

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

Page 2 of 7

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

Page 3 of 7

*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

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*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: _____

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

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

(This space reserved for official comments)

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.

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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

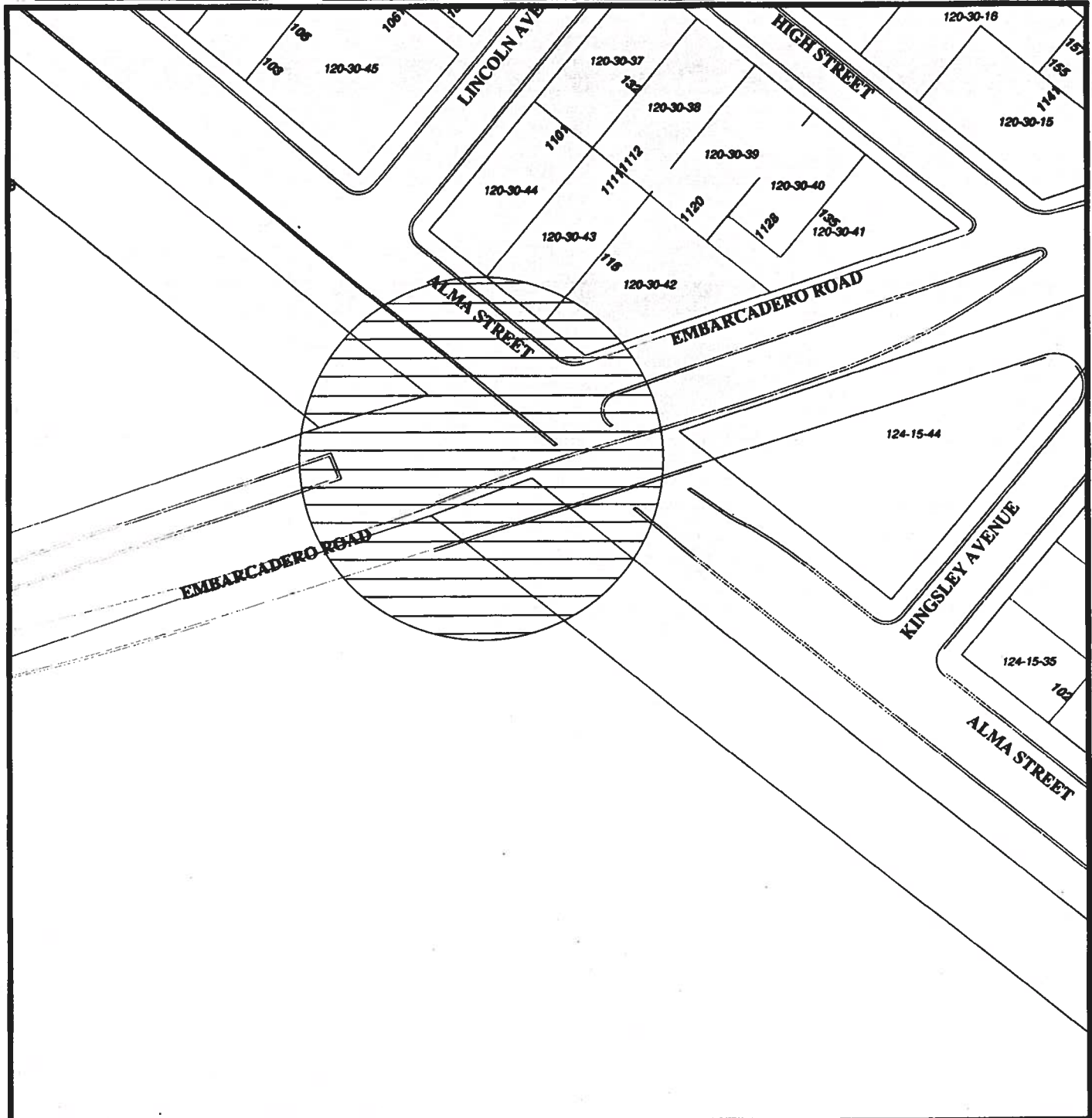
Update

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

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

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *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.

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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.

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

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

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

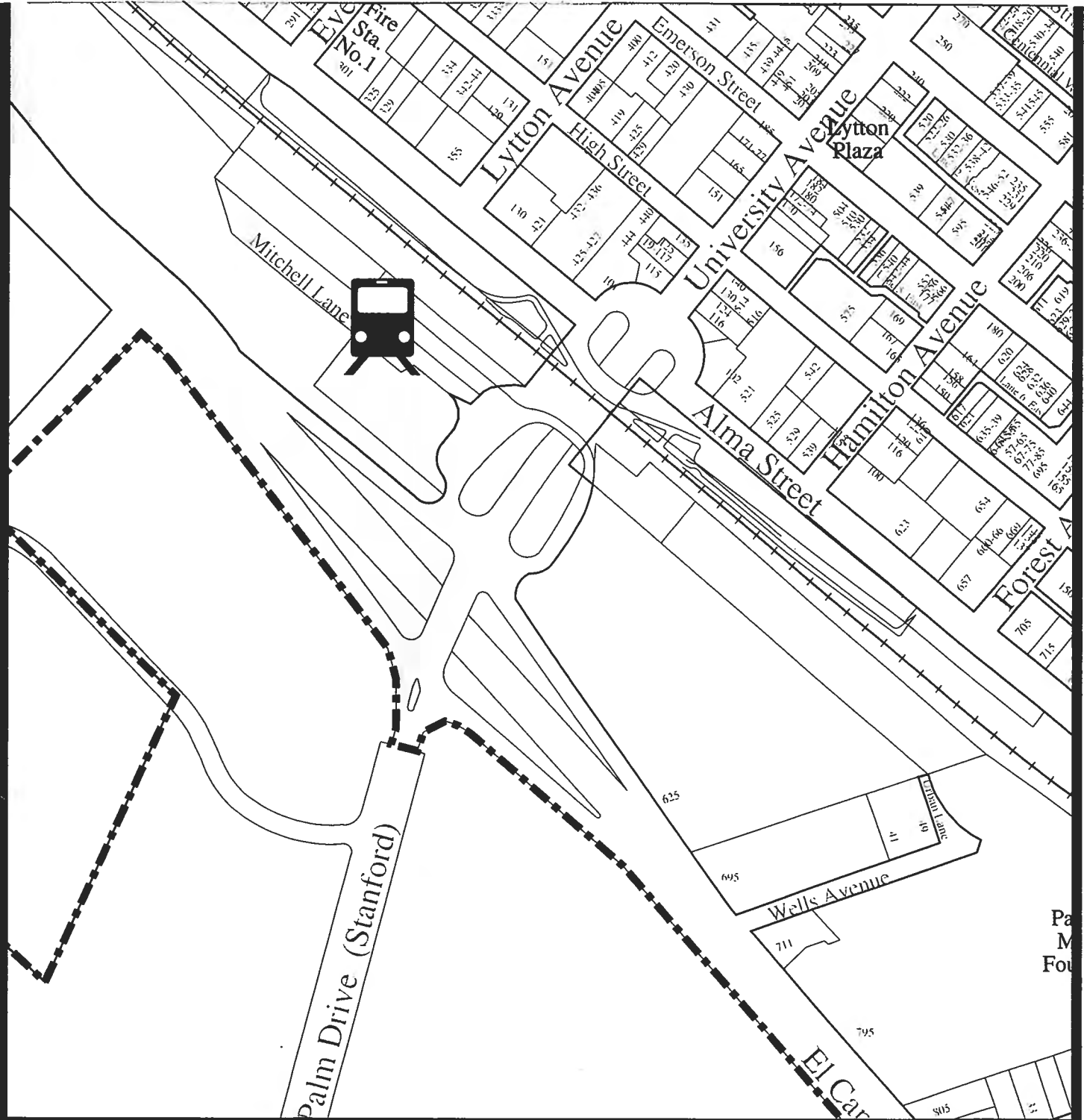
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Todd, Ruth. *PAITS: Historic Resources Section*. April 2001.

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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.

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Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

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

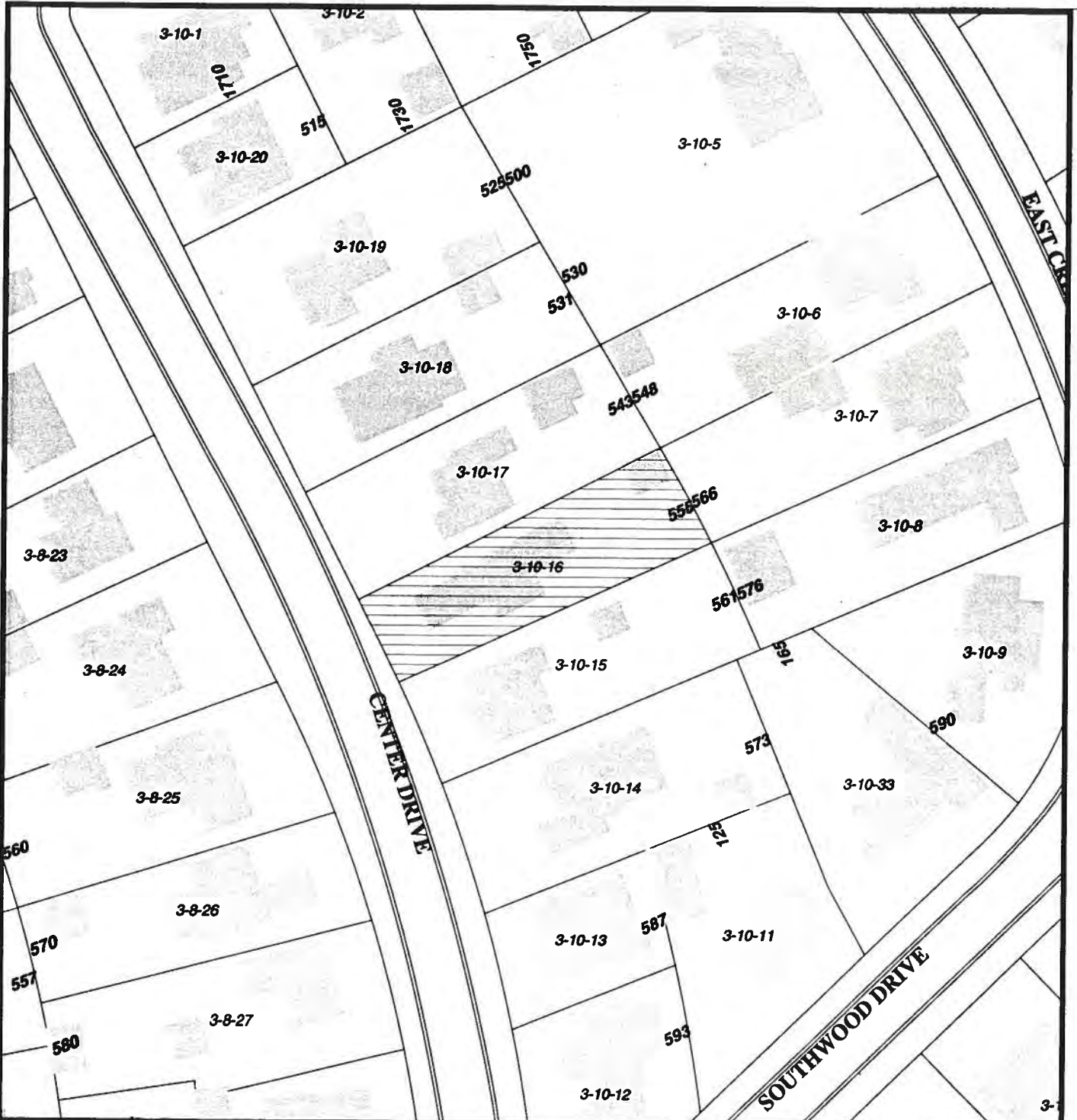
Revised Map Showing the City Limits on January 1, 1921.

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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*.

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 _____

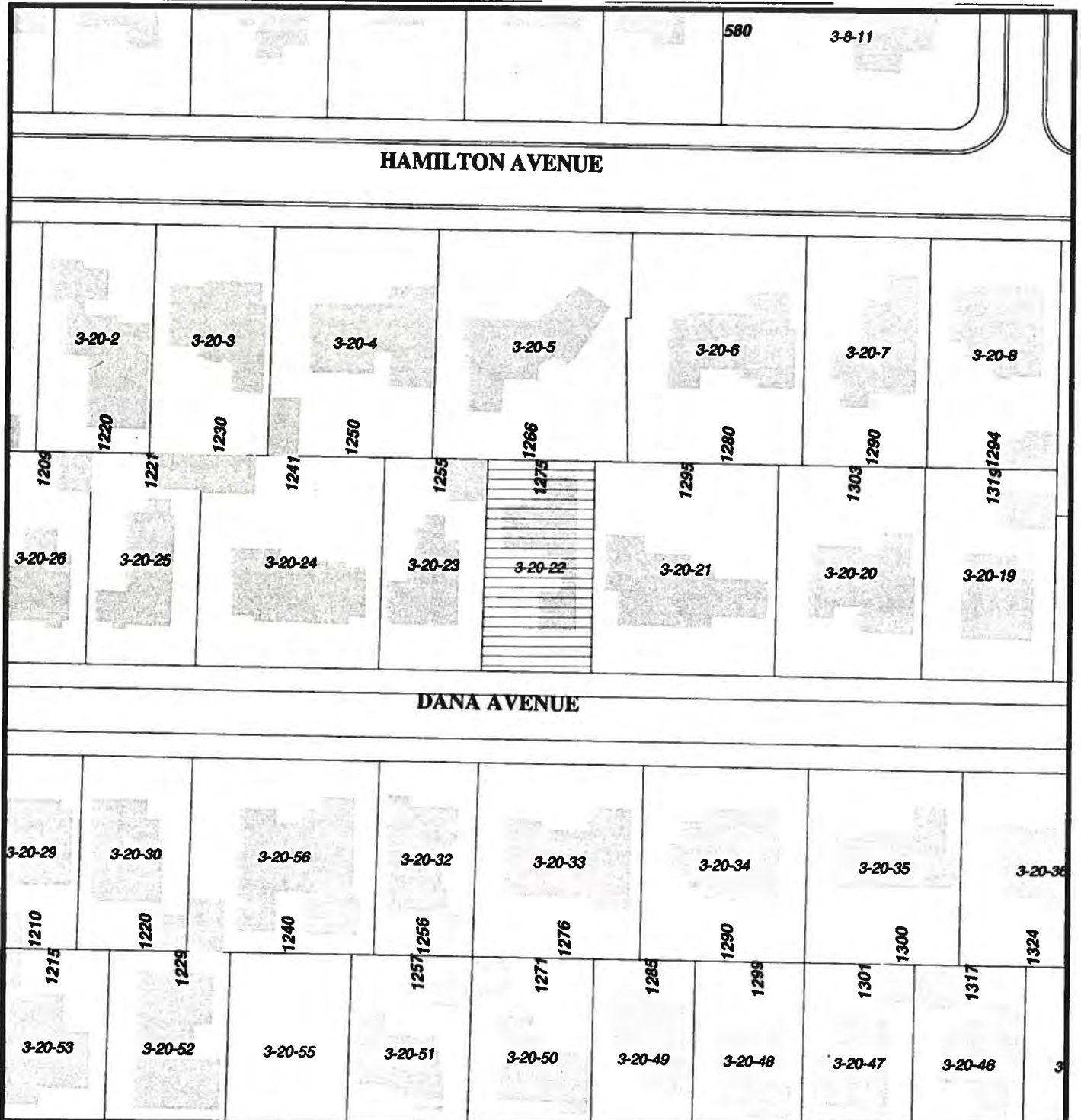
Page 4 of 4

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

*Map Name: Palo Alto Planning Dept. GIS

*Scale: 1":80'

*Date of Map: 1999



 <p>The City of Palo Alto</p>		<p>1275 Dana Ave 003-20-022</p>	<p>This map is a product of the City of Palo Alto GIS </p> 
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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

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.

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Gowans, Alan. *Images of American Living: Four Centuries of Architecture and Furniture as Cultural Expression*. New York: Harper & Row, 1976.

Gowans, Alan. *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression*. New York: Icon Editions, imprint of Harper Collins, 1992.

Kostof, Spiro. *America By Design*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.

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Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

Palo Alto Times. 14 October 1936, (obituary Margaret Donahue) 26 January 1954.

Placzek, Adolf K., editor. *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*, 4 vols. New York: The Free Press, 1982.

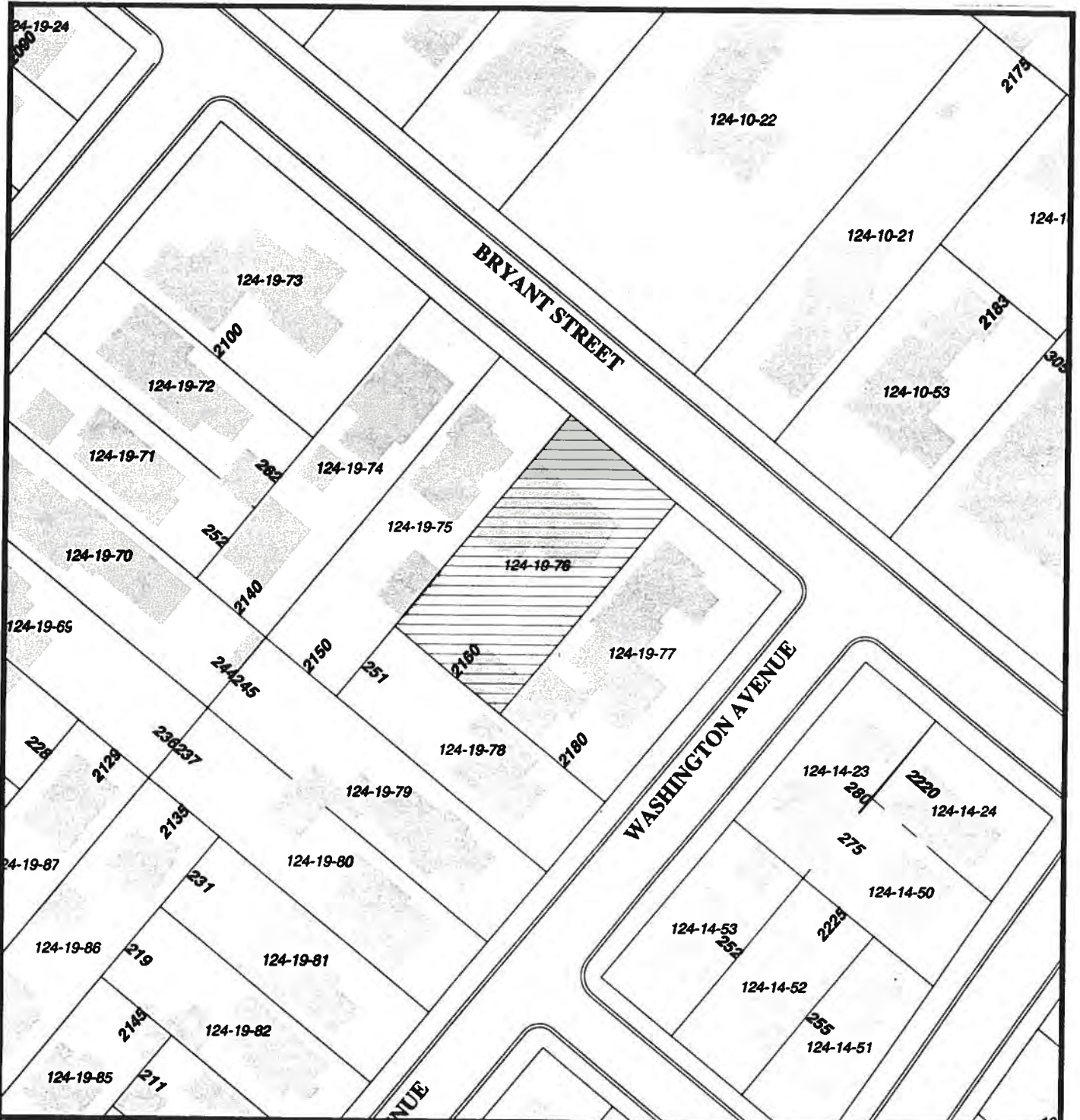
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record. 1949, 1951, 1966, 1967.

Smith, Henry Atterbury, compiler. *500 Small Houses of the Twenties*. New York: Dover Publications, 1990. Originally published as *The Books of a Thousand Homes: Volume I Containing 500 Plans of Moderate Cost 3 to 8 Room Houses: Working Drawings & Specifications Available*. New York: Homeowners Service Institute, 1923.



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

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.



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

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

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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

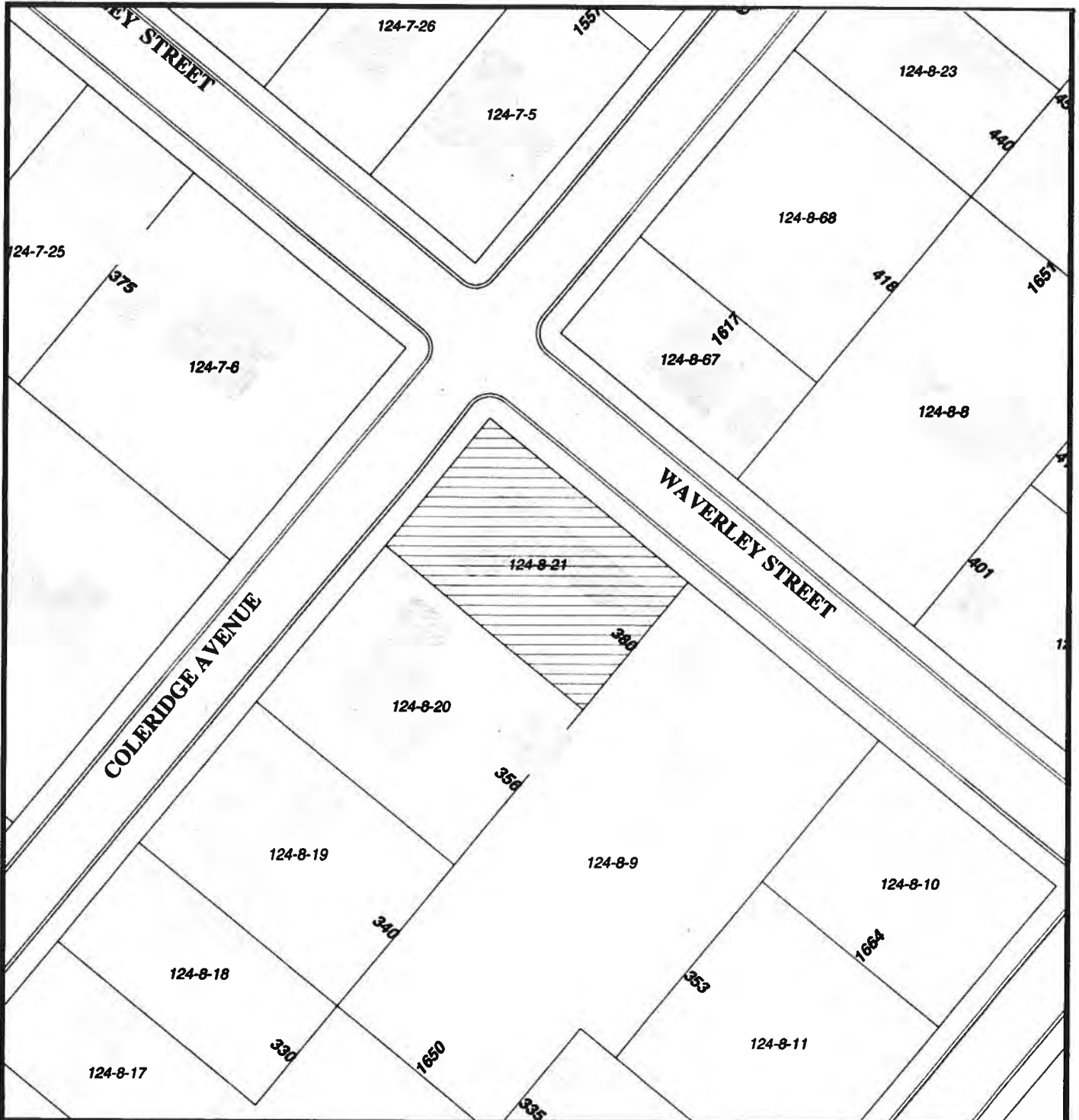
Page 4 of 4

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

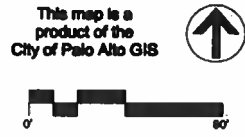
*Map Name: Palo Alto Planning Dept. GIS

*Scale: 1":80'

*Date of Map: 1999



380 Coleridge Ave
124-08-021



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.

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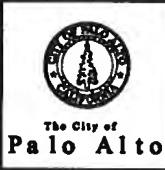
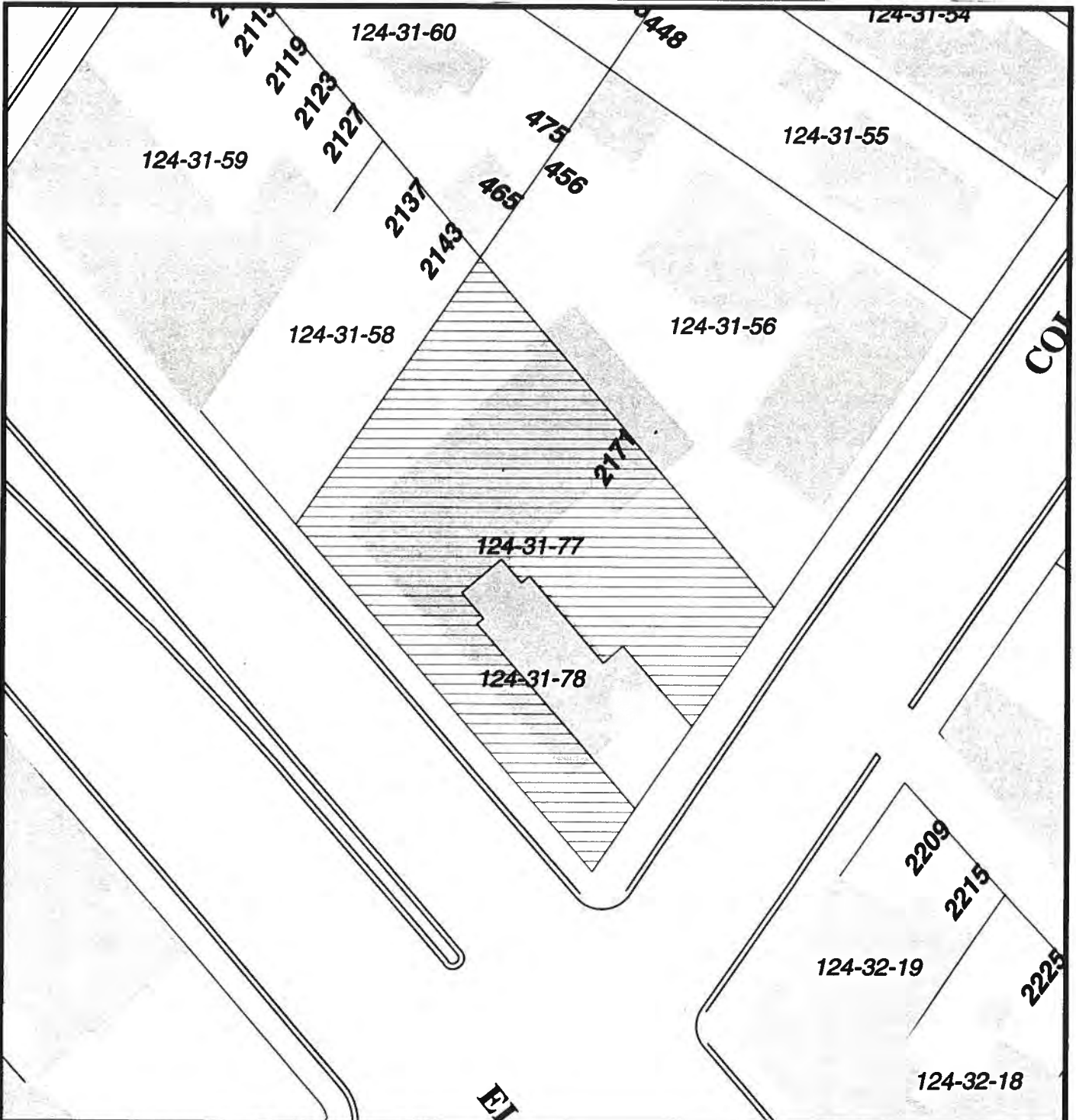
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Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.


San Jose Mercury News. 7 May 1994.


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



1726 Fulton St
003-58-033

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



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. Schmaling.

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. Schmaling.

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.

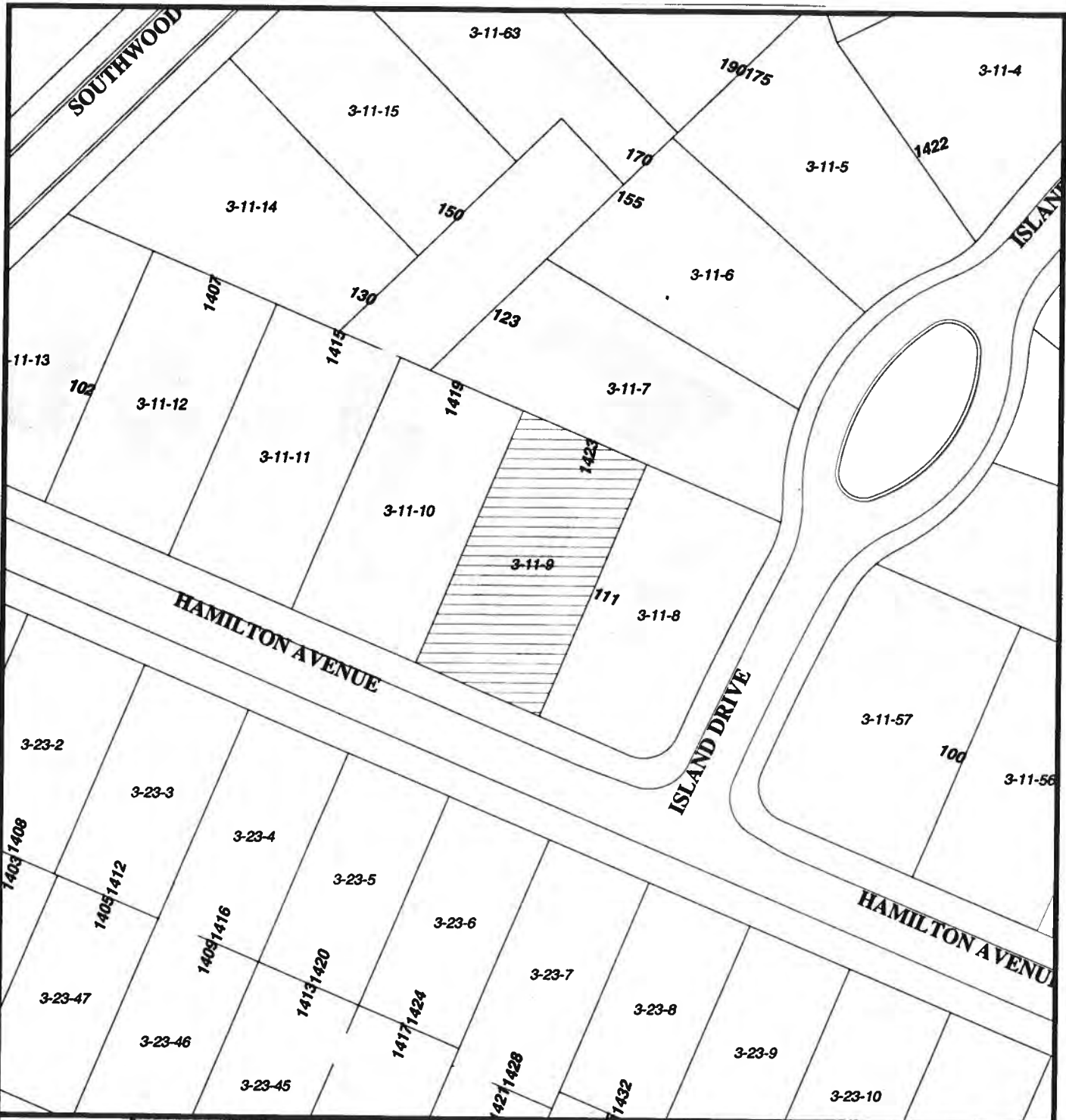
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

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.

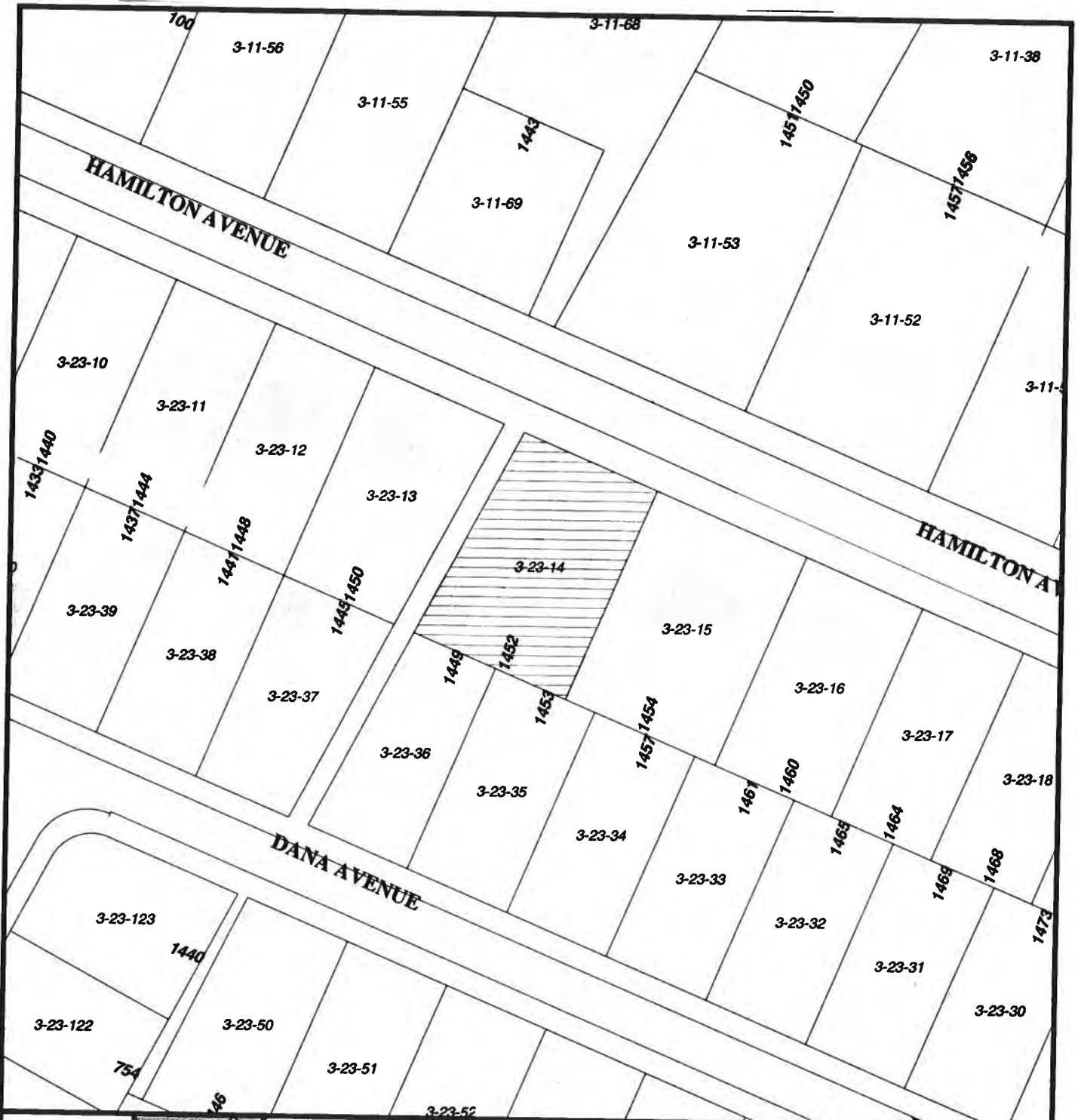
Peninsula Times Tribune. 25 October 1987.

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

WOODLAND AVENUE



419 Maple St
003-06-038

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



The City of
Palo Alto

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.

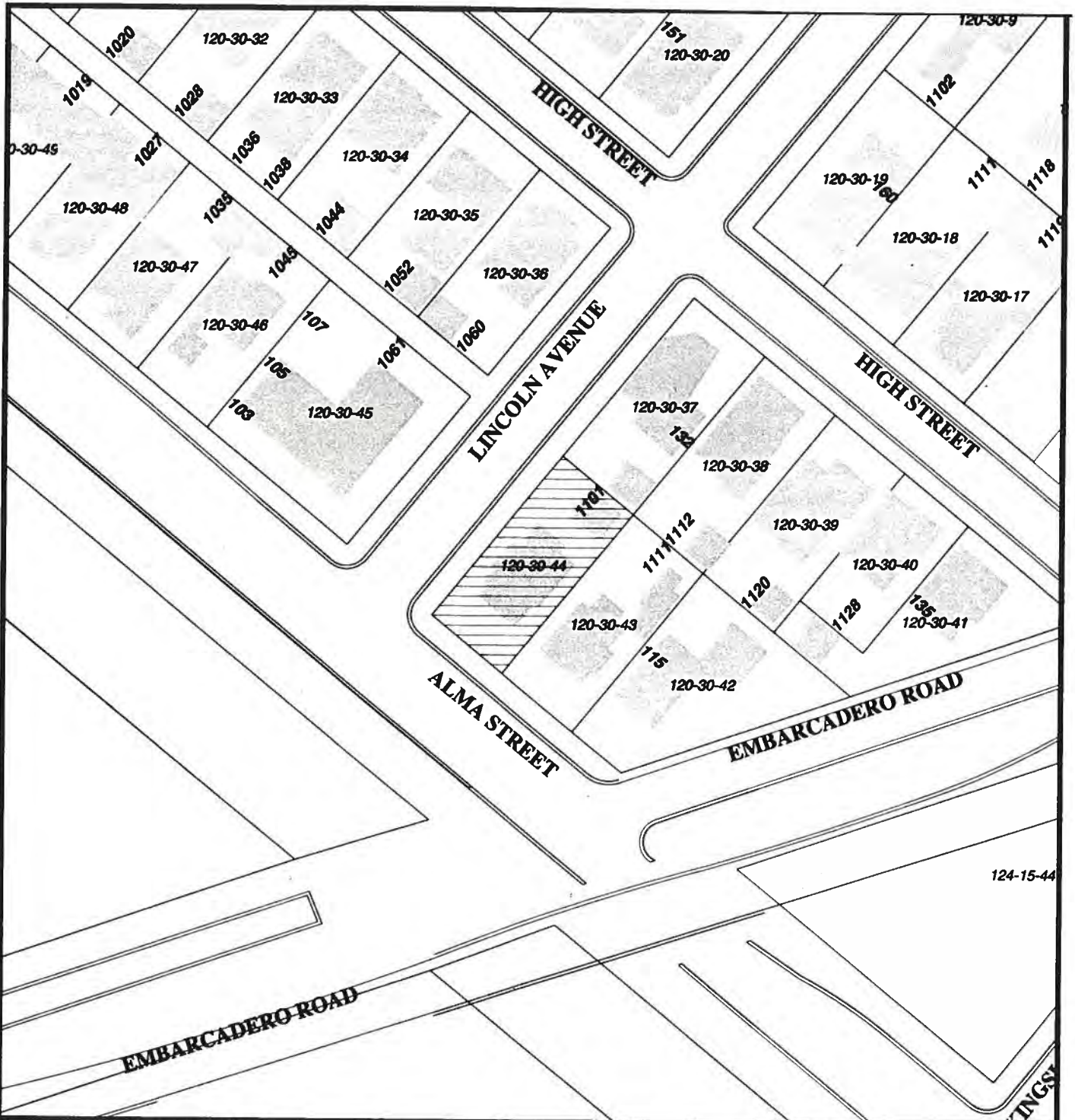
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924.

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*.

LOCATION MAP



1101 Alma Street
120-30-044

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



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.

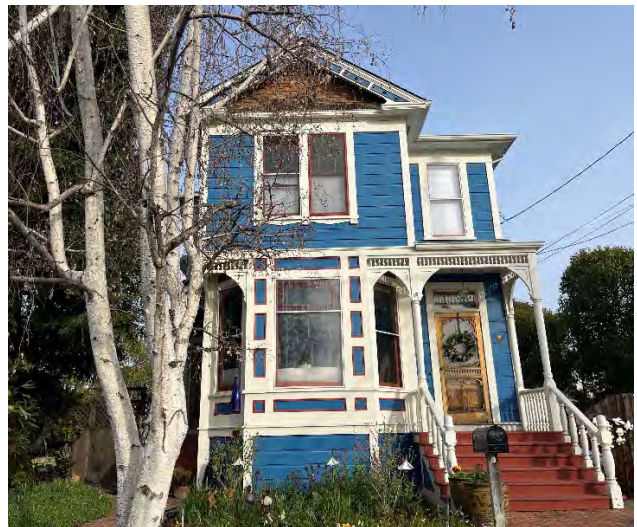


Figure 2: 2023 Reconnaissance Survey photograph.

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 ____; ____ of ____ 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.

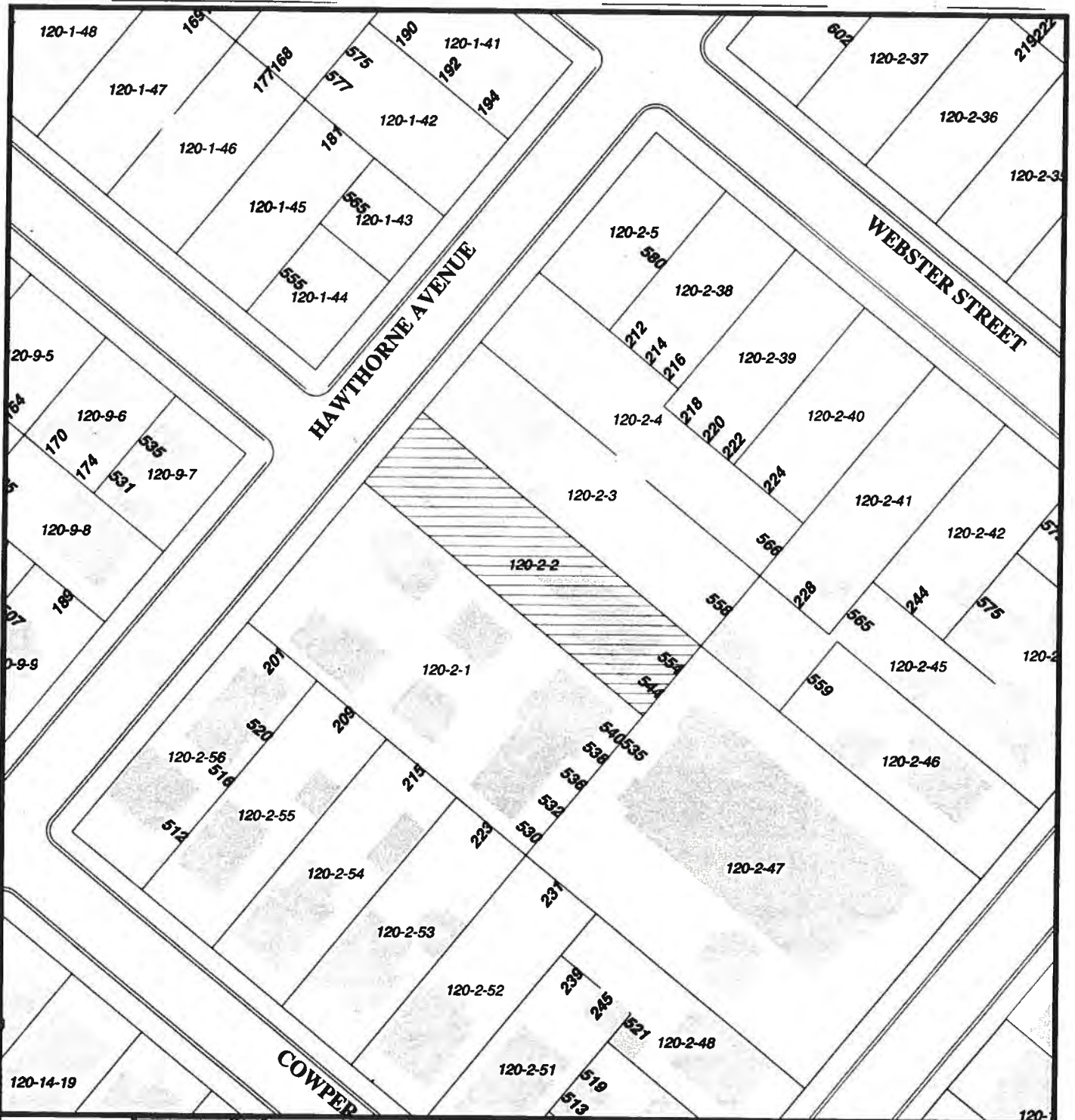
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1924; revisions to 1949.

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



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.

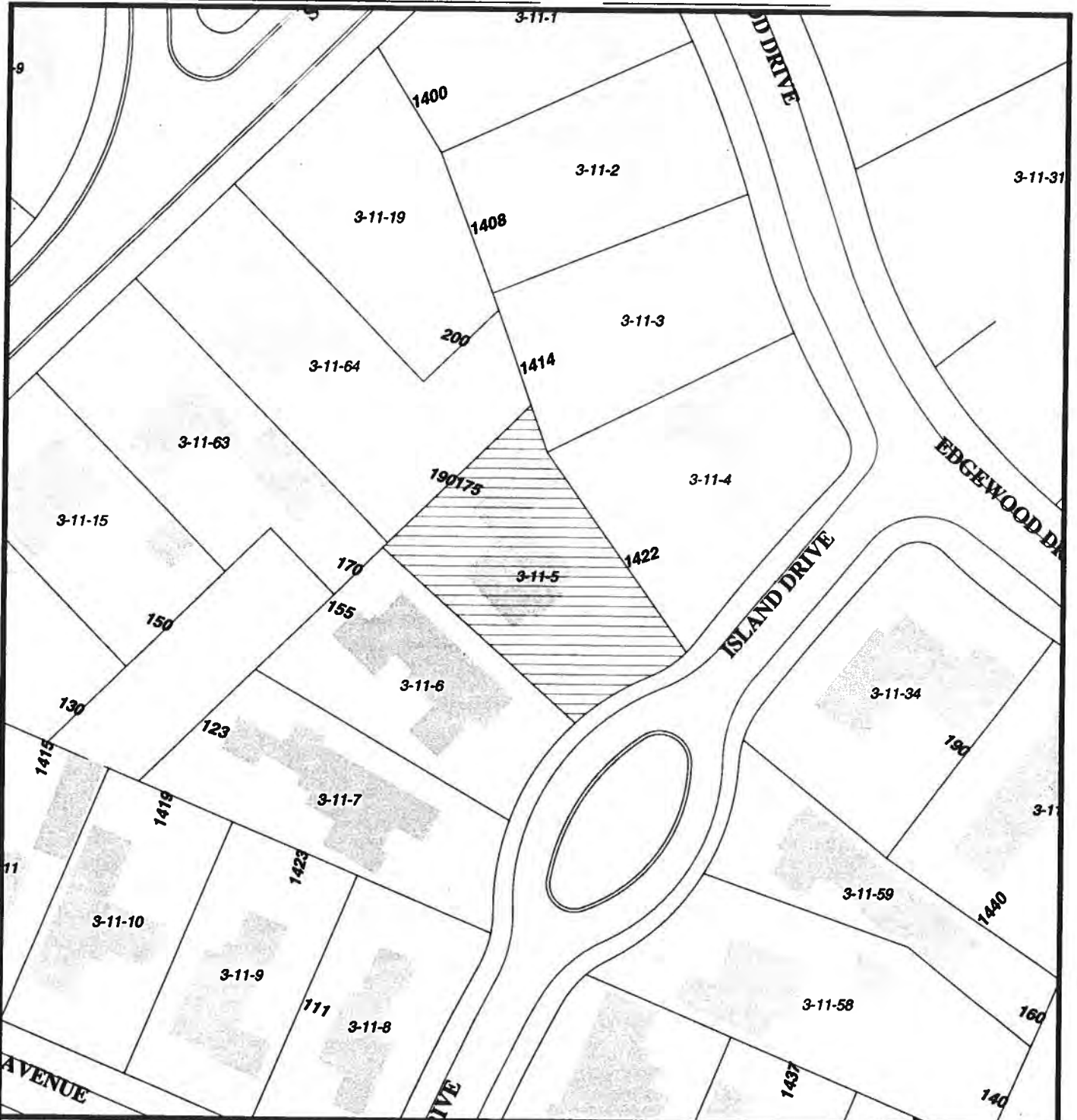
Palo Alto Times. 6 May 1939.

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

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.

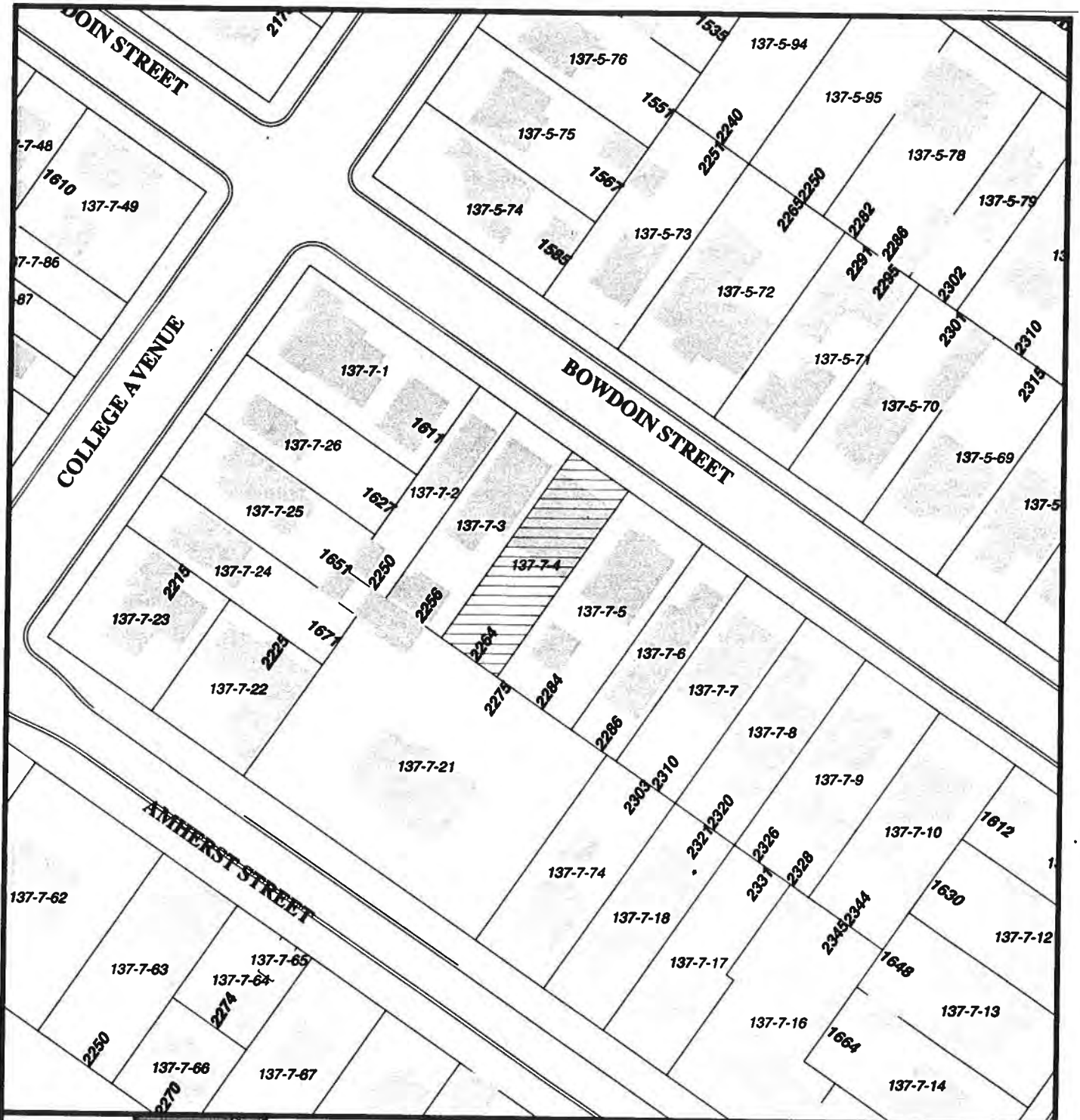
Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Palo Alto*. New York: 1925.

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

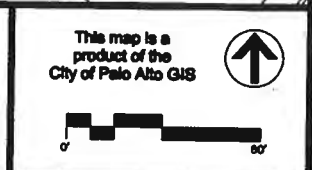
Santa Clara County. Tax Assessor. Assessment Record 1949.

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



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.

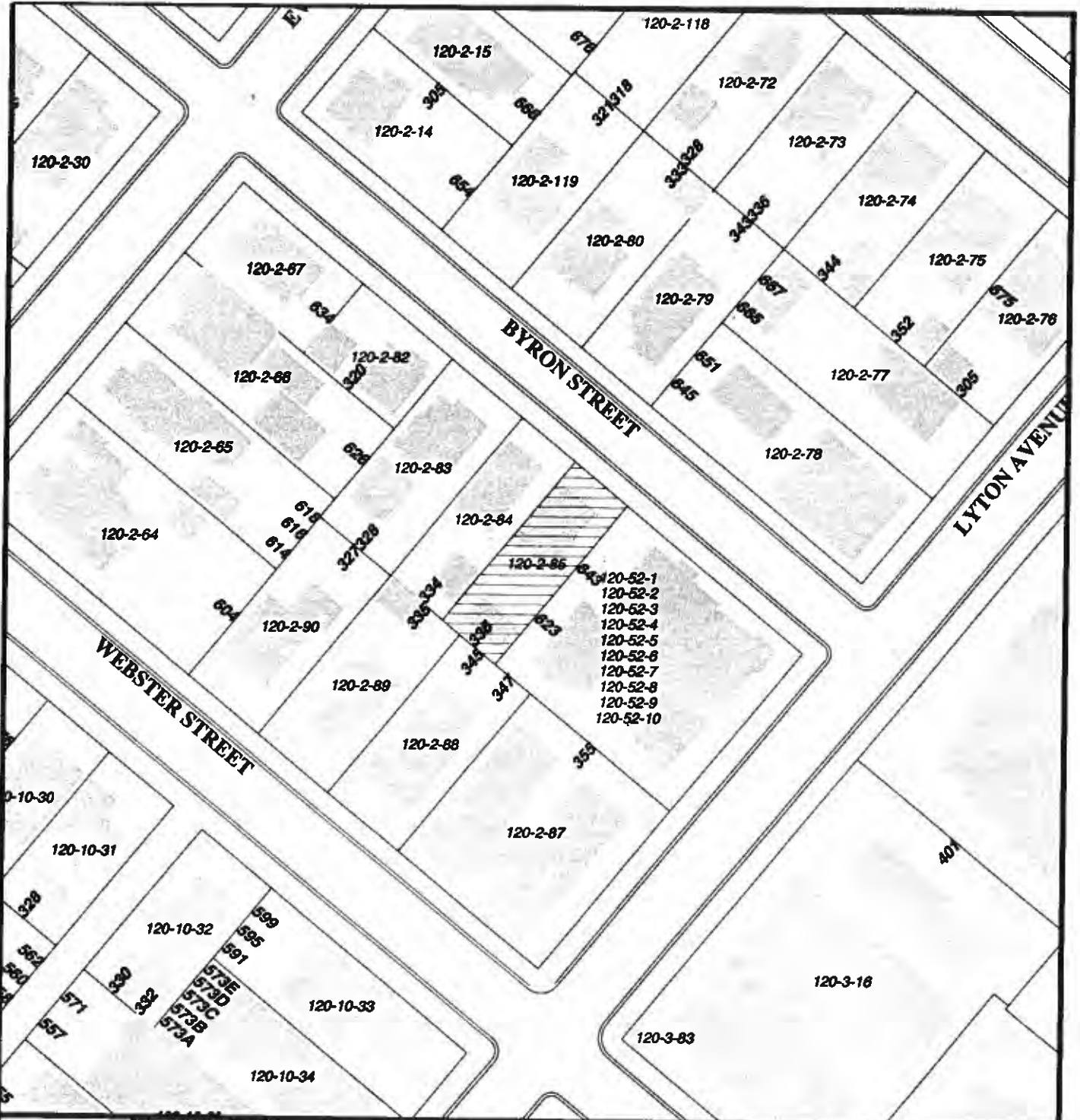
Palo Alto Times. 8 August 1906, 21 March 1951, 8 May 1957.

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.

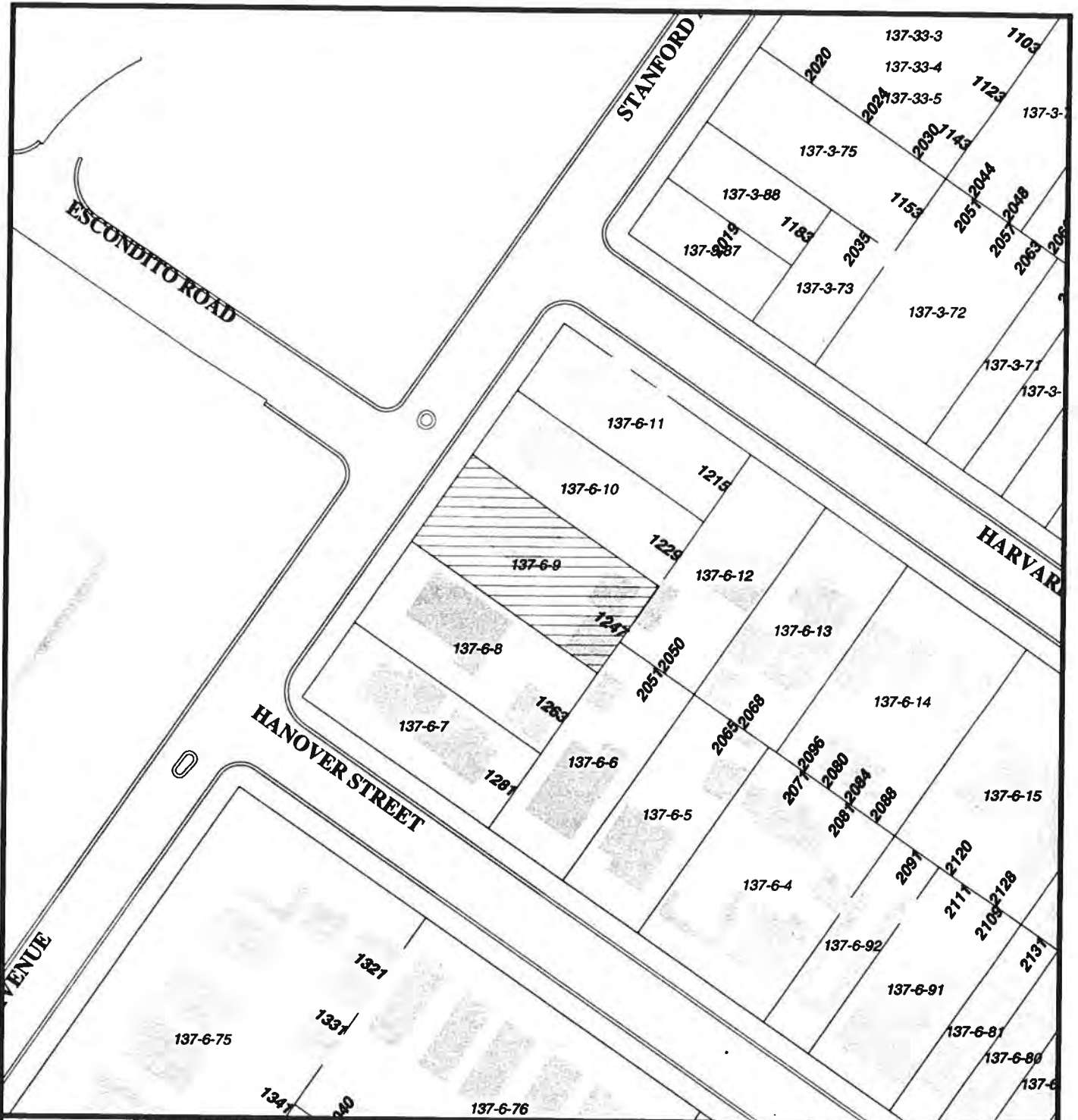
Palo Alto Historic Survey Update. Property File.

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 ___; ___/4 of ___/4 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.

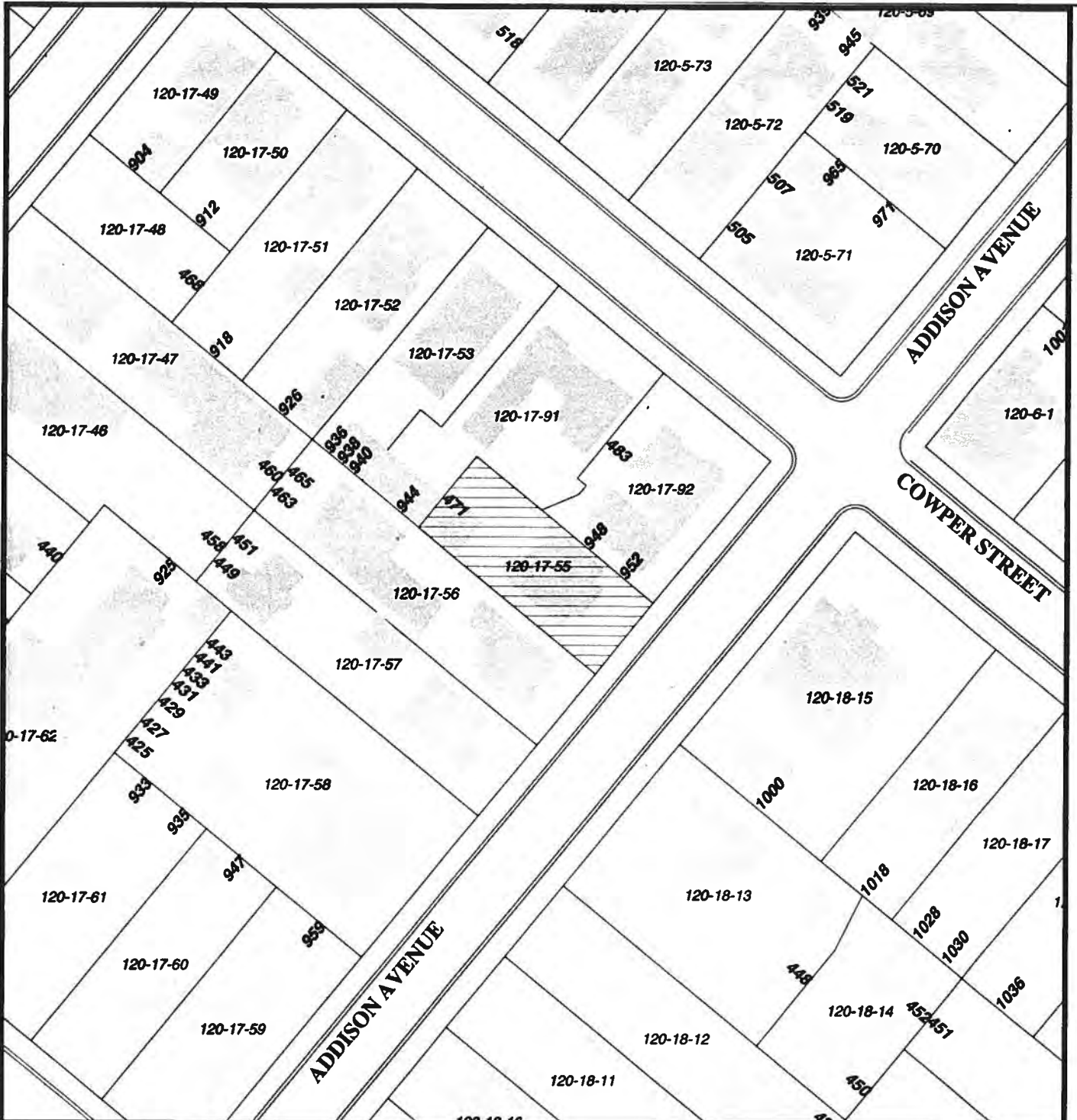
Palo Alto Times. 17 January 1902, 28 July 1947, 31 July 1947, 24 August 1948.

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.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 7

Resource Identifier: 311 Waverley St

Recorded by Michael Corbett

*Date January 11, 2000

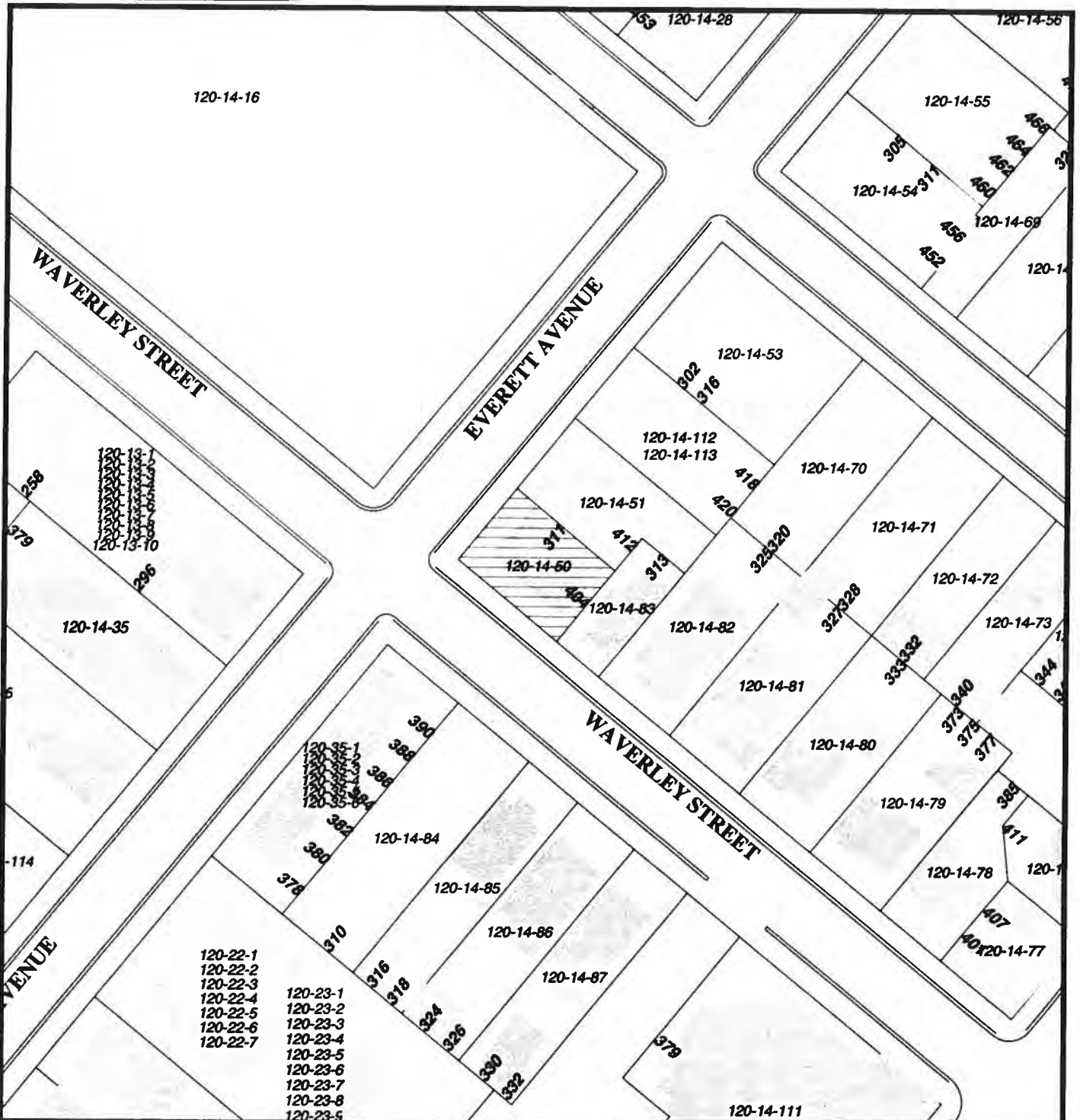
Continuation Update


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Winter, Robert. *The California Bungalow,* California Architecture and Architects, Number I. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1980.






The City of
Palo Alto



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.

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

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 ___; ___/___ of ___/___ 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.

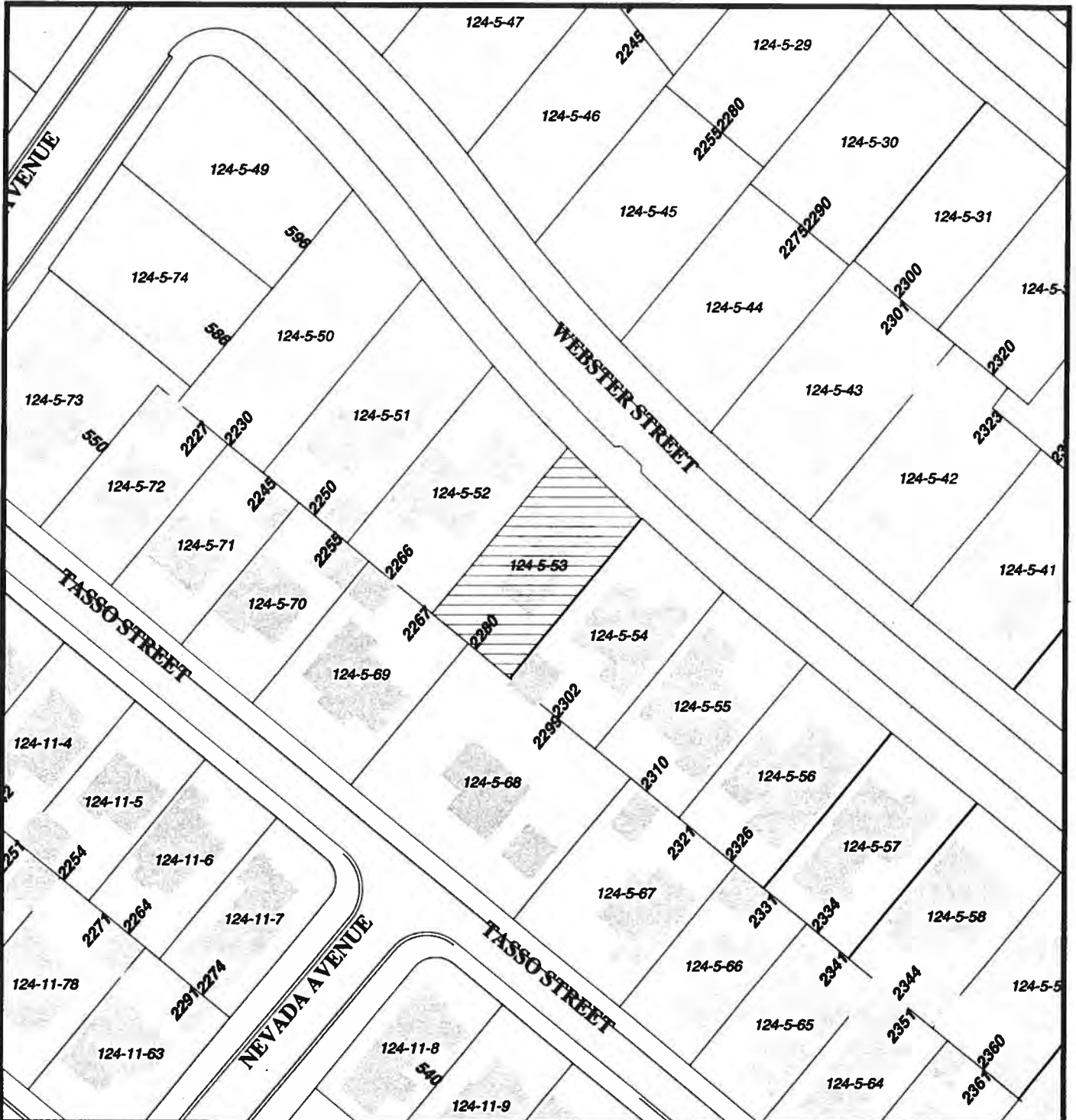
Palo Alto City Directory. 1936-1961.

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

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