sheltered exterior areas and an openness to the outdoors. It is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco with low pitched gable roofs. Decorative features include iron hardware, rough textured stucco surfaces, a massive, tapered brick chimney, steel casement windows, and posts, beams, and window frames that suggest a rustic type of construction (it is actually of standard construction).

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
2280 Webster St; view southwest;
09/16/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-82,
neg #20

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1934; Daily Pacific Builder

*P7. Owner and Address:
David & Janice Banks
2280 Webster St Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey
report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2280 Webster St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1934: Built (Daily Pacific Builder)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: Marcus Stedman

*B10. Significance: Theme Modern Ranch style Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1934 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 2280 Webster is situated on a lot approximately 55 by 115 feet in size, located in Block 81 of South Palo Alto.

Structure: The *Daily Pacific Builder* reported, on 5 November 1934, Marcus Stedman was the owner and builder of a new \$5,000 single story residence at 2280 Webster. The *Palo Alto Times* referred to the builder, on 29 March 1935, as Stedman & Stedman. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in 1936 as vacant. In 1937, the directory listed the address occupied by Don and Zela Morris. One surmises that it was built on speculation, completed by sometime in 1935 but not sold or occupied until sometime in 1936. The Assessor's documents include no record of alteration.

Use: A clerk named Don Morris and his wife, Zela were listed in the *Palo Alto City Directory* in 1937 and 1938 as the owners and occupants of the single family residence at 2280 Webster. In 1939, Mrs. Morris was listed as a widow and in 1942 as the wife of Sylvan Waldrip, a civil engineer. In an obituary published in the *Palo Alto Times*, on 3 September 1976, it says that Zela Waldrip had lived fifty years in Palo Alto and at 2280 Webster for the last thirty-eight of them. The same obituary said further that in 1949 she had been one of the founders of Little House, an "activity center for senior citizens in the Mid-Peninsula" and had always been active there as a volunteer. Little House became "a model for locally initiated community centers for the elderly." Mr. Waldrip left the house and Palo Alto after his wife's death. He had been employed as a rail

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 2280 Webster St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

statistician in the San Francisco office of the Southern Pacific. The Assessor's records include a "Pre-Sale and Housing Inspection Form" dated 19 October 1981 that says that the house was being used at that time as a duplex.

Evaluation

This house, at 2280 Webster, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. Its period of significance is its date of construction, 1934. This building is an early and distinctive example of a Modern Ranch style house, designed and built by the important local firm of Stedman and Stedman. It is of particular interest as an inexpensive house of its type, for a middle class market, at a time when most such houses in the same style were for an upper middle class market.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 5 November 1934.

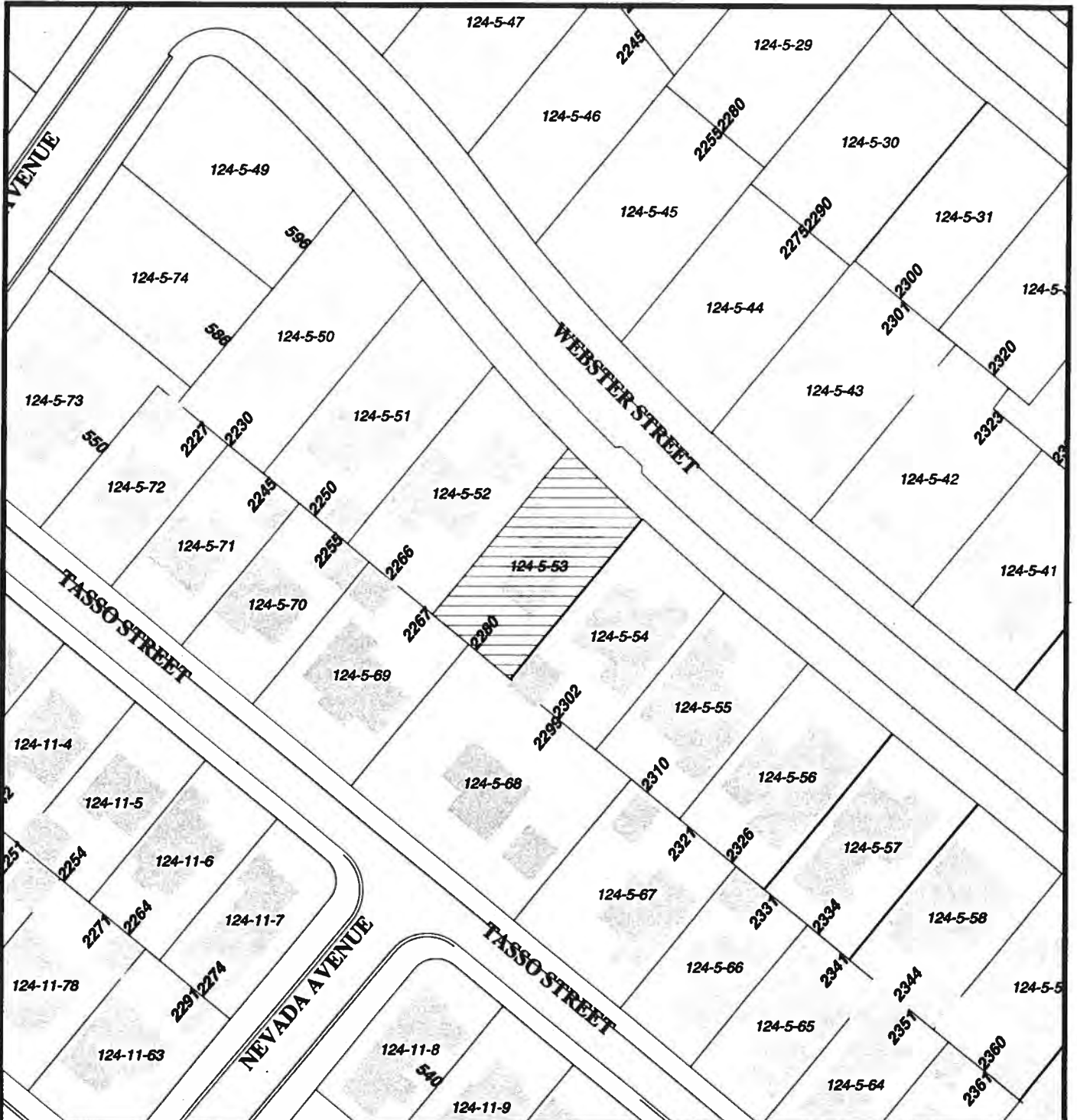
Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1961.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. Obituary Zela Waldrip, 3 September 1976; obituary Sylvan Waldrip, 16 January 1978.



Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



2280 Webster St
124-05-053

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERIA 2 & 5 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 5:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Address	Criteria	Category
2277 Byron Street	2, 5	1
421 California Avenue	2, 5	2
1485 Edgewood Drive	2, 5	2
1341 University Avenue	2, 5	2

2277 BYRON STREET

APN: 124-05-024

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1939-1946

Summary of Significance: 2277 Byron Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an attractive early California Ranch style building that predated the later speculative Ranch typology built en-masse following World War II. The design reflects the craftsmanship of Stedman & Stedman. Despite an addition in 1948 and the enclosure of a rear patio in 1957, the integrity appears to be maintained.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Corner windows replaced; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to be 1939, the year of the building's construction.

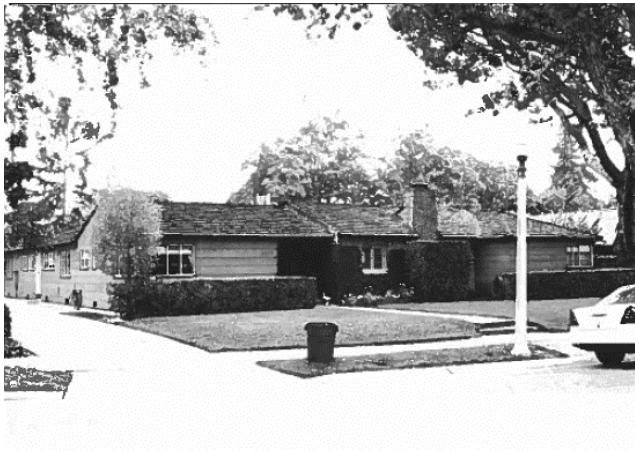


Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation.)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important.)

Statement of Significance: The subject property is an attractive and early example of the California Ranch style with notable and significant Second Bay Tradition design influences as designed by

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design, research, and technology

important local builders Stedman & Stedman. Stedman and Stedman were a brother duo known for their high-quality construction of single-family residences on the Peninsula from c.1934-1941.

Period of Significance: 1939

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 1*

**Note, this is one of the few properties with significance as an "Exceptional Building" of pre-eminent national or state importance. It is a meritorious work of important local builders Stedman & Stedman and is an outstanding example of an early California Ranch style house with Second Bay Tradition influences.*

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2277 Byron St

P1. Other Identifier: 2277 Byron St
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___¹/₄ of ___¹/₄ of Sec ; ___ B.M.
c. Address 2277 Byron St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124 05 024

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 2277 Byron Street is a one-story wood-frame structure clad in unusually wide, V-groove, redwood siding. It is covered by a roof with hipped and gabled parts and with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. It is an irregular U-shape in plan with a principal wing parallel to the street and secondary wings projecting toward the rear from either end. These wings embrace an outdoor area at the rear with a northeastern exposure. A portion of this outdoor area was enclosed in 1957. With its unadorned, wide wood siding, large tapered chimney, recessed entrance vestibule, steel casement windows, and roof which is too low for a useable attic, this house is a Bay Region version of the Modern Ranch Style. The low profile, regional materials, simplicity of form and decoration, and orientation to outdoor living are associated with pre-World War II efforts to develop an appropriate house for modern California. Before the war these were built in limited numbers, primarily for upper middle class clients. After the war, vast numbers were built in sprawling subdivisions that radically changed the landscape.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
2277 Byron St; view northeast;
09/16/99; by B. Vahev; roll BRV-82;
neg #30

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1939; Daily Pacific Builder

*P7. Owner and Address:
Carl & Helen Biorn
2277 Byron St Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
March 31, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2277 Byron St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1939: Built (*Daily Pacific Builder*)

1946: Addition

1957: Patio converted to family room

1991: Skylight addition

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: Stedman and Stedman (1939); Schmaley and Stenbit (1946)

*B10. Significance: Theme Modern Ranch style Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1939-1946 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 2277 Byron Street is located in the two-block Emery Subdivision No. 2. This subdivision along with the Emery Subdivision No.1 was developed in combination with the ten-acre Seale Academy grounds and an undeveloped five acre parcel located on the northern boundary of those grounds. The current dimensions of the lot show a 10 foot addition across the rear when compared to the property lines delineated on the Sanborn map of 1949.

Structure: The *Daily Pacific Builder* of 2 November 1939, noted the construction of a one story, single family residence at 2277 Byron. Stedman and Stedman built the house for David L. Samuels at a cost of \$10,500.00. The *Palo Alto City Directory* of 1940 listed David Samuels and his wife Katherine as owners and occupants of the house. The *Palo Alto Times* of 21 January 1946 recorded a building permit issued to the Samuels for an addition to be done by Schmaling and Stenbit. The assessment record notes the conversion of a patio at the rear of the house into a family room in 1957. A swimming pool was installed in 1978 and a pair of skylights (4 feet by 3 feet and 4 feet by 5 feet) were cut through the roof in 1991.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2000

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 2277 Byron St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date March 31, 2000 Continuation Update

History (continued)

Use: David and Katherine Samuels had the single family residence built for themselves in 1939-40. At that time, Mr. Samuels worked as a lawyer in San Francisco. During the war he worked in San Francisco for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. After the war, he opened an office in Palo Alto in partnership with Warren R. Thoits. Samuels was active in a variety of civic affairs in Palo Alto and Santa Clara County. The *City Directory* of 1948 listed a new occupant, the widow of the former head of the music department at Castilleja School, Mrs. Edna W. True.

Evaluation

The house at 2227 Byron is an attractive and early example of a type of house that would later be built in very large numbers. The design reflects the high level of craftsmanship characteristic of the work of Stedman and Stedman. It appears to be eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is from the year it was built, 1939, to 1946, when the original owners built an addition. The enclosure of a patio at the rear in 1957 appears to have maintained the character of the design and does not result in a loss of integrity.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 2 November 1939.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1940-1948.

Palo Alto Community Book.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

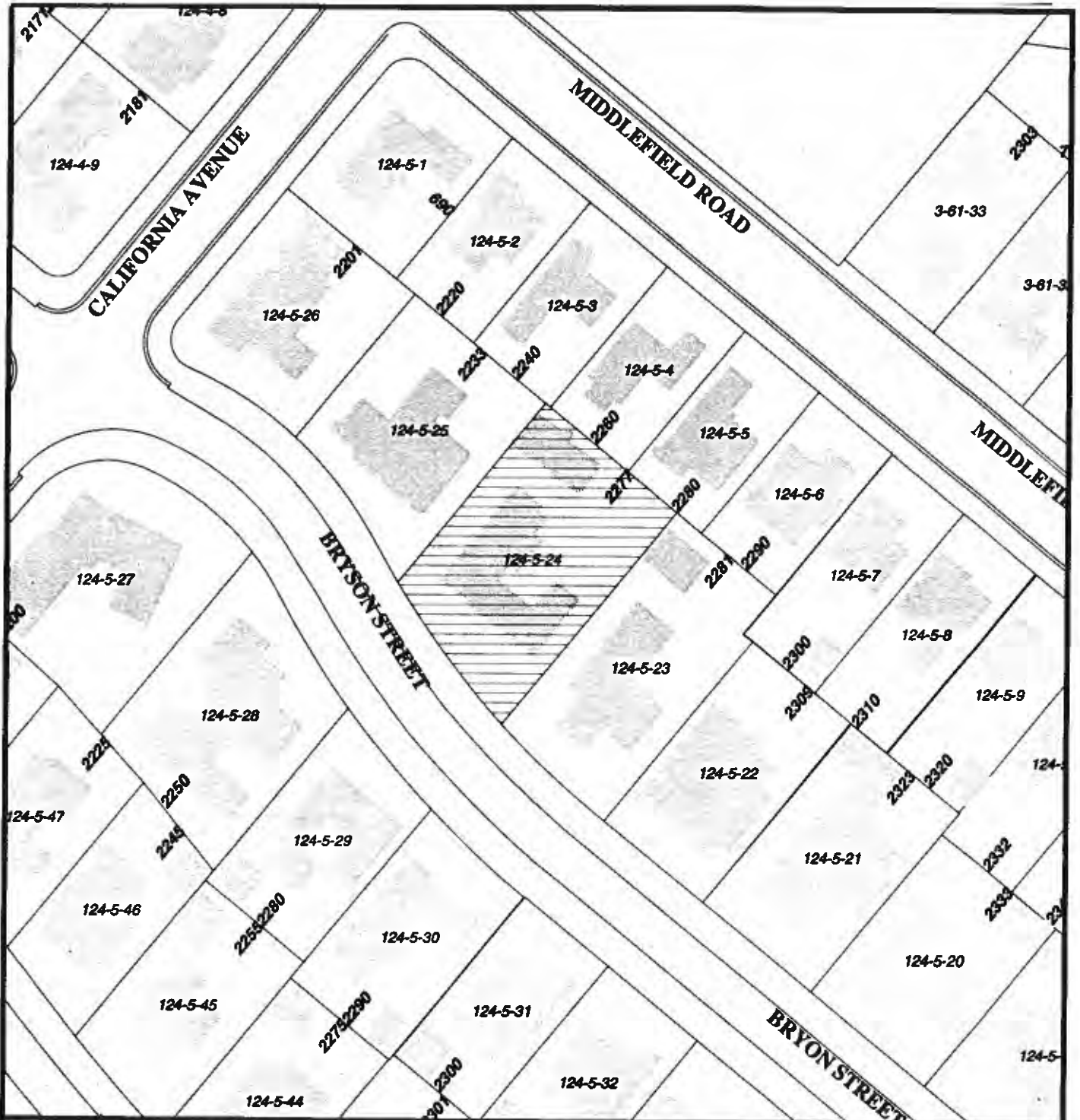
Palo Alto Times. 31 April 1945, 21 January 1946.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.


Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1958, 1967.


United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



2277 Byron Street
124-05-024

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS 



421 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

APN: 124-33-020

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1929

Summary of Significance: 421 California Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a notable example of a commercial building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and a rare example of the style in brick designed by notable Palo Alto architect Birge Clark. It was constructed with exemplary craftsmanship using high quality materials including Batchelder tiles.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Wrought-iron fixtures mentioned in DPR have been removed, but no other visible alterations beyond signage.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The significance has been updated with acknowledgment of a few alterations to the façade over time.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation);
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Statement of Significance: 421 California Avenue is significant as a notable example of a commercial building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and a rare example of the style in brick

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

designed by prolific Palo Alto architect Birge Clark. Despite alterations to the facade including removal of original wrought iron features, the building retains significance as a unique work by important local architect Birge Clark.

Period of Significance: 1929

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 421 California Avenue

- P1. Other Identifier: 421 California Avenue
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; B.M.
 c. Address 421 California Avenue City Palo Alto Zip 94306
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124-33-020

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The building at 421 California Avenue is located on a mid-block lot on the southeast side of the street in a dense neighborhood commercial district. The property is rectangular in shape with a frontage of 21 feet on California Avenue and a depth of 79 feet. The building measures 21 by 60 feet and occupies 1,260 square feet. It is built to the property line at the front. At the rear, there is a separate, one-story structure of more recent construction.

The building is a one-story reinforced concrete structure with a flat roof except at the street front where there is a side-gabled roof. The front of the building is faced in a decorative brick veneer in a distinctive bond utilizing standard and specially shaped bricks – a course of headers, three courses of stretchers, and courses of half bricks called split bricks between each course of standard sized bricks. The brick front includes a round-arched opening, corbeled brackets at the eaves, and corbeled buttresses at the ends. The visible face of the gable roof is clad in red roof tiles.

see continuation sheet

- *P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6
 *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) 421 California Ave; view east; 08/08/01; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-XX, neg #33
 *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
Palo Alto Times 14 October 1927
 *P7. Owner and Address:
Vera Leung et al.
2830 Ross Road
Palo Alto, CA 94303
 *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105
 *P9. Date Recorded:
15 August 2001
 *P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

- P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore)
 *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Resource Identifier: 421 California Avenue

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 11 October 2001

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

Inside the brick arch, there is an open-air vestibule with seating. The building is entered through a central door in a plate-glass front. The interior consists of a seating area at the front with kitchen, preparation, and storage areas at the rear.

In addition to the decorative use of structural materials at the front, strictly decorative tile and iron are used at the front, in the vestibule, and on the interior. Decorative polychrome tiles are used to face the base of the front and as a wainscoting in the vestibule and interior. This tile, known as Batchelder tile, was produced in a factory in Los Angeles owned by Ernest A. Batchelder, an arts-and-crafts movement teacher and writer who was best known for his tiles. According to Thomas Wyman, in this building, "Tiles cover wall areas to a height of 51" and provides a veritable catalog of smaller Batchelder tile patterns which were available at that time." (p. 8). These include lions, Aztec figures, and decorative patterns, as well as vari-colored tiles. The floors are paved in flagstone tiles.

In addition, the building was embellished with decorative wrought iron work including sconces, hanging lamps, and a T-shaped piece in the arch.

According to Birge Clark, at some point the decorative brick front was stuccoed over and subsequently (by 1976), was exposed again by sandblasting off the stucco. The brick shows the mottled result of sandblasting. Permits for interior remodeling in 1969 and 1983 did not remove decorative tile or iron work.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 421 California Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Golden State Creamery, Home Dairy No. 4

B2. Common Name: Round Table Pizza

B3. Original Use: commercial (creamery)

B4. Present Use: commercial (restaurant)

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built 1929; interior remodelings by permits in 1969 and 1983

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: Birge Clark b. Builder: W.P. Goodenough

*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1929 Property Type commercial Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

The property at 421 California Avenue was built in a section of Palo Alto that had been annexed to Palo Alto only four years earlier in 1925. The site was previously part of Mayfield. California Avenue, originally Lincoln Avenue, was part of the original town of Mayfield, laid out by William Paul in 1867. This property was on a section of Lincoln Avenue that developed as a perpendicular extension of Mayfield's downtown, centered on El Camino Real. After the area was annexed to Palo Alto in 1925, the street name was changed to California Avenue, the block was partially resurveyed, and the street was largely redeveloped with fireproof buildings as the main commercial street shifted from El Camino Real to California Avenue.

In its early years, the site of this property appears to have overlapped a two-story wood structure with a store and a meat market on the ground floor that was shown at 38-39-40 Lincoln Avenue on the 1884 to 1894 Sanborn maps. On the 1904 and 1908 Sanborn maps, there was a two-story, wood-frame dwelling on this site. On the 1925 Sanborn map, the site was vacant.

On 14 October 1929, the *Palo Alto Times* reported that Jessie K. Smith had contracted Wells P. Goodenough to build a new "class C" store building on this site for \$12,000. According to the architect, Birge Clark, "This building was one of the more sophisticated [examples of the] Early California [style] with alternate courses of split brick." The split brick was created by skilled masons, rather than manufactured as would later be the case.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael R. Corbett

Date of Evaluation: 11 October 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Resource Identifier: 421 California Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 11 October 2001

Continuation Update

History (continued)

The owner, Jessie K. Smith, was the wife of Norwood B. Smith, engaged in real estate business in Palo Alto beginning in 1910. The building was built as an outlet of the Golden State Creamery, listed as Home Dairy No. 4 in the 1930 city directory and as Home Dairy No. 24 from 1931 to 1932. The Golden State Milk Products Company bought a competitor, the Home Dairy, in 1929, about the time this building was built. The owner of the Home Dairy, Manuel I. Piers, remained with the Golden State Milk Products Company as its manager until 1937, and maintained a separate Home Dairy Division within the larger company. Advertisements for the Home Dairy in the 1930 city directory stated: "Producers of Milk and Cream, Highest Grade Dairy Products, Willow Road, N. Palo Alto." According to a 1987 article, "Home Dairy was the first in California to sell Grade A pasteurized milk from tubercular-tested cows."

In 1933, this property was listed as Meierdierk's Creamery. In 1934, it was listed as Leonard P. Bishop's Creamery. Bishop remained at this location until about 1969, variously listed as a creamery, an ice cream parlor, a confectionary, and a restaurant. Bishop's brother, Samuel Bishop, owned the nearby California Avenue Pharmacy for many years and served on the Palo Alto City Council from 1951 to 1963.

On 18 November 1969, the Round Table Franchise Corporation applied for a building permit to remodel the interior. The work was to cost \$15,000. A permit to make repairs costing \$12,000 was applied for on 1 August 1983. The building is still a Round Table Pizza outlet in 2001.

Evaluation

The building at 421 California Avenue appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1929, the year of construction.

This building is a notable example of a commercial building in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style in Palo Alto. It is a rare example of a brick building in that style — most are wood frame structures with stucco cladding. It is a distinguished example of the work of the notable Palo Alto architect, Birge Clark. It is distinguished most of all by its use of materials. It is a striking and unusual example of brick construction, a reflection of both the architectural design and the skill of the masons who built it. It is embellished with Batchelder tiles inside and out. Its roof is clad in red mission tiles. Altogether it is a showpiece of brick and tile construction. In addition, it is embellished with decorative wrought iron fixtures.

References

Anderson, Timothy J., Eudora M. Moore, and Robert W. Winter, editors. *California Design 1910*. Pasadena: California Design Publications, 1974.

Clark, Birge. Elevations of 419 and 421 California Street, n.d. Department of Special Collections Stanford University Libraries.

Clark, Birge. "Commercial Buildings in Palo Alto Designed by the Office of Birge M. Clark." Typescript filed in obituary file of Birge Clark at Palo Alto Public Library. 29 July 1976.

Lowndes, William B. *Brick, Stone, and Plaster*, International Library of Technology No. 31F. Scranton: International Textbook Company, 1926.

MetroScan/Santa Clara. County assessor's information on Palo Alto properties including assessor's parcel map. 1997.

Miller, Guy C., editor. *Palo Alto Community Book*. Palo Alto: Arthur H. Cawston Publisher, 1952.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1928-1970.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: 421 California Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date 18 August 2001

Continuation Update

References (continued)

Palo Alto Times. Building contract notice. 14 October 1929.

Palo Alto Times. "Retired Creamery Operator: Leonard P. Bishop dies at 68." 25 May 1971.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1884.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1888.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1894.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1904.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1908.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1925.

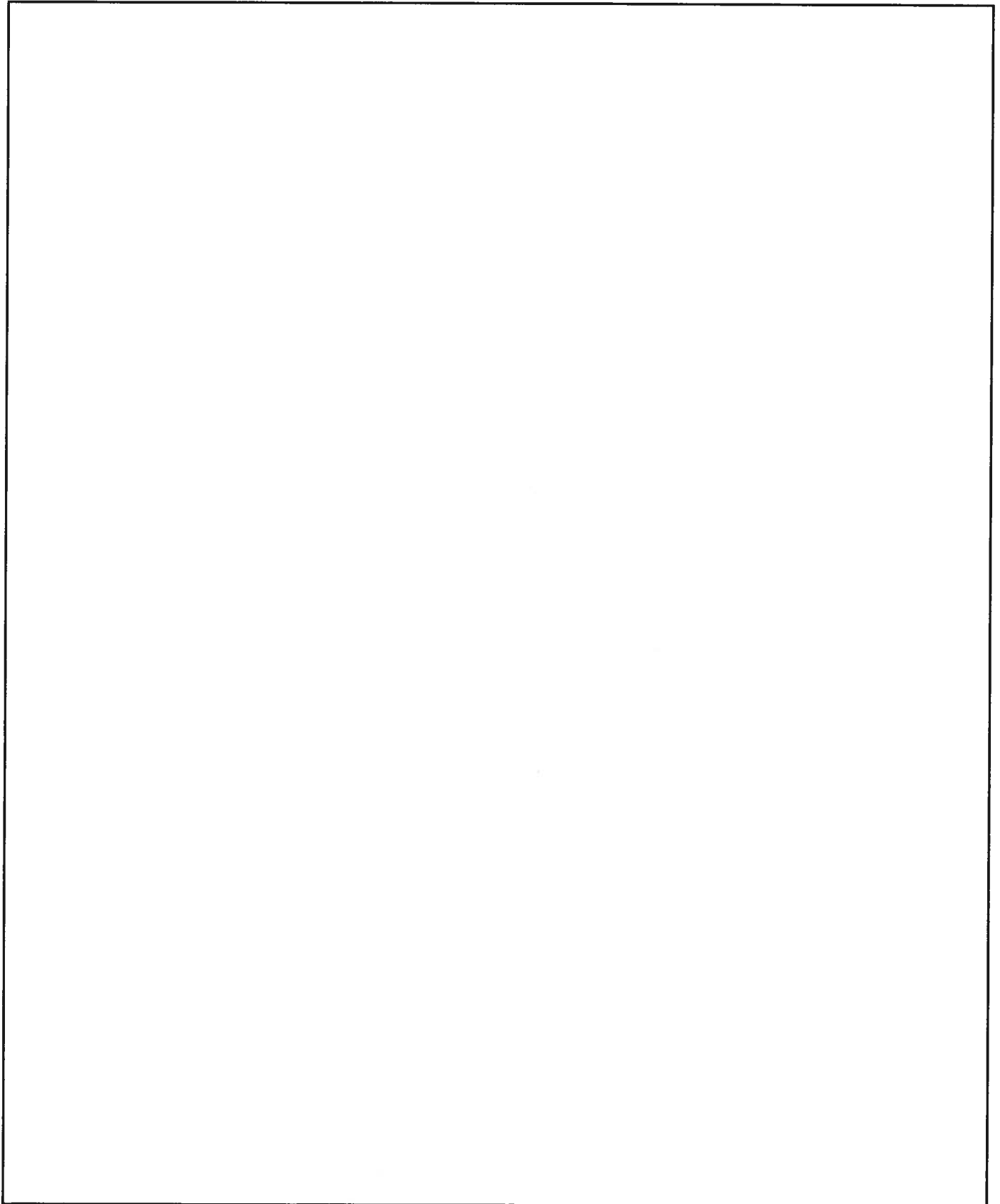
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Mayfield*. New York: 1925; revised to 1948.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record.

Trapp, Kenneth R., editor. *The Arts and Crafts Movement in California: Living the Good Life*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1993.

Wyman, Thomas S. "An Architect and His Use of Tile: Birge Clark of Palo Alto." *Tile Heritage*. Vol. II:1 (Spring 1995), pp. 3-13.

LOCATION MAP



1485 EDGEWOOD DRIVE

APN: 003-11-022

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1937

Summary of Significance: 1485 Edgewood Drive was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a notable example of an early modern house in Palo Alto and was completed by important local builders Aro & Okerman.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The style has been updated from Modern Ranch to Spanish Eclectic.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.

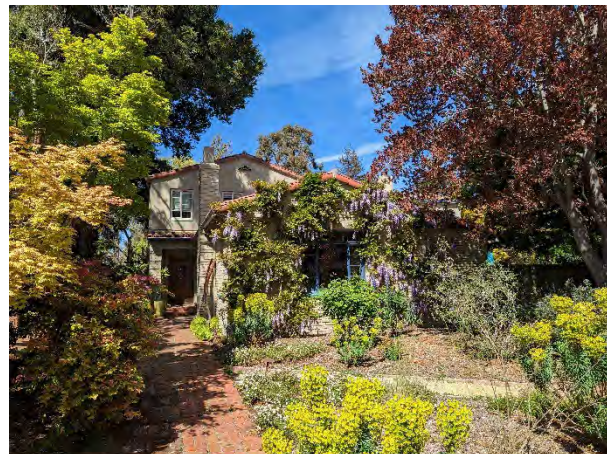


Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Statement of Significance: 1485 Edgewood Drive is significant as a notable example of the Spanish Eclectic style in Palo Alto with modern influences, and as a work of the important local builders Aro & Okerman.

Period of Significance: 1937

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1485 Edgewood Dr

P1. Other Identifier: 1485 Edgewood Dr
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 1485 Edgewood Dr City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 11 022

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 1485 Edgewood Drive is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco on its main, two-story wing, and in brick veneer on a projecting one-story wing at the front. Both wings are covered by red-tiled roofs. The two wings of the house form an L-plan that frames an outdoor area oriented to the southeast. Because the best orientation to sunlight is on the street side, the outdoor area framed by the wings of the house is enclosed by a brick wall for privacy. On the west side of the outdoor area, along the east side of the one-story wing, is an open covered space for sheltered outdoor activities.

The appearance of this house mixes imagery associated with the Modern Ranch Style with massing more typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival or Monterey Revival Styles. The visual character of the house is established by the use of contrasting materials (stucco, brick, red tile) with a minimum of embellishment and by the relationship of the wings of the buildings to the outdoors.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
1485 Edgewood Dr; view northeast;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-79,
neg #16

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
 Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1937; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Stanton & Joyce Eversole
1485 Edgewood Dr Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
 affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
March 24, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1485 Edgewood Dr

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern Ranch with Spanish Colonial Revival/Monterey Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1937: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
1953: Addition of playroom

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: Aro and Okerman

*B10. Significance: Theme _____ Design _____ Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1937 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: A *Map of the City of Palo Alto Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921* identified all the land on which Crescent Park subdivision no. 2 was to be built as yet undeveloped and belonging to "Jesurun." This area remained undeveloped at the time of the City Map of 1924, but by July 1929, the streets had been laid out and the blocks subdivided into parcels. On that map, the lot at 1485 Edgewood Drive (parcel no. 12 of Block no. 121) was already established.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* printed, on 24 February 1937, a building permit notice for a new residence located at 185 Edgewood (1485 Edgewood after 1949). This notice named Arnold Rumwell the owner, the firm of Aro and Okerman as the builder, and \$13,700 the cost. It did not name an architect. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in the edition of 1937 when Arnold and Muriel Rumwell were identified as owning occupants. The Rumwells continued to be listed at the address until 1953. The Assessor's records noted that a playroom was added in 1953.

Use: The eight-room, single-family dwelling at 1485 Edgewood was commissioned in 1937 by Arnold Rumwell, who was the Palo Alto City Attorney from 1932 until his resignation and relocation to Palm Springs in 1953. From the time the house was built until he left the city, Mr. Rumwell and his wife lived there. Rumwell also invested in Palo Alto real estate and maintained a private law practice.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: March 24, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 1485 Edgewood Dr

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date March 24, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house, at 1485 Edgewood Drive, is a notable example of an early modern house in Palo Alto, built by Aro and Okerman, important local builders. The house appears eligible to the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1937, the year it was built. Built for Arnold Rumwell, Palo Alto City Attorney and real estate investor, it has interesting historical associations as well. With additional research on Arnold Rumwell it may also be eligible under criterion B.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1921, 1924, 1929, 1949.

Palo Alto Historical Society files for obituary of Arnold Rumwell (no date).

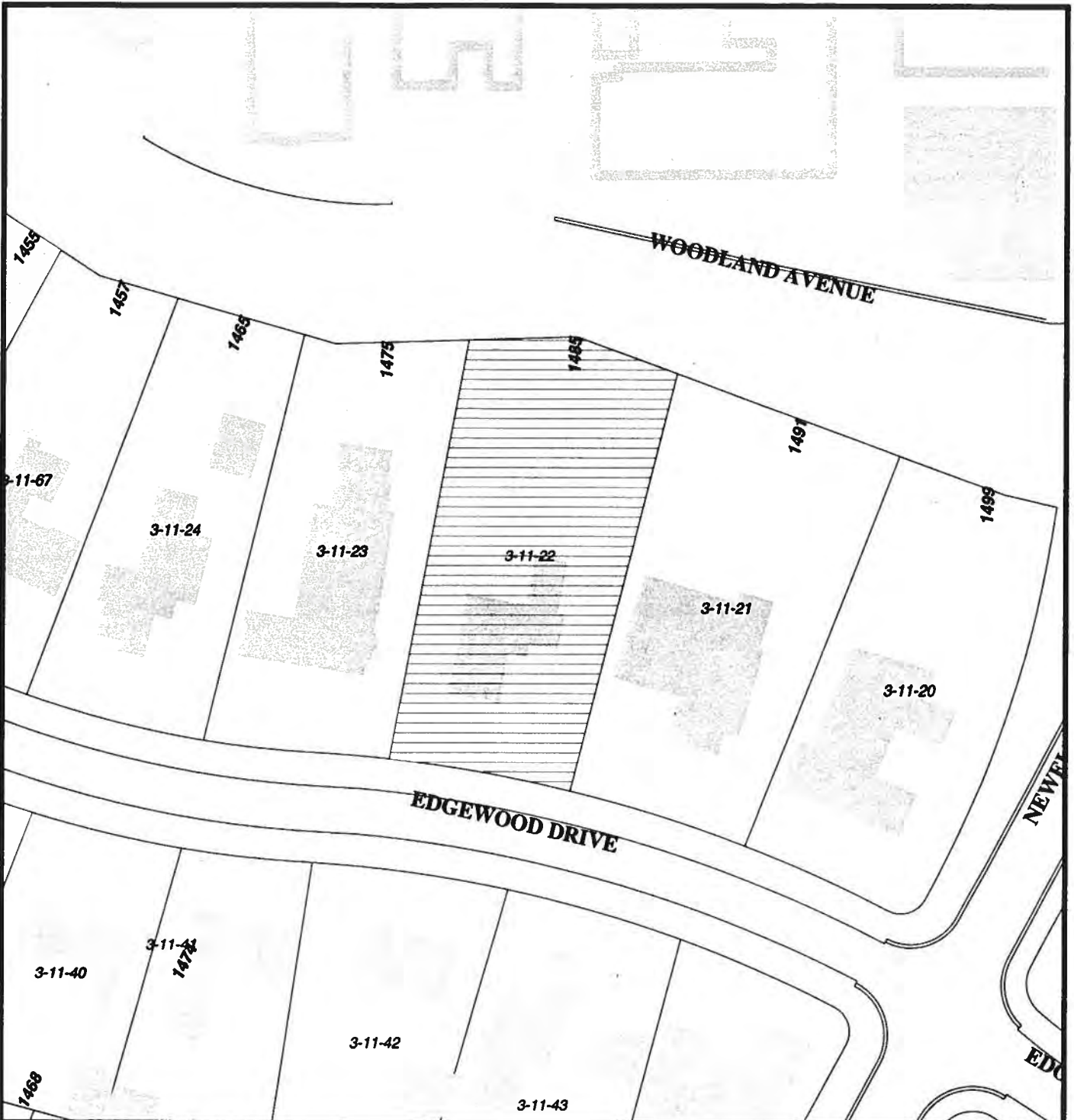
Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 24 February 1937, 26 July 1934, 28 September 1940, 2 June 1943, 17 January 1947, 22 February 1951.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.



Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1954, 1960, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



1485 Edgewood Dr
003-11-022

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



1341 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

APN: 124-16-033

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1925

Summary of Significance: 1341 University Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as a rich example of the Mediterranean Revival style in Palo Alto, and an apparent work by the important local builder H.H. Dabinett.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Second story windows possibly replaced; no other alterations visible.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation);
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Statement of Significance: 1341 University Avenue is significant as a notable example of the Mediterranean Revival style designed by the important local builder H.H. Dabinett. Despite window replacements, the building otherwise retains its overall character, massing, and materials.

Period of Significance: 1925

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1341 University Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 1341 University Ave
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
- c. Address 1341 University Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
- *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 06 020

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 1341 University Avenue is a two-story, stucco-clad structure covered by a red tiled hip roof. The main part of the house is a two-story structure in an irregular U-shape with its arms projecting southward toward University Avenue. On the ground floor, the space between the arms is filled by an arcaded entrance porch with a deck above. The house is extended into the landscape by several ground story bays and extensions. Most notably, on the east side facing Palm Street are two round bays of different sizes and designs — one with a red-tiled roof and one with a balustraded deck. There is a rich texture to the house, achieved by a simple scheme of embellishment — overhanging eaves with projecting rafter ends, balustrades over ground floor wings, and arches and blind arches over ground floor windows. It is a Mediterranean Revival style house.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
1341 University Ave; view west;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-78,
neg #12

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1925; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Joanne Dexter
2680 Bayshore Pkwy #1006
Mountain View CA 94043

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
March 24, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1341 University Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1925: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)

1936: Addition

1968: Alteration

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: H.H. Dabinett (1936)

*B10. Significance: Theme Mediterranean Revival Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1925 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The *Plat of Crescent Park* printed in the *Palo Alto Times* on 5 May 1923 shows Lot 2 in Block 2 of the development (Block 112 on city maps) to have originally been 155 by 150 feet. The property kept those dimensions through the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* of 1929, but a 1949 city map has it at its current dimensions of 90 by 125 feet.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* reported, on 3 June 1925, that Miss Jennie Lawson had acquired the property now numbered 1341 University. The Assessor's records date the house to 1924, but it was not on the Sanborn map of August 1924. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first lists Jennie Lawson living at the address in 1926. The *Daily Pacific Builder* reported, on 21 February 1936, that H.H. Dabinett was building a \$1,000 addition to the house for D.H. Foote. The Assessor's records noted a \$3,000 alteration in 1968.

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the single family residence at 1341 University in 1926 at which time it was the home of the two women who had it built, Jennie Lawson and her widowed mother, Elizabeth Lawson. Neither woman was listed with an occupation. The Lawsons had left the house by 1932. (Mrs. Lawson died in Palm Springs in 1942 [*Palo Alto*])

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: March 24, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 1341 University Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date March 24, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Times 20 March 1941.) According to the record in the *Palo Alto City Directory*, the house has always been a single family dwelling owned by its occupants.

Evaluation

The house at 1341 University appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1925, the year it was built. The house is a rich example of the Mediterranean Revival style in Palo Alto and, based on what is known (no architect has been identified), it appears to be an outstanding example of the work of the important Palo Alto builder H.H. Dabinett.

Based on what is currently known about the construction history of this house, it possesses integrity. Further research may reveal recent alterations that are stylistically compatible with the original but which could affect its integrity.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1929, 1949.

Palo Alto Times. 5 May 1923, 3 June 1925, 20 March 1941.

Peninsula Times Tribune. 5 April 1983, 28 June 1990.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1926-1957.

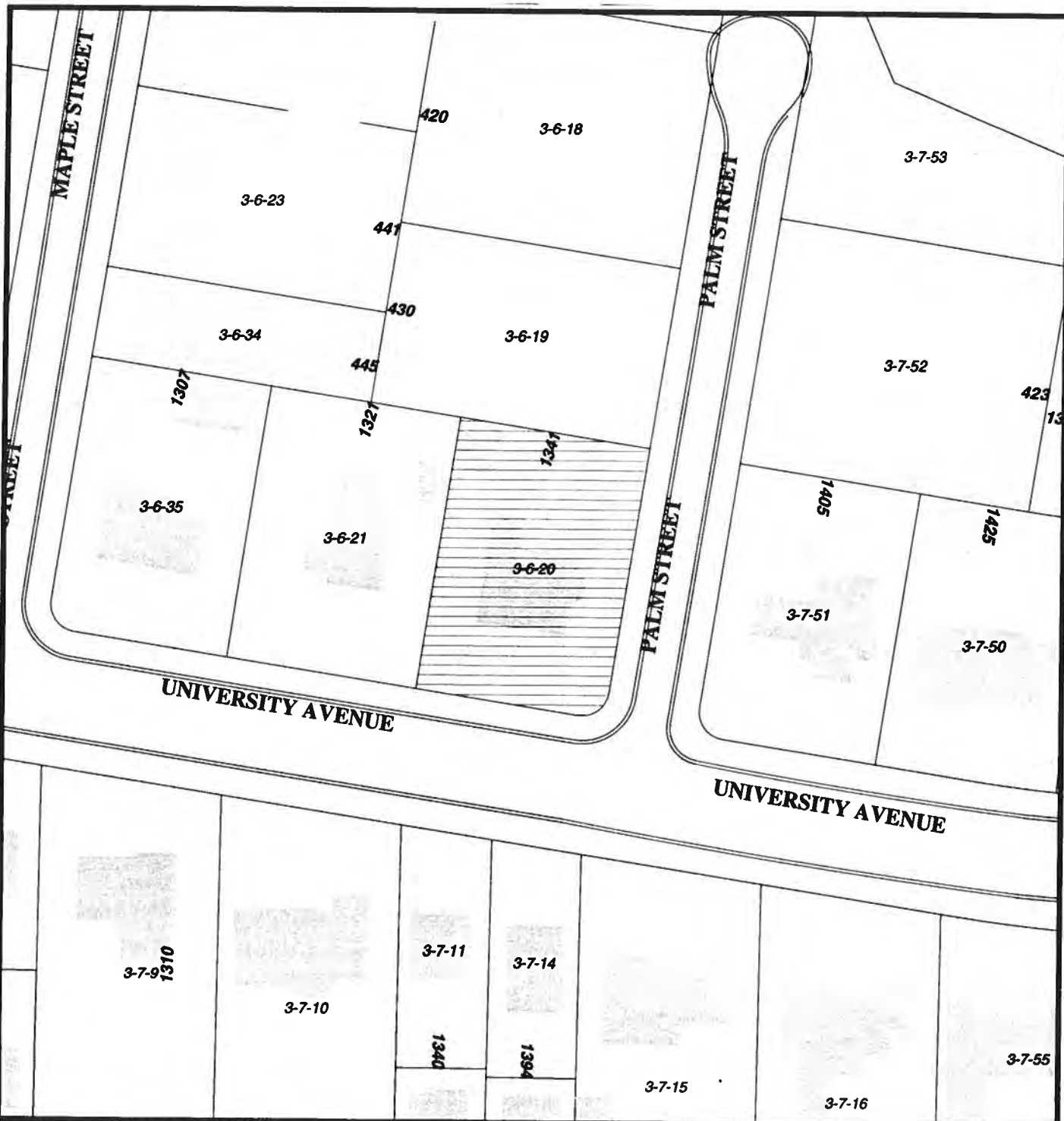
Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



1341 University Ave
003-06-020

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERIA 2 & 6 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 6:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Address	Criteria	Category
381 Guinda Street	2, 6	1
925 Hamilton Avenue	2, 6	2
972 Hamilton Avenue	2, 6	2

CRITERIA 2 & 6 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 6:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Address	Criteria	Category
381 Guinda Street	2, 6	1
925 Hamilton Avenue	2, 6	2
972 Hamilton Avenue	2, 6	2

381 GUINDA STREET

APN: 003-03-007

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1908-1930

Summary of Significance: 381 Guinda Street was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an unusually large example of a Craftsman Bungalow.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to be 1908, the year of the building's construction.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: The subject building is an excellent and unusual example of a large Craftsman Bungalow with First Bay Tradition design characteristics and stylistic references to the "Ultimate Bungalows" of Greene and Greene, including a unique second-floor sleeping porch. It retains a high level of integrity.

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

Period of Significance: 1908

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 1*

**Note, this is one of the few properties with significance at the state and national level as an "Exceptional Building" that is an outstanding example of a specific architectural style.*

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 381 Guinda St

- P1. Other Identifier:** 381 Guinda St
- P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ___ B.M.
 c. Address 381 Guinda St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 3-3-7

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 381 Guinda Street is a two-story bungalow. It is a wood-frame structure clad in shingles and covered by a low-pitched gable roof. This is an unusually large gable roof that spans a wide area. Although it is designed to look otherwise, the footprint of this house is the same as a common local type, the square cottage with a projecting wing and half porch at the front. In 1949, the Tax Assessor noted redwood trim on the interior, which was illustrated in a 1968 newspaper article. An open sleeping porch on the southeast side is visible from the street. In style, this is a Craftsman bungalow, characterized by its form and detail. Typical details include heavy timber braces, a trellis above a balcony adjoining the sleeping porch, and classical references in porch posts.

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
381 Guinda St: no view; 1 June 2000;
by M. Corbett; roll PA-MC, neg #7

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1908; Palo Alto Times

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Baszucki, David B and Ellison, Jan M.
Trustee, 381 Guinda, Palo Alto, CA

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

***P9. Date Recorded:** _____
May 10, 2000

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 381 Guinda St

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property
- *B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman Bungalow
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1908: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Craftsman Bungalow Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1908-1930 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 381 Guinda Street is situated on a 70-by-125-foot lot at the corner of Guinda Street and Lytton Avenue within the original 1889 boundaries of University Park.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* reported, on 4 December 1908, the construction of a new two-story residence at 381 Guinda Street. The owner was Mary A. Gibson, and the cost estimate was \$4,000. If it was begun in December 1908, it would have been completed in 1909.

Use: According to the Staff Report prepared for the Historic Resources Board, the single family residence at 381 Guinda Street was built in 1909 for a family named Gibson. The Gibsons sold it in 1914 to a native of San Francisco named Frank G. Farren who lived at the address with his sister and other family members. At the time of the U.S. Census of 1920, it was the sister, Mary A. Farren, single, who was identified as the head of the household and living in the Guinda house with her elder brother, Frank, a cousin named Catherine Craig, twenty-two years old and also single, and an Irish-born servant named perhaps Nora Schanz. The *Palo Alto Times* published, on 5 September 1945, an obituary for Frank Farren in which he was reported to have resided in Palo Alto for thirty-two years and to have been living at the same address at the time of his death. Assessor's records prepared about 1949 identified the owner at that time to have been Mary L. Spillane.

See continuation sheet

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
- *B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

- *B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett
- Date of Evaluation: May 10, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 381 Guinda St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date May 10, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house, at 381 Guinda Street, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is from 1908, the date of initial construction, to about 1930, covering the period when bungalows were in fashion. This is an unusually large example of a Craftsman Bungalow. It has an unusual presence by virtue of its location on a corner and the composition of the side facade which faces Lytton Avenue.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Fortney, Mary. "Berger Home Recalls Past, Is Perfect for Present." *Palo Alto Times*. 24 February 1968, p. 7.

Judy, Barbara. Staff Report Item No. 4: 381 Guinda, City of Palo Alto Historic Resources Board, 18 February 1998.

Palo Alto. Historic Resources Board. Staff Report on 381 Guinda, 18 March 1998.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 4 December 1908. "Obituary of Frank Farren" 5 September 1945.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

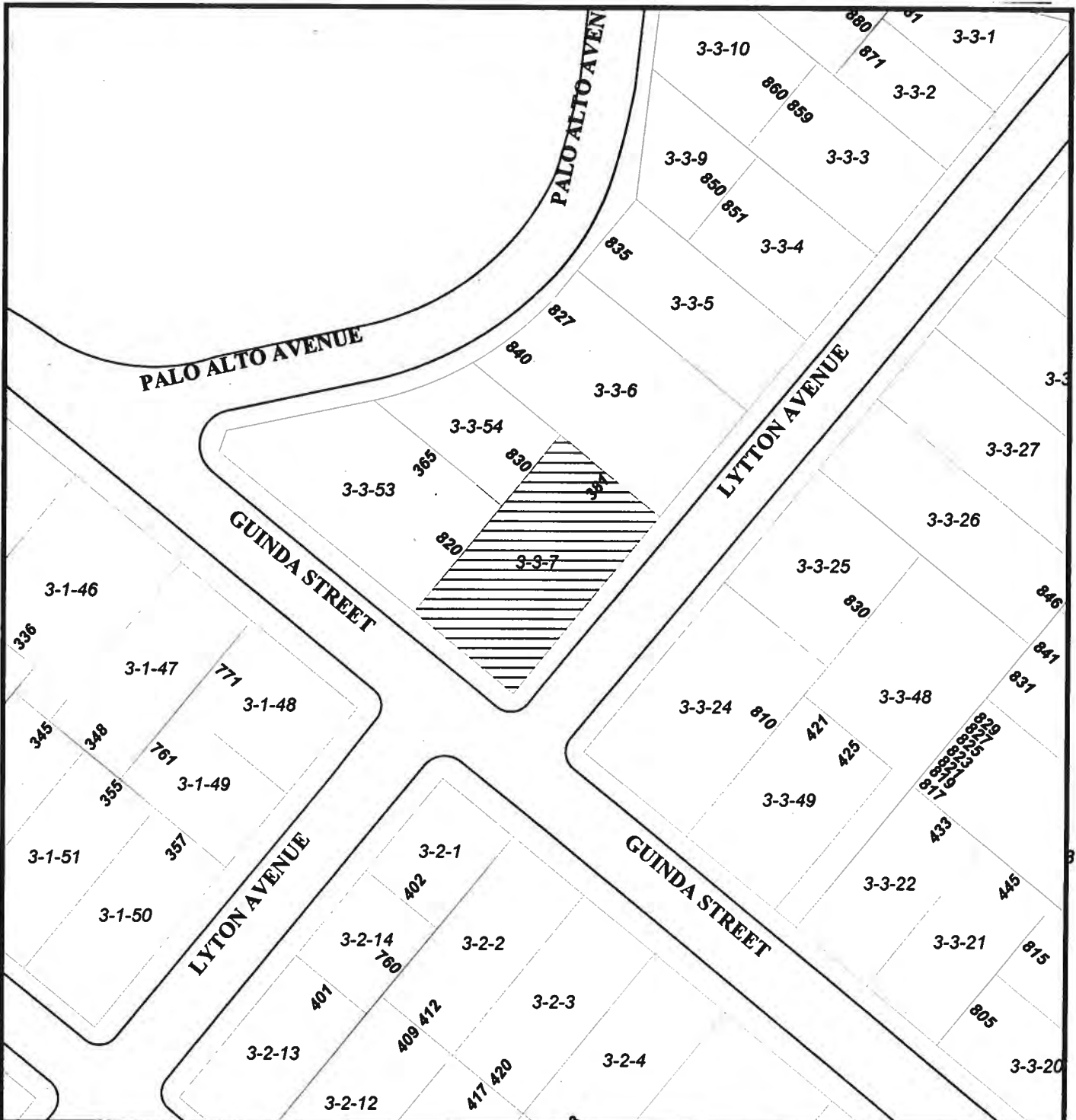
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Census. 1920.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



**381 Guinda St
Palo Alto, CA**

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS

0 80

925 HAMILTON AVENUE

APN: 003-04-022

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1908-1948

Summary of Significance: 925 Hamilton Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an impressive example of a standard two-story box type.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to 1908, the year of the building's construction. The identified architectural style of the building has been revised from "Palladian" two-story box type to the Colonial Revival style.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation);

Statement of Significance: 925 Hamilton Avenue is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style and appears to retain a high level of integrity and character.

Period of Significance: 1908

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 925 Hamilton Ave

P1. Other Identifier: 925 Hamilton Ave
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 925 Hamilton Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 04 022

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building at 925 Hamilton in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information – photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second, the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

The house at 925 Hamilton is a two-story structure with a half basement and no finished attic space. It is a balloon- or platform-frame structure on a concrete wall foundation. It is covered by a hip roof with a front facing gable, and there is a full one-story porch across the front. The frame is clad in flush siding. Fenestration consists of double-hung windows and a paneled door.

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
925 Hamilton Ave; view northwest;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-80,
neg #2

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1908; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
John & Valdespino Jessica
Moussouris
925 Hamilton Ave Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 925 Hamilton Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

The front door and porch windows are multipaned. Inside, basement floors are "cement" and floors on the main levels are hardwood. In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified a gas-fired hot air heating system and one fireplace, and in addition, the house had some form of air conditioning.

In plan, the 1924 and 1949 Sanborn maps showed this property as having a U-shaped building with projecting wings at the rear on either side of a narrow light court. In addition, there was a full porch across the front and a bay window near the front of the northeast side. In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified rooms as follows: downstairs were a living room, dining room, den, bath, kitchen, service porch, and sunporch; and upstairs were five bedrooms and three baths. The porch was enclosed at an unknown date before 1949 by large, multipaned windows. This created additional interior space while maintaining an open character of the porch.

In appearance, from the street this house is a two-story, rectangular box in a symmetrical composition with a hip roof, a central front facing gable above a slightly projecting bay, and a one-story porch with a central entrance. Decorative details, including paneled soffits, a fanlight in the front facing gable, a giant pilaster order in stucco at the corners, small pilaster orders and moldings framing second story windows, and a small column order articulating the ground level porch and derived loosely from Palladian prototypes, perhaps in the American south.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 925 Hamilton Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Palladian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1908: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
- 1924: Addition
- 1967: Addition of bedroom and bath at rear second story
- 1959: Kitchen enlarged and remodeled
- 1981: Kitchen remodeled

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Standard 2-story box type house Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1908-1948 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The 100-by-200-foot lot at 925 Hamilton is located in Block 67 of the *Original Map of the University Park* of 1889 and appears in its present configuration on the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* ca. 1917. There is no evidence of any structure on the site prior to the present dwelling.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* printed, on 24 December 1908, a building permit notice which stated that Mrs. C. B. Morrison was having a two-story frame residence built for her at 925 Hamilton at a cost of \$7,000. On 18 December 1909, the same newspaper printed an article about another new residence, next door at 951 Hamilton, that the Morrises had had built for them and to which, from 925 Hamilton, they were moving. The article does not have anything to say about the Morrises' reason for selling the house (925 Hamilton) they had so recently completed and occupied. The *Palo Alto Times*, of 1 August 1924, printed a building permit notice for an addition to the address. The Sanborn map of 1924, published in December of that year, most probably incorporated that addition because the footprint is identical to that on the Sanborn map of 1949. The Assessor's

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: _____

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 925 Hamilton Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

records include a copy of a 1967 building permit for the addition of a bedroom and bath on the second story (at the rear of the house). The kitchen was enlarged and remodeled in 1959 and remodeled again in 1981.

Use: The *Palo Alto Times* article, of 18 December 1909, says that C.T. Morrison and family were moving out of 925 and into 951 Hamilton next door. 925 Hamilton did not appear in the *Palo Alto City Directory*, however, prior to the edition of 1910. At that time the second owner of the house, George L. Anderson, was resident. While his obituary in the *Palo Alto Times* (16 March 1934) recounts the high points of Colonel Anderson's military career, including the Bannock and Nez Perce campaigns in Idaho, the Spanish American War, and attache in St. Petersburg, he had retired from active service in 1909 and worked for the California Power and Light Transmission Lines while he resided in Palo Alto. The *City Directory* listed Duncan A. and Bernice McLeod as owner-occupants of 925 Hamilton from 1925 through 1948. Mr. McLeod spent the war years during this period away from his home and family, serving in the Navy. In 1948, Mr. McLeod formed with his father the firm of McLeod and McLeod Attorneys, which had its offices in San Francisco.

Evaluation

This house, at 925 Hamilton, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1908, when it was built, to 1948, when the McLeods moved out.

Under criterion C, this house is an impressive example of the standard two-story box type.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. ca. 1917.

Original Map of the University Park. 1889.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1910-1948.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 24 December 1908, 18 December 1904, 1 August 1924, 16 March 1934.

Peninsula Times Tribune. 26 October 1990.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1957, 1967, 1968.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

972 HAMILTON AVENUE

APN: 003-04-073

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1924

Summary of Significance: 972 Hamilton Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an eccentric and sophisticated design that combines elements from Renaissance and Baroque Revival architecture. It retains a high level of integrity.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation.)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 972 Hamilton Avenue is significant as an impressive and well-designed residence with Renaissance Revival and Baroque Revival influences. The residence retains a high level of integrity.

Period of Significance: 1924

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 972 Hamilton Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 972 Hamilton Ave
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Sec ___ B.M.
 c. Address 972 Hamilton Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 04 073

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house, at 972 Hamilton Avenue, is a two-story, wood-frame structure clad in stucco and covered by a hip roof. It is in an L-plan with its wings framing a rear yard on the south. This house is an eccentric and sophisticated design that utilizes elements derived from Renaissance and Baroque architecture in an inventive and playful manner. Located on a corner lot, the two wings meet in a reentrant corner that leaves a void where there might have been a more material kind of architectural element. This house sets up each wing as visually separate. The smaller wing faces the main street and is arranged in a composition that is divided by a high chimney. On either side of the chimney, the windows are paired; on the ground floor there are two groups of 3 windows, each crowned by a high molding; upstairs there are pairs of small and large windows in an AB, AB pattern. In addition, at the corner end of this wing is the main entrance — an ordinary door set in a grand portico with a broken pediment. Both the pattern of fenestration and the classical details are used in unexpected ways to set up tension, balance, and expressiveness in the facade. Although no architect has been identified, this design appears to be the product of a designer in the spirit of Maybeck, John Hudson Thomas, and Ernest Coxhead.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
972 Hamilton Ave; view southwest;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-79,
neg #31

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
 Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1924; Sanborn Map/Tax Card

*P7. Owner and Address:
Peter Huang
71 E 71st St #4D New York NY
10021

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
 affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 20, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 972 Hamilton Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Renaissance/Baroque

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1924: Built

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme C: Design Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1924 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The corner lot at 972 Hamilton is located in Block 71 of the *Original Map of the University Park* of 1889. On the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* ca. 1917 the lot is 150 by 200 feet as it continued to be at the time of the preparation of the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* of 1921. By the City Map dated November 1924, the lot at 964 Hamilton was subdivided. This left the lot at 972 Hamilton with an irregular L-shape configuration. At some time since the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* of 1949 and the present, the 50-by-150-foot portion at the rear of the property was subdivided.

Structure: The house at 972 Hamilton appears on the Sanborn map dated December 1924 and first appears in the *Palo Alto City Directory* in the edition of 1925 so the date 1924 which appears on the tax card is probably correct and the Santa Clara County MetroScan date, 1927, can certainly be discounted. The house's footprint on the Sanborn maps of 1924 and 1949 are identical, and there is in the Assessor's records no evidence of significant alteration.

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed 972 Hamilton in 1925 at which time it was the residence of a real estate broker named Edwin S. Tucker and his family. By the *City Directory* of 1932, the Tuckers were identified in the directory as owners of this house. As such identification was not a regular feature of the *City Directory* in the 20s, it is probable that they bought the house new if they did not have it designed and built for themselves. The Tuckers continued to be listed at the address until

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: _____

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 20, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 972 Hamilton Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation Update

History (continued)

1938 along with adult children and their spouses. In 1939, William B. and Jane Collyer bought the house and remained there until they sold it about 1945 to A. Harold and Anne J. Fagan. The Fagans had moved on by 1950.

Evaluation

This house, at 972 Hamilton, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1924, when it was built. This house is an eccentric and sophisticated design that utilizes elements derived from Renaissance and Baroque architecture in an inventive and playful manner.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. ca. 1917, 1921, 1924, 1949.

Original Map of the University Park. 1889.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1925-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 5 January 1940, 20 September 1980.

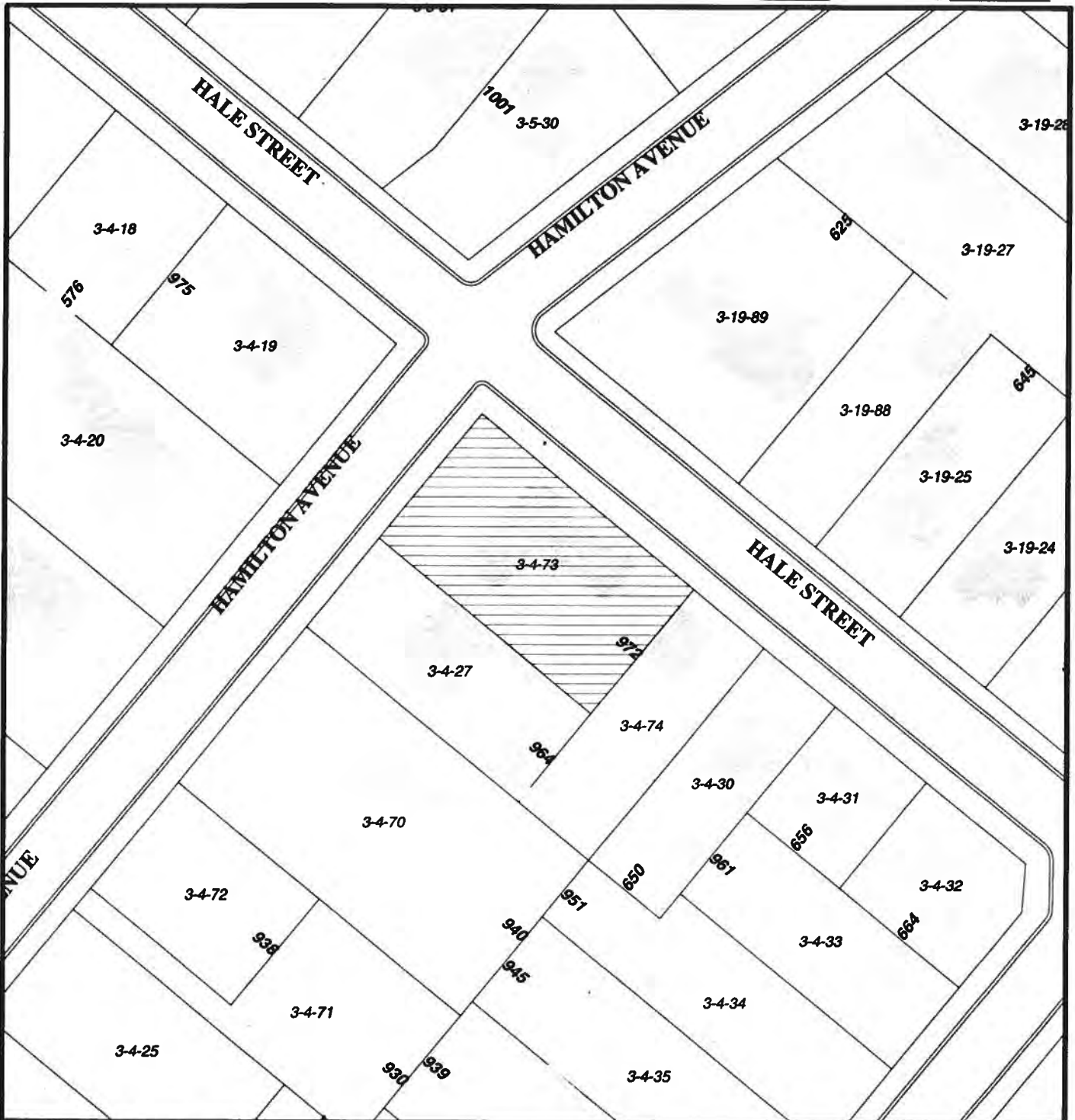
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



972 Hamilton Ave
003-04-073

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERIA 2, 5 & 6 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2, 5, and 6:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship)

Address	Criteria	Category
541 E Crescent Drive	2, 5, 6	2
435 Santa Rita Avenue	2, 5, 6	2

541 EAST CRESCENT DRIVE

APN: 003-10-025

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1928

Summary of Significance: 541 East Crescent Drive was found significant under Criterion C as an example of the Tudor Revival style, with exemplary craftsmanship displayed in the roof carpentry and construction. It is also notable as an impressive work by Charles K. Sumner.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: 541 E. Crescent Drive is a significant example of a Tudor Revival style building and a notable example of the work of significant local architect Charles K. Sumner. It is also

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

an exemplar of craftsmanship by important local builder H.H. Dabinett. The building appears to retain a high level of integrity.

Period of Significance: 1928

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 541 E Crescent Dr

- P1. Other Identifier: 541 E Crescent Dr
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.
- c. Address 541 E Crescent Dr City Palo Alto Zip 94301
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
- *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 003 10 025

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 541 East Crescent is a two-story, wood-frame structure clad in stucco and covered by a gable roof. The roof is distinguished by varying in height over different parts of the house, by a prominent, front-facing gable perpendicular to the predominant axis of the roof, and especially by a pattern of shingling that imitates a thatched roof. The shingle pattern includes waving courses of shingles and rounded eaves. The house is an irregular L-plan with a detached garage at the rear which the 1949 Sanborn map showed as linked to the house by a covered walkway. Details include half timbering and exposed beam ends appearing to support a second floor overhang, steel casement windows, decorative hardware, a heavy paneled door in an arched entranceway, and massive chimneys. The composition of the volumes of the house and the roof, and the decorative details are irregular and picturesque. The house is designed in the Tudor Revival style.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
541 E Crescent Dr; view northeast;
09/14/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-78,
neg #34

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1928; Building and Engineering News

*P7. Owner and Address:
Albert & Jeanne Spaulding
541 E Crescent Dr Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 E Crescent Dr

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1928: Built (*Building and Engineering News*)

1956: Garage converted to family room

1965: Kitchen remodel

1972: Addition to rear

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Charles Sumner b. Builder: H.H. Dabinett

*B10. Significance: Theme Tudor Revival Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1928 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: A *Map of the City of Palo Alto Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921* identifies all the land on which Crescent Park was to be built as undeveloped and belonging to "Hopkins." By the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* dated November 1924, the streets had been laid and the blocks subdivided into parcels. By the time the single family residence at 541 East Crescent was constructed the boundaries of the parcel had been adjusted south so that the lot lost about 25 by 180 feet to its neighbor on the north but regained most of it from its neighbor on the south. There seem to have been no alterations since to the boundaries of the property.

Structure: *Building and Engineering News* mentioned the residence at 541 East Crescent on 19 May 1928 identifying Robert O. Bolman as the owner, Charles Sumner as the architect, H.H. Dabinett as the builder, and \$15,000 as the cost. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in the edition of 1929 with Robert and Sylvia Bolman resident. The Assessor's records note the conversion of the garage to a family room in 1956, the kitchen remodeled in 1965, and the addition of a dressing room and bath to the rear of the house in 1972.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 541 E Crescent Dr

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 23, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: The Bolmans had the house at 541 East Crescent designed and built for their own private residence. The *City Directory* listed them there in every edition from 1929 until 1953. In 1923, Robert O. Bolman came to Palo Alto from Coffeyville, Kansas where he owned a grocery store. According to his obituary in the *Palo Alto Times*, he was "president and one of the founders of the Home Savings & Loan Association of Palo Alto."

Evaluation

This house, at 541 East Crescent, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1928, the year of construction. The house is significant as an example of the Tudor Revival style and as an example of difficult and unusual carpentry in the roof. Among several houses in the same style by the same architect, Charles Sumner, in this neighborhood, this one stands out.

References

Building and Engineering News. 19 May 1928.

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1921, 1924, 1929, 1949.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1929-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

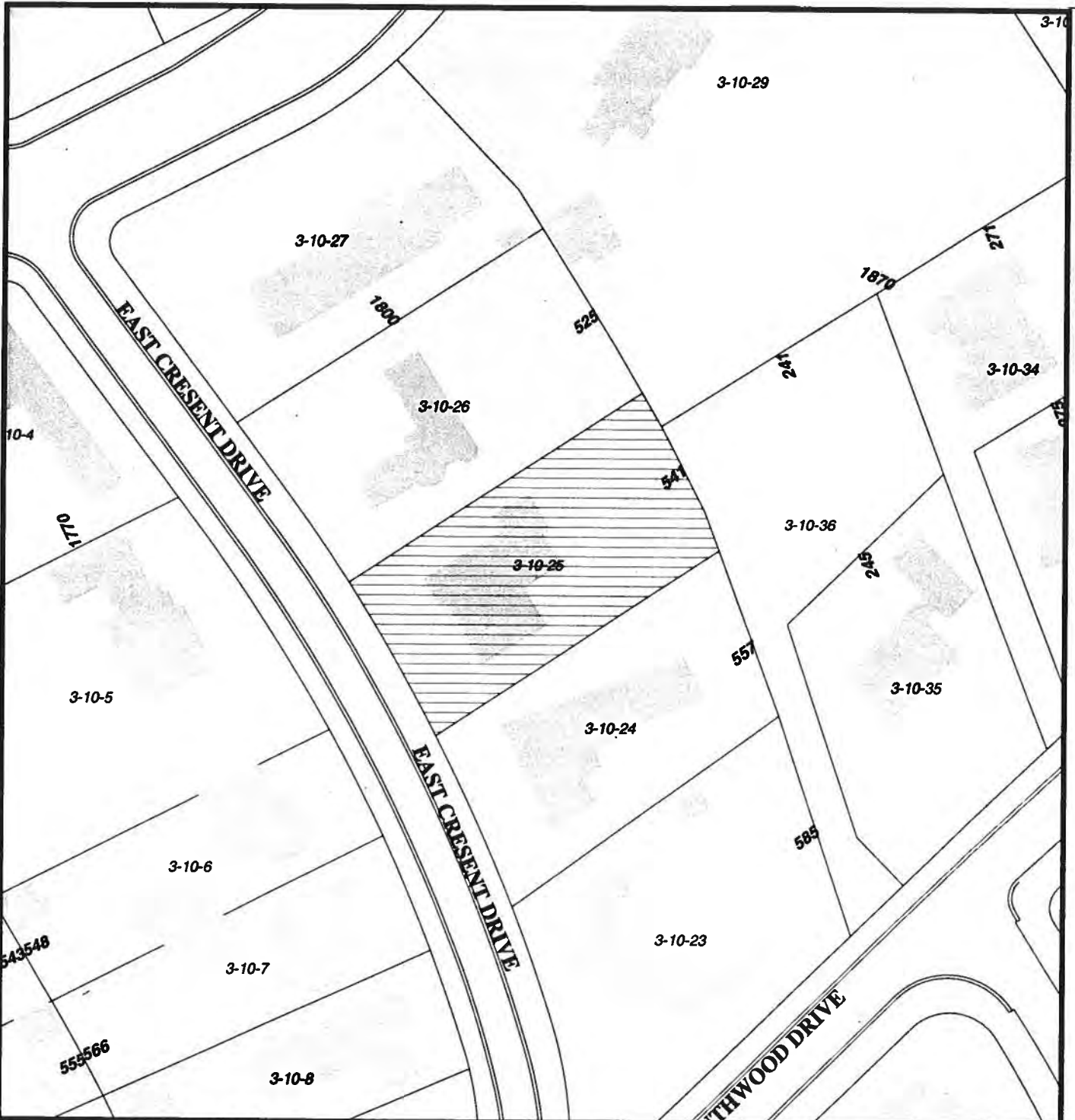
Palo Alto Times. 12 May 1926, 19 May 1926, 1 December 1956

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1956, 1957, 1966, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



541 E. Crescent Dr
003-10-025

This map is a
product of the
City of Palo Alto GIS



435 SANTA RITA AVENUE

APN: 124-09-013

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1936

Summary of Significance: 435 Santa Rita Avenue was deemed eligible under Criterion C as an unusually well-detailed and picturesque example of the Tudor Revival style in Palo Alto and as an outstanding work of the important local architect Leslie I. Nichols.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: None.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)
- Criterion 6 (The structure or site contains elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.)

Statement of Significance: The subject building is an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style as designed by an important local architect, Leslie I. Nichols, and local builder, E.J. Schmaling.

Period of Significance: 1936

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 435 Santa Rita Ave

- P1. Other Identifier: 435 Santa Rita Ave
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 435 Santa Rita Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 124 09 013

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house, at 435 Santa Rita Avenue, is a two-story, wood-frame structure clad in stucco and brick veneer. It is in an irregular T-shaped plan, with a principal two-story wing and a one-story wing perpendicular to it. Each wing consists of more than one section. These sections are of varying heights with different roof shapes, wall surfaces, and facade treatments. Altogether, this house has a complex composition of picturesque elements, designed to look as if it were built over several centuries by succeeding generations of occupants. The house is in the Tudor Revival style, characterized by its picturesque and additive composition, and by numerous details, including half timbering, bay windows, a massive brick chimney, and decorative hardware. In relation to other examples of the style in Palo Alto, the brickwork and the replication of hand hewn timbers and carved brackets is unusually well detailed.

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
435 Santa Rita Ave; view northwest;
09/16/99; by B. Vahev; roll BRV-82,
neg #9

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1936; Daily Pacific Builder

*P7. Owner and Address:
Richard & Nancy Alexander
435 Santa Rita Ave Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
May 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 435 Santa Rita Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1936: Built (*Daily Pacific Builder*)
- 1942: Elevator addition
- 1971: Kitchen enlarged and bathroom addition

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Leslie I. Nichols b. Builder: E.J. Schmaling

*B10. Significance: Theme Tudor Revival style and work of Leslie Nichols Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1936 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 435 Santa Rita Avenue is situated on a 100-by-147.8-foot lot in Block 1 of Subdivision no. 7 of the Seale Tract.

Structure: The *Daily Pacific Builder* reported, on 15 June 1936, that Leslie I. Nichols was the architect and E.J. Schmaling builder of a \$15,000 two story residence for J.N. Blair. The *Palo Alto City Directory* listed John and Mabel Blair as the residents in 1937. The *Daily Pacific Builder* mentioned the address again on 5 November 1942 when it said that the Palo Alto contractor W.F. Klay was building an elevator there. The Assessor's records include a copy of a 1971 building permit to enlarge the kitchen and to add a bathroom on the second story. The work was estimated to cost \$11,500.

Use: According to an obituary published in the *Palo Alto Times*, on 25 September 1970, Mabel Blair and her husband John Blair lived for many years in the single family residence at 435 Santa Rita. They had it built for their retirement at the end of Mr. Blair's career as a lawyer in New York City. The same obituary mentioned that Mrs. Blair was born in Australia, in the bush country near Brisbane in about 1885.

An unexplored area of research would be a possible prior connection between the architect and his parents, all of whom came to Palo Alto from New York, and the Blairs who commissioned the house and who also came from New York.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: May 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 435 Santa Rita Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date May 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house, at 435 Santa Rita Avenue, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1936, the year it was built. This is an unusually well detailed and picturesque example of the Tudor Revival style in Palo Alto. It is also an outstanding example of the work of the important local architect Leslie I. Nichols.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Daily Pacific Builder. 15 June 1936, 5 November 1942.

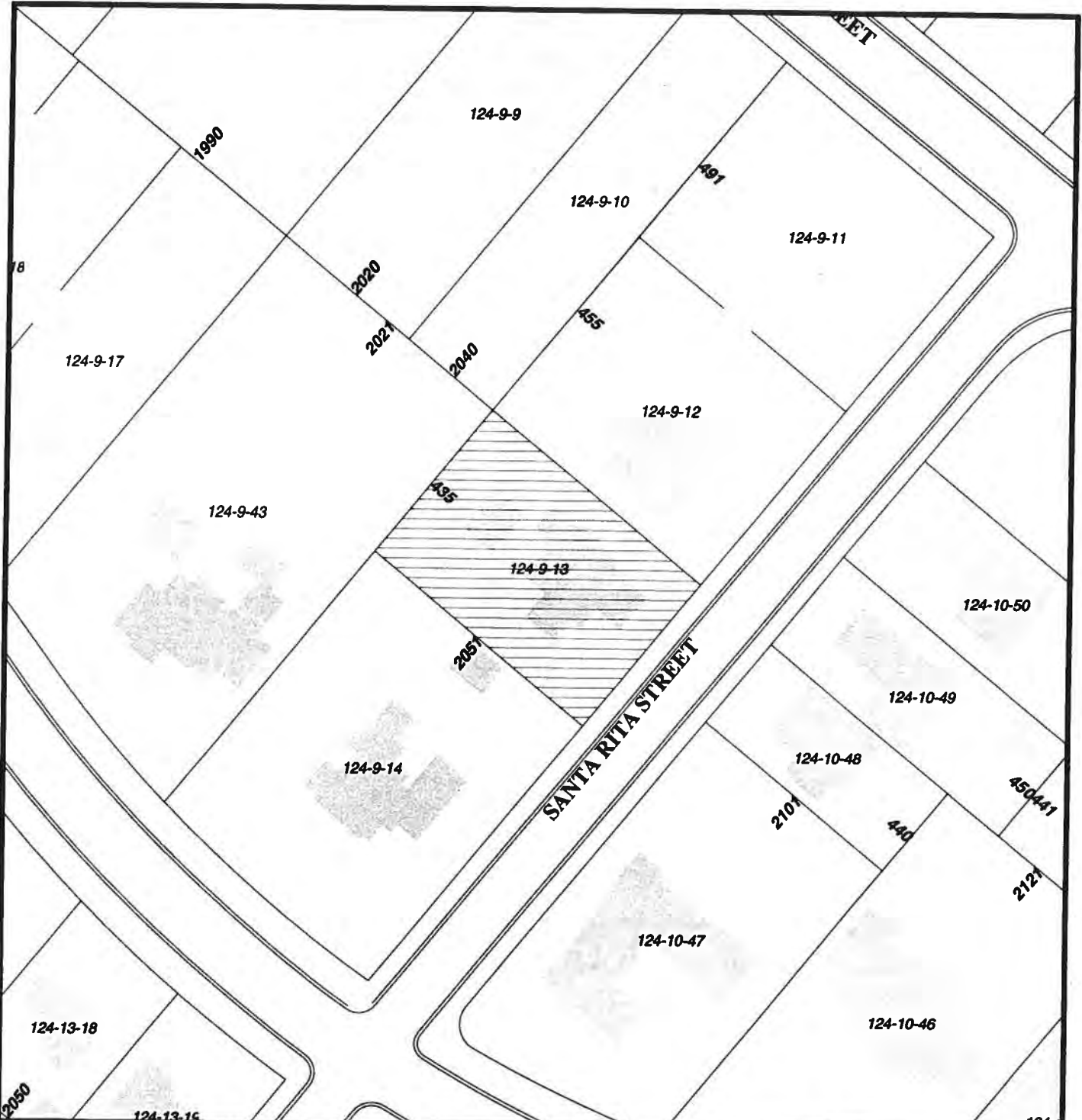
Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 1 November 1934, 12 June 1936, (obituary Mabel Blair) 25 September 1970.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.



Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



435 Santa Rita Ave
124-09-013

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERION 1 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 1:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)

Address	Criterion	Category
330 Cowper Street	1	2
818-820 and 828-830 Cowper Street	1	3

330 COWPER STREET

APN: 120-14-059

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1904-1948

Summary of Significance: 330 Cowper Street was found significant under Criterion A as the residence of Frank and Mamie Hellems, who were notable Black residents of Palo Alto.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance is revised to reflect the years that Frank and Mamie Hellems resided at the subject building, 1930 to 1948.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation)

Statement of Significance: 330 Cowper Street is significant as a residence lived in by a notable Black family who were both active in the Black community of Palo Alto during a period of significant growth; and were rare Black residents in the city at a time when de jure and de facto segregation limited the ability of Blacks to reside within Palo Alto. 330 Cowper Street was constructed prior to the adoption of restrictive covenants (based on race and religion) and was located outside of the

previously established small zone along Fife Avenue where Black families were allowed to rent property.

Period of Significance: 1930-1948

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 330 Cowper St

P1. Other Identifier: 330 Cowper St
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____ B.M.
c. Address 330 Cowper St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 14 059

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

This house, at 330 Cowper, is located on a mid-block lot on the southwest side of Cowper between Lytton and Everett. The lot measures 50 by 112½ feet, a standard suburban lot size for its time. This house was built about two blocks from the downtown commercial area and was built at a time a streetcar was planned for University Avenue. Thus, the house was located in close proximity to services, places of employment, and transportation.

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
330 Cowper St; view southwest;
09/13/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-77,
neg #22

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1904; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Edwin May
330 Cowper St Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
January 11, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Resource Identifier: 330 Cowper St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Description (continued)

As built, this was a small rectangular house with an unimproved basement and no useable attic. According to the Tax Assessor's card which was recorded in 1949, there were seven rooms in the house: living room, dining room, two bedrooms, one bathroom, a kitchen, and a service porch. The organization of these rooms is unknown, but the central front door suggests either a central hallway inside with rooms on either side, or a more open plan without a hallway. Pattern book plans for similar houses commonly show either the living room or a bedroom behind the bay window. Prior to 1986, the attic was finished for additional living space, with new rooms at either end of the house, divided by a central bathroom and staircase. The present owners state that dormers were added prior to their purchase of the property in 1987, and this would have occurred when the attic was finished. Changes on the main floor include the removal of partitions and new windows opening onto the front porch. As built, this was a one-story house. Today, it could be described as a 1 ½ story house with a raised basement. Although plans approved by the building department show the changes as an expansion of the main house, MetroScan and the current owner say there are now two units. Although all these changes appear to have occurred in the 1980s, they are little different from changes made in many houses of the same type and the same period — but made much earlier in the 1910s–1940s. These changes were made with the intention of maintaining the historic character of the house.

This is a wood frame structure, originally built on a foundation of "piers," according to the Tax Assessor. This usually means wood posts resting on footings of wood, brick, stone, or concrete. An almost illegible hand-written notation on the Tax Assessor's card says "house settling, poor interior." A house that settles is consistent with a foundation of wood posts which frequently results in an interior with cracked plaster walls. The stud frame is clad in two-lap siding nailed directly to the studs without sheathing. The interior walls were originally plastered and the floors were pine. In 1949, heating was provided by a gas floor furnace.

In appearance, this is a common early Palo Alto house type. Its character is dominated by the shape of the house — a rectangular box with a hip roof that covers the house and a half porch and projecting bay at the front. Stylistic features are associated with the Colonial Revival, including the narrow, textured siding and symmetry of the design. The design and its details probably came from a pattern book.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 330 Cowper St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: _____

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1904: Built (*Palo Alto Times*)
post 1949: Foundation raised, addition of basement apartment, new stairway, new second floor, rear re-designed

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Patterns of development in Palo Alto Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1904-1948 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The residence at 330 Cowper occupies a 50 by 112½ foot lot in what was numbered Block 31 in the original plan of Palo Alto. The present building was preceded on the lot by a small, one-story, wood dwelling set against the back boundary. This building may have been built by the property owner to serve as temporary housing while the current house went up. It was replaced by a stable, shown on the 1904 Sanborn map at the same time the house was first shown. The 1924 and 1949 Sanborn maps show the stable converted to a garage.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* published on 1 January 1904, a notice of a new residence at 330 Cowper that identified Mrs. M.A. McCaw as the original owner. The *Palo Alto City Directory* first lists the address in the edition dated January 1904. The house must have been completed (or nearly completed) and occupied in late 1903. It first appears on the series of Sanborn maps in 1904. Its footprint remains unchanged on the maps of 1924 and 1949. According to a communication from the current owner to the Palo Alto municipal authorities, the house was raised 1½ feet off its foundation and a new apartment put in the basement, dormers were added to the roof, interior walls were knocked out to make a kitchen, a new stairway was put in the middle of the house to lead to a new second floor, and the rear of the house was redesigned. Though the assessors' records bear little evidence of such extensive changes, the owner's information appears to be correct.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: January 11, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Resource Identifier: 330 Cowper St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: Arthur and Malvina McCaw were the first owners and occupants of the house at 330 Cowper. Mrs. McCaw is identified by the *City Directory* as a housewife and Mr. McCaw variously as laborer, street sweeper and coachman. In 1912, he established himself as an independent express man. An advertisement in the *Palo Alto Times* in 1912 for the "Independent Express and Transfer Co., A.H. McCaw, Manager, 330 Cowper Street" announced the following services: "Trunks inside city limits" moved for 25 cents, and storage. Telephone numbers at McCaw's residence and at Smith's cyclery suggest an affiliation with the cyclery — perhaps for quick delivery of small packages. Presumably trunks were delivered by wagon, pulled by a horse kept in the stable behind the house. The McCaws remained at the address until 1927.

In 1930, Frank D. and Mamie Hill Hellems moved into the house and remained there until 1948 when Mrs. Hellems died in March and Mr. Hellems followed her in August. The Hellems were active in the African American community of Palo Alto in the 1930s–1940s and are among the few black individuals who can be associated with houses that are still standing in Palo Alto. According to a 1948 obituary in the *Palo Alto Times*, Mamie Hellems "was a native of Mississippi but had lived in Palo Alto since 1915. Mrs. Hellems was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the Pride of the Peninsula chapter 36, Order of the Eastern Star." Frank Hellems was born in Rhode Island, served in the Spanish American War, moved to Palo Alto in 1912, and was employed as a printer and pressman at the Stanford University Press for 30 years. According to his 1948 obituary in the *Palo Alto Times*, "Among fraternal organizations to which Mr. Hellems belonged were Community Lodge 43, F&AM, Prince Hall Affiliation; Pride of Peninsula Eastern Star, Royal Arch, Consistory 25; and Menlik Temple Order of Mystic Shrine."

Context: Blacks in Palo Alto

While a history of the black population in Palo Alto has not been written, some information has been gathered that may help to place the Hellems years at 330 Cowper in context. There were not many blacks in Palo Alto in the early years, and those that were here mostly lived in the downtown areas of Mayfield and Palo Alto, and along Fife Avenue in Palo Alto. In 1920, there were more than 80 black residents, according to the Colored Citizens Club, who helped defeat a proposal in that year by the Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce to establish segregated residential districts. In 1924-1925, the construction of the AME Zion Church on Ramona Street, established a center for black community life that retained its preeminence until after World War II. In the mid-1920s according to Winslow (p. 288), "An influx of new settlers swelled the congregation" of the AME Zion Church, and therefore also the black population of Palo Alto. This happened at a time when segregation efforts took a different route. While a city ordinance to establish segregated districts failed in 1920, after 1925, new subdivisions were established with race covenants that excluded non-whites. According to Winslow, the standard language in these covenants were as follows, "No person not wholly of the white Caucasian race shall use or occupy such property or any part thereof unless such person or persons are employed as servants by an occupant of some portion of the property." Before World War II, the principal employers of blacks in the area appear to have been Stanford University and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Among the few details known about black residents in Palo Alto's early years, several from Mayfield worked as janitors at Stanford, and some residents of the 1100 block of Fife Avenue in Palo Alto worked in the Stanford laundry. According to Winslow, "J.R. 'Jerry' Harrison, a World War I Army veteran, and his wife Ruth came in 1922 and after renting for a time bought a Fife Avenue lot and put up a 27-piece 'beginners house' he bought used for \$250." Harrison worked for Southern Pacific as a redcap.

During World War II, war-related jobs resulted in a near doubling of the black population with a disproportionately small growth in available housing. Between 1925 and 1948, "more than a dozen" (Winslow p. 292) subdivisions in Palo Alto were set up with race covenants. In 1948, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that these covenants were not enforceable. In that year, efforts were undertaken by the Palo Alto Fair Play Committee to establish a subdivision open to all races. The result was the Lawrence Tract, begun in 1950 west of the intersection of Colorado Avenue and Greer Road for "negro, caucasian, and oriental families."

One result of the race covenants was to channel population growth of minorities in those parts of town not covered by race covenants. Because the covenants applied only to certain subdivisions established after 1925, they did not apply to the original plats of Palo Alto or Mayfield, or to additions and subdivisions created up to 1925 (e.g., Seale, Boyce, and Alba Park additions). Thus, blacks and other minorities moved into older parts of town and did not move into new neighborhoods.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: 330 Cowper St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

Continuation Update

Evaluation

This house appears to be eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1904 to 1948. The house represents early patterns of development in Palo Alto. It was built in the original grid of the city near the streetcar at the time the streetcar was planned. In addition, it is associated with the pre-World War II history of African Americans in Palo Alto and is a rare example of a house known to have such associations. The house was the residence from 1930-1948 of Frank and Mamie Hellems who were active in Palo Alto's black community in that period.

The house also possesses significance under criterion C as an example of an early Palo Alto building type. However, in relation to criterion C, alterations raise questions about its integrity, and no claim is made here for its eligibility under criterion C.

When integrity is assessed in relation to criterion A, there may be more room for alterations than under criterion C. Integrity is measured in relation to the nature of significance. According to *National Register Bulletin 15* (p. 46) "A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important historical pattern." The essential character of this house is conveyed by its boxy shape and its hip roof covering a half porch and projecting bay. The house has had many changes but the changes are typical of those made to many other houses of its type and the changes do not alter the basic image of the house. The house retains integrity and is eligible for the NRHP.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Harper, Tracy. *Black People in Palo Alto*. Draft historic context statement prepared for Palo Alto Historic Building Survey. 1999.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1906-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 1 January 1904, 20 December 1912, 11 March 1948, 9 August 1948.

Palo Alto Times. "Interracial Housing Subdivision: Construction Starts on First Home of 23-unit Colorado Ave Project. 23 February 1950.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1901.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1904.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949.

Seymour, Audrey. "FW: Proposed Historic Preservation Law," e-mail to Ed Gawf et al., February 1999.

Shafran. *Shafran Residence*, architectural plans for additions and alterations to 330 Cowper Street. September 3, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Winslow, Ward and the Palo Alto Historical Association. *Palo Alto: A Centennial History*. Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993.

818-820 COWPER STREET AND 828-830 COWPER STREET

APN: 120-17-011 and 120-17-012

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1910-1928

Summary of Significance: 818-820 Cowper Street was found significant under Criterion A for its ability to demonstrate the history of densification of Palo Alto in the early twentieth century. *[Note that 828-830 Cowper Street was not included in the 1997-2001 Survey and therefore only a DPR Form for 818-820 Cowper Street is appended to this nomination form.]*

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Addition of brackets along eaves at 818-820 Cowper Street to match 828-830 Cowper Street; no other alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The adjacent and identical property located at 828-830 Cowper Street is included in this recommendation for designation as its reason for omission in 2001 is unclear, and the development pattern of densification in Palo Alto is better represented through the construction of both buildings. The period of significance has been revised to be ca. 1908, as both buildings are known to have been completed by that date and are shown on a 1908 Sanborn Map Company map. As the form and use of the buildings are related to their significance, the year of construction is sufficiently associated with the development of multi-family housing in Palo Alto.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph of 818-820 Cowper Street.



Figure 2: 828-830 Cowper Street, 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.



Figure 3: 818-820 Cowper Street, 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation)

Statement of Significance: The twin apartment buildings at 818-820 and 828-830 Cowper Street are significant for their early association with the increasing residential density of Palo Alto in the early twentieth century that was the result of the installation of the nearby streetcar line on Waverley Street and the growth of the downtown.

Period of Significance: ca.1908

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 3

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 818-820 Cowper St

- P1. Other Identifier: 818-820 Cowper St
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 818-820 Cowper St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 17 011

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The building, 818-820 Cowper Street, is a two-story rectangular building originally with two flats and now with four apartment units. It is a wood-frame structure clad in stucco and covered by a flat roof. The building is embellished with classical moldings around its windows, a projecting porch canopy supported by Ionic columns and wood beams and covered by a red tile roof, and by a recessed entrance vestibule entered through an arched opening. An original wood window above the porch has been replaced by an aluminum window.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
818-820 Cowper St; view southwest;
09/13/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-77,
neg #24

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
ca. 1910; City Directory

*P7. Owner and Address:
Carmel Country Inns Inc
PO Box 420 Palo Alto CA 94302

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 818-820 Cowper St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: HP2 Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Mediterranean

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
ca. 1910: Built
ca. 1928: Conversion of two flats into four apartments

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Pattern of development in Palo Alto Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1910-1928 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The multi-unit residential building numbered 818 and 820 Cowper is situated on a 50-by-112½-foot lot in the subdivision of Block 26 of the original 1889 plan of University Park. When it was built, it was on a lot double in size and occupied by two identical 2-flat buildings.

Structure: The Santa Clara County MetroScan dates the building numbered 818 and 820 Cowper to 1903. It does not however appear on the Sanborn map of 1904. Neither is the address listed in the *Palo Alto City Directory* prior to 1910 which may signify that it was not occupied until 1908 or 1909. In 1910, 818 Cowper was listed occupied by a mining engineer, Charles W. Gardner, his wife Grace, and their son Erle Stanley Gardner, a student. In the same year 820 Cowper, the other flat in what was then a duplex, was listed as occupied by a physician, Dr. Arthur McFarlane and his wife. Beginning in 1928 at 820 Cowper and in 1934 at 818 Cowper, two family names tend to be listed at each address. Each of the two large flats seems to have been divided in half. The Assessor's records do not document the alteration. The *Palo Alto Times* reported on 6 June 1924 and again on 24 November 1945 building permits for \$1,000 of alterations at the address, but the dates of the alterations do not correspond with the changes in the *City Directory* listings.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 23, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

History (continued)

Use: The first family listed at 818 Cowper in the *Palo Alto City Directory* was that of Charles W. Gardner from 1910 to 1913, father of the mystery writer, Erle Stanley Gardner, famous as the creator of Perry Mason. According to an article that appeared in the *San Jose Mercury News* at the time of the author's death (10 May 1970) the elder Mr. Gardner, a mining engineer, had taken his family with him to the Klondike on the wide ranging travels associated with his work before he settled down on the Peninsula. Erle Stanley Gardner was about twenty years old when he lived on Cowper and was listed as a student in the *City Directory*. It was just about this time that he studied the law on his own, passed the bar examination, and headed off to Oxnard to begin his practice. In 1933, he published his first Perry Mason mystery.

The occupants of both 818 and 820 Cowper tended to be white collar workers with a large number of teachers and nurses but also with accountants, clerks and three physicians. These occupants also tended to change with each new edition of the *City Directory*. One long-term resident, Elizabeth Van Auken (1915-1925), was working as a teacher at the Lytton School when she moved into the apartment at 818 Cowper and was named principal of that school in 1917 while she was living there, according to an article that appeared in the *Palo Alto Times* on 3 May 1949 at the time of her retirement. She remained principal until 1949, at which time the School Board commemorated her exemplary service by referring to her as "a friend and wise counselor" in a letter of commendation and by rechristening her school the Elizabeth Van Auken School. A woman named Bertha Meyers was named the owner in the alteration notice printed in the *Palo Alto Times* in 1924. She was not ever listed as an occupant of the building. Another 1924 resident, Dr. Robert A. Powers, lived with his wife, Helen, at 820 Cowper. After Powers' death in 1979, testimonials included a letter to the editor of the *Palo Alto Times* from Dr. Russel V. Lee, founder of the Palo Alto Medical Clinic. He called Powers "a veritable Palo Alto pioneer. He was the first radiologist between San Francisco and San Jose . . . a first rate radiologist." In 1927, George Walster and his wife Mabel lived at 820 Cowper. Walster opened Walster's Dry Goods store in 1925 and must have lived here until his business prospered. "At one time it was reputed to be the largest dry goods store on the Peninsula." From 1934 to 1962, Olive Bachelder was listed an occupant and identified as the owner.

Evaluation

This building, at 818-820 Cowper, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1910, its date of construction, to 1928, when it was converted from flats to apartments. It is significant in association with important patterns in Palo Alto development — the construction of residences with more than one unit in proximity to the streetcar line recently opened on Waverley Street and the provision of housing occupied by a series of short term residents who made important contributions to the social, cultural, and economic life of Palo Alto.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Feuer, Margaret and Courtney Clements. *A Walk Through History: Women of Palo Alto*. 1994.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1910-1962.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 6 June 1924, 10 June 1938, 24 November 1945, 13 May 1949, 14 June 1949.

San Jose Mercury News. 12 May 1970.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

CRITERIA 3 & 5 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 3 and 5:

- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Address	Criteria	Category
365 Hawthorne Avenue	3, 5	2

365 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

APN: 120-12-061

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion C (Architecture)

Identified Period of Significance: 1906-1956

Summary of Significance: 365 Hawthorne Avenue was found eligible under Criterion C as an example of an important local building type, the square Colonial Revival cottage, that was built by Clarence E. Henry, a local builder, as his personal residence.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to be 1906, the year of the building's construction.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)
- Criterion 5 (The architect or building was important)

Statement of Significance: The subject building is an excellent example of a local and early housing type and a meritorious example of design by a notable local builder Clarence E. Henry, who designed and constructed the home for his family.

Period of Significance: 1906

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 365 Hawthorne Ave

P1. Other Identifier: 365 Hawthorne Ave
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
 c. Address 365 Hawthorne Ave City Palo Alto Zip 94301
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 12 017

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

The house at 365 Hawthorne is located on a mid-block lot on the northwest side of Hawthorne Avenue between Bryant and Waverley streets. It is located on a 50-by-50-foot lot, a typically-sized suburban lot for its day. Built in 1906, the house first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map with a small wood garage on the southwest side of the lot behind the house. The garage measures 19 by 22 feet. It is of single-wall construction with a concrete floor, a wall foundation, and a hip roof.
 See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
365 Hawthorne Ave: view northwest;
09/13/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-77,
neg #3

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1906; Palo Alto Times

*P7. Owner and Address:
Laura Doyle
365 Hawthorne Ave Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
May 19, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 365 Hawthorne Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date May 19, 2000

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

The house is a square cottage in plan with a projecting wing and a hip roof that covers the house, the projecting wing, and the porch that runs across the rest of the front of the house. In 1949, the Tax Assessor recorded a living room, dining room, three bedrooms, a bath, kitchen, and service porch. The central door recalls houses where such a door leads to a central corridor. However, the internal arrangement of rooms is unknown.

This house is a one-story, stud frame house on a foundation of concrete walls. It has a partial, unfinished basement, and a low attic space that is not large enough for habitation. The frame is clad in two-lap or three-lap siding. The house is covered by a hip roof with paneled soffits and a matching hip roofed dormer. Fenestration is a mix of double-hung and casement windows, with a glass paneled front door. In 1949, the Tax Assessor recorded two, gas floor furnaces, and a fireplace. Interior floors are pine, and the walls are plastered.

In plan and appearance, this house is a square cottage whose low, broad profile is associated with bungalows. The symmetry of the overall character, established by the hip roof and matching dormer, the round porch columns, the paneled soffits, and the narrow textured siding are associated with the Colonial Revival style.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 365 Hawthorne Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1906: Built (Palo Alto Times)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

garage

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: Clarence E. Henry

*B10. Significance: Theme Colonial Revival Bungalow Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1906-1956 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The *Plat of the Town of Palo Alto* ca. 1894 shows Block 17 yet to be subdivided into parcels and with no buildings on it. The *Map of the City of Palo Alto* ca. 1915 shows the lot at 365 Hawthorne with its present borders.

Structure: The *Palo Alto Times* printed, on 5 January 1906, a building permit notice that reported that a new residence was to go up at 365 Hawthorne for Clarence E. and Edith Ellis Henry. In an obituary published in the same newspaper, on 15 March 1946, it was reported that Mr. Henry, a carpenter, had built this house himself and that he lived there until his death. Neither the Assessor's records nor a comparison of the Sanborn maps of 1924 and 1949 give any evidence of alteration or addition.

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* first listed the address in 1906 at which time Clarence and Edith Henry were the occupants. Edith Henry was remembered in her obituary in 1956 as a civic leader, active in the Order of the Eastern Star, the Republican Party, and many other groups. She was also a well-known teacher at Harker's School from 1946-1956. According to obituaries, Mr. Henry's mother, Mrs. Juliette Henry (*Palo Alto Times* 21 September 1928), and sister, Inez E. Henry (*Palo Alto Times* 5 February 1924), were also residents of the house until their deaths. Clarence Henry lived in the house he had built in 1906 until he died in 1946, and his wife remained there until she died in 1956. The house passed to the couple's only daughter, Laura Marie Henry (later Laura M. Doyle).

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: May 19, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 365 Hawthorne Ave

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date May 19, 2000

Continuation

Update

Evaluation

This house at 365 Hawthorne appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion C at the local level for the period 1906 to 1956. Under criterion C, the building is significant as an example of an important local building type — defined alternately as a square cottage with a projecting wing and as a Colonial Revival bungalow. This house is especially interesting because it was built by a local carpenter who lived in it, along with his family for their entire lives. It is still owned by descendants of the family.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1906-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

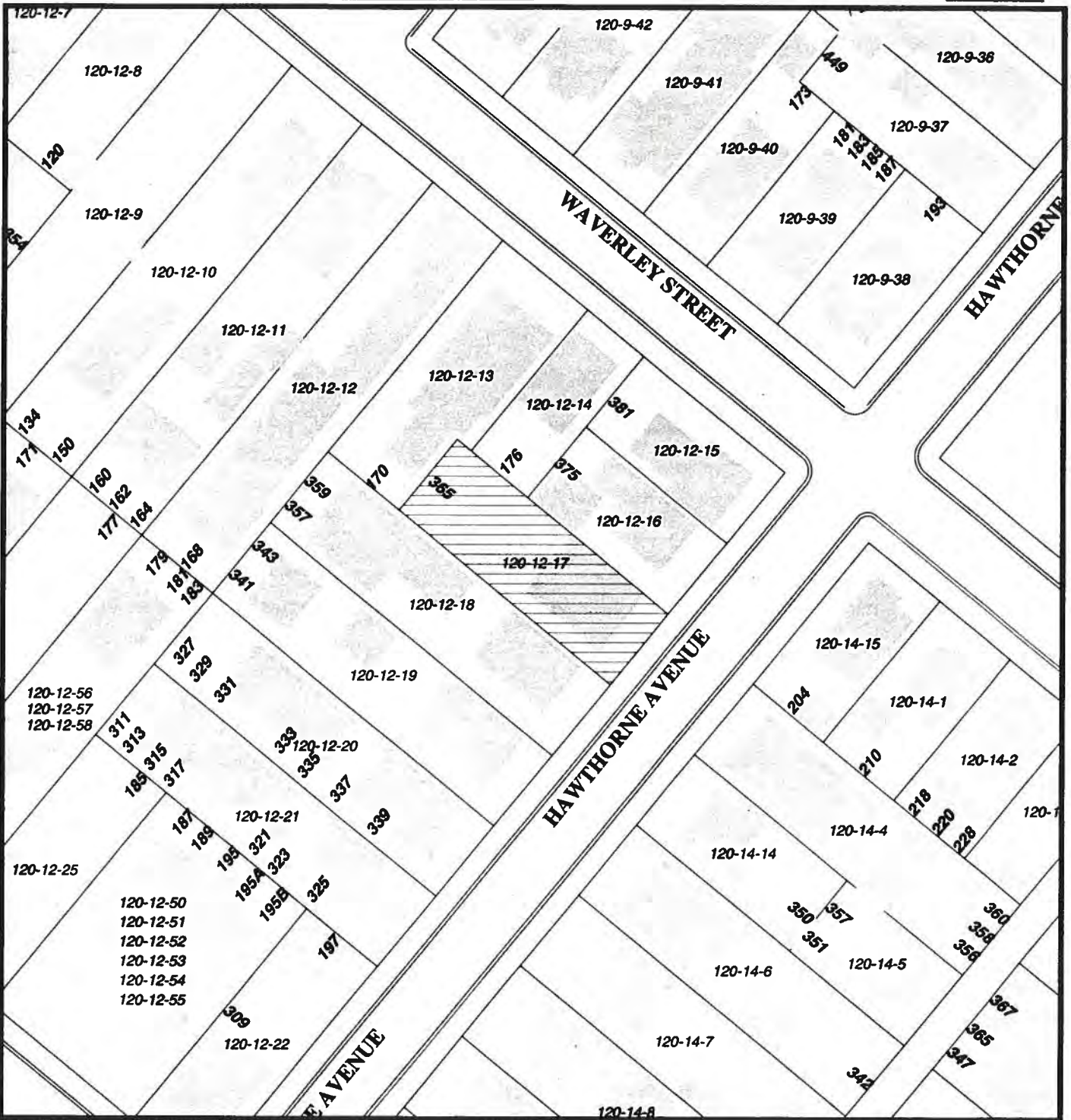
Palo Alto Times. 5 January 1906, 5 February 1924, 21 September 1928, 16 March 1946, 12 September 1956.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.


Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.


Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1962, 1967.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



365 Hawthorne Ave
120-12-017

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS 



CRITERIA 2 & 4 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 2 and 4:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)

Address	Criteria	Category
2931 Louis Road	2, 4	2

2931 LOUIS ROAD

APN: 127-40-024

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: ca. 1914-1934

Summary of Significance: The property at 2931-2933 Louis Road was found significant under Criterion A for containing a rare surviving farmhouse (2931 Louis Road) that was part of a working farm until the 1930s and demonstrates the agricultural history of Palo Alto.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Some windows replaced; no other alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The recommendation for designation below focuses on the farmhouse at 2931 Louis Road and omits the rear buildings on the parcel.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)

Statement of Significance: 2931 Louis Road is a rare surviving farmhouse that demonstrates the agricultural history of Palo Alto from its early days into the 1930s. The history of the building is further notable in that the surrounding land was used for farming, whereas other nearby residents who worked as farmers drove to outlying areas where their farms were located. While the setting of the building has changed from produce, dairy, and poultry farming to a residential neighborhood, the building is notably older than its neighbors and illustrates the changing uses of Palo Alto in the twentieth century.

Period of Significance: ca. 1914-1934

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2931-2933 Louis Rd

P1. Other Identifier: 2931-2933 Louis Rd
 P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Mountain View, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.
 c. Address 2931-2933 Louis Rd City Palo Alto Zip 94303
 d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
 *e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 127 04 024

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The house at 2931 Louis Road is a large, wood house clad in V-groove siding. It is square or rectangular in plan, covered by a medium pitched gable roof. The house is unornamented except for (fake) projecting beams and braces supporting the main roof and shallow entrance porch roof. These gables are built at different pitches. By virtue of the overall form of the house and the minor decoration of the gables, this house is associated with bungalows in style. The different pitches of the roofs are the mark of an inexperienced designer. The property also includes a barn and cottage that are compatible with the house.

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) _____
2931-2933 Louis Rd; view northeast;
09/20/99; by B. Vahev; roll BRV-84,
neg #28

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1914; Metroscan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Vincenzo Giovannoto
PO Box 60177 Palo Alto CA 94306

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 20, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 2931-2933 Louis Rd

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1914: Built (MetroScan)
1952: Barn remodeled

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

Barn

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Agriculture Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1914-1934 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The house at 2931 Louis is located on a .33 acre lot. The original size of the lot when the house was built (possibly 1914), is not known. About 1919, the property was within a larger area called Palo Alto Acres. Some of the original land associated with this property may have been sold by then (1919). Palo Alto Acres was subdivided leaving this property on a portion of what was a 7.88 acre lot (no. 125). The 7.88 acre parcel remained a single holding as late as the *Map of the City of Palo Alto* of 1949, and is located at the east corner of Colorado Avenue and Louis Road.

Structure: The Santa Clara MetroScan dates the construction of the house at 2931 Louis to 1914 which is consistent with the 1914 arrival to Palo Alto of its first owners, James W. and Christine A. Fraser. This date is also consistent with the recollections of tenants in the 1950s and 1960s, who knew members of the family who built the house. The Frasers were listed on Louis (then Lewis Road) in the *Palo Alto City Directory* of 1919-1920 and thereafter. The Assessor's records note that the barn was remodeled in 1952 at a cost of \$1,700.

Use: The *Palo Alto City Directory* listed James William Fraser and his wife Christine Ann Fraser as poultry farmers from 1919 to 1921 and as farmers, dairy farmers, and ranchers in the years following. The Frasers came to Palo Alto from Nova Scotia

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: February 20, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

Resource Identifier: 2931-2933 Louis Rd

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date February 20, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

in 1914 and farmed at this location. James Fraser died at the end of 1935 (obituary *Palo Alto Times* 4 December 1935), and though Christine Fraser did not die until 1946 (*Palo Alto Times* 28 January 1946), she was not listed at the address after 1936. A son, Donald W. Fraser and his wife Daisy, managed the farm for a time, but in 1942, Mrs. D.M Fraser was listed alone and identified as the owner. An obituary published in the *Palo Alto Times*, on 23 November 1976, says that Daisy May Fraser had moved to Palo Alto in 1923 and that she had lived at 2931 Louis since then. It said that she had made her livelihood for many years buying and selling real estate. She sold off most of her in-laws' farm. She lived at the time of her death in an apartment at the rear of the farm house.

Evaluation

This property, at 2931 Louis Road, consisting of a house and an altered barn, appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1914 to 1934, the last year James Fraser was listed as a farmer here. While active farmers lived in other properties in Palo Alto, most drove out of town to their farm land. This property is one of the few properties still existing that was built as a farm in Palo Alto.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1919-1976.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

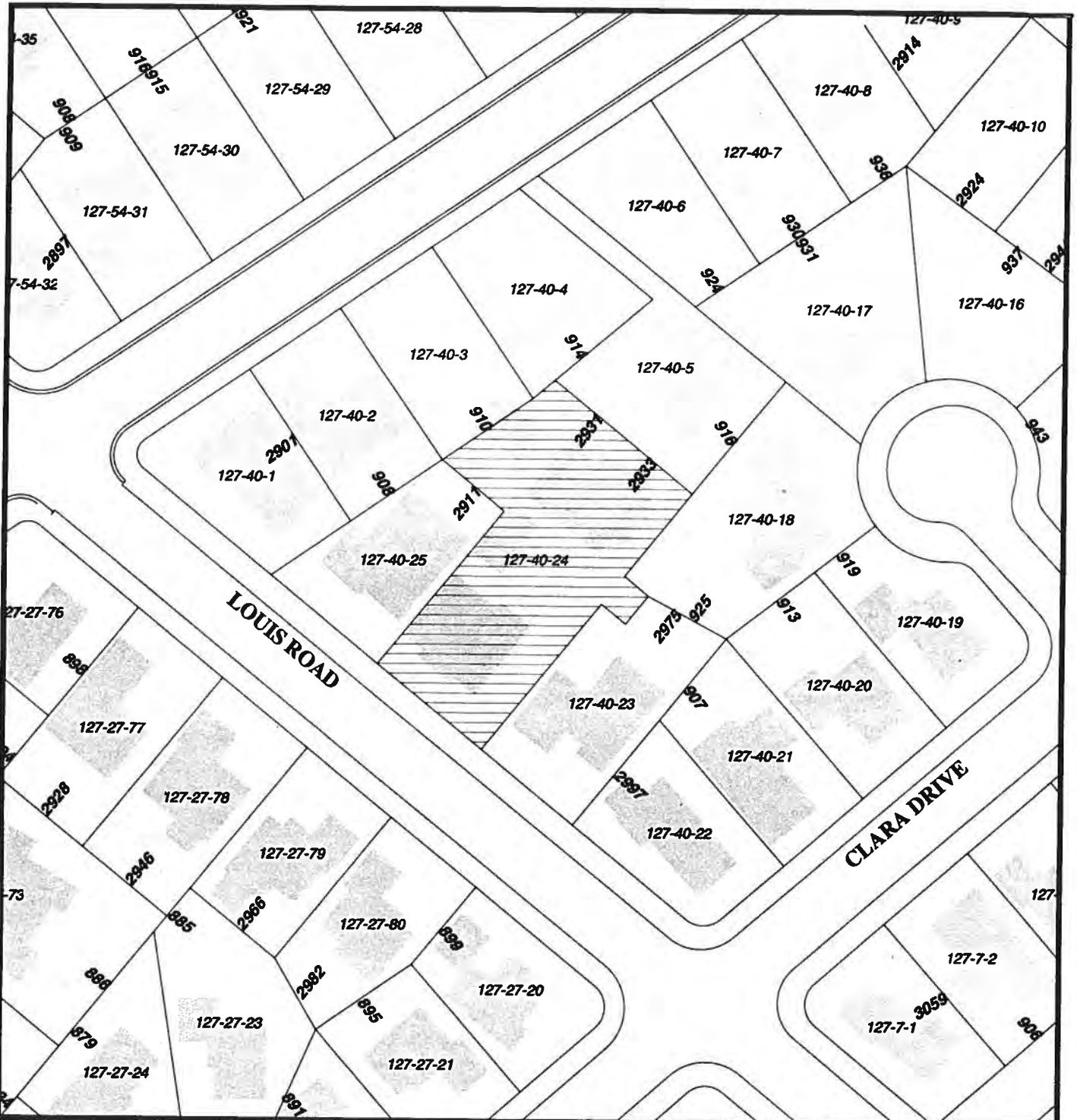
Palo Alto Times. 4 December 1935, 28 January 1946, 23 November 1976.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1953, 1954.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



Winn, Susan Bright. *2931 Louis Road*, recollections and research. 12 January 1999.

LOCATION MAP



2931-2933 Louis Rd
127-40-024

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERIA 1 & 3 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 1 and 3:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)

Address	Criteria	Category
218 Middlefield Road	1, 3	2

218 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD

APN: 120-02-012

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1905-1935

Summary of Significance: 218 Middlefield Road was found significant under Criterion A as a residence that is representative of the pattern of early development in Palo Alto when contractors, builders, and those in the construction trades established their personal homes. The building demonstrates the early development of single-family homes within the original street grid of Palo Alto.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: No alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance is revised to 1905, the year that the residence was completed. This revision is aligned with the significance of 218 Middlefield Road as a personal residence constructed for its original owner-occupants. The significance of the property for being constructed within the original street grid of Palo Alto has been omitted as many extant properties express this development context, and this significance may be better expressed through the survey and potential identification of a historic district. The significance of the building as an early and rare surviving example of a cottage residence has been added to the statement of significance.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)
- Criterion 3 (The structure or site is an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare)

Statement of Significance: 218 Middlefield Road is significant as a residence constructed for Frank Boltinhouse, who worked as a paperhanger and contractor in the early years of the development of Palo Alto. It is likely that the building was constructed by Boltinhouse and represents the early development trend of buildings constructed by those in the building trades to serve as their personal residences. Small cottage residences like 218 Middlefield Road were built in designs similar to common pattern book plans and were typical of Palo Alto's earliest years of development. These early small cottage homes are now increasingly rare.

Period of Significance: 1905

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 2

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 218 Middlefield Rd

P1. Other Identifier: 218 Middlefield Rd
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 218 Middlefield Rd City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 02 012

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The following description addresses the building in terms of its structure, plan, and appearance. The structure and plan are described using three sources of information (1949 Assessment Record prepared by the Tax Assessor, Sanborn maps, and current survey information — photographs, Field Notes form, and site visits from 1998 and 1999). The description of the structure and plan is presented for two phases in the building's history. The building is presented as it was built, or as it was at the earliest time warranted by the information available. Second the building is presented as it has changed, up to the present (1999).

This house at 218 Middlefield is a two-story, stud-frame structure built as a single family dwelling on a brick wall foundation that was still in place in 1949. In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified asbestos shingles as the exterior surface of the house. These were removed, perhaps in 1979 when an apartment added in 1954 was removed. The siding today (1999) which appears

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
218 Middlefield Rd; view southwest;
09/13/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-77,
neg #16

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1905; Metroscan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Timothy & Mary Rondthaler
218 Middlefield Rd Palo Alto CA
94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded:
December 16, 1999

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 218 Middlefield Rd

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date December 16, 1999

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

original, is lap siding except in the gables. Inside, there are earth floors in the basement, hardwood floors on the ground floor, and pine floors on the second floor. Walls are plastered. In 1949, heating was provided by a gas fired floor furnace. Fenestration consists of double-hung and casement windows.

In plan and appearance, this is a rectangular one and one-half story building with a projecting two-story wing and a one-story half porch. The main roof is a steeply pitched gable that flares out over the half porch. The projecting wing is covered by a gable roof with a shallow pitch. In 1949, the Tax Assessor identified interior rooms as follows: a 10 by 20 foot basement; on the ground floor, a living room, dining room, kitchen, and service porch; on the second floor, four bedrooms and two baths; and accessible attic space. The interior was modified by the creation of a studio apartment in 1954. This apartment was removed in 1979.

This house was designed as a compact bungalow for a large family. It has a small cottage appearance with its steep gabled roof that sweeps down over the porch. Its four upstairs bedrooms might have been accommodated in a house of a different sort. In *Radford's Artistic Bungalows* of 1908, Design No. 5022 (p. 94) is similar to this, in appearance and probably in plan. The Radford design has only three bedrooms and one bath upstairs. Although this house was not taken from Radford's, the presence of a similar design in a pattern book helps to identify this as an example of a common type.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 218 Middlefield Rd

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Bungalow

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1905: Built (MetroScan)
1954: Addition of apartment
1979: Reverted to single-family residence

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Pattern of development Area Palo Alto

Period of Significance 1905-1935 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: According to a 1910 City of Palo Alto map, 218 Middlefield was the first structure built on its side of Middlefield between Everett and Palo Alto avenues. It was a parcel of Block 45 which had been divided in two by the construction of Byron Street through it. By the Sanborn map of 1924 almost all of the lots of Block 45 have been developed. This house is located on a mid-block lot on the southwest side of Middlefield on a lot measuring 50 by 112½ feet, a typically sized suburban lot of its time. The 1924 Sanborn map showed a garage behind the house in the south corner of the lot.

Building History: The MetroScan has the house at 218 Middlefield built in 1905. The Sanborn maps of 1924 and 1949 show no expansions or alterations. Information in the "Historic Inventory Database" or tax card record of building permits note no expansions or alterations prior to 24 December 1953 when a permit was issued to Louis Siegel to make an apartment. There is very little information with which to draw a history of the design and construction of this house.

As noted an apartment was added to the tax record in 1954. This was created by means of partition walls within the existing structure. In 1979, a permit was issued to remove non-bearing walls, remove its kitchen, and revert the house to a single family residence.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: December 16, 1999

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 218 Middlefield Rd

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date December 16, 1999

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

History of Use: The house went up in 1905 and the *City Directory* of January 1906 lists "Boltinhouse, Frank L., Paint Co." and "Boltinhouse, Mrs. Belle." The Boltinhouses were listed in directories through 1911. The U.S. Census of 1910 listed Frank L. Boltinhouse as the owner (mortgaged) of 218 Middlefield. He was 40 years old and worked as a "paper hanger/contractor." His wife was listed as Isabel and as 38 years old. The couple had two children: a girl, 11 years old, and a boy, 8 years old. Mr. Boltinhouse worked in the building trades in a period when Palo Alto was rapidly built up. With the proceeds of that work, he established his family in a new house in Palo Alto.

The *City Directory* of 1914 lists Henry W. Bessac (retired) and his wife, Virginia B. Bessac as the occupants of the house. With them is listed Eugene P. Bessac, a student. Mr. Bessac's obituary says that he died in this same house in 1935. According to his obituary, he was a newspaperman, "who founded or owned many of the old papers in this state, notable among these being the establishment of the first newspapers in Long Beach in 1888. Other papers in California which he owned were at Lincoln, Hollister, Santa Ana, Dixon, and others."

Evaluation

The house at 218 Middlefield appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance for the period 1905 to 1935. It is representative of the pattern of development of houses by people in the building and construction business for themselves. It also belongs to the first period of the development of single-family houses in the original grid of Palo Alto.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1906-1950.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 11 October 1935, 24 October 1941, 28 October 1946, 24 December 1953, 3 May 1954, 2 May 1957.

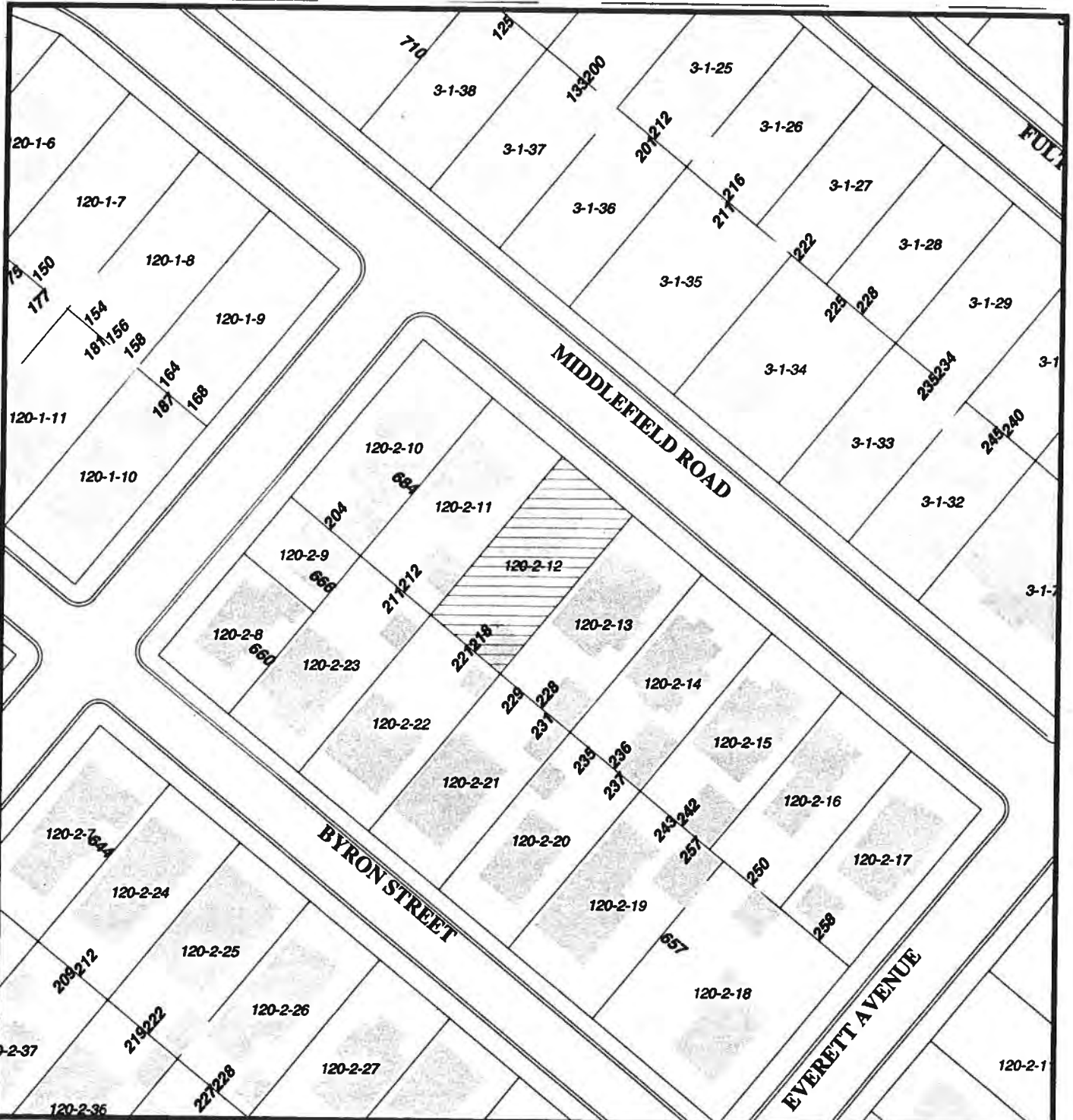
Radford Architectural Company. *Radford's Artistic Bungalows: The Complete 1908 Catalog*. Originally published in Chicago: 1908. Republished Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 1997.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1956, 1960, 1967.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Winslow, Ward and the Palo Alto Historical Association. *Palo Alto: A Centennial History*. Palo Alto: Palo Alto Historical Association, 1993.



218 Middlefield Rd
120-02-012

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERION 4 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criterion 4:

- Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)

Address	Criterion	Category
945-949 Emerson Street	4	3

945-949 EMERSON STREET

APN: 120-28-079

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1924-1942

Summary of Significance: 945-949 Emerson Street was found significant under Criterion A as an important example of a rare surviving mixed-use property with a local neighborhood store at the front of the parcel and a residential building at the rear where the owner of the store lived.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: Changes to exterior signage; no other alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance has been revised to consist of 1924, the year that the commercial building was erected on the property.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation: Criterion 4 (The structure or site is connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare)

Statement of Significance: The property at 945-949 Emerson Avenue contains a rear residential building (945 Emerson Avenue, built ca. 1906) and a front commercial building (949 Emerson Avenue, built in 1924) and is significant as a rare surviving mixed-use property from the 1920s at the transition point between a commercial and residential area. The property reflects local patterns of

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

development in Palo Alto and relates to the overall character of the neighborhood in scale, materials, proportion, or other factors.

Period of Significance: 1924

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 4

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 945 Emerson St

- P1. Other Identifier: 945 Emerson St
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ___; R ___; ___/___ of ___/___ of Sec ___; ___ B.M.
c. Address 945 Emerson St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ___; ___ mE/ ___ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 28 079

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

There are three buildings on this property at 945 Emerson — a house at the rear, a store at the front, and a garage to the northeast of the store.

House. At the rear of the lot is a small one-story, wood-frame house. It has a hip roof with overhanging eaves and paneled soffits and a central brick chimney. It is clad in wood siding with wood double-hung windows. In plan, this house is a square cottage with a projecting wing and a half porch at the front. Located behind buildings and fences, details of the house are not visible.

Store. At the front of the property is a small rectangular store measuring 20 by 40 feet. In addition there is a projecting wing at the rear. The main store is of masonry construction — the Tax Assessor called it "cement or cinder block", but it looks like

See continuation sheet

*P3b Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
945 Emerson St; view northeast;
09/20/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-84,
neg #18

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
ca. 1906; Assessor's Records

*P7. Owner and Address:
Allan D Yarkin
152 Homer Ave Palo Alto CA 94301

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

*P9. Date Recorded: _____
May 6, 2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Resource Identifier: 945 Emerson St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date May 6, 2000 Continuation Update

Description (continued)

hollow clay tile. It has a flat roof enclosed by a parapet that steps up in the center at the front and down in the center on the sides. The parapet is capped by a flat coping. The front wall is stuccoed and in 1949 was described as having a "plate glass front" that remained in place until it at least 1985. Since that time, the large square plate glass window with a wood frame has been reduced in size by about two thirds. The lower part of the window has been walled up.

Garage. There is a garage located to the northeast of the store. It is a wood-frame structure with a gable roof and shingled walls. It was designed for one car.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 945 Emerson St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: 1-3 story commercial building

*B5. Architectural Style: Flat front

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
ca. 1906: House built (Assessor's Records)
1924: Store built (*Building and Engineering News*)

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Development in Palo Alto Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1924-1942 Property Type Residential and Commercial Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The parcel at 945 Emerson Street is located in a block identified by the letter E on the "Original Map of the University Park" of 1889. Between the publication of that map and the "Plat of the Town of Palo Alto" in 1894, Block E was bisected by Ramona Street. The land had not been developed or completely subdivided by the time of the Sanborn map of 1904 but the lot appears with its current dimensions (37.50' x 112.50') on the "Revised Map Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921."

Structure: There are three buildings on this property, a house at the rear of the lot, a store built up to the sidewalk, and a garage about half way to the rear northwest of the store. The house, at 949 Emerson Street, was first listed in the *City Directory* in 1907. The Assessor's records date the house to 1906, while the Santa Clara County MetroScan dates it to 1905.

Building and Engineering News reported, on 27 September 1924, that James DuMont was building a new store at 945 Emerson Street for Lucie B. Stirk at a cost of \$2,500. The *Palo Alto Times* printed a building permit notice, on 2 October 1924. The *Palo Alto City Directory* listed, in 1926, a grocer by the name of Emile Pechart at the address, but from 1927 until 1942, it listed Mrs. Lucie B. Stirk in the SOS Grocery.

See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: May 6, 2000

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Identifier: 945 Emerson St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date May 6, 2000

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

Use: According to the *Palo Alto City Directory*, there has been a residence at 949 Emerson Street from at least 1907. With students and several turnovers in residents, it appears to have been a rental property at the beginning. Residents included John P. and Myrtle Vincent and George W. Tyson. John Vincent was an electrician for the city while he lived here (1913-1917) and was later a well-known member of the City Engineer's staff. Tyson was a retired rancher. At the time Mrs. Stirk was having the store built in the front yard, there was no separate listing for the occupants of the house behind it. Mrs. Stirk lived there from 1927 until about 1942. She was identified by the *City Directory* as the owner of the property. Charles and Bessie Ingram bought the business by 1944 but never lived at the address. From 1948 until 1953, new proprietors were listed: Raymond L. and Bernice V. Hunter, grocers, and Fred H. and Fern M. Wilson, butchers.

Evaluation

This property appears to be eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1924 to 1942, encompassing the years when the proprietor of the store also lived on the property.

This property represents an important but largely vanished development in Palo Alto — the small neighborhood store. It is typical of many such stores during the years when these were most common in incorporating housing for the proprietor on the property. It is unusual in that it is on a midblock site and not at a corner. These stores disappeared from American cities largely because of the introduction of zoning laws that promoted single-use districts. Ironically, this store was built after the adoption of zoning laws in Palo Alto and was made possible because its residential neighborhood, largely occupied by poor and minority residents, was zoned as a "Factory District."

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Building and Engineering News. September 27, 1924.

Map of the City of Palo Alto. 1921, 1924, 1929, 1949.

Original Map of the University Park. 1889.

Palo Alto. Zoning Map. [1922].

Palo Alto. Map of Use Districts Adopted by the Council of the City of Palo Alto. 12 September 1927.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1904-1953.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 17 January 1923, 2 October 1924, 22 December 1924, 10 August 1946, 17 April 1953, 20 April 1953, 5 December 1985.

Palo Alto Weekly. "Surviving in a Supermarket World." 30 January 1985.

Plat of the Town of Palo Alto. 1894.

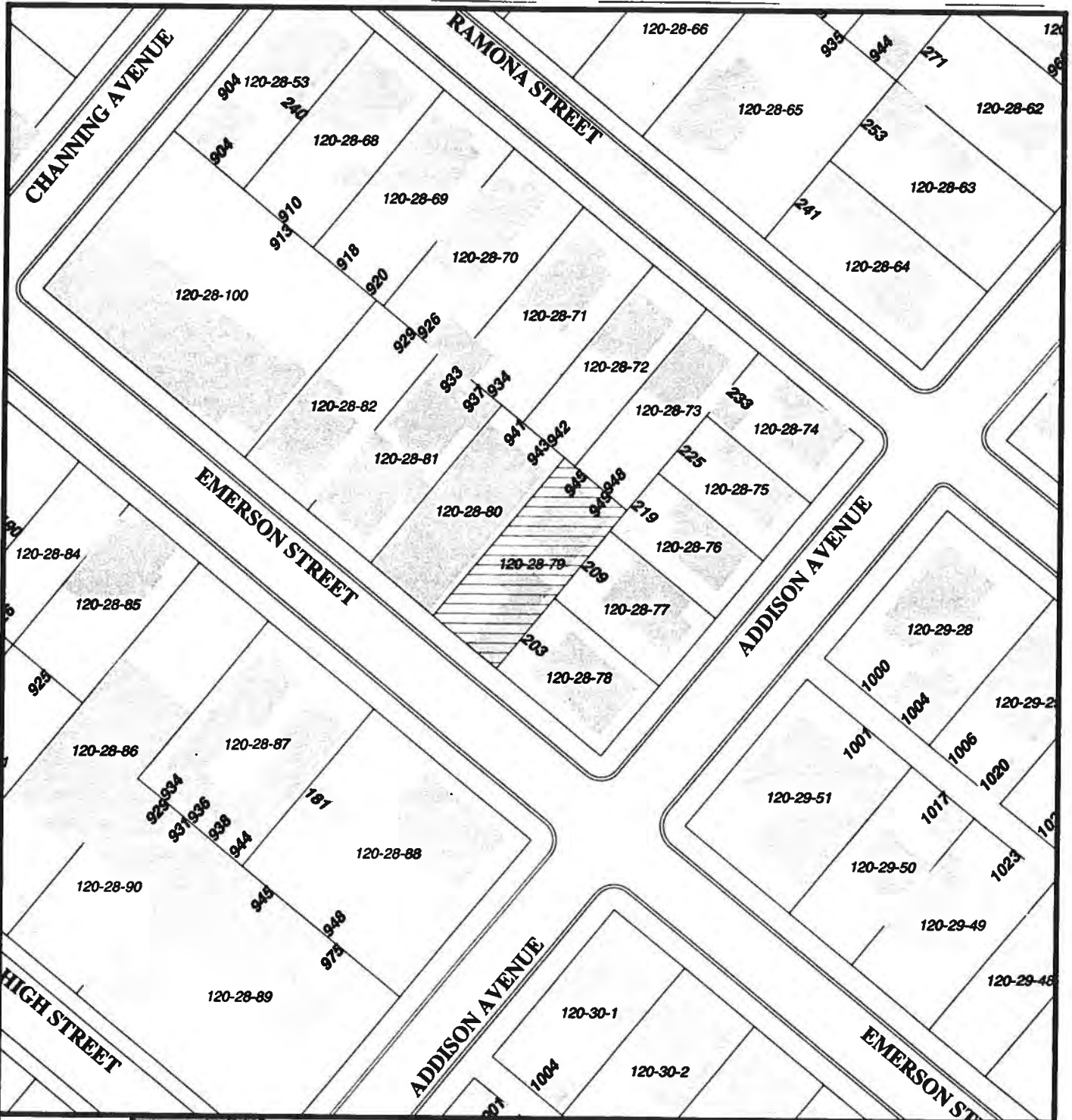
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1967.



United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



945-949 Emerson St
120-28-079

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS



CRITERIA 1 & 2 NOMINATIONS

Properties proposed for designation under Palo Alto Criteria 1 and 2:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation)
- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to city, state or nation)

Address	Criteria	Category
619 Webster Street	1, 2	3

619 WEBSTER STREET

APN: 120-04-025

1997-2001 SURVEY UPDATE SUMMARY

Identified National Register Criteria of Significance: Criterion A (Events)

Identified Period of Significance: 1904-1950s

Summary of Significance: 619 Webster Street was found eligible for its ability to demonstrate early patterns and trends of prosperity and adaptation by early Palo Alto residents. The building demonstrates a period of prosperity for small business owners in the early twentieth century and reflects changing living patterns with the conversion from a single-family residence to a multi-family building during the ownership and occupancy of the original owners.

2023 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY SUMMARY

Alterations Since 2001: New handrails installed at front entrances; no other alterations identified.

Status in 2023: Extant, retains historic integrity.

Recommended Revisions to Significance: The period of significance was revised to end in 1958, following the deaths of both original owner-occupants.



Figure 1: 1997-2001 Survey Update photograph.



Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

RECOMMENDATION FOR LISTING IN THE PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Criteria for Designation:

- Criterion 1 (The structure or site is identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state, or nation)

Imagining change in historic environments through
design, research, and technology

- Criterion 2 (The structure or site is particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state, or nation)

Statement of Significance: 619 Webster Street tells the story of Palo Alto's early residential patterns of adaptation and density. The building was erected by William and Ethel Earle. William was the owner of Palo Alto's oldest grocery store, and 1904 appears to have been a time of personal prosperity and stability for his Palo Alto business. With changing economic conditions during the Great Depression and with William's concurrent retirement, the Earles adapted their residence to allow for renters, first creating a second unit, and then subdividing the house for a third unit. This further reflects the densification of Palo Alto in the middle of the twentieth century. Due to its modest design and history of use, the building is a good local example of an architectural type that relates to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion, or other factors.

Period of Significance: 1904-1958

Palo Alto Historic Inventory Category: Category 3

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 619-623 Webster St

- P1. Other Identifier: 619-623 Webster St
- P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a: County Santa Clara
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA Date 1991 T ____; R ____; ____ of ____ of Sec ____ B.M.
c. Address 619-623 Webster St City Palo Alto Zip 94301
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN
*e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 120 04 025

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This house at 619 Webster is a one-story, balloon-frame structure with a hip roof, clad on the exterior in three-lap siding. It was originally covered by a hip roof with a proportional, front-facing dormer. About 1935, a large, shed-roofed dormer was added to the northwest side to accommodate living space in the attic. Fenestration consists of double-hung windows and a multi-pane wood and glass front door. A brick chimney in the front face of the hip roof probably belongs to a living room fireplace at the front of the house.

In plan, this house was built with a rectangular footprint. The 1904 and 1908 Sanborn maps showed a long porch on the front half of the southeast side and a round bay window behind it. These features were oriented to morning sunlight. The 1924 Sanborn map showed a projecting wing at the rear of this same side of the house, behind the round bay window. After the house was modified for three units around 1935, the 1949 Sanborn maps showed the long porch enclosed except at the front in the south corner of the house. What had been a porch large enough for a swing or children's play area was reduced to an
See continuation sheet

***P3b Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) _____
619-623 Webster St; view northeast;
09/16/99; by B. Vahey; roll BRV-81,
neg #12

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1904; Metroscan

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Melvyn Pratt
1136 Waverley St Palo Alto CA
94301

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore
221 Main Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94105

***P9. Date Recorded:**
December 29, 1999

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation*: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) Palo Alto Historic Survey Update (Corbett and Bradley for Dames & Moore, 2000)

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 6

Resource Identifier: 619-623 Webster St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date December 29, 1999

Continuation

Update

Description (continued)

entrance porch. The projecting front porch near the west corner of the house also may have been added — it does not appear on any Sanborn map before or after. Because the materials and finishes for this front porch and the side porch enclosure match the original house, they appear to have been made at the same time. Because the side dormer does not match the original as well, it may have been made later. Nothing else is known about the interior arrangement of the house.

Lacking photographs and the Assessment Record available for most buildings in 1949, the early appearance and other features of this building are not known. The distinctive appearance of this house is the result of an unusual original design of 1904 that was modified in stages. Originally, the house was a variation of a type that might have been called a square cottage or a bungalow. Decorative features are associated with the Colonial Revival style, but the composition of these features is irregular, and is not associated with that style. Decorative features of the house are three-lap siding, hip roofs with overhanging eaves and paneled soffits, and round porch columns.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 619-623 Webster St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: _____ B4. Present Use: Single family property

*B5. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival decorative features

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1904: built (MetroScan)
ca. 1909-1924: addition of room to rear
ca. post-1935: enclosure of porch on south side, replaced bay window with apartment entry, new porch and entry on front, addition of dormer on north side.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Development of Palo Alto Area Palo Alto
Period of Significance 1904-1950s Property Type residential Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

History

Site: The residential building at 619 Webster is located on a 50-by-150-foot lot in Block No.41 of the original subdivision of University Park of 1889. This was a large suburban lot for its time. The lot was first developed with the main house only as shown on the 1904 Sanborn map. The 1908 Sanborn map showed a one-story, wood shed at the rear of the lot in the east corner. On the 1949 and 1949 Sanborn maps, this shed was labeled as a garage.

Structure: The Santa Clara County MetroScan dates the residence at 619 Webster to 1904 and in that year the address was first listed in the *Palo Alto City Directory*. The first occupants were William M. and Ethel C. Earle who owned the house and lived there for five decades. Sanborn maps indicate that after 1908 and before 1924, a room was added to the rear of the south side.

According to the record in the *City Directory*, what had been built as a single family residence was occupied by the Earles and one other family in 1936 and the Earles and two other families in 1938. To accommodate its new use as a three-unit residence, See continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Corbett

Date of Evaluation: December 29, 1999

(This space reserved for official comments)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 6

Resource Identifier: 619-623 Webster St

Recorded by Michael Corbett/Steve Hardy (history)

*Date December 29, 1999

Continuation

Update

History (continued)

the structure was modified by the enclosure of the long side porch at the front of the south side, replacement of the bay window in the middle of the south side by an apartment entry, creation of a new projecting porch and entry on the front of the house, and addition of a large shed-roof dormer on the north side. These alterations produced a different character and appearance of the building. Although no photograph of the building before 1935 exists, it was a single family house at that time. Since 1936, it has looked like a multiple family dwelling.

Use: This house was built by William C. Earle, owner of one of the oldest businesses in Palo Alto and the first grocery. He built this house about ten years after going into business, representing not only his own success, but a pattern of prosperity for many small business owners in Palo Alto's first decades. (The 1890s in particular were hard times and many small businesses failed. Others were affected by the financial panic of 1907. At the same time, many small businesses avoided trouble and survived.) The *Palo Alto Times* printed on 14 June 1895 a notice that G.C. Thaxter had sold his grocery business to W.M. Earle and B.F. Suiter and shortly thereafter an advertisement that made it clear that the new partners were selling off everything their predecessor had carried in the dry good and hardware lines to concentrate on groceries. The *Palo Alto Times* printed on 11 June 1897 another notice that Mr. Suiter was selling his interest in the business to Mr. Earle who thereby became sole owner of what would be advertised as Palo Alto's oldest grocery store. According to his wife's obituary (*Palo Alto Times* 7 May 1957), the Earles were married in 1902. Two years later they moved into a new house at 619 Webster where they raised three children and lived until their deaths in the 1950s. According to a story that appeared in the *Palo Alto Times* on 4 June 1942 Mr. Earle sold out and retired in 1935 when he would have been about 64 years old. About the same time, he divided the family home into two and then three units to live in one and rent out the others. Among tenants in the building have been teachers, a clerk, an engineer, a nurse, a research worker, a stenographer, and from 1961 to 1968, John Allan Dole, described in the *Palo Alto Times* at his death in 1969 at the age of 97, as "Palo Alto's first yachtman."

It is interesting that the changes in this house were made by the people that built it and not by subsequent owners. How often this occurred is not known (cf. 778 Melville which also was altered by its original owners). Because the house was changed when they retired and presumably after their children were grown, its conversion to apartments represented changing family circumstances. It may have reflected general economic conditions of the depression years of the 1930s.

Evaluation

This is an unusual house with an interesting history. Although a preliminary evaluation indicated that this house was not eligible for the NRHP, additional information about the historical contexts of this house provide a fuller understanding of its potential significance. Based on what is now known, this house appears eligible for the NRHP under criterion A at the local level of significance for the period 1904 to the 1950s. As the house of an early and long-time business owner, it represents the prosperity of many small businesses whose income made possible a middle class home in a comfortable neighborhood. With its subdivision into three units, it also represents the economic difficulties of the period. The changes to the house were made during the period of significance and do not affect its integrity.

References

California Office of Historic Preservation. *Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA. August 1997.

Palo Alto City Directory. 1904-1958.

Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 14 June 1895, 11 June 1897, 4 June 1942, 7 May 1957, 7 February 1958.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1904.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1908.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: 619-623 Webster St.

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date December 29, 1999

Continuation

Update

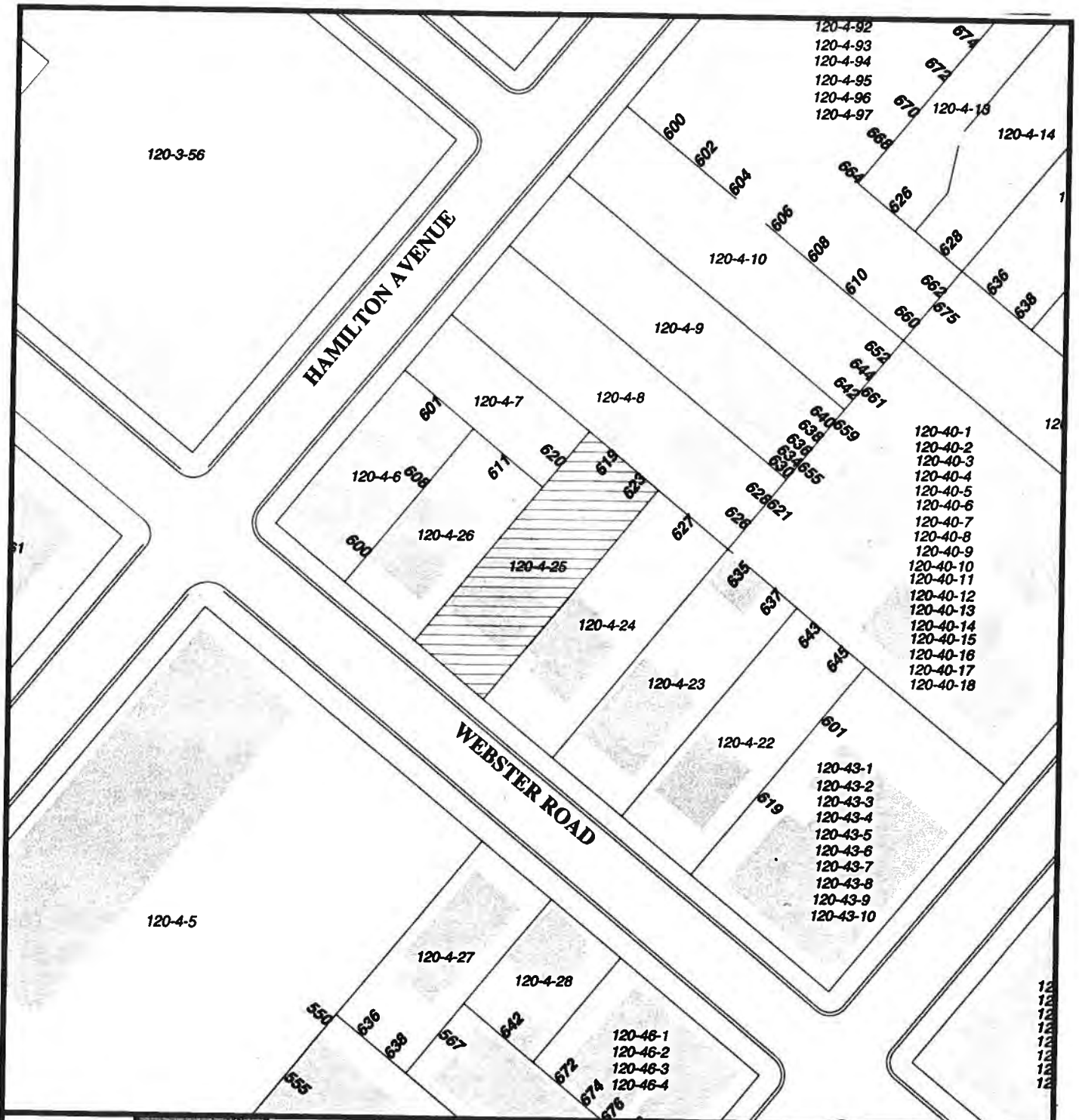
References (continued)

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

LOCATION MAP



619-623 Webster St
120-04-025

This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS

